

Chaitra 3, 1884(Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Second Series

Volume LXI, 1961/1883-84 (Saka)

[March 12 to 26, 1961/Phalguna 21, 1883 to Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)]

**SIXTEENTH SESSION, 1962/1883-84 (Saka)**

(Vol. LXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

*Saturday, March 24, 1962/Chaitra 3,
1884 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Second Shipyard

- +
- *159. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the negotiations with U.K., West Germany, Japan and Sweden for setting up the Second Shipyard at Cochin; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Negotiations are still in progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, how long these negotiations have been going on and how long they are expected to last?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The decision was taken about last year in this behalf. Naturally it is a big project and we have got to take every precaution that the consulting engineers we choose are really suitable and up to the mark and they satisfy us in every respect. This naturally took time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know with what country negotiations are
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being carried on by Government now and whether these negotiations have arrived at a final stage or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We asked our then Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs in Europe to invite quotations from certain firms. We have received quotations from about five firms. These and some others are under examination.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are aware that one of the Central Deputy Ministers belonging to another Ministry made a categorical statement recently that in 1964, at the latest, the first ship built at Cochin will be in the sea?

May I also know whether that particular Minister had been authorised to make that statement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not at all aware of any such statement having been made by any Deputy Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Ask Mr. Thomas.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mr. Thomas is by my side and he is denying that.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm if a Deputy Minister wishes for it. He also comes from the same place.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We hope that Mr. Thomas is right.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Deputy Minister might have expressed a good wish. That is a very good wish and if we can realise it it will be very good. It was a wish, not a categorical statement.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Land acquisition and other preliminaries in connection with this project were going on. May we know why land acquisition and other preliminary work have now been stopped?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any land acquisition proceeding having been stopped. We have issued no instructions to that effect.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports appearing in a certain section of the Press that perhaps the site of the second ship-building yard will be shifted to Goa?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Such reports are only traceable to certain communist party sources and none else. As a matter of fact there is no such intention of shifting the second shipyard site from Cochin to Goa.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the new loan to purchase ships will any way affect the establishment or progress of the ship-building yard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Just as there is no connection between the budget of the kitchen and of the eater, similarly there is no connection between a shipping company and ship-building yard as such.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the required land has been acquired or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Proceedings for acquisition are in progress. So far as Government land is concerned that has already been largely acquired and the rest is being acquired.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the nature of the negotiations that are going on: whether they refer to the technical aspect or financial aspect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They refer to the technical, consultation, aspect of the whole question. We want to find a good and suitable firm which can help us in providing the technical know-how, so far as the construction is concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the approximate cost of the project and how the cost is to be met?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The approximate cost is about Rs. 19 crores as has been brought out in the U.K. Mission

Report and it will be met from the resources available to the country as laid down in the Third Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is there possibility of a ship-building yard in the Punjab?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not in Punjab, but decided not in Hoshiarpur!

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether Government expect the construction of the ship-building yard to be completed before the Third Five Year Plan is over?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We shall expedite the project as best as we can. In fact, we would like to have it completed, as best as we can, by the end of the Third Plan. One cannot be too sure about the factors that may arise from time to time.

Agricultural Training Course

***160. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major weaknesses highlighted by him in respect of Agricultural Training Courses and administrations; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to improve matters?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Rr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 1].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While congratulating the Deputy Minister on his forthright and very realistic appraisal of the deficiencies of his Ministry, may I know whether this statement is based on his personal knowledge and experience or as a result of certain studies and reports; when did this wisdom dawn upon the Ministry?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The sources are the two that have been mentioned

by the hon. Member, both the sources, and certain steps have been taken in this direction. They have been catalogued in the reply that has been placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In this statement it has been mentioned that "the product of these institutions is more a disaster than a help to agriculture". May I know what amounts the State Governments and the Central Government are spending on these institutions whose products are more a disaster than a help to agriculture?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a well known fact that there has been considerable expansion in the field of agricultural education in recent years, and the expansion has been to a certain extent at the expense of quality. It was that aspect of the matter that was emphasised by the hon. Minister when he spoke at the Convocation of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. So, certain steps have been taken.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Education at its Fourth Session discussed the question and made certain recommendations. It has recommended the appointment of an accreditation body for raising the standards and it is intended that this body should visit the agricultural and veterinary colleges at least once in three years and submit reports to the Indian Council of Agricultural Education regarding the standards of education and the teaching facilities. There has also been an expert committee appointed to draw up minimum standards to which the agricultural and veterinary colleges should conform. Model syllabi for agricultural and veterinary college courses have also been drawn up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What has not been stated in this statement which has been laid on the Table of the House but what is there in the

speech of the hon. Minister is about the ivory-tower existence of many of our scientists. What has brought into existence these ivory towers, and what is being done to pull them down?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To quote from a long speech one sentence or another out of context and then make much of it may not be quite fair or proper.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The whole speech is very consistent.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The speech is consistent, do doubt.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is very consistent and it is nothing but all this criticism, and I am asking a specific question about this aspect that our scientists who should give the benefit of their knowledge to the field are not giving that benefit to the field but are in the ivory tower. What has put these scientists in the ivory tower, and what efforts are now being made to see that the efforts made by the scientists will be utilised in the field?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the efforts, I have placed them on the Table of the Sabha and also mentioned the steps that are being taken, such as, the appointment of an accreditation body. I have also mentioned the fact that an expert committee has been appointed to draw up the standards to which the agricultural and veterinary colleges should conform. What else is Government to do, I do not understand.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that the education and training being given in these institutions and the actual practice in the fields are quite different may I know if any steps are being taken to co-ordinate the actual traditional working of our farms by the cultivators and the training that is being given?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The expert committee which has been appointed to draw up minimum standards has prescribed that there should be a farm attached to an agricultural college

and it must have a minimum 100 acres representing the typical agricultural practices of that particular region, and that with regard to veterinary colleges there should be a dairy attached to the college and it should have a minimum of ten milch animals with separators and churns and other dairy equipment to match. If my hon. friend wants more details I am prepared to furnish them.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will that expert committee contain some actual cultivators also or only ivory-tower scientists?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even in this accreditation body the intention of the Government is that it should be a small body of not more than seven members consisting mostly of persons of eminence in the academic fields. It will be preferable to have a Chairman with agricultural bias. The accreditation body may set up inspection teams for inspection of colleges for accreditation. This is the proposal.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the period of the training course and whether after receiving the training any degree or diploma will be given to the students; and also whether agriculturists only will be allowed for this course or anybody?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not possible to lay down the second condition. With regard to the other matter I think the course extends to four to five years.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know if the expert body that has been appointed has been asked to take into account and put in the syllabus the nutritional needs of the country, so that the agriculturists will know how to promote those types of agricultural production by which the nutritional needs of the country can be met?

Shri A. M. Thomas: These are all being contemplated by the agricultural colleges; and in the proposed Agricultural University the idea that has just now been mentioned by the

hon. Member has been borne in mind and it has been laid down that the Commission which has been set up should draw up a project for these Agricultural Universities: they have recommended, first of all, the setting up of a nuclei comprising a college of agriculture and a college of veterinary science to which due course should be added a college of home science and a college of agricultural engineering and technology. This Home Science College will certainly take that aspect into account.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I wanted to know whether any degree or diploma will be given after the training and, if so, what will it be.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly a diploma or degree will be given. The degree will be B.Sc., B.V.Sc. and B.Sc. (Agriculture).

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My question has not really been answered. I am not asking whether a separate college for home science or nutrition will be set up. I am asking whether the agriculturist, the main who is trained as agriculturist will learn about the nutritional needs of human beings so that he will be able to promote such agricultural products as will meet those needs.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That aspect has been referred to by the hon. Minister in his address which has been referred to in the main question. He has said that we are nowhere near achieving a nutritional balance in our national diet and the problems of cheap and adequate supply of protective food produced, stored and distributed under hygienic and sound conditions are still looming large and these aspects have also to be borne in mind.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In respect of the assistance given for a large number of years to those institutions who have not come anywhere near the standard desired by the Ministry, may I know whether they have withdrawn the Central assistance from any of these institutions or

even indicated to them that they will withdraw the same if they do not come up to the standard within a particular time?

Shri A. M. Thomas: If it does not come to the standard laid down by the accreditation body, if the institution fails to comply with the recommendations, the proposal is that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research should be at liberty to withhold any assistance that is being given to the institution, withdraw the membership of the institution from the Indian Council of Agricultural Education and circulate the list of such institutions to the Union and State Public Service Commissions or other service selection boards for information as regards the defects.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But have any steps been taken.....

Mr. Speaker: Next question. We have spent nearly twenty minutes on this one question.

Class I Engineers in Roads Wing of Transport Ministry

*162. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Class I Engineers in the Bridges Section of the Roads Wing of the Transport Ministry at present;

(b) how many major bridges are to be built by the Roads Wing during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether it is a fact that posts for fifty new Class I Engineers have been sanctioned for Bridges Section recently;

(d) whether it is also a fact that out of 19 major bridges to be built, the designs etc. of 12 have already been completed and that designs of only seven remaining bridges remain to be completed; and

(e) if so, the reasons for posting 50 more Class I Engineers for a work which has nearly been completed and might be fully completed before new appointments are made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II. annexure No. 2].

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In the statement it has been given that 35 bridges were under construction previously and in the new scheme 19 new bridges are going to be constructed. There were only 17 Class I engineers doing this work and fifty more are being posted. May I know whether, when we have such a dearth of technical hands, so many engineers are needed for completing these nineteen bridges?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In fact we have been suffering from an acute shortage of qualified engineers to execute our programmes and other schemes in the Second and Third Plans. We have been feeling this for the last two or three years and we have been trying to have the staff increased. It is after a great deal of effort that this has been done, particularly because we have got to execute programmes under the I.D.A. (the International Development Association) assistance given to us.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Has this new staff been appointed or is it still to be appointed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have to be appointed. Steps are being taken to appoint them.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है कि इंटरनैशनल डिवेलपमेंट एसोसिएशन से कुछ कर्जा लिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना कर्जा लिया गया है और कितने शर्तों पर लिया गया है और कब तक उसकी भ्रदायगी की जायेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इंटरनैशनल डिवेलपमेंट एसोसिएशन से जो कर्जा लिया गया है, मैं

बाददाश्त से अर्ज कर रहा हूँ, वह तकरीबन '१६ करोड़ है और उसमें हमको कुछ लगाना पड़ेगा जो शायद नौ करोड़ के करीब है। बर्तें बहुत लिबरल हैं, बहुत कम इंटिरेस्ट है और अदायगी की भी बहुत लम्बी मुद्दत है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस फंड से जो सड़कें भारत में बनाई जा रही हैं, क्या उस संस्था की ओर से उन की देख भाल के लिये भी कोई व्यवस्था की गई है या भारत सरकार स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक उन का उपयोग कर सकेंगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : काम तो हम लोग स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक करेंगे लेकिन समय समय पर जो भी आवश्यक देख भाल वह चाहेंगे कर सकेंगे, और हमारा हित इसी में है कि जल्दी से जल्दी जो सहायता उन्होंने दी है उस का उपयोग करें, उस को खर्च कर के काम पूरा करें जिस से कि हम इस सोर्स से कुछ और काम करने के लिये रकम प्राप्त कर सकें।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the Class I Engineers that are being recruited?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think there are rules on the subject; and 12½ per cent is the quantum of reservation depending upon the availability of suitable candidates; and it is always sought to be satisfied.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Can the hon. Minister enlighten us with regard to the number of persons that have applied?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of such statistics.

यमुना जल-विद्युत् परियोजना

*१६४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) देहरादून के समीप यमुना जल-विद्युत् योजना के प्रथम चरण के कार्य में

अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उसका निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ; और

(ग) उसे शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिजली उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) दिसम्बर, १९६१ के अन्त तक, ढाकापथर की बैराज का मिट्टी का काम लगभग ३२ लाख घनफुट और कंक्रीट का काम २५,११० घनफुट हो चुका था, साथ ही, बिजली की चैनल का ३.२३५ करोड़ घनफुट मिट्टी का काम भी हुआ। बिजलीघर की नींव की खुदाई का काम हो रहा है।

(ख) इस वक्त के हालात से ऐसा लगता है कि १९६४-६५ के दौरान स्कीम का काम पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ग) बिजली के संयंत्र और साजसामान के लिये विदेशी-मुद्रा मिल गई है और उसके लिये आदेश दे दिये गये हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण के (क) खंड में बतलाया गया है कि मिट्टी का काम ३२ लाख घन फुट और कंक्रीट का काम २५ हजार घन फुट हो गया है। इस से कुछ पता नहीं लगता कि कितनी खुदाई होनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस योजना पर निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति हो रही है, और इस को तेजी से पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

श्री हाथी : निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार काम हो रहा है और सन् १९६४-६५ में यह योजना पूरी हो जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण के (ग) खंड में बतलाया गया है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था करने के सिवा केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कोई और भी सहायता

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में
 दे रही है ?

श्री हाथी : जो आर्थिक सहायता सेंट्रल
 गवर्नमेंट देती है वह दी जायेगी । जो दिक्कतें
 खास तौर से आती हैं वह फारेन एक्सचेंज की
 आती हैं । जो आर्डर्स प्लेस करने ये वह कर
 दिये गये हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा भी दे दी है ।
 यूगोस्लाविया के साथ एग्रीमेंट भी हो गया
 है मशीनरी वगैरह के लिये ।

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that, as a
 result of some violent scuffle between
 the engineering staff on the one side
 and the contractor's men on the other,
 where blows were freely exchanged,
 work on this hydro-electric scheme
 has stopped altogether and the con-
 tractor has moved away from the
 spot and the matter has been com-
 pounded by the Chief Minister of U.P.
 recently?

Shri Hathi: I have no information
 because that is a matter within the
 knowledge of the State Government.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister just
 now said that the work is in progress.
 It is my constituency; and I know that
 the work has stopped altogether be-
 cause of the violent trouble and the
 whole machinery has been shifted
 away. I do not know whether the con-
 tract will be given to a new man or
 what is going to happen. The work
 has stopped there.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister
 will make enquiries.

Shri Hathi: It is a State matter....

Shri Tyagi: It is a pity that such a
 huge scheme has stopped about a
 month back, and the Minister does
 not know anything about it.

Mr. Speaker: How does it happen?

Shri Tyagi: I want to know if the
 work on the scheme has stopped.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am
 just asking the hon. Minister. This
 question need not be answered.

The hon. Member has said that for
 over a month the work has been sus-
 pended and the material has been
 removed. But how does it happen
 that the hon. Minister is not in pos-
 session of the facts?

Shri Hathi: Sir, it is not a centrally
 executed scheme; it is being executed
 by the U.P. Government. We have to
 get information from the U.P. Govern-
 ment. The information which we have
 got with reference to this is that the
 work had to be suspended because of
 some dispute with the contractor.
 That is the information we have got.
 It also says that about 323.5 lakhs
 cft. of earthwork has already been
 done on the side of the power chan-
 nel and the work is progressing satis-
 factorily.

Shri Tyagi: It is not progressing,
 Sir.

Shri Hathi: But, I shall get further
 information from the U.P. Govern-
 ment.

Shri Tyagi: The work is not pro-
 gressing at all. I am afraid that this
 statement is not factually correct. The
 work has stopped altogether; and all
 heavy machinery has been shifted
 away from there about a month ago.
 The matter has already been com-
 pounded before the elections were
 held. I do not know who is running
 the whole show because there is no
 contractor there; there is no machi-
 nery at present.

Shri Hathi: I will get the informa-
 tion from the U.P. Government.

Shri Tyagi: But the U.P. Govern-
 ment.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How
 can the hon. Member go on unless I
 call him?

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Minister
 said that he had information that the
 work had to be stopped there for
 some time due to a dispute. Did he
 enquire from the State Government
 as to what was the nature of the
 dispute and what was the result of
 that?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the information is obtained from the U.P. Government. Generally, what we get is a progress report for 6 months. But, as soon as the question was tabled, we got the information from the U.P. Government; and they say that the work was suspended and again resumed. What was the nature of the dispute and why work was suspended is being enquired into.

Shri Tyagi: It is a matter where lakhs of rupees is being spent, practically every week, on wages etc. The whole work has stopped. I want to know why the U.P. Government did not inform the Central Government; or if the Centre gives aid to the U.P. Government, is it not the duty of the Centre to know what progress they are making?

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to interfere with the hon. Member's right to put supplementary questions. But I can tell the hon. Member that the Minister has said that they get a progress report once in 6 months and that the Government in charge of the execution of the work is the State Government. That is in answer to this question. The matter was naturally referred to them because a question has been put. Up to this stage the information that has been obtained is that there had been suspension of work and that the work is now in progress. (*Interruption*). If the hon. Member thinks that the facts are different from what has been stated, the hon. Minister will take notice of that. What is the meaning of quarrelling with the hon. Minister here? He has given the facts. I have allowed Shri Tyagi to state what, according to him, are exactly the facts. They will be looked into; and certainly, all this will be taken note of.

Next question.

Shri Tyagi: May I just seek a clarification, Sir?.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that. How can the hon. Minis-

ter be responsible? He acts on the information that he has got.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Even the foundation-stone has been removed.

Mr. Speaker: All these will be taken note of. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hathi: The Government of India is keen to see that the work progresses satisfactorily and not held back. In fact, we had no information about the incidents which the hon. Member has stated. But I say I shall make enquiries as to what the dispute was and what is the exact position now. We shall see that the work is not hampered. If it was hampered, it should be expedited and completed within the target date. I shall take personal interest in the matter and let the House also know what is happening.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of personal explanation, I want to say that during the elections I had to intervene myself. I have seen things very much. There were riots there and the whole machinery has been shifted away and the work has been stopped; and there is no progress at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about the foundation-stone?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether any scheme has been chalked out for the second phase of this project?

Shri Hathi: There is a scheme for the second phase of this project—Yamuna Hydrel stage II.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस प्रश्न की सूचना मार्च में दी गई थी, परन्तु जो विवरण दिया गया है वह केवल दिसम्बर के अन्त तक का दिया गया है। कम से कम फरवरी के अन्त तक का दिया जाना चाहिये था। इस सदन की अन्तिम बैठक ३० मार्च को हो रही है तो, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है, क्या उस तारीख से पहले कोई वक्तव्य वे सदन की मेज पर रखेंगे या हम को संकूलित करेंगे जिस से कि हम लोगों को भी उस के बारे में मालूम हो जाये ?

Shri Hathi: I will try my best to get the information, if possible, before the 30th and circulate it. If it is received later, I will, if the Chair also desires, send the information to the Members direct.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly a time may come where with respect to its own projects or where it has advanced large sums of money, the Centre will have to keep its own agency to keep it informed from time to time. Such things happen in America where the Centre has got its own machinery and the States have got their own machinery. We will have to wait and see.

Jet Caravalles for I.A.C.

*165. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines Corporation is negotiating for the purchase of Jet Caravalles for the internal services;

(b) if so, how many, and at what price; and

(c) when they would be pressed into service and on what routes?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines Corporation have come to the conclusion that a larger aircraft than the Viscount is needed to meet the growing demand on the trunk routes. In this connection they are examining the suitability of different types of jet aircraft available for the purpose, including Caravalles. No decision has, however, been reached regarding the type or the number of aircraft to be purchased.

Shri Morarka: What are the other types of places which are being considered for purchase for the IAC?

Shri Mohiuddin: The IAC have examined a large number of aircraft including the Turbo Prop, Vanguard, Electra, Jet Caravalle, Boeng 707 and BAC 111.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether they are also considering the purchase of Avro 748 for internal use in IAC routes?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question is about trunk routes, regarding big aircraft. Avro 748 is a medium-sized aircraft. It is a separate question.

Shri Morarka: My question does not say big or small aircraft. I am asking whether they are also considering the purchase of Avro 748 for IAC's internal use?

Shri Mohiuddin: The question is this whether it is a fact that IAC is negotiating for the purchase of Jet Caravalles for the internal services.

Shri Morarka: Sir, on a point of order. My question was about jet caravalles no doubt but the hon. Minister who replied said that several types of aeroplanes were under consideration. Therefore, my supplementary was whether among the several types, they are also considering the purchase of Avro 748. I think I was perfectly within my rights in putting that question and the hon. Minister must answer it.

Shri Mohiuddin: In reply to supplementary question I had already stated the names of Vanguard, Electra, Caravalle, etc. They are all big planes carrying more than 70-80 passengers.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that the IAC is not considering the purchase of any medium or small type of planes and it is considering the purchase of big planes only?

Shri Mohiuddin: They will consider the purchase of medium planes when the necessity for them arises.

Shri Morarka: Therefore, may I take it that there is no necessity at the present moment for the purchase of medium sized planes?

Shri Mohiuddin: They have entered into a contract for five fokker Friendship planes which will be develop, I think, by the end of this year or the beginning of next year.

Shri Tyagi: May I know why other planes are being considered while the one which is manufactured indigenously is not taken into account at all? Is it a fact that the Ministry had already examined Avro 748 and they do not like to purchase it?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. The Ministry did not have any chance yet to examine the possibility of Avro 748 because so far only one plane has been manufactured and flown. I hope that more will come and we will require medium aircraft for subsidiary routes. I hope they will be useful for the subsidiary and small services.

Shri Tyagi: In view of this statement, will they give preference to the indigenously-manufactured planes over the imported ones?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The hon. Member knows as well as anybody else that we will give preference to indigenous manufactured planes if they are fit for our services.

Shri Morarka: May I know by what time these contemplated planes would be acquired and put in service actually?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have not yet received the final proposal from the Corporation and so it not possible for me to give an answer to this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Deputy Minister has stated that because only one Avro 748 had been manufactured it was not possible for him or the Ministry to come to a decision. I would like to know whether he has seen Avro 748 and its mechanism and whether it has been found that it is a suitable plane for these routes?

Shri Mohiuddin: I cannot give any information yet about it because the plane has yet to fly about 2000 or 3000 hours. The IAC has got to check up the cost of its operations and so many other factors.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It was stated that the Corporation had come to the conclusion that they must have a larger plane. What is the capacity

which they have in view and what is the traffic which they anticipate that they may have to cater?

Shri Mohiuddin: The traffic is expected to increase; it is actually increasing on the trunk routes by about 20 per cent a year and that is why the IAC thinks that by 1963 or the middle of 1964 they would require a plane which will carry about 80 or more passengers per trip.

Generators from Russia

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*169. { **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Tangamani:**
 { **Shri Warrior:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are in progress with the Soviet Union for the import of 100 Megawatt generators;

(b) if so, how many such generators are proposed to be imported;

(c) where they are proposed to be installed; and

(d) at what stage the negotiations are?

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

(b) Four units of 100 Megawatts each.

(c) Three units are proposed to be installed at Pathratu in Bihar and the fourth at Neyveli in Madras.

(d) Discussions with the Russian authorities on the technical suitability and delivery of these units are in progress.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What is the price to be paid for these four units and how are they to be paid? Will it be paid in foreign exchange or in rupees?

Shri Hathi: They will be procured from Russia under the trade agreement arrangement. A delegation has gone there and they are discussing

the price and the technical details. They have not yet been finalised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the economy regarding the cost of generation has been taken into account and if so how it compares with the other generating sets which we have in use at present?

Shri Hath: That is exactly what the technical team or the delegation is looking into. They will go for it only if it is technically feasible and economically cheap.

Death of Indian Seamen

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two seamen who were working on Panamanian Tanker 'Brilliant' were drowned at Antwerp Harbour Pier on the night of the 10th March, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 3].

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any enquiry was held in this case and whether any compensation has been paid to these people?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The local police are said to have made some enquiries. The ship's master has also received certain investigation report which go to show that while these two unfortunate seamen were returning in a taxi cab, the driver was misled as a result of heavy rain and fog and the taxi drove into the solvay berth. The taxi was rescued by the fire brigade and two other seamen could be saved as also the driver. Two lost their lives. So far as compensation is concerned if they were off duty it is for the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act to find out what equity their families are entitled to. In case they are not entitled to any

compensation, we understand the shipping company will favourably consider the question of making some *ex-gratia* payments to them.

Modernisation of Bombay Port

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

(a) the action taken on Mr. Posthuma's report on modernisation of Bombay Port; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Mr. Posthuma's report has been considered by the Bombay Port Trust. His recommendations on the Modernisation Scheme have been broadly accepted by the Port authority. Based on his recommendations, the Port Trust has prepared a revised scheme. The revised scheme was approved in principle by the Trustees of the Port at the meeting held on the 6th February, 1962. Detailed designs and estimates will have to be prepared by the Port Trust and approved by Government before work on the scheme can be started.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the detailed scheme and how much is it going to cost?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The cost is not yet fully known. But it may cost approximately between eight and nine crores of rupees. It may provide for an additional 4-5 berths.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the technical aspect of the scheme will be executed by our Indian personnel or whether we shall have to import foreign technicians for this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We may have to have some consultations from foreign

technical firms, but largely, the project will be executed by the Indian engineers. So far as the cost is concerned, the approximate estimate is Rs. 10.92 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1.5 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the foreign exchange component will be supplied by the agency which sent Mr. Posthuma here?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think so. We shall have to provide for the foreign exchange.

आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियाँ

*१५५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों के निर्माण को वैधानिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं सम्भव हो सका है ?

श्री करमरकर : जो सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय हैं—ला मिनिस्ट्री, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री और इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री—उन में इस बारे में विचार-विनिमय हो रहा है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री का इस बात का कोई अनुमान है कि देर से देर कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायगा ।

श्री करमरकर : आयंदा जो पार्लियामेंट मिलेगी उस वक्त तक नैक्स्ट सेशन तक हो जायगा ।

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether they are considering the Siddha system also in this connection?

Shri Karmarkar: All of them. We are considering the question of bringing in all these systems—the indigenous systems—into this.

Ring Railway around Delhi

*177. { **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 177 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress since made in setting up a ring railway in Delhi;

(b) when the work on this scheme will start;

(c) when it is expected to be completed; and

(d) what amount will be spent on it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work Delhi Avoiding Lines-cum-ring Railway has been sanctioned very recently and the proceedings for land acquisition have been taken in hand. The actual construction work will be started as soon as possession of land is obtained.

(c) It is too early to say. However, it will take 3 years to complete after the land is handed over to the Northern Railway.

(d) Rs. 2.43 crores.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In answer to an earlier question on this subject, it was answered that the Defence Ministry is not giving the land. May I know whether the land which came under the Defence Ministry has since been acquired for this purpose?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have got a scheme for acquiring the land. Of the sum of Rs. 2.43 crores, Re. 1 crore will go for the land acquisition alone. We have set apart Rs. 10 lakhs in this budget, and Rs. 50 lakhs for 1962-63.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Will it be a broad gauge line or a metre gauge line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Broad gauge.

Freight Rates for Coastal Operation

*178. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Financial Adviser in the Ministry of Transport has submitted a report on the revision of freight rates for coastal operations;

(b) if so, what are his main recommendations; and

(c) what action Government have taken on the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Government Director on the Board of Directors of Indian Shipping Companies who had been asked to enquire into the need for revision of freight rates on the coast has submitted his report on the 19th March 1962. It will be examined in consultation with the various Ministries concerned and decisions taken as soon as possible. Until then, it is not desirable to disclose the recommendations made.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that in July last, the Indian Coastal Conference suggested to the Government that the coastal shipping rates had to be increased by 38 per cent?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not exactly remember the exact quantum by which they wanted an upward revision, but it is a fact that in July, 1961, they made a proposal that since they were running at a loss, an upward revision of the rates should be allowed.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that because this rate has not been increased, the transport of coal by coastal shipping is suffering?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir; not on account of the want of any upward revision of the rates at the moment. As a matter of fact, the shipping companies, because they knew that an enquiry is being made into freight rates, felt satisfied, and they have been trying to place at our disposal, as best as they can, the number of ships required. But I must say that that number is not quite sufficient.

Shri Morarka: Since the recommendation was made as early as July last year, may I know by what time the Government hope to take a final decision on this matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They came and submitted their representation, and waited on a deputation in July, 1961. Soon after that, we appointed a Government director to go into the question, and he had to take some time, because the accounts of the shipping companies were not maintained separately for overseas and coastal traffic. The profit and loss account, the balance-sheet, etc., were not also kept separately. Therefore, he had to make a detailed investigation into the various factors that go to constitute the total cost of operation, and hence the delay.

Alignment of Drain No. 8 near Delhi

*179. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about the alignment of drain No. 8 near Delhi; and

(b) whether the work on this drain which has been the cause of flooding Delhi villages year after year will be completed before the next rainy season sets in?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. Only one point regarding the drainage of the Kundli depression remains to be settled.

(b) The work on the Pilot Section was completed in 1961. According to the report received from the Punjab Government the first stage of the diversion of Drain No. 8 along the accepted alignment is likely to be completed before the monsoons this year. This should afford substantial relief. The second and the final stage, which includes further widening will be completed during the 3rd Plan period depending on the availability of funds.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: During the last monsoon, it was found that not only the alignment was not completed but also the level of the drain was higher than the level of the Jumna, and that became one of the major causes of the floods. May I know whether any steps have been taken to dredge or deepen it?

Shri Hathi: Exactly; that is why the alternative course was suggested by Dr. Khosla.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will it be completed by this monsoon?

Shri Hathi: Yes; it will be completed.

Draft Master Plan for Delhi

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

(a) the latest position with regard to the draft Master Plan for Delhi; and

(b) when it is likely to be put into operation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Delhi Development Authority submitted the revised draft Master Plan for Delhi to Government on the 30th November, 1961. It has been circulated to the Ministries concerned for their comments.

(b) As soon as it is approved by the Government. I am not in a position to say exactly how long it will take. It may take about three months' time to finalise the Master

Plan, so far as the Government are concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said just now that this has been circulated to the Ministries. May I know from which Ministry he has not received any comments so far?

Shri Karmarkar: Unhappily not yet from any other Ministry. We are reminding them about it. The comments concerned have to come from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Transport and Communications. These are the bodies. I think the Planning Commission's comments have been received, but speaking subject to correction, we have yet to await the comments from other Ministries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If this is the state of affairs—the hon. Minister has received no comments from other Ministries except from the Planning Commission—what makes him think that this will be completed or finalised within about three months?

Shri Karmarkar: I have asked for a little more time. We are expecting to receive the comments earlier, and when these are received, the matter will go to the Cabinet, and I am anticipating that it will not take more than four months' time to finalise the decision.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the nature of the comments expected from the Ministries? This is something which has to be done by the Health Ministry. What is the nature of the comments to be received from the different Ministries?

Shri Karmarkar: In Delhi, the land, etc., on which we have to build, and so on, comes within the purview of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Then, so far as Delhi is concerned, it is a matter for the Home Ministry. So far as the cultural aspects of the Master Plan are

concerned, the provision of cultural amenities and all that—they come under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Because defence is very much here, the Defence Ministry comes into the picture. Because of the roads and bridges, the Ministry of Transport and Communications comes in, and the Planning Commission comes in because it is an overall question of the Plan. It is a complicated thing. It is not an easy thing. In the meantime, the interim general plan is now in force. It is not as if there is no order or plan at the present moment. This being a Master Plan, concerning many aspects, it is necessary to have the comments. As I have said, I am hoping that the comments will come in early, and I hope within about a month's time, the matter will go to the Cabinet. In the meantime, we have been thinking whether we should wait longer or submit a note. Anyway, we came to the conclusion that nothing wrong will happen during the next two or three weeks, and therefore we thought it better to wait and get the comment and make a consolidated document.

Shri Tyagi: Meanwhile large chunks of land have been acquired by Government or notified to be acquired by Government. Last time there was a discussion in the House and you, Sir, were pleased to direct that the Members of the House might be consulted. Lands of co-operative societies were also taken over, and the work of housing co-operative societies is at a standstill, because no progress could be made on account of their not being able to release their land. May I know what is happening to this matter?

Shri Karmarkar: This is more than I can say at the moment, because at present the Health Ministry deals only with such part of the land as is taken by the Delhi Development Authority. The other part of the land is being dealt with by the Home Ministry or the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry. If my hon. friend

would indicate what particular information he wants, I shall get it.

Shri Tyagi: My question was about housing co-operative societies. Their lands were acquired and it was proposed that those lands would be transferred back to the co-operative societies, so that they may start building.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall get the information and place it before the House as to what is the latest position.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member referred to what I said at an earlier stage. When a number of hon. Members wanted to know whether they would have an opportunity to look into the Master Plan before it is finalised, I suggested to the hon. Minister that before the Government approves of the Plan in a final manner, he may invite hon. Members who are interested, sit with them in the Central Hall, show them what is proposed to be done, take their comments and then finalise it. Has anything been done in regard to that?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes; Sir. In fact, we had placed the whole of the principal aspects of the Master Plan in the House and we had also placed five officers at the disposal of Members. But at that time, as it happened, Members were busy otherwise and only two Members came to see it. If another opportunity is sought, I am prepared to do it.

Mr. Speaker: It may be done.

Shri Tyagi: You were kind enough to order that the Ministry may take into consultation the Members on this issue. A conference was held and Members expressed their views. Despite their expression, the situation stands as it is. The lands of private people and private agents have been released, but the lands of cooperative societies have not been released.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will take it up with the Minister.

Shri Karmarkar: If the hon. Member can give a brief note before

today evening, I shall give the information before the House adjourns.

Mr. Speaker: If some other hon. Members also take interest in various other aspects, he would sit with them and settle the matter.

Shri Karmarkar: Certainly, Sir.

Shri Balraj Madhok: May I know whether the Advisory Committee of the Home Ministry for Delhi studied this Plan sometime back and made certain recommendations for alteration in it? May I know what those recommendations are and what steps have been taken to implement those recommendations?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the recommendations, I should like to have notice. It is a fact that the Advisory Committee met; whether they studied the matter or not, I am not sure. But they considered the matter and all these aspects were taken into consideration by the Delhi Development Authority before they finalised their recommendations. If there are any other points which my hon. friend or any other friends would like to urge, I shall welcome them. We shall give them the best possible consideration. We shall ask the Delhi Development Authority to consider them and I am quite sure their suggestions will meet with the best possible consideration.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Under the Master Plan, different lands have been allotted for different uses. Thousands of acres have been kept for slum dwellers. May I know what progress is being made in regard to the development of the land where the slum-dwellers have to be shifted, because while old slums are not being shifted, new slums are coming up?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the last part of the question, no one can help it. Regarding the first part, I cannot give him precise information now. But if he tables a short notice question, I shall answer that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Minister said that even though the Master

Plan has not been finalised, an interim plan is in progress. May I know what the interim plan is and how it is going to be fitted into the Master Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: The interim general plan was evolved sometime back and all building operations in Delhi have to abide by it. The Master Plan has no doubt made some changes in the interim plan, but the interim plan is the general basis on which it has proceeded. On account of the fact that the Master Plan is being slightly delayed, to prevent haphazard growth in Delhi, any lawful undertaking has to abide by the interim general plan.

Shri Balraj Madhok: If there is no time for a regular question, is the Minister prepared to answer a short notice question?

Shri Karmarkar: That is what I said. Because there is no regular time, I said I shall answer a short notice question. In fact, my desire is that it may be possible to answer it on the last day because that would require collection of some information.

सामुदायिक विकास कार्य में प्रशिक्षण

*१८५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामुदायिक विकास कार्य में प्रशिक्षण देने की जो दो संस्थाएँ अब तक मसूरी और राजपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में चालू थीं, उन्हें मिला कर एक राष्ट्रीय संस्था बना दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस नई समन्वित संस्था के विधान और कार्यक्रम आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री बी० एस० मूर्ति) : (क) जी

हां, उन्हें पहली अप्रैल, १९६२ से मिला दिया जावेगा ।

(ख) सामुदायिक विकास की राष्ट्रीय संस्था के विधान और कार्यक्रम का एक विवरण सभा-घटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४]

I shall read that in English also.

(a) Yes; they will be merged with effect from 1st April, 1962.

(b) A statement showing the constitution and the programme of the National Institute of Community Development is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 4].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो नई संस्था इन दोनों को मिला करके बनाई जा रही है, इसमें कौन सी विशेषता होगी जोकि पहली संस्थाओं में नहीं थी ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are having at present two institutions. Experience has made us feel that both can be merged and we can do the same thing as effectively as possible.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण में यह भी बताया गया है कि चन्द दिनों के बाद य. संस्था मसूरी और राजपुर से हट कर हैदराबाद चली जायेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देर से देर कब तक इसको वहां शिफ्ट कर दिया जायेगा ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As early as possible, because we are now having the buildings constructed in Hyderabad.

Transport of Coal by Ships

*186. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the movement of two million tons of coal annually by coastal shipping is working satisfactorily; and

(b) if not, what other steps are proposed to be taken to ensure satis-

factory supply of coal to the consuming centres?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As against the target of 166,666 tons of coal to be moved every month, Indian Shipping companies have succeeded in lifting 124,206 tons per month on an average taken during the last ten months. This represents a percentage performance of 74.5 per cent.

(b) In order to augment the coastal tonnage for movement of coal permission has been granted to use foreign chartered ships while efforts are being made to acquire more coastal tonnage in the Indian fleet.

One other factor which had affected the coastal carriage of coal from Calcutta was the deterioration of the Balari Bar which resulted in considerable draft restrictions. As a result of intensive dredging promptly undertaken by the Port Commissioners, the position is improving.

Shri Morarka: It is said in the statement that permission has been given to charter foreign ships for the purpose of carrying coal. May I know whether any foreign ship has actually been chartered and if so, what was the actual payment made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Initially three "time-charters" were allowed by Finance. Against that, two were availed of by the chartering of Malka and Mahadevi and they have effected about 10 sailings by the end of February. Apart from that, four more were allowed and were utilised thus: one by Scindias, one by the Ratnagar Company and two by the Shipping Corporation. These were time charters. Then, trip charters also have been allowed and as many as 10 have been availed of.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether payment to the foreign ships is made in rupees or in foreign currency?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, this involves foreign exchange.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Minister's attention has been

drawn to a recent statement in the Press that this target of carrying coal by ships would be revised to 10 or 12 million tons instead of 2 million tons?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not seen that statement. We are still trying to make up these 2 million tons and we hope to do that shortly.

Shri Damani: During the months of January and February, may I know what quantities of coal have been transported through this channel?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not have the exact figures with me, but the average has been about 74 per cent of the target fixed.

सेठ अजल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोल की सप्लाई पूरी पोर्ट्स से नहीं हुई तो क्या डिपार्टमेंट ट्रैफिक के नुक्सान का ज़िम्मेदार होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : कम से कम डिपार्टमेंट ज़िम्मेदार तो नहीं होगा ।

Shri Morarka: It is said in the statement that the average monthly carrying of coal is 1,24,206 tons. Out of this, may I know how much is carried by the Indian ships and how much by the foreign ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not got the details. I have already given the number of the foreign chartered vessels. I said that about 20 sailings have been effected.

Shri Tyagi: Since this process of carrying coal by means of ships involves foreign exchange, may I know if this procedure is only temporarily adopted until the wagon situation improves or is it a permanent feature?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it is evident now that we shall have to depend on sea transport for quite a good bulk of our coal transport from east coast to west coast. For that, we shall have to acquire fresh tonnage, and that is what we propose to do in course of time. The amount that has

been spent in foreign exchange on the foreign charter is comparatively small as compared with the total transport that has been made by the Indian ships.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the foreign exchange to be spent on this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have to provide for our industries as best as we can, if necessary, even with foreign charters.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I request that S.Q. No. 180 may be taken up, as it is very important.

Shri Raghunath Singh: S.Q. No. 187 is more important.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Yes, S.Q. No. 187 should be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: All right, I have no objection, if the hon. Ministers agree.

Alternative Highway to Kashmir

*187. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress regarding the construction of alternative highway to Kashmir along the old Mughal Road from Rajauri to Shopian;

(b) whether it is a fact that this road will cross the Pir Panjal range at an altitude of about 12,000 feet;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this road will remain snow-bound for more than four months in the year and also that it runs quite near to the Cease-fire Line;

(d) whether it has been suggested to Government that an alternative road from Chamba to Srinagar via Bhadarwah, Kishtwar and Senthnan Pass would be much safer, cheaper and strategically more important; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government to such a suggestion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The proposed highway is a State road under the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Since a road to Kashmir is not only the concern of the State of Jammu and Kashmir but of India as a whole, why did the Government not consider the suggestion to have a road which is strategically away from the cease-fire line and a road which can be used all the year round as this road will be closed for six months of the year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I hope the hon. Member is aware of the constitutional position under which we are responsible only for the national highways and not for State highways. This happens to be a project which will fall within the purview and definition of "State highways". We have not considered it fit enough to be a national highway for the present.

Koyna Project

***180. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is delay in commissioning the generators of Koyna Project according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The delay in commissioning the generators of the Koyna Project is due to the replacement of 220 KV cables of the first two machines which when laid and tested were found faulty. Some delay also occurred due to early onset of heavy rains in cables of the first two machines which caused a heavy land slide blocking the quarry at Adit and hampering the progress of work.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ammonium Sulphate for Tea Industry

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

(a) the total amount of sulphate of ammonia demanded by the Indian Tea Industry to meet its requirements during the year 1961;

(b) how much of this chemical fertilizer was actually made available to the Tea Industry during that year; and

(c) how far the short supply has affected the out-put of tea during the year?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Demand for 1961 manuring season was 1,06,428 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia, besides other types of fertilisers equivalent to 83,353 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia.

(b) 81,021 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia and other fertilisers equivalent to 45,489 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia i.e. approximately 91 per cent of demand was actually made available to the Tea Industry.

(c) The output of tea in 1961 reached an all-time record of 770 million lbs.

Sukinda-Pradeep Express Highway in Orissa

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

(a) the amount of money so far sanctioned for the construction of Sukinda-Pradeep 'Express Highway' in Orissa;

(b) the progress made up to date with regard to the construction of this Highway; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the road project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The proposed Sukinda-Pradeep Express

Highway, if and when constructed, will be a State road. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. The Government of India have not provided any funds for this Scheme.

Paradip Port

*163. { Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri A. Sarma:

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

(a) whether any additional amount has been earmarked in the schemes of Third Five Year Plan besides the amount of nearly 1 crore rupees which was already included for developing Paradip as a major port in place of an intermediate port in the Third Plan;

(b) if so, what is the additional amount which Government have agreed to provide in the Third Plan for developing Paradip as a major port in place of an intermediate port;

(c) whether the Government of India have allowed the Orissa Government to conduct negotiations directly with any other foreign firm for developing Paradip as a major port in the Third Plan; and

(d) if so, what is the position in this respect now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The amount earmarked in the Third Five Year Plan for the development of Paradip Port is Rs. 1.54 crores to cover the first and second priority works recommended by the Intermediate Ports Development Committee's Report. This is intended to enable Paradip to handle a traffic of 5.5 lakh tons per annum, consisting of 5 lakh tons of iron ore and 0.5 lakh tons of other cargo. No further sums have been earmarked for the development of Paradip to handle larger quantities of iron ore, pending the results of the studies which the Planning Commission had considered necessary.

(c) and (d). The Government of Orissa, on their own, have been having some negotiations with certain foreign firms but no final proposals have so far been received from the State Government which the Government of India can consider.

Railway Platform Tickets

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to reduce the price of Railway Platform Ticket from 10 nP to 5 nP;

(b) if so, from which date;

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

(d) how much has been collected on account of sale of Platform Tickets during the last nine months of 1961?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The price of platform ticket has been fixed at 10 nP. with a view to facilitating payment of the price by one coin in the new currency which is now in wide circulation without at the same time resulting in any loss of revenue. The increase was also expected to reduce the overcrowding on platforms to some extent and also to yield some extra revenue.

(d) Approximately 35 lakhs of rupees.

Gandak Project and Sone Barrage Scheme

*167. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the execution of the Gandak Project and the Sone Barrage Scheme till the 28th February, 1962?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 5].

Dock Workers' Strike

*168. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike of Dock Workers in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 6].

P. & T. Employees in West Bengal

*170. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for not giving House Rent and city compensatory allowance to all the Central Government employees of Posts and Telegraphs working in the greater industrial belt of Calcutta from Birlapur to Kalyani in West Bengal;

(b) why these allowances are limited only to workers in Baranagore, Dum Dum and North Barrackpore Municipality in Barrackpur sub-division of 24-Parganas and not to workers in other Municipalities in the same sub-division; and

(c) whether this matter is being reviewed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Municipalities in the belt mentioned do not justify classification as "A" class cities.

(b) Baranagore and Dum Dum municipalities are contiguous to Calcutta and North Barrackpore has been given on special consideration.

(c) No.

Firing by Hostile Nagas on Train

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga hostiles fired on the 63 Up passenger

train of the N.F. Railway on or about the 21st January, 1962 between Bokajan and Noajan on Lumding-Tinsukia section;

(b) if so, how many casualties were involved in the incident; and

(c) what action has been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The incident, however, occurred on the evening of 19th January, 1962, wherein only one passenger travelling in second class was slightly injured.

(c) The following preventive measures have been adopted:—

(i) military patrolling on vulnerable sections has been intensified;

(ii) more army outposts have been set up to protect the vulnerable areas;

(iii) trains are escorted by armed military and R.P.F. personnel;

(iv) steel plated shutters and sand bags have been provided on trains to protect crew and Railway staff.

Paradip Port

*174. { **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri A. Sarma:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have appointed with the consent of the Government of India, Messrs Rendel Palmer and Tritton as their consulting Engineers for the preparation of the Master Plan for immediately developing Paradip as a major port in the Third Plan;

(b) whether Government are aware that the details for the designing of Paradip as a major port are ready;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry have examined these details and have approved it for immediate implementation in the Third Plan;

(d) whether Government have been pleased to give priority to Paradip for developing it as a *major port* in the Third Plan; and

(e) if so, what is the actual position?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). At the request of the Government of Orissa, the Government of India agreed in December, 1961 to release foreign exchange not exceeding ten thousand pounds for payment of fees to Messrs. Rendel Palmer, and Tritton to prepare a project study for the development of Paradip Port.

The Government of India have not so far received a copy of the Consulting Engineers' Project Report from the State Government.

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

National Highways

***176. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to standardise the width of National Highways;

(b) if so, how far it has been carried out;

(c) what is the position of the National Highways while passing through towns; and

(d) how many such towns are affected by National Highway No. 7?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The following standards for the width of the national highways have been fixed:

formation width: 38 ft.;
single lane carriageway width: 12 ft.; and
double lane carriageway width: 22 ft.;

(c) So far the Government of India have not assumed financial liability for national highways passing through towns having a population of 20,000 or more. According to Section 8 of the National Highway Act the Government of India would assume this liability by entering into agreements with any State or with any authority entrusted with the control or management of any such area. So far such agreement has been entered into with the Government of Orissa. The matter regarding such agreements with other States and authorities is in progress.

(d) Twenty six towns having population of 20,000 or more are likely to be affected by this scheme on National Highway No. 7

Wagon supply for Manoharpur and Chirea Iron Ore Mines

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

(a) why box wagons supply for the Manoharpur and Chirea iron ore mines is not being made;

(b) whether a large number of the Adivasi loading labour are sitting idle due to this; and

(c) when the wagons will be supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Chirea Mines are served by Manoharpur Railway station. BOX wagons are not supplied at Manoharpur as the mine owners, Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. have not agreed to accept BOX wagons in spite of repeated requests from the Railway.

(b) The Railway is not aware of this.

(c) BOX type wagons can be supplied whenever the same are accepted by the Steel Works.

Manufacturing of Instruments for Meteorological Department

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

(a) whether the Meteorological Department proposes to launch a programme for research and development work for manufacturing all special types of instruments;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) what amount has been earmarked for the programme under the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop proto-type models of the following special types of meteorological instruments, designed to suit Indian climatic conditions, with a view to manufacturing them in India, using as few imported components as possible:—

- (i) Radio-wind Finding system;
- (ii) Automatic Weather Station,
- (iii) Ceilometer;
- (iv) Sferics equipment;
- (v) Weather Radar;
- (vi) Cloud Base and Top Indicator.

(c) A provision of Rs. 9.60 lakhs has been included in the Third Five Year Plan for the scheme, mainly for the purchase of capital equipment.

Flood Control in Orissa

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

(a) whether the Government of India have agreed to increase its Third Plan allocations of 250 lakhs of rupees for Orissa for flood control in any manner;

(b) if so, to what extent they have agreed to increase this allocation to Orissa in Third Plan for effective flood control;

(c) whether the Orissa Government have submitted their schemes and have asked for more money for effective flood control in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount which the Orissa Government are pressing for?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Hoteliers' Collaboration with U.S.A. International Hotel Corporation

241. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that International Hotels Corporation of U.S.A. is collaborating with Indian Hoteliers in building hotels in Bombay, Agra and Delhi; and

(b) if so, on what terms and with whom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). M/s East India Hotels Ltd. (of which M/s. Oberoi Hotels Pvt. Ltd., are the Managing Agents) in collaboration with the Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation of U.S.A. has put up a scheme for putting up hotels in Delhi, Agra, and Bombay, and expanding their existing hotel in Srinagar. The scheme, including the terms of collaboration, is still under consideration and Government have not yet conveyed their formal approval.

Promotion of Telephone Supervisors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion of Telephone Supervisors (a Class III post) to Class II post of S.D.O. Telephones—their next higher grade—is subject to their passing an examina-

tion known as the T.E.S. examination;

(b) if so,

(i) when this examination was held last;

(ii) the number of candidates who sat in the examination and were declared successful;

(iii) the total number of vacancies in the S.D.O. cadre which existed when the examination was held;

(iv) the number of vacancies filled so far; and

(c) when the next examination is likely to be held?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There is no cadre of Telephone Supervisors. Apparently the Hon. Member refers to Engineering Supervisors. Promotion from Class III officers to the Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service Class II is subject to passing a qualifying examination.

(b) (i) 1958.

(ii) 182 and 149 respectively.

(iii) 60. The examination is a qualifying one.

(iv) Qualified officials are appointed, subject to their fitness, as and when vacancies occur.

(c) June, 1962.

Promotion of Telephone Supervisors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion of Class III P. & T. personnel of the grade of Telephone Supervisors to Class II grade similar to that of S.D.O. Telephones, is made on seniority or seniority-cum-efficiency basis, and not subject to passing any examination; and

(b) if so, why the same method of promotion is not applied in the case

of promotion of Telephone Supervisors to the grade of S.D.O.?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Such promotions are confined to the non-technical arms of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(b) The higher technical responsibilities of Class II grade officers require a test of the technical knowledge of the Class III officers before appointment to Gazetted rank.

Import of Diesel Locomotives

244. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to import some broad gauge high horse-power diesel locomotives;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal together with its financial implications; and

(c) the reasons for importing these locomotives?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 7].

(c) Capacity for the manufacture of diesel locomotives is not available in the country so far. Construction of the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi is in progress.

Marine Products Processing Training Centre

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

(a) whether negotiations between India and Japan for establishing a Marine Products Processing Training Centre in Mysore State are in progress;

(b) the stage at which they stand at present; and

(c) if finalised, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The negotiations have not been finalised so far.

Ukai Project

246. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 425 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report on the investigations of the Ukai Project sent by the Government of Gujarat has since been considered; and

(b) if so, whether it has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Ukai Project has since been approved by the Government of India.

Patients suffering from life-long diseases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not take the liability to treat persons suffering from life-long diseases after giving treatment for three months and the patients have to purchase costly medicines from the market after that period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove this handicap and change the rules in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. However, in the case of patients suffering from Diabetes, refund in respect of cost of 'Insulin' is not allowed except in cases where it is prescribed during the initial stage of the disease, i.e., for the first three months after the first detection of Diabetes or when the patient develops some complications and is hospitalised:

(b) It has been considered that injection of Insulin is not a cure and

often it is necessary for very long periods, and for the patient's lifetime. Free Insulin treatment beyond the stipulated period of three months is not therefore allowed for reimbursement.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Traffic Problem in the Capital

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

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic problem in the capital is becoming increasingly unmanageable day by day; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 8].

Accommodation in Departmental Telegraph Office

249. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of accommodation at the present Departmental Telegraph Office, Bikaner and the consequential inefficiency in its working; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to improve the efficiency and to provide better hygienic working conditions for the Staff?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The telegraph office building is a new one, constructed in the year 1958 and provides for accommodation as anticipated then. Consequent on the growth of the office, however, additional accommodation is now felt necessary.

(b) A proposal for extension of the building is under consideration.

**'Quick Transit Service' Between
Mirzapur and Howrah**

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

(a) whether the Northern Railway has introduced a "Quick Transit Service" between Mirzapur and Howrah;

(b) if so, what specific arrangements have been made to operate this service; and

(c) whether similar services are proposed to be introduced between other main production centres and export centres?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, from Mirzapur to Howrah.

(b) The Quick Transit Service Ex-Mirzapur to Howrah has been introduced both for "Wagon loads" and "Smalls", with effect from 1st February, 1962, as an experimental measure for six months, to operate only once a week i.e., on Thursday. The over-all transit time fixed is 5 days excluding the day of booking. Arrangement has been made to clear Quick Transit Service traffic booked Ex. Mirzapur by a through train namely Eastern Arrow Special, already running between Ghaziabad and Howrah.

(c) Quick Transit Services are already in force over the Indian Railways between more than two hundred and fifty pairs of stations, including important trading centres, such as Bombay-Delhi, Bombay-Howrah, Bombay-Ahmedabad, Bombay-Madras, Shalimar-Madras, Howrah-Delhi, Howrah-Kanpur and Madras-Delhi.

Railways have also instructions to extend Quick Transit Service between more pairs of stations as is feasible.

Service Cooperative Societies

251. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any probe has been made by the Reserve Bank of India

at the instance of the Central Government on the activities of the service co-operative societies;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) whether it is a fact that service Cooperative Societies in the agricultural field would be diverted only to the industrial sector?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This part of the question is not clear. Service co-operatives are mainly intended to provide supplies, services and credit to cultivating families. Where there is sufficient concentration of artisans, they are being organised into separate functional societies. It is not intended to divert service co-operatives to the industrial sector.

**Out-Agency at Tamluk on S.E.
Railway**

252. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the out-agency at Tamluk on South Eastern Railway has been closed;

(b) if so, what are the reasons;

(c) when the out-agency is going to be re-opened; and

(d) when the out-agency at Ghatal also is going to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The working of Tamluk Out-agency has been temporarily suspended since 20th December, 1961, due to serious irregularities committed by the contractor.

(c) Re-opening of the Out-Agency will be considered on completion of necessary enquiries which are in progress.

(d) Necessary formalities for opening the Out-Agency at Ghatal are

under finalisation with the selected contractor but the exact date of its opening cannot be definitely indicated at this stage.

Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee Report

254. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 159 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Flood Enquiry Committee appointed by the Orissa Government under the Chairmanship of Shri S. N. Bhanjdeo has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

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

Tikarpara Dam

255. { **Shri B. C. Mullick:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 150 on the 21st November, 1961 and state the present position regarding the construction of Tikarpara Dam in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period as a measure of flood control?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Tikarpara Dam Project is not included in the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa as an Irrigation or Flood Control project. The State Government have decided to undertake a detailed investigation of the Project. An idea of the project can be had only after the investigations have been completed

Supply of Wagons for Carrying Iron Ore

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in Barajamda Sector of South Eastern Railways there is a huge accumulation of stock of iron ore both for steel mill supply and export;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate supply of wagons nearly 5 lakh tons of iron ore have accumulated in Banspani Station, New Barbil siding, Noamundi, O.L. siding of Barajamda, Joda Siding of Banspani;

(c) if so, the immediate steps being taken to remove these congestions at the above rail heads; and

(d) what was the stock position at the rail heads on the 1st March, 1962?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Railway is not aware of any huge accumulation of stock of iron ore in the Barajamda sector.

(b) The total indents outstanding for iron ore for export are 1131 wagons as on 10th March, 1962 in the entire Barajamda sector, which represents a stock of about 25,000 tons.

(c) Ore traffic to Steel Works is being arranged according to programme issued by the Iron and Steel Controller and the movement is satisfactory. The movement of exports ore was satisfactory during the period July to November, 1961 when in fact sufficient demands were not forthcoming. With the onset of the busy season and heavy demands for steel works, the demands for export ore could not be met in full. Every effort is, however, being made to step up the clearance of the export ore traffic by supplying full rakes of 'BOX' type wagons, to the maximum extent possible.

(d) The stock position at rail-heads on 1st March, 1962, is not known, but

the total indents outstanding for iron ore traffic for export as on 1st March, 1962 was 1257 wagons, representing a traffic of 28,000 tons. The outstanding indents have been further reduced to 1131 wagons, representing a traffic of 25,000 tons as on 10th March, 1962.

कृषि योग्य परती भूमि

२५७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९६१ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर की कृषि-योग्य परती भूमि के बारे में जो विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, उसने इस बीच और क्या प्रगति की है तथा उसका कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० प० श० देशमुख) : समिति ने अभी उत्तर प्रदेश की अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और महाराष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट को भी पूरा कर लिया है। उड़ीसा की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही पूरा होने की आशा है। गुजरात की रिपोर्ट का मसौदा भी तैयार है। समिति के राजस्थान राज्य का अभी तक दौरा न करने के कारण उस राज्य की रिपोर्ट का मसौदा तैयार नहीं किया जा सका। असम राज्य से पूर्ण दिता अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इस समिति का कार्य लगभग इस वर्ष के मध्य तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

दिल्ली में पर्यटकों को सुविधायें

२५८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा पर्यटकों को सुविधायें देने के बारे में सन् १९६१-६२ में अब तक कौन-से विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और

(ख) उनके लिये भारत सरकार ने कितनी सहायता प्रदान की है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-

मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). मांगी गयी सूचना के बारे में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिय परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६]

Reorganisation of R.M.S. Section in Madras

259. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to organise RMS sections T 9 & EK 17 in Madras Circle;

(b) if so, nature of such proposal; and

(c) the steps being taken, if any, to ensure that large number of employees are not disturbed?

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

(b) The whole question is being examined to see how best the reorganisation could be effected.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage.

Employees who lost Jobs in General Strike

260. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still some employees yet to be reinstated who participated in 1960 July strike;

(b) if so, details of the same; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for their reinstatement?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). No case of reinstatement of officials, who participated in the July, 1960 strike, is pending except in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Out of a total of 13,020 cases of officials who had been suspended in that Department, reinstatement has been ordered in 13,007 cases. Five officials

had either attained the age of 60 years or were retired at their own request or had accepted employment elsewhere.

Only 8 cases are pending. *De novo* trial is in progress in one case, appeals are under consideration in 4 cases and 3 officials have submitted petitions against the orders of the appellate authorities. Action is being taken for expeditious disposal of these cases.

New Sections for R.M.S. in Madras Circle

261. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether new sections will be opened for RMS in Madurai Division of the Madras circle; and

(b) whether a new section is proposed to be opened with Madurai as Headquarters for Madurai-Dhanuskodi and Madurai-Coimbatore by the Coimbatore Express?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) New RMS sections will be opened as and when necessity arises and the resources permit.

(b) Not for the present.

Crushing of Sugar Cane in Mills

262. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri S. L. Saksena:

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

(a) the total amount of sugar-cane crushed by the Sugar Mills till the 28th February, 1962 (during this Season);

(b) whether there is any likelihood that some quantity of sugar-cane will remain uncrushed; and

(c) if so, the estimated quantity thereof and the measures Government propose to take so that it may be crushed?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During the period 1st November, 1961

to 28th February, 1962 sugar mills are reported to have crushed 159.7 lakh tons of sugarcane.

(b) and (c). Our efforts are directed towards seeing that all available cane is crushed and to this and sugar factories which have surplus cane in their areas, and are in a position to produce more sugar, are being allotted additional quotas, as far as possible, out of the shortfalls declared by other factories.

Power Project

263. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the completion of various power projects is likely to be delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome this difficulty?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The progress of execution of various power projects is being reviewed from time to time with a view to ensuring that bottlenecks, if any, in the way of their speedy implementation, are removed. The present indications are that no appreciable delay is likely to be caused in the completion of the projects during the 3rd Plan period.

Power Supply to Rajasthan

264. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total supply of electric power to Rajasthan both from Chambal and Bhakra Nangal Projects separately;

(b) the rate at which it is sold to Rajasthan; and

(c) the rate at which it is sold to public?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Rajasthan Canal Project

265. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the Rajasthan Canal Project;

(b) the total amount spent so far; and

(c) the total area brought under irrigation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The progress on the Rajasthan Canal Project upto the end of February, 1962 was as under:—

	Total work done up to February, 1962.	Percentage of work done in relation to target.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rajasthan Feeder (Punjab portion)		
Excavation	10043 lakh cft.	89.9
Compaction	2122 „ „	94
Lining	54.22 miles	83.2
2. Rajasthan Feeder (Rajasthan portion)		
Excavation)	The excavation and compaction work has been completed.	
Compaction		
Lining.		
	19.26 miles	92
3. Rajasthan Main Canal (Mile 0 to 14)		
Excavation	1630 lakh cft.	96.2
Compaction	523 lakh cft.	95
Lining.	5.23 miles.	51.3
4. Rajasthan Main Canal (Mile 14 to 30)		
Excavation	668 lakh cft.	114.4
Compaction	142 lakh cft.	76
5. Suratgarh Branch		
Excavation	2000 lakh cft.	79
6. Distributories and Minors	492 lakh cft.	82.8

(b) About Rs. 17 crores to the end of January, 1962.

(c) 3,000 acres during rabi, 1961.

Rules regarding concessional Freight Rates

266. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of small exporters are unable to export due to the rules relating to the reduction of railway freight being too stringent and the

insistence of the disclosure of balance sheets, income tax etc. with the result that a large number of exporters do not avail of the facilities and thereby exports suffer; and

(b) whether Government propose to simplify the rules so that the exporters who make exports paying full freight at tariff rates are entitled for the refund between the tariff rate and the concessional freight observing the least formalities for the purpose of increasing exports in view of great need of foreign exchange in the country?

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

(b) Government are prepared to consider any suggestion to simplify the existing procedure for granting rebate in railway freight on export traffic provided it ensures:—

(i) that the grant of the concession will not merely add to the profits of the exporters; and

(ii) that where the concession is granted, it will not be abused.

Salal Hydro-Electric Project

267. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 412 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the construction of Salal Hydro Electric Project in Jammu Province of Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed and what is its total estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The construction work on the project has not yet started. The scheme is still being investigated.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the date of completion till the scheme has been fully investigated. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 997 lakhs.

Hydro Power Potential in Jammu & Kashmir

268. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Hydro Power potential of Jammu and Kashmir has been undertaken by the Government; and

(b) if so, what is the result of survey with details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A preliminary survey of the hydro potential

of Jammu and Kashmir has been conducted.

(b) The total power potential capable of economic development in Jammu & Kashmir through 15 major projects has been assessed at about 3.59 million KW at 60 per cent load factor. In addition, 36 small scale schemes with a total potential of about 193,000 KW at 60 per cent load factor appear to be capable of development.

Gates at the crossing near Sudsar Station

269. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for erection of Gates at the crossing near the outer signal of the Sudsar Station in Bikaner Division due to the closure of which great inconvenience is being caused to the residents of village Dulhasar; and

(b) if no steps have been taken so far how Government propose to solve this public inconvenience?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The level crossing is a 'D' class cattle-crossing. There are a number of such crossings in Bikaner Division. These 'D' class crossings are meant only for use of pedestrians and cattle. Stakes have been provided across such crossings to prevent their use by cart/vehicular traffic, as a measure of safety. The Government of Rajasthan have also been requested to intimate the particulars of such of these 'D' class crossings which they would like to be upgraded as regular level crossings for use of cart/vehicular traffic. As per extant rules, the cost of such upgrading will have to be borne by the road authorities. On receipt of specific proposals from the Government of Rajasthan, further action will be taken.

Waxirabad Barrage

270. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister for Transport and Commu-

fications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of road bridge on the Wazirabad Barrage has been completed;

(b) whether the link road connecting it with Shahdara-Saharanpur road has also been completed; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to complete them?

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

(b) Tenders for the work have been invited and the last date for the receipt of tenders is 23rd March, 1962.

(c) Both the works are expected to be completed in about a year.

Staff nurses in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

271. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi night duty for staff nurses has been fixed continuously for one month since 1st of March instead of the usual weekly change in the matter;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the weekly duty hours of the nursing staff of Willingdon Hospital and other Government Hospitals in Delhi?

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

(b) The change has been effected with a view to keep in line with other hospitals, as well as to improve the care of the patients.

(c) *Willingdon Hospital:*

44 hours a week during day duty.

64 hours a week during night duty.

Safdarjang Hospital:

53 hours a week during day duty.

75 hours a week during night duty.

Irwin Hospital

49½ hours per week during day duty.

69 hours per week during night duty.

Married Nurses in Government Hospitals, New Delhi

272. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of married nurses in Willingdon Hospital, Lady Hardinge Hospital and Irwin Hospital respectively;

(b) the total residential accommodation for married nurses available in these hospitals separately and what is the shortage; and

(c) what steps are being taken to overcome this shortage and provide residential accommodation to all married nurses?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Willingdon Hospital—15

Lady Hardinge Hospital —30

Irwin Hospital —48

(b) *Willingdon Hospital*

Accommodation available for 5 Nurses only.

Accommodation shortage for 10 Nurses.

Lady Hardinge Hospital

No accommodation.

Irwin Hospital

No accommodation.

(c) *Willingdon Hospital:*

The Director of Estates is being continuously requested to provide accommodation for the remaining 10 married nurses. However, married nurses not allotted Government accommodation receive house rent allowance equal to 15 per cent of basic pay.

Lady Hardinge Hospital

The question of providing accommodation is reviewed from time to time and when more quarters are

constructed, their claims will be considered.

Irwin Hospital.

This matter will be considered when more funds become available.

Deaths due to Cold Spell in North India

273. { Shri Assar:
Shri Balraj Madhok:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths caused by the cold spell in North India during the month of January, 1962; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

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

Production of Rice and Wheat

274. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) the total production of (i) rice and (ii) wheat during 1961 and 1962 so far; and

(b) how the production of each of those crops compares with that of the preceding year?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The all-India Final Estimate of Rice for 1961-62 which will give the production of the crop has not yet been finalised because of the non-receipt of data from all the States. Copies of the Estimate will be supplied to the Parliament Library as soon as ready.

Production estimates of wheat for 1961-62 will become available only by the end of May, 1962 in the all-India Final Estimate of wheat for 1961-62. Copies of the all-India Final Estimate of rice and wheat for 1960-

1999 (Ai) LSD—3.

61 are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10].

Shuttle Service of I.A.C. between Madras and Madurai

275. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to discontinue the shuttle service of I.A.C. between Madras and Madurai:

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The Madras-Madurai Shuttle Service will complete one year's operation on the 31st March, 1962. Although by that time it would have operated for one whole summer and one whole winter, giving full opportunity for traffic to build up under varying conditions of seasonal traffic fluctuation, the results have been consistently disappointing. The load factor of this flight has never exceeded 46 per cent. and has averaged but 40 per cent. The Corporation have estimated that the loss for one year's operation would be of the order of Rs. 8 lakhs. In view of its uneconomic operations, the Corporation have decided, despite several representations received against such a course, to discontinue the service from 1-4-1962.

Rajasthan Canal

276. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether a final decision has been taken to supply drinking water to the Brackish Water Area of Lunkaransar (Bikaner Division) from the Rajasthan Canal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): There is a provision in the Rajasthan Canal Project for providing drinking water supply to the Lunkaransar and other

water scarcity areas in Rajasthan when the perennial supplies become available in the canal. The possibility of supplying the water to Lunkaransar earlier is being explored.

Nepal Bund

277. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the construction of the eight mile long Nepal Bund from Pathlehera Ghat in Gorakhpur district to Tribeni Ghat in Nepal, which, if not completed before June 1962 is bound to result in the flowing of river Narayani into Choti Gandak and Rohini and Rapti rivers, causing terrible havoc to thousands of villages and the drowning of the city of Gorakhpur; and

(b) when the work on this Bund is likely to start and when it is expected to be completed, and what is its estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A scheme for the construction of an eight mile long bund along the river Narayani in Nepal in continuation of the Chitauri Bund in Uttar Pradesh was approved for Rs. 18.53 lakhs in November, 1955 under the Flood Control Programme. This work could not be executed without the permission of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Meanwhile, the Gandak Project was approved. This Project envisages the construction of a barrage across the river Gandak at Bhainsalotan in Nepal and canals off-taking on either side of it. After the floods of 1961, there was a change in the course of the river as a result of erosion on the right bank. The Technical Committee of the Gandak Control Board has, therefore, recommended that the left embankment of the main Western Gandak Canal should be utilised as a flood protective embankment after suitable modifications in its section. Appropriate measures to check the tendency of the river to erode its right bank and river train-

ing works have also been recommended. It has also been proposed that the existing Gandak embankment in Uttar Pradesh be connected to the left bank of the main Western Canal. Subject to the approval of the Gandak Control Board, the works are expected to be completed by June, 1963, if the land in Nepal is made over to the Project authorities before November, 1962.

Barrage at Bhainsalotan

278. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how much time the construction of barrage at the Bhainsalotan is likely to take and when is the canal system flowing from it likely to be completed; and

(b) whether it has been decided to irrigate the Pharnuda Tehsil in the Gorakhpur District by the canal system by constructing a syphon on River Rohini?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The construction of the Gandak Barrage at Bhainsalotan and part of the canal system will be completed within the Third Plan period. It will take about two or three years more for completing the entire irrigation system.

(b) The proposal is under investigation.

दिल्ली से देहरादून तक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन

२७६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पीछे दिल्ली से देहरादून के लिये बिजनौर होकर कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलती थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब से और क्यों बन्द कर दी गई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र की जनता ने फिर से उसे चालू करने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) युद्ध की आवश्यकताओं के कारण यह गाड़ी १९४० में बन्द कर दी गयी ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) परिचालन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के अलावा इस एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को बिजनौर हो कर फिर चलाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Performance by Railways during 1961-62

280. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the present mileages of the Broad Gauge, Metre Gauge and Narrow Gauge rail tracks in the country;

(b) what is the traffic carried by them during the latest year for which information may be available in passenger miles and goods ton-miles, their respective revenue receipts, working expenditure, contributions to the general revenues, amounts credited to the Depreciation Fund and Surpluses;

(c) which of them are running at a loss, for how many years and what measures are proposed to make them self-sufficient; and

(d) taking into consideration the terminal costs at the receiving and destination stations how their respective costs of operation compare with road transport and also what are their respective speeds as compared with the speed of road transport?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of

the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 11].

Inter-State Transport

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

(a) the mileage of inter-State routes in the country, the number of trucks plying on them, the ton-miles covered by them and the average distance over which goods are carried per truck on these routes;

(b) the number of trucks, passenger and goods separately, plying on these routes from year to year from the date of the appointment of the Inter-State Transport Commission to-date;

(c) to what extent, in respect of mileage, the National Highways of which there are about 15,000 miles in the country, are used at present by motor transport carrying goods and passengers and what is the percentage of these trucks and buses to the total truck and bus population in the country;

(d) the extent to which the originating traffic in the country, as distinct from feeder traffic, is carried by road transport, the railways and water transport respectively; and

(e) their average loads in the case of each service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). The information required is being collected from the State Governments etc. and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Gas Turbine Technology

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

(a) whether it is proposed to start a three-year course for engineering graduates in gas turbine technology and provide evening classes to enable those already employed to prepare for the examinations of the Aeronautical Society; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Locust Invasion in Delhi

283. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the extent of damage caused by the recent locust invasion in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to check the same and the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the loss, which was mainly to arhar mustard and pea crops, is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs in an area of about 12 square miles.

(b) Most of the settled swarms have been destroyed either by ground or by aerial operations. The areas infested with eggs have been demarcated and control operations are in hand.

About Rs. 28,000 have so far been spent on these control operations.

मेरठ और बिजनौर के बीच गंगा पर पुल

२८४. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली से गढ़वाल का सीधा सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के लिये मेरठ और बिजनौर के बीच गंगा नदी पर क्या कोई पुल बनाने की योजना है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या कोई ज्ञापन भी प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पुल के बन जाने से भारत के सीमावर्ती एक उत्तरी

भाग का दिल्ली से सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा जो सामरिक और व्यापारिक दृष्टि से भी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण होगा ; और

(घ) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे पुल बनाने के लिये क्या कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

परिवाहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). मेरठ और बिजनौर के बीच गंगा नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुल जिस का निर्माण यथासमय जब कभी भी होगा, प्रदेश की सड़क पर ही पड़ता है। इसे के निर्माण आदि समस्त विषयों का उत्तरदायित्व प्रदेश सरकार का है। भारत सरकार के पास इस पुल के निर्माण के लिये न तो कोई योजना ही है और न उसे प्रदेश-सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव ही प्राप्त हुए हैं।

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

२८५. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की योजना आयुर्वेदिक एवं यूनानी औषधालय अंशदायी सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बस्ती में खोलने की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने औषधालय वित्तीय वर्ष १९६२-६३ में खोलने की योजना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में १९६२-६३ में अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर एक आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोलने का विचार है। इस औषधालय को चलाते हुए जो अनुभव प्राप्त होंगे, उन्हीं के आधार पर और आयुर्वेदिक अथवा यूनानी औषधालय को खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

12.04 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****INTRODUCTION OF 'INCENTIVE MONEY
SCHEME IN TELEGRAPH OFFICES**

Shri Bhakt Darshan (Garhwal): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The introduction of 'Incentive Money Scheme' in the telegraph offices adversely affecting the emoluments of employees and the sending of telegraph messages.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Prior to introduction of the Incentive Scheme there had been a Pie Money Scheme in operation from the very inception of the Telegraph Service in India. The Pie Money Scheme was limited only to selected circuits, which had several disadvantages, resulting in delays to telegraph traffic. The case had been examined by the Telegraph Enquiry Committee and later considered by the P. & T. Board, which decided to introduce a new scheme called 'Incentive Money Scheme.' This Scheme provided incentive payment to all teletypists working on any circuit (and not on selected circuits only)—morse or teleprinters—for each message passed in excess of a prescribed 'Norm' over a four weekly period. The number of teleprinter operations fixed as 'Norm' was 32 per operator per hour and the rate of incentive allowance was 2 nP per teleprinter operation.

The new Incentive Money Scheme has been in operations since 28-5-61 and it has resulted not only in overall quicker despatch of telegraph traffic but it also provided incentive and larger payments to the staff. It permits every operator to earn incentive money on any circuit and it has been found beneficial to vast majority of staff.

On a review after six months' working of the Scheme, some loopholes, enabling some individual teletypists to gain some undue advantage, came to notice. Therefore, some modifications to the scheme were introduced with effect from 4-3-62. This has affected a small number of circuits and some of the operative staff who do not now get the advantage of the loopholes and who may not be working the scheme with full enthusiasm. However, the merits of the scheme that this will be, by and large, of benefit to all the staff in general will, no doubt, be realised gradually by them. It is hoped that within the next few weeks, transmission of telegrams will be more expeditious and the number of delayed telegrams will be considerably reduced. The result of the Scheme will be fully known after it is given a fair trial. The matter is constantly under review and such action as may be necessary will be taken or such modification as may be necessary in the light of experience, will be introduced.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Has he made enquiries as to how many telegraphic messages have been sent by post from the CTO, New Delhi, alone during these days?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I made enquiries and I find that the percentage is getting less and less.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): But my information is that thousands of telegrams are being sent by post and that the workload of the telegraphists has been raised from 25 to 37, a 50 per cent increase, creating a lot of discontent among the staff. May I know what steps are being taken to reduce the workload of the employees and to see that telegrams are not sent by post?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member knows, as well as I do, that when telegrams are sent by post and it is notified to the department by the persons receiving the telegrams, the telegraphic charges are paid back to the sender.

Shri Bhakat Darshan: The hon. Minister says that the new scheme is beneficial to the employees. Since the employees have not taken to it kindly, will he examine it again?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, the question is kept under consideration. An examination is being made and we will see what could be done.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1962-63 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3585/62]

REPORT OF THE HEALTH (SURVEY AND PLANNING) COMMITTEE

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Health (Survey and Planning, Committee—Volume I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3536/62]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg—

(1) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) Notification No. F. 12/34/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th September, 1961, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. (Placed in Library See No. LT-3340/61).

(ii) Notification No. F. 12/57/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st June, 1961, making certain further

amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT, 3226/61]

(iii) Notification No. 173/F. 68-120/60-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 30th August, 1961, containing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Licensing of Conductors for Stage Carriages) Rules, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3361/62]

(iv) Notification No. 25/20/61-1 (T.pt.) published in Manipur Gazette dated the 5th September, 1961, making certain amendments to the Manipur Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3362/62]

(2) to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940—

(a) Notification No. F. 21 (3)/60 Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th December, 1961.

(b) Notification No. F. 12/186/59 Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th January, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3587/62].

(ii) a copy of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. GSR 296 dated the 16th March 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1938. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3588/62]

(iii) a copy of Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3589/62*].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

Shri Hathi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers:

- (i) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[*Placed in Library See No. LT-3590/62*].

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR 1432 dated the 2nd December 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3591/62*].

12.10 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH, HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH AND HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REPORTS

Shri S. C. Sharma: (Tamluk): I beg to present the following Reports, of the Estimates Committee.

- (i) Hundred and fifty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power-National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi (Reports and Accounts);

- (ii) Hundred and fifty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—(Part I) "Secretariat". "Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity" "Directorate of Field Publicity" and "Song and Drama Division", and

- (iii) Hundred and fifty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—(Part II).

12:10½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 26th March, 1962, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) General Discussion on Railway Budget for 1962-63.
- (3) Discussion and voting of Demands on Account (Railways) for 1962-63.
- (4) Consideration and passing of—

The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1961 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Hindi Sahitla Sammelan Bill, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Time permitting, it is proposed to provide discussion on the following No-Day-Yet-Named-Motions:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited for 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 4th August, 1960; and
- (ii) Report of the Assessment Committee or Vijnan Mandira (Volumes I and II), laid on

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

the Table of the House on the
28th March, 1961.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur):
By whom?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think
both of them stand in the name of the
hon. Member.

12.12 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
proceed with the general discussion
of the General Budget. Shri Korat-
kar.

श्री कोरटकर (हैदराबाद) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, कल मैं एक घटना की तरफ सदन
का ध्यान आकर्षित करा रहा था जिसका
जिक्र मेरी अपनी राय में माननीय वित्त मंत्री
के भाषण में आना चाहिये था मगर उसके
बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member
will kindly resume his seat. I would
like to know this from the hon.
Finance Minister. Ten hours have
been allotted for the General Dis-
cussion. We have already taken
Four hours and forty minutes. Today,
five hours and twenty minutes
remain. We are now starting at a
quarter past 12. This will last till
5.30. Does he want to conclude it
today or will he reply on Monday?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri
Morarji Desai):** Today.

Mr. Speaker: The House will then
sit till 6 o'clock.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Morarji Desai: This may be
over before that. There are not
many speakers: I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; we will
conclude this today. Five hours and
ten minutes more. That means that

we will have to conclude this by
5.30, at the most. How long will the
hon. Finance Minister take?

Shri Morarji Desai: Forty minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at
4.30.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member
might continue.

श्री कोरटकर : वह घटना जिसकी
तरफ में इशारा कर रहा था वह ब्रिटेन का
इरादा है जिसके जरिये वह कामन मार्केट
में शरीक होना चाहता है । इस इरादे
के जाहिर होने पर राष्ट्र मंडल के सभी देशों
में एक प्रकार की हल चल मची थी और
सब की तरफ से इसका इस कारण विरोध
हो रहा था कि इसकी वजह से ब्रिटेन में
राष्ट्र मंडल के देशों के—जिन में भारत
भी शरीक है—जो बहुत से पदार्थ बिना
किसी कर के या कम कर देकर निर्यात किए
जाते हैं उनके निर्यात को ब्रिटेन के कामन
मार्केट में शरीक हो जाने से बड़ा धक्का
लगेगा । ब्रिटेन के इस प्रकार योरोपीय कामन
मार्केट में शामिल हो जाने के कारण हमारा
निर्यातजिस पर हम बहुत कुछ निर्भर करते हैं
या बन्द हो जाएगा या कम हो जाएगा । यह
घटना अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में होने वाली है
अतः मेरे अपने विचार से वित्त मंत्री जी
को अपने भाषण में उस पर प्रकाश डालना
चाहिये था कि क्या इस के कारण हमारे
व्यापार को कुछ नुकसान होने वाला है या
नहीं ? और क्या भारत वर्ष को इसका
विरोध करना चाहिये ? यद्यपि वित्त मंत्री
के भाषण में इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया
है, तथापि क्योंकि यह एक ऐसी घटना है
जिसकी वजह से हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर
जरूर कुछ न कुछ असर पड़ेगा, मैं दो चार
शब्द सदन के सामने कहना चाहता हूं ।

इसके विचार के लिये हमें दो तरह से
देखना पड़ता है, एक तो ब्रिटेन को लक्ष्य
में रख कर इसको देखना पड़ेगा और दूसरे

भारत को लक्ष्य में रख कर इसको देखना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक ब्रिटेन का सम्बन्ध है, स न को यह मालम है कि जब कामन मारकेट की सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे तो हस्ताक्षर करने वाले सभी देशों ने ब्रिटेन को भी इसके लिए आमंत्रित किया था। किन्तु ब्रिटेन ने उस समय राष्ट्र मंडल के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को देखते हुए इस बात से इन्कार किया। मगर चार वर्ष के अन्दर ही कुछ ऐसी स्थिति आ गई कि ब्रिटेन को यह मालूम होने लगा कि उसका जो निर्णय कामन मारकेट में शरीक न होने के बारे में किया गया था, वह उसके लिये घातक साबित हो रहा है। ब्रिटेन के निर्यात का ६० प्रतिशत हिस्सा इन्हीं संघीय देशों के साथ रहा करता था। चार वर्ष में यह निर्यात व्यापार घट कर ४० प्रतिशत रह गया इसी प्रकार से इन संघीय देशों उत्पादन शक्ति बहुत बढ़ गई है और उसका भी ब्रिटेन की उत्पादन शक्ति पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ रहा है जहां इन संघीय देशों की उत्पादन शक्ति दो वर्ष के अन्दर २० प्रतिशत बढ़ी है वहां ब्रिटेन की केवल ८ फी प्रतिशत बढ़ी है : इसके साथ ही साथ जो बड़ी बात देखने की है वह यह है कि यह कामन मारकेट सिर्फ आर्थिक व्यवस्था की ही चीज रहने वाली नहीं है बल्कि यह एक राजनीतिक चीज बनने जा रही है। ऐसा मालम होता है कि आगे आने वाले जमाने में यह संघ यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ यूरोप बनने जा रहा है। इन सब चीजों की देखते हुये ब्रिटेन को डर मालूम हुआ कि कहीं वह सबसे अलग ही न रह जाए। इस प्रकार उसके सामने अपनी आत्म रक्षा का सवाल था। इस को देखते हुये यह स्पष्ट होता है कि ब्रिटेन कामन मारकेट में जरूर शरीक होगा। भारत या राष्ट्र मंडल के किसी दूसरे देश का इसके लिये विरोध करना एक बेकार सी चीज है। यह स्थिति ब्रिटेन को आर्थिक जगत में जीवित रहने के लिये मंजर करनी

पड़ी है। ऐसी हालत में हमको केवल यही देखना होगा कि ब्रिटेन के इस तरह से कामन मारकेट में जाने के बाद हमारे व्यापार पर इसका क्या असर हो सकता है? आया वह असर खराब होगा या कोई खास असर नहीं होगा?

जहां तक मैं देखता हूं भारत से ब्रिटेन को जो चीजें निर्यात की जाती हैं उनमें चाय, जूट के पदार्थ, कपड़ा, चमड़ा, मँगनीज, ऊनी कालीन और वनस्पति तैल आदि मुख्य हैं। मैं इस चीज की तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे निर्यात व्यापार का करीब २५ प्रति शत हिस्सा ब्रिटेन के साथ है। उसकी मात्रा लगभग २०० करोड़ रुपये सालाना की है। इसमें बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन पर संघीय देशों से भी किसी प्रकार का आयात कर नहीं है। उन चीजों को छोड़ दिया जाये तो बहुतसी दूसरी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनमें कि हमारा कोई प्रतिद्वन्दी देश नहीं है। इस प्रकार की दो बड़ी चीजें हैं, एक तो चाय और दूसरा जूट और जूट के बने हुए पदार्थ। चाय का व्यापार ही हमारा ब्रिटेन के साथ सबसे बड़ा व्यापार है। करीब २०० करोड़ के व्यापार में ८२ करोड़ का व्यापार चाय का ही है। यह बहुत बड़ी राशि का व्यापार है और इसी के लिये आशंका पैदा हो रही है कि इस व्यापार पर बुरा असर न हो?

जहां तक मैं देखता हूं मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस व्यापार में हमारा कोई प्रतिद्वन्दी देश न होने के समान है। अतः इस पर भी कोई बड़ा भारी असर पड़ेगा ऐसा नजर नहीं आता। केवल एक सीलोन ही ऐसा देश है जो हमारे अतिरिक्त ब्रिटेन में चाय भेजता है, लेकिन उसकी स्थिति वैसी ही है जैसी कि भारत की है। अर्थात् वह भी राष्ट्रमंडल का सदस्य है। अतः वह कोई खास असर नहीं पैदा कर सकता।

[श्री कोरटकर]

इसके साथ ही साथ जूट और जूट के पदार्थ जो ब्रिटेन में भेजे जाते हैं, उन पर भी यही बात लागू होती है। इस मामले में हमारा प्रतिद्वन्दी देश पाकिस्तान है, वह भी राष्ट्र-मंडल का सदस्य होने के कारण जूट व उसके पदार्थों के निर्यात पर भी ब्रिटेन के कामन मार्केट में शरीक होने का बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ेगा, ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है।

हम जानते हैं कि चाय पीना सम्य देशों के निवासियों का एक व्यसन बन गया है। वह यों ही छूट नहीं सकता। हमें इस बात की आशा करनी चाहिये कि थोड़े से करों को बढ़ाने से इंग्लैंड में न तो चाय पीने वाले लोग ही कम हो जायेंगे और न ही चाय पीने वाले कम चाय पीयेंगे।

इसके बाद कपड़ा और वनस्पति तेल रह जाता है। कपड़े के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि आयात-करों के होते हुए भी जापान अब भी इंग्लैंड के बाजार में हमारे साथ बहुत ही बुरी तरह से मुकाबला कर रहा है। उसको देखते हुए हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि क्या हमारे यहां कपड़े के बनाने में ज्यादा खर्च तो नहीं हो रहा है और हमारी मिलें पुरानी होने की वजह से ऐसा तो नहीं हो रहा है कि हमारा कपड़ा जापान के कपड़े से महंगा पड़ता हो। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन मिलों में आजकल के जमाने को देखते हुए तरक्की करके कपड़ा बनाने के खर्च को कम किया जाये, न कि ब्रिटेन के कामन मार्केट में जाने से डरना चाहिये।

इस प्रकार अगर देखा जाए, तो स्पष्ट होगा कि ब्रिटेन के कामन मार्केट में शामिल होने से हम पर बहुत ही थोड़ा असर होगा। कपड़े और वनस्पति तेल के क्षेत्र में करीब-करीब सोलह करोड़ रुपये के व्यापार पर उसका असर पड़ेगा। उससे हमें घबराने का कोई कारण है, ऐसा मुझे प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

अब कामन मार्केट के कारण संघीय देशों में जो तरक्की हुई है उससे हमें क्या सीखना चाहिए, वे दो बातें मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह एक तथ्य है कि कामन मार्केट ने थोड़े समय में अपने आन्तरिक व्यापार में बड़ी भारी तरक्की की है और इस प्रकार इस बात को साबित किया है कि आने वाले जमाने में छोटे-छोटे देश आर्थिक मुकाबले में टिक नहीं सकते हैं। देशों का विस्तृत होना बहुत जरूरी है, बड़े देश ही आने वाले जमाने में टिक सकते हैं और वहीं पर उत्पादन की बड़ी वृद्धि हो सकती है। सीमाव्य से भारतवर्ष एक बहुत बड़ा देश है—एक महाद्वीप के बराबर है और बहुत सम्भव है कि यहां पर जो दो बड़ी-बड़ी पंचवर्षीय योजनायें कामयाब हुई हैं, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यही है।

कामन मार्केट की सफलता ने बहुत जोर के साथ इस बात को हमारे सामने रखा है कि यदि हमें अपने देश का आर्थिक विकास करना है, तो हमें उसकी एकता को बचाना चाहिए। हम शोक से देखते हैं कि हमारे अन्दर इस बारे में कुछ विघातक प्रवृत्तियां पैदा हो रही हैं। पहले जातीयता तो थी ही, अब प्रान्तीयता भी सिर उठा रही है। एक बड़ी बात यह है कि आर्थिक मामलों में प्रान्तीयता बहुत जोर पकड़ रही है। हर एक प्रान्त यह चाहता है कि वही अपने रीसोर्सिज से ज्यादा स ज्यादा फायदा उठाए। यह प्रवृत्ति हमको उन्नति की तरफ जाने से रोकेगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आसाम में एक आयल कम्पनी को इसलिए प्राप्सेक्टिंग लायसेंस नहीं मिल रहा है कि सेंटर के साथ उस का रायल्टी के बारे में तसफिया नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरह से आन्ध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के बीच कई सालों से नदियों के पानी का

सवाल पड़ा हुआ है और उसकी वजह से बहुत बातें रूकी हुई हैं। महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में बेलगांव का प्रश्न उठना ही पेचीदा बना है, जितना कि चीन और भारत में काश्मीर के एक भाग का प्रश्न है। इन प्रवृत्तियों को रोका जाना बहुत जरूरी है और इन समस्याओं का फैसला जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाना चाहिए, कामन मार्केट यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात हमको सिखा रही है।

अब मैं एक और बात की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जो कि कामन मार्केट हमको सिखा रही है। शायद इस सदन को यह अजनबी बात मालूम हो, लेकिन उस पर भी विचार होना जरूरी है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस जमाने में हमें अपने एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ाने की तरफ इतना चिन्तित होने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं जितना कि हमें नज़र आ रहा है। एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी की स्पीच में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। उसके अलावा गत पांच सालों में इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जाता रहा है। इतना करते हुए भी हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, यह भी एक वाक्या है। अगर इसके कारणों पर हम ध्यान दें, तो ज्ञात होगा कि मशीनों जैसी बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें विकसित देशों में कोई लेने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि ये चीजें वहां पर हमसे अच्छी और पहले से ही मौजूद हैं और अविकसित देशों में उनको लेने वाला कोई नहीं होता, क्योंकि उनमें ये चीजें खरीदने की क्षमता नहीं पैदा हुई है। इसलिए चाय, काफी, ऊनी कालीन और दूसरी छोटी छोटी चीजें भेज कर हम कितना एक्सपोर्ट कर सकेंगे और कितना फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकेंगे, यह बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट्स से अपने देश की तरक्की करना एक पुराने जमाने का, साम्राज्यवादी

विचार है। जो-जो देश विकसित होते जा रहे हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि अपने यहां इम्पोर्ट्स को बन्द किया जाये और आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता यह विचार बढ़ता जायेगा। जब सब देश अपने इम्पोर्ट्स को बन्द करना चाहेंगे, तो उस वक्त एक्सपोर्ट्स कैसे ज्यादा किये जा सकते हैं, यह भी बड़ा भारी विचारणीय प्रश्न है। इस वक्त सिवाय वेस्ट जर्मनी के कोई भी देश ऐसा नहीं बचा है, जिसका ट्रेड बैलेंस वृद्धि की तरफ दिखाई देता हो। हम देखते हैं कि बड़े बड़े देशों के एक्सपोर्ट्स का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अविकसित देशों को मदद करने के लिये भेजा जाता है। उनके यहां जो ज्यादा पैदावार होती है, जो खप नहीं सकती है उसको किस रूप में दूसरे देशों को दिया जाये, इसी बात की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जा रही है। ऐसी सूरत में एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने की बातें करना एक व्यर्थ बात है।

साझे बाजार की जो उन्नति हुई है, वह इस बात की तरफ इशारा कर रही है कि उसको बनाने वाले देशों का आपसी व्यापार बहुत बढ़ा है और उनके यहां जो उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा आपस के व्यापार में ही खर्च हो गया है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बजाय इसके कि जो कुछ हम उत्पन्न करते हैं, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट में भेजा जाये, इस बात की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये कि अपने देश के लोगों की श्रम शक्ति बढ़ाई जाये ताकि जो कुछ हम पैदा करते हैं, उस को हम अपने देश में ही खपा सकें। इससे हमारा स्टैंडर्ड आफ लाइफ़ बढ़ सकता है।

कल श्री आसर् ने करों के सम्बन्ध में जिस बात की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई, मैं उसका अनुमोदन करता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि नये करों को लगाने के बजाये अगर करों को वसूल करने की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह दी गई, तो हमारी बहुत कुछ कठिनाइयां कम हो जायेंगी। उन्होंने सदन के सामने एक उदाहरण रखा था कि इनकम टैक्स की

[श्री कोरटकर]

बसूली के सम्बन्ध में कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी जा रही है, उसके केसिज बहुत बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और उनका सेटलमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी ने दिसम्बर मास में कुछ प्रोजेजल सरकार के सामने रखे थे।

वे प्रोजेजल चार महीनों से वैसे ही पड़ी हुई हैं, कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ी हुई हैं और उनकी तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है। अगर उन प्रोजेजल की तरफ तबज्जह दी जाए तो इस बात का बहुत बड़ा इमकान है कि इनकम-टैक्स के केसिज का जल्दी से जल्दी तसफिया हो जाए और इनकम-टैक्स की जो बसूली है वह भी अच्छी मात्रा में भागे बढ़ती चली जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्कीम डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी ने भेजी है और जो अभी कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ी हुई है, उसको देखें और जल्दी से जल्दी उसको अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आज के दिन आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Somani.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
I also want to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Somani has caught my eye in preference to the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Have I caught your eye, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know.

I shall try to give opportunity to all hon. Members.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like at the

very outset to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the cheerful picture which he has been able to present about our national economy in his budget statement. There are certain good and healthy features about our economy to which special attention may be drawn, that is, the stability of our price structure, the buoyancy of our revenues, the increase in our agricultural and industrial production and the favourable prospects of receiving the necessary external aid from friendly countries for the success of the Third Five Year Plan.

There is no doubt that dynamic progress is being made in the various sectors of our economy and we are well on the road to an accelerated growth of development, and if only our Government will take timely and effective measures to tackle certain bottlenecks, we will in the course of the next few years be certainly able to take our economy to the take-off stage.

At the same time, the hon. Finance Minister has given real scope for genuine apprehensions about a very substantial further dose of taxation in the new budget and it is really that genuine apprehension of additional taxation load that causes serious concern to everybody. There is no doubt about the fact that the taxation, both direct and indirect, has reached a point where before any additional dose is imposed, it would be worthwhile to explore the various other avenues by which it might be possible to go ahead with the fulfilment of our Plan.

I would like first to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the consistent underestimates of our revenues being done year by year. In 1959-60, the surplus in revenues over the estimated figure was Rs. 90.33 crores; in 1960-61, it was Rs. 52.14 crores and in this year, 1961-62, it is Rs. 61.16 crores. In other words, this surplus in revenue of about Rs. 60 crores is

almost a 100 per cent increase over the amount of additional taxes which the Finance Minister had imposed on the assessment of certain revenues. It is really very desirable that in our future budgeting the assessment of our revenues is made on a more realistic and practical basis.

Apart from this, there is a large scope for augmenting our resources by increased borrowings, both internal and external. It is due, as a matter of fact, to the shortfall in our borrowing programme that the Finance Minister has been faced with an overall deficit of the magnitude which he has indicated. It is therefore only appropriate that sustained and determined efforts should be made to increase our resources by greater resort to borrowings.

Even in the field of small savings, there is a vast scope to increase the resources from the countryside. While it is comparatively easy to raise the resources by increasing taxation, it does require a lot of consistent, persistent and determined effort to increase the resources by small savings and by various other ways of borrowings. It is, therefore, desirable that the borrowings programme should be intensified and all necessary measures in this connection taken.

Then the question of consistent increase in civil expenditure has always caused a great concern to this House, and attention has from time to time been drawn to the need to ensure that all our resources are utilised usefully. There is no doubt that if determined and proper efforts are made to generate savings from this sector, that is, through avoidance of wasteful expenditure, and also various other ways of bringing about economies in the programme of implementation of our huge development projects, it should be possible to earmark some portion of the resources to be generated by these savings and economies which are absolutely practicable, to fill up the gap.

Apart from this, in the programme of developmental expenditure of the magnitude of Rs. 1,446 crores which he has planned for the second year of the Third Plan, it does seem practical to contemplate that there is bound to be some saving in the implementation of this programme. There is bound to be shortfalls in developmental expenditure due to various reasons over which Government have no control. It can, therefore, be safely concluded that this provision of Rs. 1,446 crores will also leave certain savings at the end of the next budgeting period.

Then attention has rightly been drawn in the *Economic Survey* to the need for making every possible effort to see that our huge investments in the public sector projects generate savings to an extent sufficient to enable those savings to be further invested in the expansion or in new projects of the public sector. This is another aspect which should receive the very urgent attention of the Planning Commission and Government. I am suggesting all these measures with this end in view, that instead of taking the direct step of imposing additional taxation, it will be quite appropriate in view of the present economic situation to explore all other possible avenues to find the resources necessary for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan.

Having made these observations about the present economic situation, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to certain disquieting features and certain serious bottlenecks with which our economy is faced. I would invite his attention to the very interesting and illuminating articles written by Shri G. D. Birla recently about the Third Five Year Plan. Shri Birla is well known for his pro-Government and constructive approach of robust optimism, and yet a man of his calibre and stature with all his constructive and optimistic approach, has expressed certain genuine apprehensions and taken a gloomy view of the prospects of the success of the Third Plan. He has

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drawn attention to certain bottle-necks.

He has used such strong words suggesting that nothing moves in Delhi and that there does not seem to be any appreciation of the urgency in the various government departments to go ahead with the implementation of the gigantic programme of our economic development. That is not something which is coming from him alone.

Complaints have been made and attention has been drawn by various quarters to the serious loss which is caused to our national economy by the administrative delays and administrative inefficiency. I will give a few instances as to how certain avoidable losses have been suffered by us simply because of the fact that our Government has not been fully alive to the necessity of dealing with the vast development economy.

Let us first take the question of coal. The other day, the hon. Minister for Steel, Fuel, and Mines told us that the question of switching of certain industries over to oil is under the consideration of government. So far as this difficulty of coal supply in various industrial centres is concerned, I think the hon. Finance Minister will admit that this is not a new phenomenon. I think it is almost 18 months since the various industrial centres have been experiencing acute shortage of coal and the situation, instead of improving, is deteriorating day by day. The latest revision of coal allocation made by Government has created genuine apprehensions in the mind of the various industries as to how adversely they will be affected in their production.

This question of switching over from coal to fuel oil is an absolutely simple one. Government have simply to ensure that the prices of fuel oil will be competitive with that of coal. It is quite obvious that Government will have to sacrifice part of their revenue by way of excise duties on this fuel oil. But, I think the national economy will be losing much more than this loss of excise duty if Go-

vernment does not take timely measures to make oil prices competitive with coal. The loss of production affects the national economy in so many ways like loss of employment etc. The implication of the loss of production is felt in various other ways. It is, therefore, high time that the Finance Ministry, which has got the main responsibility of making the oil prices competitive with coal, tackles this problem on the basis of the priority which it deserves.

It is true that such questions are being studied by the Planning Commission and by the various departments or Ministries and they take their own time in coming to conclusions. But these have to be tackled according to the priorities which they deserve and in a realistic and urgent manner than what Government have done so far.

The question of coal production itself deserves to be tackled in a much more effective manner. The other day, from the spokesman of the coal industry itself we found that they are genuinely apprehensive of the achievement of the further increased targets allowed to the private sector and the public sector in the matter of coal production. There is shortage of power; there is shortage of transport and the policy of fixing coal prices is absolutely unrealistic. All these have created such a situation that those who are in the coal industry are definitely apprehensive of the serious crisis being further aggravated by the loss of production in coal or by the coal industry not being able to fulfill the targets that have been allotted to them.

All these matters have got to be tackled effectively if further loss of production has to be arrested.

We have been told that there has already been a slowing down of industrial production. Industrial production in 1961 showed an increase of only about 7 or 8 per cent. compared to 12 per cent. which was the figures for 1960. That is something of which

serious notice should be taken by the Planners and the government departments concerned; because, while we are thinking in terms of accelerating the pace of progress, the slowing down of industrial production, certainly, cannot but be viewed with grave concern by everybody.

I will come to the question of power. The other day, hon. Member, Shri Banerjee was complaining that the U.P. Government have allotted substantial power from the Rihand Dam to Birlas and have deprived a number of small-scale and medium-scale industries of power from that source. I hold no brief either for the U.P. Government or for the Birlas who have sponsored the aluminium project. But, I would like to inform the House that the Birlas have proposed the generation of their own power; and they are prepared not only to arrange power for their own aluminium units but they are also prepared to generate extra power to make it available to others who may be in need of power in those areas. What is more significant is that the Birlas have made an offer they will not require any foreign exchange for the development of that power resource. They have made arrangements to secure the power plant from rupee sources. Their proposal is pending before Government for a very considerable period.

The other day, in the Press Conference, the hon. Prime Minister said that the policy in regard to the establishment of power projects by the private sector is clear and it is not against the Industrial Policy Resolution to allow the private sector projects to be established for the development of power. And yet, in a case, where obviously there is strong criticism of the Birlas getting a major portion of the Rihand power for the aluminium plant, their proposal for generating their own power has been hanging fire in the Planning Commission and the various Ministries for a long time.

I am not making any special plea for any individual case. What I am trying to do is to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this lack of urgency on the part of the various government departments to tackle the various issues in a pragmatic manner, of which we have been assured time and again. I also realise the complexity and the complicated nature of the decisions which our officers have to take on the various issues with which they are confronted. But national economic interest is supreme and nothing should be allowed to drag on which will mean avoidable loss.

About power I have to make some other submissions also. The Third Plan provides for an increase in the installed generating capacity of 123 per cent. over the Second Plan. This, however, is wholly inadequate. During the period 1948-55, the relationship between power consumption and industrial growth was such that for every 10 point rise in the increase of production, the increase in power consumption was of the order of 18 points. For the period 1955-61, the corresponding figures are that for a ten point rise in industrial production, the increase of power consumption was 23 points. On this same basis, for a 70 point increase in industrial production that is envisaged in the third Five Year Plan, the increase in power consumption should be of the order of 163 and not 128 as stated in the third Plan. 123 per cent. represents the installed generating capacity whereas 163 represents the actual requirements, which means that the installed capacity should be more than 163 in order to allow for some idle capacity to meet the requirements of emergencies. Obviously, the allocation for power has got to be substantially increase if we are to really make for sufficient power for the dynamic growth in the various sectors of our economy.

We have been assured of priority being given to the development of power and transport resources, both in the *Economic Survey* as well as in the Finance Minister's speech. But, as I was submitting, there are short-

[Shri Somani]

term and long-term solutions of this problem. The short-term solutions are to enable the various industries in need of coal and power to make such arrangements as may be feasible under the circumstances. The long-term solution is to increase the allocations for the development of these key sector projects to an extent which will take care of the needs of the situation.

I would like now to say something about the question of export promotion. The Mudaliar committee had submitted its comprehensive report to the Government recently and it contains very constructive and interesting suggestions for the expansion of our export trade. But may I submit that here again some of the very important suggestions which they have made are not new. I may refer to the question of giving incentives in the form of income-tax relief for the promotion of exports. I do not say that the industries as such have no responsibility to foster and promote export trade. Certainly they must be asked to make all possible sacrifices and efforts and do their best in the field of exports. But certain constructive suggestions made by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and various other bodies during the last few years to the Finance Ministry have had absolutely no response so far. Even in the very progressive and industrially advanced countries like Japan, Germany, France, etc. this scheme of incentives has worked wonders and there is no reason why the Government should feel shy of introducing certain bold and imaginative measures instead of taking piecemeal measures.

Another important question about export trade is the price structure. Our various manufactured goods are simply priced out in the international markets. That is due to the rigid price structure both due to the various steps the Government take and also some reasons beyond the control of

the Government. Therefore, our industries are not in a position to produce goods of proper quality at an internationally competitive price and it is here that modernisation and rationalisation can help. It is a long term problem and the Planning Commission and the Government departments must give their thought to this question of how to make our industries modernised, rationalised and better equipped in order that they may achieve the targets for the Third Plan exports. Unless that is done we may not be able to fulfil the targets for exports. Unless we increase our exports it is obvious that our programme of economic development is bound to suffer. At a time when the Government is seized of the question and when the Mudaliar Committee report is being examined, Government should take measures of short-term and long-term character to give great fillip to our export trade.

I would then like to refer to the situation in the textile industry. This year, again cotton crop is expected to be much less than normal—in the neighbourhood of four million bales. Unless necessary foreign exchange is made available or Government negotiates imports of foreign cotton on any other basis, the industry is threatened with a situation where again there will be shortage of cloth, loss of employment and various other adverse repercussions. Representations have been made for the need to import extra cotton to keep the industry working until the new season starts. I hope that something is being done to ensure the availability of adequate raw material for the proper functioning of the textile industry.

We are in the midst of dynamic development in various sectors of our economy and the private sector is making its due contribution. Even this morning our respected Prime Minister in his inspiring address to the Federation did recognise the usefulness of the mixed economy under which we are progressing and how essential it is to

continue to allow the private enterprise to function smoothly subject of course to our programmes and policies as laid down in our plans. The potentialities of development of the private sector should not be overlooked. The history of the last decade of planned development clearly indicates that the private sector has overfulfilled its targets and it is today in a position to make a much more effective and dynamic contribution to the achievement of the planned targets allotted to it. It is incorrect to say that the private sector has in any way been criticising the functioning of the public sector. We all welcome the growth and development of the public sector which is necessary for the proper growth of even the private sector; there is absolutely no conflict between the two. But the requirements of the private sector are often ignored but so far as the financial resources of the public sector are concerned, due provision is made by various ways and ultimately by resorting to fresh taxation. But no realistic appraisal of the requirements of the private sector for foreign exchange or internal resources has been made by the Planning Commission and the private sector has been left to find its own resources. Due to the stability of our Government and various other favourable policies in the economic field pursued by our Government and also due to the stability in our economy, generated by the very wise way in which our present Finance Minister has handled the whole situation, there is such a tempo of growth in the country as well as a fund of goodwill in the international market that it will be worthwhile to give proper and wider opportunities to the private sector to avail of this favourable situation and to make their due contribution in this programme of building a new India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now every hon. Member shall conclude his remarks within twenty minutes as I find that the list here is swelling every minute.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Sir, the interim Budget presented by 1999(Ai) LSD—4.

the hon. Finance Minister reveals certain interesting features which deserve some comments from the hon. Members of Parliament. Some of these features are very illuminating in the sense that the reasons assigned by the hon. Finance Minister seem to carry conviction on the face of them.

Before dealing with them I shall make a few observations about the general trends in the economy. The Finance Minister has claimed that he has checked the rising prices. To some extent they have been checked because of the rise in the production in the industrial and agricultural sectors. One thing which causes some concern is that there is an over-all deficit for this year 1961-62 to the extent of about Rs. 121 crores. That indicates that we have to somehow or other mobilise our resources with a view to see that the Plan is properly achieved. If the resources are not properly mobilised it would lead to difficulties and we may not be able to attain the targets laid in the Plan.

13 hrs.

The Finance Minister has picked up courage for converting the deficit into a revenue surplus. In this connection I would like to read paragraph 17 of his Budget Speech which says:

"The budget year estimated the revenue receipts at Rs. 1,017.95 crores and expenditure met from revenue at Rs. 1,023.52 crores. On current trends, the revenue receipts are likely to go up to Rs. 1,079.11 crores and the expenditure to Rs. 1,045.15 crores, with the result that the budgeted deficit of Rs. 5.57 crores will be converted into a revenue surplus of Rs. 33.96 crores."

The reason for this is stated by him in the next paragraph, that is paragraph 18.

"The improvement in revenue receipts is mainly due to better collections under Customs, Union Excise Duties and Corporation Tax and Income-tax. Larger

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imports of machinery and mineral oils and imposition of countervailing duties on the latter account for an increase of Rs. 9.96 crores under Customs. Union Excises are expected to be more by Rs. 38.32 crores, following the general improvement in production and clearances, increase in the duty on mineral oils and better realisations from new excises. With the rapid growth of business and industry the revenue from Income-tax including Corporation Tax is likely to go up by Rs. 28 crores. These improvements, however, will be partly counter-balanced by the increase of Rs. 13.45 crores in the States' share of Income-tax and Estate Duty."

What he means to say is that the unanticipated income from these sources account for the conversion of the apparent deficit into surplus. The increase has been attributed to the income from the customs and Union excise. I cannot understand how receipts under Customs could not be anticipated because we have a programme of imports of machinery and mineral oil which is in pursuance of a policy decision. Everybody is aware that we are going to import machinery of a particular value and it is very easy to know what customs duty would be realised on it. The increase is also attributed to income from excise. Income under this head also could easily be calculated. It is not as if machinery and mineral oil could be smuggled into the country from anywhere in the world. Everybody knows how much is likely to come. This means that the apparent conversion of this deficit into a surplus is only a mathematical or arithmetical metamorphosis. Otherwise this conversion of the deficit into a surplus cannot be accounted for. The other possibility is that budgeting has not been done on a scientific or understandable basis.

The forecast for 1962-63 is on the same basis as the existing taxation and the Finance Minister expects a deficit of Rs. 63.46 crores. One of the papers, the *Hindustan Times* or the *Indian Express*, had mentioned that the practice adopted by the Finance Ministers is always to take the notional deficit as a ground for bringing new taxes. This is a very easy way of shifting a debit into a credit, but the inflationary effect of it is likely to be great and is bound to affect our economy, bringing in its wake adverse effects on millions of our people. The Finance Minister has honestly stated that unless our resources are increased, we may not be in a position to stabilise our economy, and that is the main reason why he resorts to deficit financing. All the same the effect that it has on our economy cannot be ignored. It is bound to dislocate our general life.

In my view in a developing country like ours, saving with a view to investment is very essential. This is a better way of raising resources than through new taxes. Our national income is rising and we should see that the structure of our taxation is made flexible so that money in the hands of people is siphoned into the coffers of Government. Instead of resorting to fresh taxation, the hon. the Finance Minister should encourage saving among people, which they should be encouraged to invest. With this end in view public cooperation should be enlisted. People should be made to understand that savings invested with Government go for the benefit of the people.

At present there is a suspicion among the people that there is large infructuous and avoidable expenditure on the part of Government. People are not able to know whether the expenditure incurred on different items is for their benefit or not. They feel that some of the expenditure of Government is in unprofitable directions. We are all aware of the severe criticism levelled against infructuous

expenditure in the various P.A.C. reports. Members of Parliament and the House should be made aware of the corrective measures taken by Government.

In Annexure IX of the *Explanatory Memorandum* we find a list of 559 important new items of expenditure costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above, involving a total expenditure of 12,28,36,19 lakhs of rupees. What causes us concern is that such expenditure is likely to gather momentum in the years to come. Some of them may even relate to non-Plan expenditure. We must be in a position to satisfy ourselves that these items of expenditure are properly screened and scrutinised.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

In this connection, we have been agitating for a long time that the Standing Finance Committee which was functioning some years back should be revived. It had been abolished because there had been some sort of an adverse comment that the existence of such a Committee was not necessary. It is better that we now take up some courage and revive the Standing Finance Committee. That will keep each of these items before its eyes, namely, the items which are included in the budget estimate. If there is a Standing Finance Committee, it will certainly go through all the items and would certify whether each item is worth including in the budget estimate or not. Therefore, it is better we revive the Standing Finance Committee.

Coming to the expenditure on defence, there is a net increase of Rs. 38 crores. I quite appreciate it. We have to spend this amount for the maintenance of our territorial integrity and safety of our country in the context of the present world tension and the attitude of some of our neighbouring countries which is not friendly. I quite appreciate it. But, at the same time, year after year, we find in the audit reports some sort of criticism levelled against the infructuous and purposeless expenditure incurred by

defence. Therefore, I would say that the expenditure which is of a greater magnitude deserves to be checked at the proper time. The working of the defence, ordnance factories, where expenditure on a large scale is incurred on educational orders and on new experiments, some of which are half-baked ones, happens to be the target of criticism in the audit reports. I would only add that when we are in the crisis of development, the Finance Ministry and the Defence Ministry should sit together and see that there is no room for any avoidable expenditure and they must assure us that there would be no avoidable expenditure at all.

There is one other item which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. That item is termed as loan from Kuwait Government. I may be permitted to read that portion, because it is written in a separate paragraph at page 190 of the *Explanatory Memorandum*. It reads as follows:

"Special Indian notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Kuwait ceased to be legal tender with effect from 1st April, 1961, and a new local currency 'Dinar' introduced from that date replaced them. According to the agreement signed on 20th March, 1961 with the Government of Kuwait the value of all Indian Currency exchanged by the Government of Kuwait and returned to the Reserve Bank of India, has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred, treated as a loan from the Government of Kuwait to the Government of India repayable in Sterling. This loan amounting to Rs. 34.19 crores is to be repaid in eleven annual instalments, beginning from the 1st July, 1961. Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent is payable on the outstanding balance from time to time."

What I say is this. This sum, which involves Rs. 34.19 crores, has been

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

agreed to be paid by the Government of India to the Kuwait Government, because we have withdrawn all the currency notes which were in circulation in the Middle East. We have adopted certain methods to see that there should be no smuggling and that our own currency with a different mark and dimension is introduced. In spite of that, I find it was not successful, and they have rightly withdrawn their circulation. But what I mean to suggest is that this agreement has not been placed before this House for its approval, nor has it been placed in this House for the Members to go through. Such an agreement which is entered into, involving such a huge sum, has to be placed before this House and the sanction of the House obtained. I find—I am subject to correction—that no such steps have been taken. I wish that this situation ought not to be repeated next time.

The *Economic Survey* which has been issued to us along with the budget papers and the Explanatory Memorandum discloses clearly that there is not much room or there is no room for complacency and that, on the other hand, there is room for concern. The internal borrowings during the past few years were not up to the mark. The position of the foreign exchange reserves just at the beginning of the second Five Year Plan was very happy. It was about Rs. 750 crores. By the end of the second Five Year Plan, it had dwindled to Rs. 156 crores or so. The position, therefore, has worsened, in spite of the reduction in imports and increase in exports because of what the Finance Minister has rightly described as structural changes on our invisibles. That is what he says. The burden of foreign debts is already growing and our earning on the foreign investments has almost been nil. Therefore, there are certain major problems which will be created in the next four years by certain internal factors. These factors, to which I request the Government to give some attention, are certain scar-

cities of the basic aspects of the industry. The *Economic Survey* makes mention of them in a passing way, saying that the apparent shortage of coal, power, transport and certain varieties of steel is only a temporary one, and there is bound to be some bright future. But in the developing economy, it is not possible for us to belittle this present shortage of the basic materials. The industrial revolution which is now taking place here will be jeopardised if we are not able to tackle these problems in a dynamic way.

From the reports, I find that industrial production has dwindled from 12 per cent to 7 per cent, from 1960-61 to 1961-62, and that the national income also is getting less. The investment is large and the return, compared to the investment during the course of the five years, is less than expected. Taking into consideration the entire Five Year Plan, the total outlay that is made for the first two years of the third Plan is Rs. 2,500 crores. A balance of Rs. 5,000 crores is left, and that balance has to be made up in the next three years. Therefore, we have to step up our production, keeping these factors in view. In the context of the shortage in power, coal transport and steel, I am afraid whether we will be able to step up the production or to meet this challenge. I want these problems to be tackled vigorously.

Several of the public sectors are still in the investment stage and are quite far from yielding returns on their outlay. The budget memorandum shows that out of about 68 concerns in the public sector, in all of which about Rs. 605 crores have been invested up to March, 1961, barring about a dozen enterprises, all the rest are expected to yield only a very meagre profit in the year 1962-63. Only about a dozen concerns might possibly give us a profit. About the rest of the concerns, the projects are

not likely to come in soon and result in profits in the near future or even in 1963-64. Against a total of investment of about Rs. 880 crores in all, except one or two important concerns as the STC and the Oil India Limited, all the others do not promise to give us much. I find from the memorandum that the total return that we get from the investment is about Rs. 3.12 crores. If the Oil India Limited and the STC are eliminated from the list, the return would be about Rs. 2 crores only from all the rest, when compared to the investment. Therefore, it looks as though something is rather wrong somewhere. We are paying about Rs. 30 crores annually by way of interest alone. How are we to meet the situation? As a matter of fact we get an yield of only Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores, even allowing for the initial incubation period for the industrial concerns. All industries, to start with, have of course some teething trouble. All the same, there is a certain feeling among the people that proper steps have not been taken to see that these concerns are made more remunerative. I only wish that, with the dynamism of the Finance Minister, he will whip up these concerns to see that proper profits are earned, commensurate with the investments made.

The Finance Minister has further stated that we have to take some courage to enlarge the scale of deficit financing. By so doing, the inflationary pressure will not be checked; it will add to the existing price level. Unfortunately, there seems to be a belief that though initially there may be some trouble, finally it will be settled as time passes. I do not think that it will happen like that if you allow things to drift in that way.

On the whole, the budget that has been presented has commended itself to many of our friends here. All

the same, I can only ask the Finance Minister to see that whatever methods are being adopted, they must be to the satisfaction of the people. As a matter of fact, this budget on the eve of the election only keeps the tempo as it was and it has thrown a grim picture that we have to resort to taxation if we really want to see that our country progresses, along with other countries. Therefore, the Finance Minister is not so optimistic and the budget shows that we have to sacrifice a lot for the sake of the country. I do not mean to say that we have to reduce our consumption. Reducing consumption is not the method, which should be adopted. But all the same, a certain amount of sacrifice has to be made by the people if we want to co-operate with the country in its progress.

With these observations, I commend the budget for the acceptance of the House.

श्री पहारिड़ा (सवाई माधोपुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने वित्त मंत्री के भाषण और बजट पर जो बातें कहीं, उनको मैंने बहुत गौर से सुना। बहुत सी बातें मैंने भी अपने भाषण में, जो कि मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर दिया था कही थीं। लेकिन कुछ नई बातें जो यहां पर कही गईं उनके बारे में मैं प्रकाश डालना नहीं चाहता, मैं केवल वित्त मंत्री जी को उनके भाषण के लिये और उन्होंने जो संतुलित बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया, उसके लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

वित्त मंत्री जी जब से वित्त मंत्री बने हैं, उनके बारे में तरह-तरह की अफवाहें और भ्रांतियां हम लोग सुनते रहे हैं। एक बड़े आदमी का भ्रांतिमय होना मेरी राय में अच्छी बात होती है, लेकिन कई बार भ्रांतियों के केवल भ्रांतियां बने रहने से भी

[श्री पांडिया]

मामला गड़बड़ी में पड़ जाता है। जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ, उन्होंने अब तक जो बजट पेश किये हैं, उनके हिसाब से हमको साफ इंडिकेशन मिलता है कि हमारा मुल्क समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहा है। यह बात सही है कि मुल्क में बढ़ते हुए टैक्स और बेकारी गरीबों की कमर तोड़ देते हैं। जब एक तरफ हम देखते हैं कि मुल्क के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े कल और कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बन रही हैं, देश के अन्दर खेती के विकास के लिये नहरों का और सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हो रहा है, उसके साथ ही साथ कुछ ऐसी बातें भी सामने आती हैं जिनसे कि होते हुए फायदे हमको नुकसान नजर आने लगते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर एक बड़ा भारी बांध या नहर आपने बनाई, उससे आपको लाखों क्या करोड़ों रुपये का लाभ मिला क्योंकि उससे बहुत सी जमीन की सिंचाई होगी, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह बात भी स्पष्ट है कि उस इलाके के गांवों में रहने वाले लोग और आबादी कभी-कभी उस के रास्ते में आ जाते हैं, जिससे कि उनको वहाँ से उठाना पड़ता है। मानी हुई बात है कि उससे उनको नुकसान हो जाता है। इसलिये इस बात का भी ध्यान हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी रखें कि जब भी मुल्क में एक तरफ बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बनें और उन योजनाओं के जरिये से लोगों को लाभ पहुंचे और दूसरी तरफ अगर समाज के किसी खास तबके को उससे कुछ नुकसान हो तो उनको भी फायदा पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

यह बात मैंने खास तौर से इसलिये कही कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर एक तरफ तो हमारे माननीय सदस्य और बुजुर्ग पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव ने इस सदन में यह आरोप लगाया कि पिछड़ी जातियों ने खास तौर पर कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया। उन में से भी, उन्होंने कहा, खास तौर से हरिजनों, गैर चमारों ने कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया।

इस बात को मैंने बहुत गौर से सुना। मैंने सोचा कि मैं उसी समय उनको इस बात से समझा दूँ लेकिन मैंने हस्तक्षेप करना ठीक नहीं समझा। दूसरी तरफ मैंने भाषण सुना अपने महान नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल जी का, जो कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं, बल्कि प्यारे नेता भी हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम हरिजनों को केवल इसलिये नौकरी या किसी दूसरे रूप में अधिक सुविधायें नहीं दे सकते कि वे हरिजन हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि योग्यता हमारा आधार होना चाहिये। मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन इन दोनों भाषणों को सुनने के बाद मेरे दिमाग में एक रस्साकशी होती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सही है। कहा गया कि चूंकि हरिजनों ने कांग्रेस का साथ नहीं दिया इसलिये सरकार का साथ नहीं दिया क्योंकि सरकार कांग्रेस की है। सरकार ने हरिजनों की भलाई के लिये जो-जो काम किये हैं वह छिपे हुए नहीं हैं। उनके लिये आज मैं भारत सरकार को, वित्त मंत्री जी को और दूसरे राज्यों की सरकारों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन जब सरकार इतना कर रही है हरिजनों के लिये फिर हरिजन सरकार का साथ नहीं देते, तो इसमें कोई रहस्य छिपा हुआ जरूर है, और उसकी झलक हमें मिलती है पंडित जी के भाषण में से। पंडित जी ने कहा कि हम हरिजनों को केवल इसलिये नहीं बढ़ा सकते कि वे हरिजन हैं, बल्कि योग्यता को सामने रखेंगे। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बात गलत है, लेकिन मैं पंडित जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि योग्यता का आधार क्या है? आम चुनावों में योग्यता का आधार मेजारिटी से लगा लिया गया है। अगर आप इसका उदाहरण देखना चाहते हैं तो जिन लोगों ने पिछले आम चुनावों में वोट दिया उन्होंने, हम सब ने, जनता ने देश के योग्य उम्मीदवारों को भी छोड़ दिया,

उनकी समझ में जो आदमी आया उसको आगे कर दिया। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर योग्यता का आधार क्या है? योग्यता का आधार अकेडेमिक या जनता के हित में जान दे दे वह है। अगर दोनों का मिक्सचर हो जाये तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के लिये जो बात हम कहें उसे स्पष्ट रक्खा जाना चाहिये। पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत कहते हैं कि गैर चमारों ने कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया तो उसका कारण यह है जैसी कि मैंने मिसाल दी, कि कुछ कामों से बहुत से लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा लेकिन एक तबके को नुकसान हो गया, उसी तरह से हरिजनों में कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं जिनकी तादाद बहुत थोड़ी है, उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है, लेकिन उनकी तरफ हम ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, न हमारी सरकार के कर्मचारी ही देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह नजला हरिजनों पर उतारा न जाये हरिजनों के अन्दर अनेक जातियां हैं, जिनकी गिनती नहीं हो सकती है, अगर उन जातियों को नगलेक्ट करके किसी जाति विशेष को लाभ पहुंचाया जाये तो उसका साफ नतीजा यह निकलता है कि जो दूसरी जातियां हैं जिनको कोई फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है और जिनके नाम पर दूसरों को फायदा मिल रहा है, वे नाराज होती हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपका बजट बने तो इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जाये कि इस देश के अन्दर रहने वाले जितने लोग हैं, चाहे वे हरिजन हों चाहे गैर हरिजन हों, हरिजनों में भी चमार हों या गर चमार हों, सबको समान अवसर मिलना चाहिये। यह मामला लोक सभा पर छोड़ देना चाहिये कि वह कितना रुपया दे सकती है। इससे मैं समझता हूँ कि पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत को भी शिकायत का मौका नहीं मिलेगा जो कहते हैं कि हरिजनों ने कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया और पंडित जी को भी कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा कि हम हरिजनों को

केवल इसलिये नौकरी नहीं देंगे कि वे हरिजन हैं। जो योग्यता की बात उन्होंने कही है उस को सचमुच मैं भी मानता हूँ कि वे हरिजनो को योग्यता के आधार पर आगे बढ़ायेंगे ताकि जो लाभ उनको मिलना चाहिये इस सरकार के अन्दर, प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर, वह उसे उठा सकें।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क के अन्दर जहां खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई वहां उसके साथ ही साथ भूखों की भी वृद्धि हुई। इस तरह से हमारी बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली जाती है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका सब से मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जब तक इस आबादी की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा तब तक आप चाहे जितना भी पैसा योजनाओं में लगायें, चाहे जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बनायें, चाहे जितने बड़े-बड़े बांध बनाते चले जायें उससे काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान की जो अवाम खाने के लिये अनाज मांगती है, पहनने के लिये कपड़ा मांगती है और रहने के लिये मकान मांगती है, उनकी वृद्धि होती चली जायेगी जब तक उसकी वृद्धि होती चली जायेगी तब तक आप इस दौड़ में पीछे रहेंगे। देश के अन्दर जो बेकारी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है इसका मुख्य कारण बढ़ती हुई आबादी है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके शहरों और गांवों में, दोनों जगह, इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकने का उपाय किया जाना चाहिये। जब आबादी रुक सकेगी तो यह निश्चित है कि काम चाहने वालों की संख्या कम होगी और जब काम चाहने वालों की संख्या कम होगी तो ज़रूरी से ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिया जा सकेगा और तब यह शिकायत, कि देश में गरीबी और बेकारी

[श्री पद्मिनी]

बढ़ रही है, रहने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी को कम करने के लिये कोई उपाय खोजना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक निवेदन और भी करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह कि जब हमने हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद का नारा लगाया तो उसको सफल बनाने के लिये हमने टैक्स लगाए। टैक्स लगाना स्वाभाविक है। कहा जाता है कि जो टैक्स लगते हैं उनका अधिक भाग गरीबों पर ही पड़ता है। लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उनका भार गरीब और अमीर सभी पर पड़ता है। वर्तमान अवस्था में चाहे वह प्रत्यक्ष टैक्स हो या अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्स हो, उनका भार करदाताओं पर पड़ता है और करदाता हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले गरीब उपभोक्ता हैं। और वह कहां से इस टैक्स का इन्तजाम करे इस बात की परेशानी में पड़ जाता है। उसकी आमदनी बहुत थोड़ी होती है और टैक्स बराबर बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। उनका भार उस पर पड़ता है।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि अगर प्रत्यक्ष कर लगायें जायें तो गरीबों पर कम भार पड़ेगा। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ क्योंकि प्रत्यक्ष कर का भार ऐसे वालों पर ही पड़ेगा। लेकिन उस टैक्स को लगाते समय इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिन लोगों पर आप वह टैक्स लगाएँ वे उस टैक्स को उन लोगों से वसूल करके आपको दें जिन पर आप टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहते। मिसाल के तौर पर आपने पिछले बार सफेद मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स लगाया, जो कि बढ़िया किस्म का होता है लेकिन हमने देखा कि शहरों में और गांवों में हर किस्म के मिट्टी के तेल पर चाहे बूँटला हो या घटिया किस्म का हो, दुकानदारों ने टैक्स वसूल कर दिया। इसी

तरह से चाहे आपने टैक्स लगाया सिगरेट पर या अच्छी तम्बाकू पर लेकिन गांवों में हमने देखा कि गांवों में काम आने वाली तम्बाकू पर भी वह टैक्स वसूल कर लिया गया। आपके सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने वह टैक्स वसूल नहीं किया लेकिन दुकानदारों ने गरीब जनता से वह टैक्स वसूल कर लिया। तो इस बात का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि जो भी आप टैक्स लगायें वह उन्हीं से वसूल किया जाय जिन पर आपने टैक्स लगाया है। ऐसा न हो कि वे लोग दूसरे लोगों से—जिन पर आप टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहते—वह टैक्स वसूल करके आपको पे करें। इस इन्तजाम को करने के लिये अच्छे कर्मचारी होने चाहिए जिससे कि भ्रष्टाचार न हो।

पिछले आम चुनावों के समय राजस्थान में इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा रही और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता लोगों ने—जो कि वास्तव में कोई नेता नहीं हैं लेकिन अपने को नेता कहते हैं—खास तौर से राजा महाराजाओं ने इस बात को कहा कि देखिए कांग्रेस सरकार बराबर अपने टैक्स बढ़ाती चली जा रही है और इसके साथ भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह बात एक मानी में सही है। हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की आमदनी बहुत थोड़ी है, चाहे वह पटवारी हो या स्कूल मास्टर हो। वह कहां से अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये पैसा लावें। कहां से उनके लिए उचित भोजन वस्त्र आदि का प्रबन्ध करें। उनकी आमदनी बहुत कम होती है और बढ़ती नहीं है। और आज जमाना तरक्की करना चाहता है। हर को अच्छी शिक्षा अपने बच्चों को दिलाना चाहता है। अच्छा मकान बनाना चाहता है। जिसकी आमदनी ज्यादा है वह यह कर सकता है लेकिन जिसकी आमदनी कम है वह भी पीछे नहीं रहना चाहता। और इस काम को करने के लिये वे लोग निश्चित रूप से कुछ

रिश्बत लेते हैं। इस बात की चर्चा राजस्थान में ज्यादा हुई। और यह कहा गया कि कांग्रेस के राज्य में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है। मैं उन लोगों से जिन्होंने यह कहा पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनका राज्य था क्या उस समय भ्रष्टाचार नहीं था। यह ठीक है कि उस समय इस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार नहीं था लेकिन उस समय इसको भेंट, बेगार आदि अनेकों नामों से पुकारा जाता था, जिन नामों को अगर राजस्थानी भाषा में यहां बतलाऊं तो आप समझेंगे भी नहीं। तो जनता को समझाने के लिए हम क्या करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि टैक्स लगाने का एक निश्चित पैटर्न होना चाहिए जिससे लोगों को पता हो कि कौनसा टैक्स किसके द्वारा लगाया जा रहा है और उनको गलत शिकायत करने का मौका न हो। जनता को ठीक प्रकार से पता नहीं चलता कि कौनसा टैक्स कौन लगाता है। यह पता तब तक नहीं चल सकता जब तक कि जनता शिक्षित न हो। इसलिए शिक्षा का प्रचार ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिये। गांवों में स्कूल खुले हैं लेकिन और खुलने चाहिए। हमारे जो विकास कार्य हो रहे हैं और गांवों में जो स्कूल और अस्पताल आदि खोले जाते हैं और देश जो तरक्की कर रहा है उसका ठीक प्रचार नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने प्रचार विभाग को एक ऐसी योजना बना कर दें कि जिससे इन चीजों का गांवों में प्रचार किया जाए कि सरकार इन कामों को कर रही है, राजे महाराजे नहीं कर रहे। अभी भी गांवों में लोग यह समझते हैं कि राजे महाराजों का राज है। और ऐसा प्रचार करने के लिए कभी-कभी सरकार भी मौका देती है। उदाहरण के लिए पिछली बार इंग्लैंड की महारानी भारत पधारी थीं। उनका हमने स्वागत किया जो कि हमको करना चाहिए था। लेकिन हमने देखा कि वे जयपुर के महाराज के यहां जा कर ठहरीं और इस कारण गांवों में चुनाव के भ्रवसर पर

इस बात का प्रचार किया गया कि महारानी जयपुर का राज राजा को वापस दे गयीं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) :
मिसेज कनैडी भी जयपुर में ठहरी थीं।

श्री पहाड़िया : और यह प्रचार किया गया कि जब राज वापस दे दिया गया तो जागीरदारों को जागीरे भी वापस कर दी गयीं और जब ऐसा हुआ तो जो छोटे छोटे जमींदार थे उनको भी जमींदारी वापस मिल गयीं। जब ऐसा प्रचार हो तो कौन गांव वाला यह हिम्मत कर सकता है कि इन लोगों के विरोध में खड़ा हो और इनके विरुद्ध वोट दे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि ये लोग हमारे लोगों पर फिर से हावी हो गए। आपने जागीरदारी प्रथा को कानून बनाकर समाप्त किया था लेकिन उन लोगों ने दूसरे जरिए से वही स्थिति प्राप्त कर ली। आप देखें कि अगर कोई सरपंच चुना जाता है तो उसके पास कितना अधिकार हो जाता है और अगर कोई पंचायत समिति का प्रधान चुन लिया जाता है तो उसके नीचे तो बी० डी० प्रो० भी रहता है। उसका प्रभाव गांव वालों पर बहुत होता है। तो इन सब बातों पर गौर किया जाना चाहिये और पंचायत राज के अन्तर्गत जो कर लगाने की व्यवस्था है उसको नियमित किया जाना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि कौनसा टैक्स पंचायत ने लगाया है और कौनसा कांग्रेस ने लगाया है। लोगों को यह बताया जाना चाहिये कि कांग्रेस गांव की पंचायतों में टैक्स नहीं लगाती। एक मानी में यह कहा जा सकता है कि कांग्रेस ये कर लगाती है क्योंकि कांग्रेस का राज है लेकिन पंचायत का कर सरकार तो नहीं लगाती। कभी कभी पंचायतें उन विषयों में भी टैक्स लगा देती है जो उनके अपने अधिकार में नहीं हैं। इसलिए इस बात का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये

[श्री पहाड़िया]

कि पंचायतें अपने विषयों से अतिरिक्त विषयों में कर ना लगा सकें। इस बात का एक क्लेरिफिकेशन है कि कौनसा टैक्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लगा सकती है, कौनसा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लगा सकती है और कौनसा पंचायतें लगा सकती हैं। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि पंचायतें उन चीजों पर भी टैक्स लगा देती हैं जो उनके सबजेक्ट नहीं हैं और जब ऐसा होता है तो गांव के वे पढ़े लिखे लोगो को भ्रम हो जाता है और वह समझते हैं कि दिल्ली की सरकार ये कर लगा रही है। तो इस बात की सफाई होनी चाहिये और राज्य सरकारों को चाहिये कि पंचायतों के एक लिस्ट में जिसमें बताया गया हो कि पंचायतें कौनसे टैक्स लगा सकती हैं। जो उचित टैक्स हैं उनसे अधिक टैक्स पंचायतें न लगा सकें क्यों कि जनता उनको सहन नहीं कर सकती। अक्सर देखने में आता है कि पंचायत ऐसे टैक्स लगा देती है जिनको जनता सहन नहीं कर सकती।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। आपने अपने सामजवाद को लाने के नारे को पूरा करने के लिये गांवों में जो खेती की जमीन है उसकी एक निश्चित सीमा निर्धारित कर दी है कि इससे अधिक जमीन कोई किसान नहीं रख सकता। इस कारण गांवों में यह प्रचार चल रहा है कि यह कांग्रेस सरकार बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों और राजे महाराजों की आमदनी पर और उनकी जायदाद पर कोई सीमा नहीं लगाती पर खेती की जमीन पर सीमा लगाती है। शहरों में लोगों के पास लाखों रुपयों की जायदादें हैं उनकी सरकार ने कोई सीमा निश्चित नहीं की है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर संभव हो तो जिस तरह आपने गांवों में जमीन की सीमा निर्धारित की है इसी प्रकार शहरों की जायदाद

की और शहर के लोगों की आमदनी की भी कोई सीमा निर्धारित करें। एक तरफ तो ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास खाने को अन्न नहीं है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है, रहने को घर नहीं है उनकी जमीन पर आप सीमा लगाते हैं दूसरी तरफ जिन लोगों के पास आवश्यकता से अधिक आमदनी है उस पर आप कोई सीमा नहीं लगाते।

आप कहते हैं कि अगर हम आमदनी पर सीमा लगाएंगे तो लोगों का इनीशिएटिव खत्म हो जाएगा और देश की तरक्की रुक जाएगी। यह बात ठीक है। इसलिए यद्यपि मैं आमदनी की सीमा निश्चित करने के पक्ष में हूं लेकिन ऐसा करने से आप कहते हैं कि देश की उन्नति में बाधा पड़ती है इसलिए इस पर मैं ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहता। अभी कुछ समय आप चाहे इस पर सीमा न लगाए लेकिन जो बड़ी बड़ी जायदादें हैं उनकी सीमा आपको लगानी चाहिये। लोगों की आमदनी निश्चित करने पर तो मैं इसलिए जोर नहीं देना चाहता कि उस आमदनी से लोग, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ही सही, नए नए काम खोलते हैं जिससे लोगों को काम मिलता है। लेकिन जो बड़ी बड़ी जायदादें हैं उनकी तो सीमा होनी चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि आपने जायदादों पर कर लगाए हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद लोगों के पास अपार जायदादें हैं जिनका ठीक उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस अचल सम्पत्ति पर आप और अधिक कर बढ़ाएं। मैं चल सम्पत्ति पर अधिक नियंत्रण लगाने पर जोर इसलिए नहीं देता कि उसे उपयोग करने से लोगों को काम मिलता है लेकिन अचल सम्पत्ति पर तो आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर लगाने चाहिए। मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर आप इसका एवजदार कर सकें तो एकवार कर लें लेकिन अगर संविधान इसके मार्ग में बाधक होता हो तो आप कोई

ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि इन जायदादों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया जाए तक इनका सही उपयोग हो सके। आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे तो हमारे देश के सभी लोग गरीब हैं। जिसको पूछिए, वह अपने कारोबार से संतुष्ट नहीं है। चाहे बड़े से बड़ा आई० सी० एस० आफिसर हो। रोजगार करने वाला व्यापारी या उद्योगपति हो, कारखाने वाला हो या छोटे से छोटा नौकरी करने वाला हो, किसान हो या मजदूर हो, कोई भी संतुष्ट नहीं है और सब कहते हैं कि हम को अपना काम पसन्द नहीं है। लेकिन इस से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। हर एक को कोई न कोई काम तो करना ही पड़ेगा। जिसको अपना काम पसन्द नहीं है, वह उसको छोड़ सकता है, लेकिन छोड़ता कोई नहीं है। लेकिन इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि जिन छोटे छोटे लोगों की कम आमदनी है, विशेष तौर पर जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में नौकर हैं, उन की आमदनी बढ़ाई जाये, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि उन की तन्स्वाह बढ़ाई जायें। लेकिन उनको अधिक तन्स्वाहें देने के लिये टैक्स भी बढ़ाने पड़ेंगे। यह ठीक है, लेकिन दुनिया में जब अकल और श्रम की दौड़ लगती है और श्रमिक यह देखता है कि शहरों में एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानों में बैठ कर कुछ लोग दो चार घंटे फाइलों और कागजों का काम करते हैं और दो तीन हजार रुपया पाते हैं, जब कि गांवों में—और बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी—किसान और मजदूर सारा दिन, आठ, दस, बारह घंटे काम करते हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन को वह नहीं मिलता है, जो कि उनको मिलना चाहिये, तो वह थक कर बैठ जाता है और उस के मन में ईर्ष्या और स्पर्द्धा पैदा होती है कि मैं भी अपनी तरक्की की बात क्यों न सोचूं।

इन परिस्थितियों में इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि उन लोगों के

लिए मकानों, स्वास्थ्य-सेवाओं और शिक्षा की सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जायें, ताकि उन को कुछ राहत मिल सके और उन का खर्च कुछ कम हो सके। जहां तक उन की आमदनी तन्स्वाह को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है, मंत्री महोदय खुद उसका कोई तरीका सोचें। अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो वे लोग देश में हो रहे तरक्की के कामों में ज्यादा लगन और उत्साह के साथ काम करेंगे।

हाल ही में सदन के सामने दो तीन विधेयक रखे गये, जिन में राज्यों में सेंट्रल टैक्सिज के वितरण की व्यवस्था की गयी है। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उस को काफी लाभ पहुंचा है और उस को मिलने वाला भाग लगभग दुगना हो गया है। लेकिन कुछ इलाके ऐसे भी हैं, जिन को मिलने वाले भाग में बहुत कमी होगई है। उदाहरण के लिए आप काश्मीर को लीजिए। वहां पर बहुत से विकास कार्य पड़े हुए हैं और उस राज्य का विकास करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है, लेकिन फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उस का भाग कम हो गया है। अगर उस को मिलने वाली धन-राशि को बढ़ाया जाये, तो अच्छा होगा।

फिनांस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि उस आमदनी को बांटते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि किसी राज्य की आबादी कितनी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल आबादी को दृष्टि में रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं—जैसे राजस्थान है—जहां की आबादी थोड़ी है, लेकिन क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा है। बड़े एरिया—क्षेत्र के लिये ज्यादा पैसे की जरूरत होती है। दिल्ली जैसी छोटी जगह में लगभग पच्चीस लाख लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान में इतनी आबादी उस के एक चौथाई भाग में बसती है। वहां की स्थिति यह है कि गांव गांव के लिये कुंआ चाहिये। अगर यहां

[श्री पट्टाभ्या]

पर एक हैड-पम्प लगा दिया जाये, तो हजारों आदमियों को उस से लाभ पहुँच सकता है, लेकिन अगर राजस्थान के किसी गांव में एक कुआँ बना दिया जाये, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा दस, पच्चीस, पचास घरों को उस से फायदा पहुँचेगा। इस लिये ऐसे क्षेत्र के लिए ज्यादा धन चाहिये।

इस लिए केवल आबादी और पिछड़ेपन के साथ ही साथ एरिया और विस्तार का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। तभी ईक्वल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो सकता है, अन्यथा कुछ क्षेत्र कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे। जहाँ तक पिछड़ेपन का संबंध है उस का अन्दाज नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, इस लिए कि उस का एरिया, विस्तार इतना बढ़ा है कि अन्दाज लगाना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

हिन्दुस्तान में दो तीन तरह के लोग रहते हैं, जिन की चर्चा होती है। कुछ ऐसे वाले हैं, कुछ मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं और कुछ गरीब लोग हैं। लेकिन गरीब लोगों में भी एक तबका ऐसा है, जो कि अति गरीब है और जिसको वीकर सैंक्शन आफ दी सोसायटी कहा जा सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हरिजन ही वीकर सैंक्शन आफ दि सोसायटी हैं। मैं अच्छूतों को ही अति गरीब नहीं मानता हूँ। हरिजन तो निश्चय रूप से गरीब हैं ही। उन की आमदनी का कोई जरिया नहीं है और उन को अब तक समान अवसर नहीं मिला है, लेकिन उन के अलावा और भी लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन की आमदनी का कोई जरिया नहीं है और जो वास्तविक अर्थों में वीकर सैंक्शन आफ दि सोसायटी हैं। सरकार ने उन को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए व्यवस्था तो की है, लेकिन उस का लाभ उन को नहीं मिल रहा है। शिक्षा की सुविधाओं और स्वास्थ्य-सेवाओं का लाभ गांवों के उन लोगों को नहीं पहुँच रहा है, जिन के पास पहुँचना चाहिये।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, गरीबों में भी कुछ अति गरीब हैं, जो यह नहीं जानते कि देश में क्या हो रहा है। उन लोगों के लिए सरकार को खास इंतजाम करना चाहिये। जिस तरह हमने हरिजनों को संरक्षण दिया हुआ है, उसी तरह राज्य सरकार को और उनके जरिये कर्मचारियों को यह निर्देश देना चाहिये कि जो लोग वास्तव में गरीब हैं, जिनकी सरकार तक, या दूसरे लोगों तक पहुँच नहीं है, उनको हमारी योजनाओं का विशेष लाभ मिलना चाहिये। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि हम लोगों में जो ज्यादा पैसे वाले ज्यादा आमदनी वाले हैं, वे लाभ उठा लेते हैं और वीकर सैंक्शन आफ दि सोसायटी बंचित रह जाते हैं और इस लिए इस बारे में बार-बार जो आलोचना होती है, वह एक मायने में सही मालूम होती है।

इस के अतिरिक्त योजनायें बनाते वक्त पिछड़े वर्गों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं ने अभी राजस्थान की मिसाल दी है। जैसलमेर में तेल निकालने की चर्चा है, लेकिन आज तक उसमें प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। राजस्थान में तेल निकालने की व्यवस्था करने के साथ साथ कई कारखाने और दूसरे उद्योग भी बन सकते हैं। चाहे बिजली का सवाल हो, तेल का सवाल हो या आने-जाने की सुविधायें प्रदान करने का सवाल हो, हिन्दुस्तान के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। वे इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ विकास का कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। अगर उनको प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है और सरकार आबादी और पिछड़ेपन के दे आघातों को ले कर चलती रहती है, तो वे इलाके दस पन्द्रह साल तक लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

मैं पुनः माननीय मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मुल्क में इस तरह की व्यवस्था कायम की है, जिस से

देश समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहा है और गरीबी मिटती जा रही है। जो सवाल मैं ने यहां पर रखे हैं, अगर उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा, तो देश में समाजवाद लाने में अधिक सफलता प्राप्त हो सकेगी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में मैं काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में एक दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं, इस लिये कि काश्मीर हमारे देश का एक ऐसा सूबा है, जहां कम से कम चार देशों की सीमारें आ कर मिलती हैं। काश्मीर का दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि उस पर मुगल, पठान, सिख और डोगरा लोगों का शासन रहा है। वहां के लोगों को कभी भी स्वयं विकास करने का मौका प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। चार सौ वर्षों से काश्मीर पर दूसरों की सत्ता रही है। १९४८ में पहला मौका आया कि काश्मीर वालों को खुद अपना विकास करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ।

जब हम काश्मीर के विषय में सोचते हैं, तो केवल काश्मीर उपत्यका, अर्थात् काश्मीर वैली, ही नहीं, बल्कि काश्मीर के दूसरे हिस्सों, जम्मू और लद्दाख, का भी खयाल रखना चाहिये। अगर आकुपाइड काश्मीर को छोड़ दें, तो इस वक्त काश्मीर की पापुलेशन करीब पैंतीस लाख है। दस लाख ऐसी है, जो कंडी एरिया अर्थात्, काश्मीर के बाहर पहाड़ और मैदान के बीच रहती है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति वहां पर जाये, तो वह देखेगा कि कंडी एरिया के लोगों को पीने के लिये जल भी नहीं उपलब्ध है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Had you been there?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes; twice, thrice.

पहाड़ में कूँए नहीं होते हैं। इस लिये बरसाती पानी छोटे छोटे तालाबों में इकट्ठा होता है। उसी पानी को जानवर भी पीता है आदमी भी पीता है। लेकिन जब से हमारे

देश को आजादी मिली है, बख्शी साहब की सरकार ने दो तीन कुएं उस एरिया में लगवा दिये हैं जिससे कि कुछ लोगों को जल प्राप्त हो रहा है।

इस एरिया के आदमियों को अगर आप देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि उनके पैर टेढ़े हैं। बड़े खूबसूरत नौजवान हैं। वे, बड़े हट्टे कट्टे हैं। कमर से ऊपर का शरीर बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन ज्यादा तर आदमियों के पैर टेढ़े होते हैं। जानवर जिस तालाब से पानी पीता है अगर उसी तालाब से इंसान पानी पीने लग जाता है तो नहरुआ प्रकार की एक बीमारी पैर में होती है। पैर टेढ़ा हो जाता है। उदयपुर के एरिया में, मेवाड़ के एरिया में भी इसी प्रकार की बीमारी होती है। यही बीमारी कण्डी एरिया में होती है। यहां की दस लाख की आबादी के विषय में मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं। उनके लिये जल का कोई सन्तोषजनक इतिजाम कम से कम कर दें। यह बहुत ही पुण्य का काम होगा।

हमारे वेदों में भी काश्मीर शब्द का जिक्र आया है। “क” का अर्थ है “जल” और “समीर” का अर्थ होता है वायु, यानी इसका अर्थ हुआ “जलवायु” अर्थात् अच्छा जल और अच्छी हवा। इसका अर्थ हुआ सुन्दर जलवायु। अतएव मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन दस लाख लोगों के लिये अगर केवल पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय एक बहुत बड़ा काम कर देंगे। इससे बढ़ कर पुण्य का और कोई दूसरा कार्य नहीं हो सकता।

पुराण में एक गाथा आती है। काश्मीर के एक दो नाम दिये गये हैं। एक नाम तो सतीश देश आता है। बूलर लेक का नाम सतीसर है। इस सतीश देश और इस देश की स्मृति में अगर गवर्नमेंट कम से कम जल का प्रबन्ध कर दे तो यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य समझा

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

जायेगा। डोगरे युद्ध काल में बहुत बहादुरी से काम करते हैं। भूतकाल में किया है, उनका ध्यान रखते हुए भी आपको यह उपकार उन पर करना ही चाहिये।

मैं काश्मीर में जाने का जो मार्ग है, उसके विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सड़क द्वारा बनिहाल पास से हो कर पहुँचा जाता है। यदि इस मार्ग को किसी कारणवश रोक दिया जाये, बन्द कर दिया जाये तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर की रक्षा किस प्रकार से कर सकेंगे। पुराणों में एक विवरण आता है। प्राचीनकाल में कांगड़ा देश से जिसको त्रिगत कहते हैं, उस त्रिगत देश से भद्रवा और किस्तवार तक जो काश्मीर के जिले हैं, उन तक एक मार्ग था। उस से लोग आया जाया करते थे। इसी मार्ग इसी मार्ग से तिब्बत को भी लोग जाते थे। मुगल रूट को भी बहुत सी बातें सुनने में आती हैं। मुगल रूट पिरपंजाल द्वारा जाता था। पिरपंजाल १२,००० फुट ऊँचा दर्रा है। वहाँ पर बर्फ पड़ेगी तो सम्भव है रास्ता साल में तीन चार महीने के लिये बन्द हो जाये। जबकि दूसरे हाइवे के बारे में लोग सोच रहे हैं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दूसरे हाइवे के बजाये आप कांगड़ा से भद्रवा और किस्तवार को मिला दें तो जो रूट बनेगा इस रूट से आप जो भी सामग्री भेजना चाहें भेज सकेंगे। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जो भी सामग्री भेजने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो तो वह इस रास्ते से आसानी से भेजी जा सकेगी। इस में कोई बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत भी पैदा नहीं आयेगी। प्राचीनकाल में जब लोग काश्मीर जाया करते थे तो वे इसी रास्ते से जाया करते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रास्ते का भी अन्वेषण करवाना चाहिये। सम्भव हो तो इस मार्ग को खुलवाना चाहिये।

फाइनैस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में काश्मीर के साथ बे-इंसाफी हुई है, उसकी ओर मैं

ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसको देखने से पता चलता है कि अगले पाँच बरसों में काश्मीर को ७४ लाख प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से कम मिलेगा। पाँच वर्षों में कुल राशि ३ करोड़ ७० लाख के करीब हो जाती है। मेरे भाई पहाड़िया जी ने कहा है कि आर्थिक विकास करते समय केवल यही नहीं देखना चाहिये कि वहाँ की आबादी क्या है, जनसंख्या क्या है, बल्कि यह भी देखा जाना चाहिये कि जो सहायता दी जा रही है, उस सहायता का उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जा रहा है। सुरक्षा दृष्टि से अगर आप देखें तो भी काश्मीर की सहायता आपको करनी चाहिये और अधिक से अधिक करनी चाहिये। अगर वहाँ पर कम्युनिकेशन और ट्रांसपोर्ट का विस्तार किया गया तो इससे हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा होगी। अतएव यह केवल आबादी का सवाल ही नहीं है। बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा का सवाल है। चालीस करोड़ आदमियों का इससे गहरा सम्बन्ध है। आबादी को ही देख कर काश्मीर की विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें और जो रुपया उसकी ग्रांट से कम कर दिया गया है, ७४ लाख रुपया प्रतिवर्ष कम कर दिया गया है, उसे उसको दें। मैं तो इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे भी ज्यादा रुपया आप काश्मीर को दें। काश्मीर का आज हम देखते हैं १७-१८ करोड़ का बजट है। वह एक सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है। यह जो सीमावर्ती सूबा है उसमें १७-१८ करोड़ रुपये से क्या हो सकता है। डोगरा काल में काश्मीर का कुल चार करोड़ रुपये के करीब का बजट होता था जो आज बढ़ कर १७-१८ करोड़ का हो गया है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी ध्यान रखने की बात है कि मूल्यों में भी उसी हिसाब से वृद्धि हो गई है। आंध्र को आपने चार करोड़ के स्थान पर नौ करोड़ दिया है, मैसूर को ६ करोड़ के स्थान पर ६ करोड़ २५ लाख दिया है,

उड़ीसा को ३ करोड़ के स्थान पर ११ करोड़ दिया गया है, लेकिन काश्मीर के बारे में ७४ लाख प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से ग्रांट को कम कर दिया गया है। इस सिफारिश को हार्जिज भी न माना जाये बल्कि उसको तीन चार करोड़ रुपये की और भी मदद दी जाये। मैं ने आपसे निवेदन कर दिया है दस लाख आदमियों को पीने तक का पानी नहीं मिलता है और जो उसी तालाब से पानी पीते हैं जिससे जानवर पीते हैं, उस एरिया में अगर आप ट्यूबवैल लगा दें तो यह सब से बड़ा उपकार आप उन पर करेंगे।

अब मैं लेह के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक समय था जब वह भूखा एरिया था। वहाँ पर अब दो तीन कुएं बन कर तैयार हो गये हैं। अगर कोई वहाँ बीस बरस पहले गया हो, वह अगर आज वहाँ जा कर देखे तो उसको जमीन आसमान का अन्तर मालूम पड़ेगा। जहाँ एक पत्ती तक नहीं जगती थी वहाँ आज हर हरे बाग हो गये हैं, खेती हो रही है और लोगों को पीने का पानी प्राप्त हो गया है। अगर आप काश्मीर को रुपया नहीं देंगे, उसका रुपया काट लेंगे तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो तरक्की वहाँ हो रही है, लेह में जो तरक्की हो रही है, वह सब रुक जायेगी और उसका विकास असम्भव हो जायेगा। चीन की सीमा उसके साथ लगती है, पाकिस्तान की सीमा उसके साथ लगती है और चीन की फौजें उसकी सीमा के साथ साथ खड़ी हैं, इस वास्ते लेह का विकास होना बहुत जरूरी है। आपको चाहिये कि आप उसकी शक्ति को बढ़ायें, उसको ताकतवर बनायें। लेकिन आपने तो उसकी ग्रांट की राशि ही ७४ लाख रुपया कम कर दी है। इसको न काट करके मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि उसको पांच छः करोड़ रुपया आप प्रतिवर्ष दें ताकि उसका और लेह का विकास हो सके।

अब मैं कम्प्यूनिकेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ कम्प्यूनिकेशन का मामला बहुत डिफिकल्ट हो गया है। तार की लाइन हमारे यहाँ से वहाँ नहीं है। जो काम अब हो रहा है वह रेडियो कम्प्यूनिकेशन के द्वारा हो रहा है। कम्प्यूनिकेशन के मामले में वहाँ बड़ी अव्यवस्था है। वहाँ टेलीफोन बहुत कम हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के जितने भी सूबे हैं, उन में से अगर सब से कम कहीं पर टेलीफोन हैं, सब से कम अगर कहीं पर तार घर हैं, सब से कम अगर कहीं पर पोस्ट आफिसिज हैं, तो वे जम्मू और काश्मीर में हैं। मैं तो कहूँगा कि एक तरह से बिल्कुल ही नहीं हैं। कम्प्यूनिकेशन और ट्रांसपोर्ट की वहाँ बड़ी भारी आवश्यकता है। इन की आजकल तो और भी अधिक आवश्यकता हो गई है क्योंकि वह हमारा सीमावर्ती इलाका है और एक तरफ उसके पाकिस्तान की फौजें खड़ी हैं और दूसरी तरफ चीन की खड़ी हैं। ऐसे समय में जितना अच्छा कम्प्यूनिकेशन और ट्रांसपोर्ट का प्रबन्ध वहाँ होगा, उतनी ही शक्ति के साथ हम दूसरों का सामना कर सकेंगे। इस वास्ते इधर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं पावर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जब डोगरा रूल काश्मीर में था तो वहाँ सिर्फ एक पावर हाउस था और वह श्रीनगर में था और वहाँ पर बहुत थोड़ी शक्ति उत्पन्न होती थी। अब वहाँ पर दो तीन स्टेशन हैं और उन से शक्ति उत्पन्न हो रही है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चनाब नदी जिस को हमारे प्राचीन शास्त्रों में चन्द्रभागा कहा गया है, और जिस में बहुत ज्यादा जल है, उसके उपयोग की कोई योजना बना लें तो सारे काश्मीर को हम एक ही स्थान से बिजली दे सकते हैं।

काश्मीर में जो लोग गये हैं उन्होंने देखा होगा कि वहाँ देवदार और चीड़ के बहुत

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

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बड़े बड़े जंगल हैं। जो रेयोन आज हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वह विदेशों से इम्पोर्ट होता है। जो रेयोन बनता है वह चीड़ और देवदार से बनता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चीड़ और देवदार के बड़े बड़े दरख्त हैं, जिन के जंगल के जंगल वहाँ पर हैं, उन का रेलवे के स्लोपर में उपयोग न कर के और कामों में इस्तेमाल किया जाये। उन से सुन्दर कागज बन सकता है, बैंक पेपर बन सकता है, साथ ही साथ रेयोन सिल्क अच्छा बन सकता है। उस को फैक्ट्रीज चाहे जम्मू में, चाहे भद्रवा में चाहे किस्तवार या काश्मीर वैली में आप खोलें तो देश की बड़ी भारी कमी दूर हो सकती है।

14 hrs.

आखिर मैं मैं कुछ इर्रिगेशन के सिलसिले में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। काश्मीर की इर्रिगेशन की समस्या एक विचित्र समस्या है और उस के वास्ते अगर थोड़ा सा उपाय किया जाये तो बड़ा अच्छा हो। जैसा कि हमारे वायु पुराण में दिया हुआ है, पहले चार स्थानों में केसर की खेती अच्छी होती थी। एक किस्तवार में, दूसरे बलख में जिस को पहले बाहलीक कहा जाता था, तीसरे स्वात वैली में जिस को काफिरस्तान कहा जाता था। और चौथे काश्मीर वैली में। केसर की खेती काश्मीर में बहुत कम हो गई है। स्पेनिश केसर के सामने हमारे देश का केसर थर्ड या फोरथ या फिफथ क्लास का हो गया है। हमारा जो केसर है वह अच्छा नहीं होता। स्पेन का केसर सारी दुनिया में अच्छा होने लगा है। अगर किस्तवार में, जहाँ कि अच्छा केसर पैदा हो सकता है, अगर थोड़ा सा सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो सके तो काश्मीर का केसर हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते ही नहीं काफी होगा बल्कि हम उस का एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान का केसर प्राचीन काल में सब से अच्छा माना जाता था। आज

जो स्पेनिश केसर सब से अच्छा समझा जाता है उस का कारण यह है कि ४०० सालों तक काश्मीर में फारेन रूल होने के कारण वहाँ पर सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं था। खेती की तरफ किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया इस लिये जो पुराने पीघे थे, पुराने खेत ये सब एक प्रकार से नष्ट हो गये। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इर्रिगेशन का थोड़ा सा और प्रबन्ध काश्मीर में हो सके तो केसर की खेती वहाँ बहुत अच्छी हो सकती है। अब जो केसर होता है वह बहुत थोड़े एरिया में रह गया है और जहाँ पर और हो सकता है वहाँ पानी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इर्रिगेशन की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये। लेकिन यह सब होगा कैसे? जब श्री देसाई की महान् कृपा होगी, दया होगी तभी ऐसा हो सकता है। जो ७४ लाख रु० वे काट रहे हैं वह तो दे ही दिया जाये, ४ या ५ लाख रु० ऊपर से दे दें तो आप की बड़ी कृपा होगी। कम से कम सती के देश में सती के पुत्रों को आप जलदान अवश्य करे।

डा० मा० ओ० अग्ने (नागपुर) : अब कितना केसर वहाँ पैदा हो रहा है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बहुत कम। अब तो हिन्दुस्तान में स्पेन से केसर आता है।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह सही है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान स्वतन्त्र हुआ, तब से हमारा देश तरक्की के मार्ग पर काफी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। हम सब को इस बात का गर्व है कि जहाँ छोटी चीज, खास तौर से सीने की सुई और पेंसिलें हमारे देश में नहीं बनती थी, वहाँ अब बहुत कुछ उत्पादन इन वस्तुओं का हमारे देश में हो रहा है। लोगों की आय भी बहुत कुछ बढ़ी है और लोगों की हालत ज्यादा अच्छी हुई है।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि लोगों में एक यह भावना भी फैलती जा रही है कि जो शासन की मैशीनरी है, जो शासन की व्यवस्था है, वह ठीक नहीं है। लोगों में उस के प्रति कुछ नापसन्दगी है। जैसे कि आप टैक्स के मामले को ही लीजिये। आम तौर पर चर्चा होती है कि लोग टैक्स देने के खिलाफ नहीं हैं और न उन को ऐतराज है। वे कहते हैं कि टैक्स सरकार ले सकती है, लेकिन जो आपत्ति है वह यह है कि टैक्स की वसूली का जो तरीका है और टैक्स वसूल करने वाली जो मैशीनरी है सरकारी कर्मचारियों की, उस की वजह से लोग बड़े दुखी हैं। जो अनपढ़ लोग हैं उन को तो उस से बड़ो ही परेशानी है। किसी किसी जगह तो देखा गया है कि ३०, ३० और ३५, ३५ रुपये की वसूली में लोगों को काफी परेशानी होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है जब इस मामले पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

मैं नहीं कहता कि टैक्स कम किया जाये। अगर उस के बढ़ाने की भी जरूरत हो तो आप उसे बढ़ायें, लेकिन साथ ही लोगों की परेशानी को देखना चाहिये, ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाय कि लोगों की परेशानी दूर हो। लोग यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि जो टैक्स वे देते हैं उस के देने से उन को ज्यादा परेशानी हो। कई बातों में आप ने इस परेशानी को अनुभव भी किया है। आप ने एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई और सेल्स टैक्स को घटाया। उस से लोगों की परेशानी कुछ दूर हुई। आज फिर यह देखने की जरूरत है कि क्या कोई पदार्थ ऐसे हैं, वस्तुएँ ऐसी हैं जिन पर सेल्स टैक्स के बजाये एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जा सके। क्या आप इस तरह से सेल्स टैक्स को खत्म नहीं कर सकते? यह मानना होगा कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा की कमी है और छोटे छोटे व्यापारी ऐसे हैं जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धर्मों और व्यापार को चलाते हैं। उन के पास

इतना धन नहीं है, इतने उन के पास साधन नहीं हैं कि वे पड़े लिखे मुनीम रख सकें और उस के द्वारा ऐसा इन्तजाम कर सकें कि उन को ज्यादा मुनाफा हो। इस के लिये वे कुछ खर्च कर सकें यह सम्भव नहीं है।

बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जा सकती है। जैसे कि अनाज वर्ग रह भरने वाले बोरे हैं, हेसियन क्लाय है, उस के ऊपर अगर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाये तो कोई अधिक हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि वह कोई ग्रामोद्योग में पैदा नहीं होता। यह बड़े बड़े कारखानों में, बड़ी बड़ी मिलों में बनता है और जूट से ही बनता है। उस पर आप जितनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी चाहें लगा दें, लेकिन आप को लोगों की परेशानी को जरूर देखना चाहिये। जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारी कहलाते हैं और परेशानियाँ उठाते हैं उन के ऊपर आप को विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या एक्साइज ड्यूटी के जरिये रकम वसूल कर के आप उन को बचा नहीं सकते। इसी तरह से और भी वस्तुएँ हो सकती हैं।

आप एक कमिशन बिठलाइये जो कि सब जगह जाये, वह लोगों की बातों को जा कर सुने कि क्या क्या दिक्कतें उन को होती हैं। और छान बीन करने के बाद वह फिर से यह तय करे कि कौन से टैक्स के बजाये कौन सा टैक्स लगाया जाये। देश में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में टैक्स लगाने की पद्धति अलग अलग है, वहां पर भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के टैक्स हैं। सेल्स टैक्स भी भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार से लगाया जाता है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पूरी जांच पड़ताल कर के देश में समानता अथवा यूनिफार्मिटी लाई जाये जिस से कि व्यापार पर कोई उल्टा असर न पड़े। यह पता लगाया जाये कि कहां सेल्स टैक्स कम है और कहां ज्यादा है, किस राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में स्मगलिंग होती है। इसे रोकने का इलाज केवल एक ही हो सकता है कि सभी राज्यों के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर्स

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

की एक कान्फ्रेंस हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि फाइनेंस कमिशन ने भी यह सुझाव दिया है कि टैक्स के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये एक कमिशन बैठे। सब राज्यों में समान रूप से टैक्स लिया जाये और ठीक तरह से लिया जाया करे। टैक्सों के रेट में कमी की जाये, इस के लिये भी आप को विचार करने की जरूरत है।

जो शासन की मशीनरी है उस के बारे में भी आम तौर पर लोगों में चर्चायें होती हैं। मैं ने देखा कि जहां भी मैं जाता हूँ वहां रिश्वत की ही बात होती है या फिर लाल फीतें शाही की बात होती है। यह सही है कि कांग्रेसी शासन ने काफी कायदे कानून में परिवर्तन किये और कुछ ऐसे कदम भी उठाये जिन से रिश्वत कम हो, लेकिन यह मानना होगा कि इस वक्त लोगों को शिकायतें हैं। कहीं कहीं तो लोग प्लैन बना कर व्यवस्थित ढंग से रिश्वतें लेते हैं। इस को रोकने की बड़ी जरूरत है। जनतन्त्र में जहां जनता का राज्य हो अगर लोगों को इस किस्म की शिकायत है तो उसे खत्म किया जाना चाहिये। यह भी सही है कि कहीं पर डिमाक्रेटिक डिसेंडलाइजेशन हुआ और कहीं हो रहा है और कोऑपरेटिव्स के द्वारा हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपना कारोबार चलाना चाहते हैं और जनता तथा देश का काम करना चाहते हैं। यह भी सही है कि इधर लोगों को शिकायत का मौका कम मिला, लेकिन बावजूद इस के कि शिकायतें हैं लाल फीतें शाही और रिश्वतखोरी के, इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है और ऐसे उपाय आप को निकालने चाहिये जिन से लोगों को ऐसा अनुभव हो कि यह जनता का राज्य है। जो हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी वगैरह हैं उन की मनोवृत्ति अभी नहीं तब्दील हुई है। यह जरूर है कि कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट एरियाज में जो अधिकारी हैं उन के पुराने व्यवहार में और तौर तरीकों

में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है, वे लोगों से मिल कर चलने लगे हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद लोगों को शिकायतों का मौका मिलता है। इस लिये ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मैशीनरी में सुधार की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। हमारी पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना ने, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना ने और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना ने इस बात पर अधिक जोर दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी इस दिशा में जितना काम होना चाहिये वह अभी नहीं हुआ है। इस पर इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की और इस में सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

कुछ पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं खास तौर से जहां जहां आने जाने के मार्ग वगैरह नहीं हैं और इसके बारे में मेरे पूर्व वक्ता कुछ मित्रों ने आपके सामने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं भी इसी सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

फाइनेंस कमिशन ने खास तौर से इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि जिन राज्यों में आने जाने के साधन नहीं हैं या कम हैं उनको विशेष सहायता दी जाये। यह सही है कि जो मेम्बर सेक्रेटरी हैं उन्होंने इससे असहमति प्रकट की है, लेकिन मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी कांग्रेस ने अपने इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टो में इस बात का वचन दिया है और वायदा किया है कि हर गांव को एप्रोच रोड दी जायेगी। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जो योजना है उसमें जो रुपया सड़कों के लिये आपने रखा है उससे आपका यह वायदा पूरा हो सकेगा। गांवों के लोगों की यह मांग है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हर गांव को एप्रोच रोड दी जाये।

Shri Morarji Desai: Is it the expectation of anybody that in the Third Plan every village will have a road? It is something of a wonderful expectation of anybody in the country.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: That is in the Congress Election Manifesto. You prepared it and placed it before the public. You kindly go through that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have gone through it.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I myself wondered whether it could be ever possible.

Mr. Chairman: No; only if it is more than 5 miles.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: That is in the Plan; and this is in the Election Manifesto.

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : उस में बीस वर्ष की अवधि दी गयी है ।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : जी नहीं आप पढ़िए ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं ने पढ़ा है और मैं फिर माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगी कि १९८१ तक यह योजना है कि हर गांव में विलेज रोड बना दी जाये जिसका सम्बन्ध उस पक्की सड़क से हो जो तीन से पांच मील की दूरी तक हो ।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : मैं आपको बता दूंगा । इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टो में यही है ।

मैं फिर कहूंगा कि फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने इस बात को अनुभव किया कि कई राज्यों में अभी आने जाने के साधन नहीं हैं । हम अपने गांवों को पिछले १४-१५ साल में आने जाने के साधन तक नहीं दे सके । अगर आप उनको अभी सड़कें नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम उन नदियों पर पुल तो बनवा दें जिनके कारण वे बरसात के मौसम में बाकी दुनिया से अलग हो जाते हैं । चार पांच महीने तक अनेक क्षेत्रों के लोग कहीं आ जा नहीं सकते । मेरे क्षेत्र में अनेक ऐसे स्थान हैं । क्या उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जानी चाहिये ।

अगर आप अभी सब गांवों को सड़कें नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम तीसरी योजना में इतना तो कर दीजिये कि नदी के बहाव के कारण कोई बीमार अस्पताल तक जाने से तो बंचित न रहे । आज मेरे प्रदेश में ऐसे स्थान हैं जो दो दो नदियों के बीच में पड़ते हैं । ये लोग बरसात में सब तरफ से घिर जाते हैं और कहीं आ जा नहीं सकते । अगर इन नदियों पर पुल बनाया जाये तो यहां के लोग दस पन्द्रह हजार तक रुपया चन्दा करके देने को तैयार हैं और मेहनत भी करने को तैयार हैं । पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में विलेज रोड्स के लिये कुछ रुपया रखा गया था और उसमें यह प्रावधान था कि ७५ पर सेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देगी और २५ प्रतिशत पब्लिक या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देगी । मुझे पता नहीं की तीसरी योजना में कोई ऐसा प्रावधान रखा गया है या नहीं । अगर नहीं रखा गया है तो कुछ रुपया जरूर तीसरी योजना में इस बात के लिये रखें कि जहां के लोग रुपया देने को और मेहनत करने को तैयार हों वहां उनको आने जाने का साधन निर्माण करने में सहायता दी जाये । ऐसा करने से वहां के लोगों की कठिनाई दूर हो सकेगी ।

फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये सात करोड़ की सड़कों के लिये सिफारिश की है और उड़ीसा के लिये भी इसी तरह की सिफारिश की है क्योंकि इन प्रदेशों में सड़कें बहुत कम हैं । फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने कहा है कि टैक्सेशन का बटवारा आबादी के लिहाज से और जो रुपया वहां वसूल होता है उसके लिहाज से किया जाये लेकिन केवल यही लिहाज नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये । प्रदेश की स्थिति का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये । जो गांव दूर हैं या जो पास हैं उन सब में आने जाने की सुविधा देनी चाहिये ।

इसी तरह से पीने के पानी की सुविधा भी आम जनता को मिलनी चाहिये । इस

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

बारे में सभी राज्यों की स्थिति को देख कर हमको विचार करना चाहिये।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि फाइनेन्स कमिशन ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनको कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये और खास तौर से जिन राज्यों के लिये सड़कों के वास्ते जितने रुपये की सिफारिश की है उतना रुपया उनको मिलना चाहिये।

अब मैं शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमको समाजवादी समाज की रचना करनी है और एक समृद्ध देश बनाना है और एक अच्छी शासन व्यवस्था स्थापित करनी है। लेकिन यह काम बड़ी बड़ी डिगिरियां या डिपलोमा वाले लोग पैदा करने से या ऐसे लोग पैदा करने से जिनके पास फर्स्ट क्लास या सेकिंग क्लास के सरटिफिकेट हों पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इनसे देश का काम नहीं चलेगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश का मारल ऊंचा होना चाहिये। आज हर जगह, दफ्तरों में, स्कूलों में, कारखानों में, यह शिकायत सुनने में आती है हमारा मारल गिर रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि जैसे जैसे दिन पर दिन शिक्षा बढ़ती जा रही है वैसे वैसे वह लोगों को बेईमान बनाती जा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट द्वारा शिक्षा पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद आज स्थिति यह है कि आज से २५ साल पहले जो मारल था उससे नीचे जा रहा है। मेरा विचार यह है कि जब तक हम स्कूलों में लड़कों को मारल की शिक्षा नहीं देंगे और विद्यार्थियों का बोर्डिंग हाउस में रखने का प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे जहां उन पर अच्छी निगरानी रह सके, तब तक इस दिशा में उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। आज हम देखते हैं कि स्कूलों में दो दो और तीन तीन शिफ्ट चलते हैं। जो बच्चे सुबह से दोपहर तक स्कूल में रहते हैं वे बाद में दिन भर खेलते हैं और अपना समय नष्ट करते हैं और सिनेमा देखते हैं। तो जब तक विद्यार्थियों के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा बोर्डिंग हाउसेज का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया

जाता जहां पर कि बोर्डिंग का सुपरिटेण्डेंट उनकी ठीक से निगरानी कर और उसको नियंत्रण में रख सके, तब तक शिक्षा से जो लाभ हम चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो सकता। ऐसी व्यवस्था किये बिना हम जनता का पैसा खर्च करते चले जायें उससे लाभ नहीं हो सकता। इसके लिये उचित प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिये। ऐसे कोर्स बनाने चाहिये कि पढ़ने वाले अपने मारल्स को ज्यादा महत्व दें और उनका ध्यान चरित्र निर्माण की ओर जाये। ऐसा होगा तभी हमारे विद्यार्थी अच्छे नागरिक बन सकेंगे और हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा और हमने जो भी काम उठाए हैं उनमें हमको पूरी सफलता मिलेगी।

डा० मा० श्री अग्ने : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या माननीय वक्ता का ऐसा अनुभव है कि जो विद्यार्थी होस्टल्स में रह कर पढ़ते हैं उनकी नीति मत्ता बाहर रह कर पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों से ज्यादा अच्छी होती है।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : ऐसा तो मैं नहीं मानता कि केवल बोर्डिंग में रहने मात्र से सब कुछ हो जायेगा। लेकिन अगर विद्यार्थी बोर्डिंग में रहेंगे और उन पर बोर्डिंग का सुपरिटेण्डेंट निगरानी रखेगा और उनको उचित गाइडेंस देता रहेगा तो उनको बहुत लाभ होगा। यह सुपरिटेण्डेंट स्वयं चरित्रवान होना चाहिये तो वह उन को प्रभावित कर सकता है और उनके चरित्र निर्माण में बहुत सहायक हो सकता है। मेरा विचार है कि यदि ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाये तो विद्यार्थियों में उच्च चरित्र का निर्माण होगा इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में है। हम लोगों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रखने के लिये आज करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, बहुत से मैडिकल कालिज

भी खोले गये हैं, अस्पतालों की संख्या भी बढ़ायी गयी है। और डाक्टर भी काफी तैयार हो रहे हैं। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि फिर भी आम जनता को राहत नहीं मिल रही है। अस्पतालों में एडमिशन लेना बहुत मुश्किल है। उनमें एडमिशन पाने के लिये बड़े बड़े क्यू लगे रहते हैं। बीमारियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मेरा विचार है कि रोगों को रोकने पर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये उतना नहीं दिया जा रहा है और उसी का यह परिणाम है। मैंने पहले भी इस सवाल को उठाया है लेकिन उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मेरा विश्वास है कि बहुत सी बीमारियों के पैदा होने का कारण यह है कि हमारी नदियों में गन्दा पानी दिनों-दिनो अधिकाधिक मात्रा में जा रहा है। जैसे जैसे नए उद्योग बढ़े जाते हैं अधिकाधिक मात्रा में गन्दा पानी नदियों में जा रहा है। आप देखें कि दूसरे देशों ने इसको रोकने के क्या क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं। हमको उन देशों के अनुभव से लाभ उठाकर अपने देश में इस गन्दगी को नदियों में जाने से रोकने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। हमको शहरों में अंडर ग्राउंड सीवेज आदि की व्यवस्था करके इस गन्दगी को नदियों में जाने से रोकना चाहिये। क्या जब तमाम उद्योगों की स्थापना हो चुकेगी और लोगों का स्वास्थ्य, जो कि अभी भी अच्छा नहीं है, और भी खराब हो चुकेगा, तब इस चीज पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा कि नदियों में गन्दा पानी न मिलने पाये। जब तक हम इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तब तक स्वास्थ्य के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने पर भी जनता को लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सकेंगे। अगर गन्दे पानी को नदियों में जाने से रोका जायेगा तो लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी अच्छा रहेगा और शासन को ज्यादा खर्च भी नहीं करना पड़ेगा। मुझे तो आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि हमारी सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर अभी तक क्यों नहीं गया। इस ओर ध्यान देने की बड़ी जरूरत है। बहुत सा ऐसा खर्चा है जो अनावश्यक है और उसमें इकोनोमी हो सकती है। आज

सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम खर्च को घटाये और इकोनोमी करें। हमें बहुत ज्यादा रुपया चाहिये निर्माण कार्यों के लिये। हमें बाहर से रुपया सहायता के रूप में मिल रहा है, स्माल सेविंगज से भी हम रुपया एकत्र कर रहे हैं, कर्ज भी हम ले रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी जैसे-जैसे हमारा प्लान आगे बढ़ता जायेगा हमारा खर्चा भी बढ़ता जायेगा। हमें चाहिये कि हम देखें कि क्या कोई बेजा खर्चा तो नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसा खर्चा तो नहीं हो रहा है जो नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे यहां नये-नये कारखानों की स्थापना की जा रही है। हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज कारखाना हमारे यहां स्थापित हुआ है। हम लोग वहां भये थे। वहां पर उस वक्त काफी लोग नौकरी पर रख लिये गये थे हालांकि काम शुरू नहीं हुआ था और इतने आदमी रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। हमने देखा है कि जिन दफ्तरों में काम ज्यादा है और वहां आदमियों की जरूरत है वहां पर आदमी तो दिये नहीं जाते हैं लेकिन जहां आदमियों की जरूरत नहीं वहां पर दे दिये जाते हैं। एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास रुपये की कमी है, हमारे साधन अधिक नहीं हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा अपराध है और इस की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। एक तरफ इतना काम होता है कि आदमी मिलते नहीं हैं और दूसरी तरफ काम होता नहीं है और आदमी नियुक्त कर लिये जाते हैं। उनको पूरी तनखाह महीने-महीने की मिलती रहती है। कितनी ही मिसालें मैं आपको दे सकता हूं। मशीन टूलज फैक्ट्री बनी। शुरू शुरू में वहां बहुत रुपया वेस्ट किया गया सर्वेयर, बार-बार रिपोर्ट लेने पर। यह सब कुछ हो चुकने के बाद वहां पर ठीक ढंग से काम शुरू हुआ। दफ्तरों में भी हम देखते हैं कि इन्फ्लिकेशन कई जगहों पर होता है। जहां पर कम खर्च होना चाहिये वहां पर ज्यादा खर्च किया जाता है। मुझे याद है एक बार हमने एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी में एक सैन्ट्री से पूछा तो

[श्री राधेसाल व्यास]

उन्होंने कहा कि अगर मेरे पर छोड़ दिया जाये तो मैं बहुत कुछ खर्च को कम कर सकता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब रास्ते में घाते हैं और कहते हैं कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट हो जायेगा अगर रिट्रैचमेंट की गई। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह आपके वक्त की बात नहीं है, छः सात साल पुरानी बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि सम परसंज विल बी थ्रोन आउट आफ एम्प्लायमेंट अगर रिट्रैचमेंट किया गया। वह एक जिम्मेदार सैन्ट्री थे। उन्होंने यह बात मीटिंग में नहीं अलहदा कही थी। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं उनका नाम आपको बतलाऊँ। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक जिम्मेदार अधिकारी थे और आगे भी उन्होंने तरक्की की ओर बड़े-बड़े पदों पर वह रहे। इस वास्ते आपका ध्यान इस तरह की बातों की ओर जाना चाहिये और आपको देखना चाहिये कहां पर खर्च में कमी की जा सकती है।

हाल ही में इलेक्शन हुए हैं। उनके दौरान में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हमारे नोटिस में आई हैं जो गलत थीं। उनके दौरान में बहुत सा गलत प्रापेगंडा किया गया। इस तरह के गलत प्रापेगंडा को रोकने का कोई न कोई इतिजाम आपकी तरफ से होना चाहिए। हमने प्रजातन्त्र के रास्ते पर चलने का फैसला किया है और पिछले कई सालों से इसी रास्ते पर चलते आ रहे हैं। हमने इन इलेक्शनों में देखा है कि कुछ लोगों ने भोली भाली जनता को, सीधी सादी जनता को अलत सलत प्रापेगंडा करके बहुकाने की कोशिश की है। इस तरह से प्रापेगंडा को रोका नहीं गया है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर कोई गलत बात की गई है कोई कोरप्ट प्रैक्टिस की गई है तो उसको लेकर इलेक्शन पेटीशन दायर की जा सकती है और चुनाव रद्द करवाया जा सकता है।

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक आडिनरी आदमी ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी गलत बातें तभी एक सकती हैं अगर इस तरह के अपराधों को कागनिजेबल आफेंस करार दे दिया जाए, ऐसा अपराध करार दे दिया जाए जिसमें पुलिस हस्तक्षेप कर सके। अगर ऐसा किया गया तब तो इस तरह की चीजें एक सकती हैं अन्यथा नहीं। मैं एक घटना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। बैलट पेपर्स पर इस बार क्रास लगाया जाता था बैलों पर या दूसरों पर। लोगों ने प्रचार किया कि बैलों पर क्रास लगाने का मतलब है बैलों को काटना और अगर शेर पर क्रास लगाया जाता है तो इसका मतलब होगा शेर को काटना। अब बताओ कि बैलों को कटवाना चाहते हो या शेरों को कटवाना चाहते हो। भोली भाली जनता को क्या मालूम, उसने कह दिया कि हम शेरों को कटवाना चाहते हैं न कि बैलों को और इसलिये जाकर के उसने शेरों पर क्रास लगा दिया। इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं। मैंने आपको एक मिसाल दी है, इस तरह की मैं आपको और भी कई मिसालें दे सकता हूँ लेकिन ऐसा करने के लिये मेरे पास समय नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये गम्भीर बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। हर एक पार्टी को और हर एक उम्मीदवार को यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने हक में प्रचार करे, अपने उसूल या पार्टी के उसूल लोगों के सामने रखे नीति रखे लेकिन किसी को भी यह अधिकार नहीं हो सकता है कि वह लोगों को गुमराह करे या गलत बातें करे। अगर इस तरह की बातों की इजाजत दी जाती है तो ये देश के लिये घातक सिद्ध होगी। ऐसी बातों को रोकना, ऐसे प्रचार को रोकना सरकार का फर्ज है और हमें चाहिये कि हम इस बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठावें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो प्रजातन्त्र की बहुत भारी धक्का चलेगा।

अब मैं गोबध के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में भी काफी प्रचार होता है। इसको लेकर हमारी पार्लियामेंट में कई बार प्रश्न उठा है। अटार्नी जनरल भी यहां आए थे और उनकी राय थी कि वह कानून पार्लियामेंट नहीं बना सकती है, केवल राज्य सरकारों ही बना सकती हैं। यह सही है कि कई राज्य सरकारों ने गोबध निषेध कानून बना लिये हैं लेकिन अभी भी हमारे देश में कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां गोबध होता है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमें प्रजातन्त्र में प्रजा की भावनाओं का, प्रजा के मत का प्रजा के विश्वासों का आदर करना चाहिये। इसी बात को देख कर अकबर बादशाह ने गोबध निषेध किया था। अगर सरकार किसी बात को गलत भी समझती है तो जनमत को अनुकूल करके, लोक शिक्षण के द्वारा लोगों के दिलों को बदलना चाहिए, उनके मतों को, उनके विचारों को बदलना चाहिए। अगर कोई सामाजिक सुधार लाना हो या दूसरा सुधार लाना हो तो उनकी सलाह से, उनकी मर्जी से हम ला सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश में यह भावना है आम तौर से कि सभी लोगों में कि गोबध नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गोबध बिल्कुल निषेध किया जाना चाहिए और ऐसा करने के लिए अगर संविधान को भी बदलना पड़े और यह अधि-कार पार्लियामेंट से लेना पड़े तो वह भी करना चाहिए। अगर अभी भी कुछ राज्यों में गोबध होता है तो केन्द्र को अपने प्रभाव को काम में ला कर, हमारे नेतागणों को अपने प्रभाव को काम में लाकर उन राज्यों से भी ऐसे ही कानून बनाने का आग्रह करना चाहिए जिससे गोबध निषेध हो।

यह कहा जा सकता है एक बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है क्रोम लेदर वगैरह और क्रोम लेदर मरे हुए जानवरों की चमड़ी से नहीं बनता है। जहाँ इतना साइंटिफिक डिवेलेपमेंट हो चुका

है, इतनी वैज्ञानिक प्रगति हो चुकी है, वह क्या कोई ऐसा रास्ता नहीं निकाला जा सकता है कि मरे हुए डोर की चमड़ी से क्रोम लेदर बन सके, अच्छा चमड़ा बन सके और क्या यह कोई असम्भव बात है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आसानी से हो सकता है। जानवर हमेशा के लिये अमर हो कर नहीं आया है, वह मरेगा ही और उसकी चमड़ी देश में ही रहने वाली है, वह गल नहीं जायेगी इस वास्ते वैज्ञानिक तरीके से उस चमड़ी को ठीक और अच्छा बनाने की कोई विधि निकाली जानी चाहिए और लोगों में आम तौर से जो यह भावना है कि गोबध बन्द होना चाहिए और जो उपयोगी पशु हैं उनका वध निषेध होना चाहिए और जिसको लेकर उनमें बहुत बड़ी नाराजगी है, उसका आपको आदर करना चाहिए और इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I shall make only brief comments on this Budget since it is an interim Budget. We hope that many of us will come again and have a full-dress debate. It is a deficit Budget this time also and so the apprehension is there. When the frogs croak, it means that rain is coming. So, when the Budget has a deficit, the taxes are coming. Last time we were told that the deficit was small and still new taxes came and the Finance Minister was pleased to reduce the aggregate taxes by a few crores. This time the deficit is much more—10 15 times more. The new taxes are not known yet. Though the new taxes will be a small proportion of the whole Budget, what is outstanding in the mind of the people is the new taxes. Anyhow, new taxes are the only source by which this deficit could be balanced. Once taxes are imposed any Government and for that matter any Finance Minister will be very reluctant to reduce the taxes. No relief could be expected from any Finance Minister once the taxes are imposed. Taxes go up; they never

[Shri Warior]

come down. That is our experience during the last fifteen years or at least during the last ten years of our plan period. The expenditure side is increasing and hence there is a popular apprehension that there will be new taxes and new burdens on the people. It is not that nobody is unwilling to pay to the Government exchequer for that is an absolute necessity as far the administration is concerned as also for capital investments and other development programmes. Nobody is unwilling to pay any taxes, however much the people should have their belts tightened. Yet, at the same time, as Shri N. R. Muniswamy very rightly said, even though we may try to make people understand that these are absolute necessities, because of so many other reports coming about, the people have a well-grounded apprehension that all is not well with the money they are giving to the Government as taxes.

In this respect, apart from the audit reports, I should like the Government, especially the Finance Ministry, to take more cognisance of the repeated criticisms in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and also the Estimates Committee, that have been laid before the House from time to time. The reports of both the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee give ample scope for the people for having the impression that there is much to be done and improved in budgeting.

Apart from the usual cases of overlapping, there are so many items which are not properly estimated and which are not properly implemented also. So, not only in the figures but in actual, practical life, when we see these things going on in the country, one will find that not only do the people come across much wasteful expenditure but even expenditure which could not only be avoided but that in which the scheme is not even implemented. There are very essen-

tial schemes and projects which, if implemented, could benefit the people. But, without providing a machinery to implement them, the demands are placed and passed here. The appropriation is made and finally, We find that the amount could not be utilised. At the same time, the people's demand that they have a necessity for these plans and projects goes unfulfilled. So, without a proper machinery for implementing those schemes and projects, the Finance Ministry is coming here with the demands. The Finance Ministry alone is not the culprit in this respect. All the Ministries are, because they prepare the schemes without knowing fully well whether they can be implemented or not, and they give all the schemes to the Finance Ministry in the budget form. The budget is then presented here. We have no time to scrutinise it fully, because Parliament cannot afford to spend so much time on these things. We do not know whether these amounts will be actually spent or not. Many of these items are only known after four or five years; not even at the time of the budget or the revised budget or even when the actual accounts come, but only, later, when the audit reports are presented. Only then do we find that there are so many items.

It will be astounding to know that about Rs. 243 crores was the amount saved out of the budgetary allotment of a year. It is not a mean amount. Look at the deficit of Rs. 63 crores, and an annual saving of about Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 60 a year. Within five years, if you can save Rs. 240 crores, where is the deficit, and what is the necessity for new taxation? Hence, what I want to impress upon the Finance Minister is, if the Ministry had taken cognisance of these criticism and looked into the budgeting and made it a more proper and realistic budget, much of the burden could not have been imposed on the people.

I do not mince matters here. We know that tax must be paid and you

can impose heavy taxes also on the people, but then, you are not spending the money properly. At the same time, you are showing a deficit, and deficit is the only justification for new taxation! That is the first criticism that I have to make on the budget on the floor of this House.

When I make this criticism, I am not without any grounds. In the Audit Report for 1961, details of "entirely unnecessary supplementary grants and appropriations are given." In paragraph 3, at page 3 of the Central Government's appropriation accounts including proforma commercial accounts, for the year 1961, it is stated as follows:

"The funds obtained by Supplementary Grants/Appropriations in a number of cases proved unnecessary or largely in excess of the requirements. These were obtained mostly in March, 1960 and resulted in large savings under the grants as a whole. In some cases, the savings were surrendered partly".

The statement is given at the end of the paragraph.

Then, under Savings in Grants and Appropriations, it is written as follows:

"Savings aggregating to Rs. 260 crores occurred in 123 and 29 Grants and Appropriations out of 132 and 36 Grants and Appropriations respectively."

The comparative position is also given as follows:

1957-58-Rs. 225 crores; 1958-59 Rs. 443 crores; 1959-60-Rs. 260 crores. So, where was the necessity for new taxation? Where was the necessity to find new money through new taxation? Where was the deficit? The deficit is simply the result of not scrutinising the estimates when the demands are made. If there had been scrutiny and proper checking up, these deficits

would not have been there in the budget is faulty. That is the only conclusion we can arrive at.

I have thus far mentioned about the appropriations not used at all. There are partial appropriations also, partially utilised and partially saved. This is the way in which the budget is also made faulty.

Not only that. Another very interesting item has come to our knowledge. After these appropriations are made, where is the money kept? In para 15 of the Audit Report for 1956, in the Delhi accounts, there had been unauthorised opening of current accounts in a bank outside Government account, to which reference had been made. An officer opened in 1948 several current accounts with the Imperial (now State) Bank of India, outside the Government account without the sanction of the competent authority. The following irregularities were noticed in audit:

"(i) to prevent lapse of budget grant sums aggregating about Rs. 1,50,000 were drawn from the Treasury for purchase of stores towards the close of the financial year 1953-54 and deposited into current accounts. Most of the stores were actually purchased in the year 1954-55."

The grants were made in the previous year, but actually the appropriated amount is spent only in the following year. Then, where was the amount kept? Suppose the grant is not utilised, the appropriated amount is not utilised, naturally the regulation is that it must be refunded and surrendered. Instead of surrendering it, this gentleman thought that after surrendering, it is very difficult to come to Parliament again and ask for the grant of the demand. So, he kept it in an account which was not the Government account. The account was a private one, something in which the could freely operate without the knowledge of this superior authorities. Further, it was not a paltry amount.

[Shri Warior]

The next sub-paragraph says as follows:

“(ii) The departmental revenue receipts, Central Grants for disbursement of loans and sums received in repayment of loans, were not credited into the Treasury as required under the rules but were deposited into the current accounts.”

Further, it is said as follows:

“(iii) The balances in the current accounts at the close of the financial year were carried forward to the following year and not credited to Government as required by the rules.”

These are some of the things found in the audit reports. If the audit reports are well scrutinised, invariably there is ground for these objections raised by the audit department.

Then, there are many projects. I will give an instance from the public Accounts Committee's report to show how crores of rupees are wasted. I am referring to the 39th Report on D. V. C. for the year 1959-60 by the Public Accounts Committee. It is contained in page 7 of the PAC Report, 1961-62, where a very illustrative description is given about how amounts are spent. The pertinent point is about an irrigation cum navigation canal. The canal has not got enough water even for irrigation, but the authorities wanted to have it both irrigational and navigational. In the meantime, some incident happened there, which caused a loss of a few lakhs of rupees. After that, both irrigation and navigation are stopped. Now, only if another dam is constructed, we will know whether this canal can be used or not.

You will be amazed to find from para 21 page 7 that:

“The committee were informed in evidence that the original traffic estimates were drawn up by a Committee consisting of the re-

presentatives of the Corporation, the Ministry of Railways, Calcutta Port Trust and collieries. On the basis of the then available data regarding goods traffic between Calcutta and Durgapur and the over-stretched capacity of the Railways, the Committee made a rough estimate of the volume of traffic that the canal would attract. The estimates took into account the freight rates proposed to be charged by the Corporation which were lower than the existing charges for traffic by road and rail. The estimates had since been revised and according to the present indications, even an annual traffic of 7 lakh tons for the first few years, as estimated by the D.V.C. advisory Committee in June, 1958, appear to be an over-estimate. From the extent of revision, it is obvious that the original estimates regarding canal traffic were conjectural. As the canal has hardly been used for navigational purposes so far, the revision in the estimates of traffic is of no practical significance.”

What was the amount spent? About Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores, which proved to be an infructuous expenditure. We do not know whether that canal can be used, even if another dam is constructed, because it is all when this canal goes down, they say, it can be converted into an irrigational and navigational canal, when there is not even drinking water in that canal. And, for this the people must pay!

I call particular attention to these things with no other intention or motive; let me be frank with the Finance Minister in that respect. Because of our experience in these matters, we find that there is nothing to be wondered at if people understand things in that way. People understand that there are certain expenditure which are avoidable and there are certain projects which are implemented in a very callous way. If proper estimates were prepared and if they were implemented properly.

these would have been eliminated and much of the burden taken off the shoulders of the people. Hence, the preparation of the budget must be done with more care, so that it will be more realistic and more fruitful for the development of our country.

Now I want to deal with the tax structure. It is not a question of paying as much money as the Government wants for the developmental work and for administration; but, actually how is the main question. I will give a few figures. The total annual tax revenue of the Central Government and the State Government increased from Rs. 739 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 1,371 crores now. Even after making allowance for the high rate of population growth, this means that *per capita* tax load has increased from Rs. 20.5 to Rs. 31.1; an increase of 50 per cent.

What will be the position after the third Five Year Plan? The total of additional taxation put through in the course of a decade—1956-57 to 1965-66 will reach the staggering figure of Rs. 2,862 crores. It is a steep rise from Rs. 739 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 2,862 crores in 1965-66. That is the prospect of taxation. How is this tax made up? That is another point I would stress.

Everybody knows there are two aspects of taxation—direct taxes and indirect taxes. About direct taxes, many a thing has been said and I do not want to go into details. In 1950-51, the total tax revenue was Rs. 357 crores. In 1961-62 it was Rs. 768 crores, i.e. an increase of Rs. 411 crores. Direct taxes amounted to Rs. 130 crores in 1950-51 and to Rs. 206 crores in 1961-62, i.e. an increase of Rs. 76 crores. Indirect taxes amounted to Rs. 227 crores in 1950-51 and to Rs. 562 crores in 1961-62, i.e. an increase of Rs. 335 crores. What is the proportion of the increased indirect taxes and what is the production of the increase in indirect taxes? Everybody knows that indirect tax is the real bur-

den of the common people, who form the majority. This is the burden now and much more is yet to be expected. How can the toiling people bear such a burden?

In his speech, the Finance Minister said that having paid all these taxes, even now the people have money left for meeting all the expenditure, because the price line has been held. It is true that the index of consumer goods has been held. Whether it is held or whether it is holding there, I do not know; but for the last four months, it is remaining at 128. The Pay Commission recommended that if there is an increase of more than 10 points, Government must pay correspondingly more D. A. Now the index has gone up from 115 to 128. Will this increase of 13 points be met by the D. A.? At least after an increase of 10 points, according to the Pay Commission, something must be done. I hope that will be done. *Inter alia*, I am praying for that, so that the Central Government employees may be benefited to that extent.

I will give certain figures to show how the indirect taxes have gone up at a very fast rate. If you compare the figures of collection of taxes for the years 1950-51 and 1961-62 you will know how much burden the people had to bear. In the case of kerosene, it was Rs. 28 lakhs in 1950-51 and Rs. 1,134 lakhs in 1961-62, an increase of Rs. 1,106 lakhs; in the case of sugar, the corresponding figures are Rs. 646 lakhs and Rs. 5,910 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 5,264 lakhs; for matches Rs. 807 lakhs and Rs. 1,803 lakhs an increase of Rs. 996 lakhs; for tobacco Rs. 3,199 lakhs and Rs. 5,977 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 2,778 lakhs; an increase of Rs. 2,778 lakhs; for tea Rs. 336 lakhs and Rs. 963 lakhs, an increase of 627 lakhs; for pepper Rs. 268 lakhs and Rs. 1,117 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 849 lakhs and for vegetable non-essential oil Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 1,250 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1,221 lakhs. If we total up these figures, we will find what a staggering figure it comes to. This is beside the increase

[Shri Warior]

in railway freight which has gone up from Rs. 368 lakhs to Rs. 1250 lakhs.

Who are the people who are paying all these taxes? A Committee appointed by the Government with Shri Jai Prakash Narayan as the chairman discloses that the families whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 100 a month constitute 80 per cent of our population. It is from these 80 per cent of the population, especially that portion which lives in the rural areas, that all these taxes must come, as they are the people who are using kerosene, tea and other commodities in larger quantities. For example, kerosene is not used much in the cities. So, we are collecting all these taxes from 80 per cent of our people whose annual income will be less than Rs. 1,000.

We do not know where the profits of companies and the increase in national income goes. In any case, it is not going to the people. I do not want to take too much of your time by referring to all the details, but I will say this much that the entire economy is not in our hands. The money is going by crores into the pockets of a few families or few hands. In some cases, the profits have scared up as much as 200 per cent and crores and crores of rupees have gone into the pockets of those few people, and those very people are now working not only against the poor people but even against the Government which has helped them in making all this money.

This is the result which we find of the recent elections. And when I am on the elections, I cannot help saying one thing, and that is this, that it is better if the elections to the Assemblies and Lok Sabha are not held simultaneously. Let us separate the Lok Sabha election from the Assembly election or, for that matter, from the Corporation elections. No doubt, it will be very economical if all the elections are held simultaneously, including the panchayat elections, but

that will not serve the cause of democracy.

Lastly, I will come to the collection of taxes. There are some honest people in the governmental machinery, especially in the income-tax department. When we see their plight we feel sorry. Whenever any income-tax officer of integrity and honesty catches hold of the real culprit who is evading the tax, that officer comes to grief and is harassed by his superiors in the department. Here I charge even the Central Board of Revenue of being party to it, even though I am prepared to be corrected if it is not so. Now it has come to such a pause that officers of integrity and honesty have no place in this system of administration. I have with me very many instances to substantiate my charge, and I am willing to pass them on to the Finance Minister. These officers certainly need fair treatment at the hands of the Government. Otherwise, they will not have the incentive to work hard, the revenue cannot be collected, the evaders cannot be booked and the people have to suffer much more on that account.

I am glad the Finance Minister has stated in his speech that the collection is more from income-tax and excise. Even then I feel that the evasion is much more now. So, those people who are serving the Government loyally should be rewarded, instead of being made to suffer, for doing their work in an efficient manner. They must receive protection at the hands of the Government so that they will work hard and the finances of the country will improve.

Then I come to the havoc played by red tape, which is hard to break. I am told that the promotion of some of the officers of the Finance Department is still pending with the Union Public Service Commission. How long will their case be kept pending there? On the one hand, we say that we want

new and young blood in the department instead of the old bureaucrats and, on the other, we postpone or keep pending the promotions of young and brilliant officers because of red tape. In the place of the old bureaucrats we want the youngsters of our country who have the knowledge of the national movement, who are fired with enthusiasm and patriotism. They must be given their proper places in the department and they must be given opportunities for promotion to encourage them to work hard for the welfare of this country. But that is not done and even now the Government seems to be in the old rut. I hope the Finance Minister will look into this matter, expedite delayed cases and tighten up the administrative machinery so that our people will suffer less.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल (बीकानेर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति
महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट
सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस के
सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ ।

हमारी सरकार ने समाजवादी व्यवस्था
के आधार पर देश का निर्माण करने का
निश्चय किया है, किन्तु हमारे देश की
अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आधार पूँजीवादी है ।
ये दोनों बातें आपस में मेल नहीं खातीं और
आन्ति उत्पन्न करती हैं । इस अवस्था में
मैं समझता हूँ कि हम शीघ्रता से जो देश
का नव-निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, उस में बहुत
देर लगेगी । इस लिए अगर देश की वितरण
व्यवस्था को समाजवादी आधार पर चलाया
जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा देश शीघ्र
प्रगति करेगा ।

इस समय हमारे देश में जो घातक
प्रवृत्तियाँ फैली हुई हैं, अर्थात् रूढ़िवादता,
अन्ध-विश्वास और जातीयता आदि, उन को
खत्म करना हमारा लक्ष्य रहा है । लेकिन
जिन कुप्रवृत्तियों को समाप्त करने का हम

ने नारा लगाया, वे जंगल की आग की तरह
बढ़ती जा रही हैं और उन में कोई कमी
नहीं हुई ।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट में
कुछ नये कर लगाने का जो संकेत किया है,
मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ । सरकार डायरेक्ट
या इन-डायरेक्ट किसी प्रकार के कर लगाये,
लेकिन जिस तरीके से कर लगने चाहिए,
वैसे न लगाये जा कर कुछ ऐसी वस्तुओं पर
कर लगते हैं, जिस से आम जनता, विशेषकर
मध्यम वर्ग के लोग और गरीब, बहुत दुखी
हैं । आज इस देश का नागरिक तड़प रहा है ।
वह अपने हाथ-पैर फैला रहा है, लेकिन
फिर भी अपने घर की व्यवस्था आसानी से
नहीं कर पाता । अपने बच्चों का पेट
पालने, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने और घर की
दूसरी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए
उस को कितनी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है,
इस का अन्दाजा दूसरे लोग नहीं कर सकते ।

15 hrs.

हम ने बड़े बड़े राजा-महाराजाओं को
कई प्रकार की सहुलियतें दीं । इन सहुलियतों
का आज राजा लोग नाजायज फायदा उठाने
लग गये हैं, आज वे राजनीति में सक्रिय भाग
लेने लग गये हैं और इस कूद में पड़े हैं । मैं
नहीं समझता कि अब उनको प्रिवी पर्स
देने की जरूरत शेष रह गई है । उनको जो
बड़े बड़े एलाउंस और भत्ते दिये जा रहे हैं,
उनमें कमी की जानी चाहिए और जो पैसा
बचे वह देश के निर्माण में खर्च किया जाना
चाहिए । इनको आज इतना पैसा मिल
रहा है कि वे इसको सम्भाल नहीं पा रहे हैं
और उसका वे दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं । आज
उनके घरों के अन्दर जो वस्तुएं इस्तेमाल
होती हैं, वे विदेशों से आती हैं जिसका
नतीजा यह होता है कि जो हमारा पैसा है
वह विदेशों को जाता है । हमारे देश का पैसा
हमारे देश में ही रहना चाहिए ।

[श्री प० ला० बाळूपाल]

किसी माननीय सदस्य ने यहां हाउस टैक्स लगाने की बात कही है। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो गरीब लोग किराये के मकानों में रहते हैं उनको ही यह टैक्स किसी न किसी रूप में भ्रदा करना पड़ेगा। सरकार जब दूसरी चीजों का नियंत्रण करती है तो ये जो बड़े बड़े भवन हैं या ये जो फालतू मकान पड़े हुए हैं, इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं करती है, इनको अपने अन्तर्गत क्यों नहीं लाती है। लोगों को आज उचित किरायों पर मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं और मकानों की कमी महसूस की जा रही है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम पाते हैं कि मकान फालतू पड़े हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इनको सरकार अपने अधिकार में ले ले।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वकील लोग जोकि एक एक बार में ढाई हजार, या तीन हजार या दो हजार बतौर फीस के ले लेते हैं उन पर भी कर लगना चाहिए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वकीलों पर टैक्स है।

श्री प० ला० बाळूपाल : वे टैक्स छिपा करके रखते हैं, वे हम से और आप से ज्यादा होशियार हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि डाक्टरों की जो कमाई है उस पर भी टैक्स लगना चाहिए। जिस जिस हिसाब से वे मरीजों से फीस लेते हैं और जितने वे योग्य होते हैं, उसी प्रकार से इन पर भी टैक्स लगना चाहिए।

मैं ने कहीं पर भी आपके बजट में फर्नीचर पर टैक्स लगाया हो, ऐसा नहीं पाया है। फर्नीचर बड़े बड़े लोग खरीदते हैं श्रीमती लोग खरीदते हैं और इस पर भी टैक्स लगना चाहिए।

बहुत से लोगों की समझ में यह बात नहीं आई है कि क्यों हमारी सरकार मठों

और मंदिरों की जो सम्पत्ति है, उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने से डरती है। मंदिरों और मठों में जो लोग हैं वे ही आज आम जनता को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों अष्टग्रहों की बड़ी चर्चा थी और बहुत बड़ा बवण्डर मचा था। इस सब के लिये ये मंदिर और मठ ही जिम्मेदार थे। इनके पास करोड़ों और घरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति है। क्यों नहीं सरकार इस सम्पत्ति का उपयोग राष्ट्र निर्माण के कार्यों में करती है। कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि हमारा धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रीय है और हम धार्मिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार को इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए कि ये लोग जनता को गुमराह न कर सकें। गंगानगर की मिसाल मेरे सामने है। वस तहसीलों से मैं चुन कर आया हूं। गंगानगर में ६२,००० रुपये नकद और खीर पूरी अलग से हर रोज इन अष्टग्रहों के सिलसिले में उड़ते रहे हैं और यहां पर श्रीमतीन प्रार्थनाएं होती रही हैं। कितना लोगों का समय बरबाद हुआ और कितना धन लगा इसका अगर आप मूल्यांकन करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बहुत भारी राशि व्यर्थ में गई। इस राशि का उपयोग हमारी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में किया जा सकता था। जो झूठी अफवाहें फैलाई गईं उनको रोकने में हमारी सरकार असमर्थ रही। मैंने सुना है कि किसी दूसरे यश में इस प्रकार की भ्रान्ति पैदा करने की जब किसी ने कोशिश की तो न सिर्फ उसको जेल में डाल दिया गया बल्कि जहां तक मुझे बताया गया है उसको शूट कर दिया गया। कितना नुकसान इस दौरान में देश का हुआ है इसका आपको अंदाजा होना चाहिए। सरकार जब तक इस तरह की चीजों पर नियंत्रण नहीं करेगी, हमारे देश का भला नहीं होगा।

आज देश में जो काम हो रहे हैं, उनकी मैं सराहना करता हूं। लेकिन मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कई काम हैं

जो झपूरे पड़े हुए हैं और आप को चाहिए कि आप उनको पूरा करें ।

अब मैं हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । हिन्दी की पिछले दस वर्षों में जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिए थी नहीं हुई है । पैसा खर्च करने के बावजूद भी आज देखने में आता है कि हिन्दी की उपेक्षा की जाती है ।

15.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हिन्दी के बारे में हमें बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा । आज भी हम अंग्रेजी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाये हुए हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दी की शिक्षा का माध्यम बना दिया जाये तो जो अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी हैं उनको जितनी आज अंग्रेजी पढ़ने में तकलीफ होती है उससे कम ही तकलीफ अंग्रेजी भाषी को होगी । जब आपने हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी को माना है तो हिन्दी की उपेक्षा किसी भी तरह से आपको नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कुछ बातों का जिक्र किया है, मैं उन बातों को कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उनको कहते हुए मुझे दर्द का अनुभव होता है । जिस तरह से आपस में लोगों को लड़ाया जाता है, एक दूसरे पर छींटाकशी की जाती है, वह शोभा की बात नहीं है । हमारे देश में अनेक धर्म हैं, अनेक जातियाँ हैं । लेकिन संविधान के अन्दर कुछ जातियों को विशेष रियायतें दी गई हैं । लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लोगों को भी ये रियायतें मिल गई हैं जोकि इनके अधिकारी नहीं थे । जो अस्पृश्य हैं जो शैड्यूल कास्ट के लोग हैं उन्हीं को ये रियायतें मिलनी चाहियें । जब यहां ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य था और राजाओं का राज्य था तो हम लोग उन्हीं लोगों के गुलाम थे, अछूत कहलाते थे । लेकिन अब भोख बंटने का वक्त आया तो कई लोगों ने अपने आप को हरिजन लिखाना शुरू कर दिया और जो सहूलियतें दी गई थीं

उनका नाजायज फायदा उठाना शुरू कर दिया । जो दूसरे हरिजन लोग थे, उन्होंने कहा कि कल तक तो ये हरिजन नहीं थे, हिन्दू कसाई थे उसके हाथ का गोश्त राजा खाते थे । चमार की जूती को राजा महाराजा तो नहीं पहनते थे लेकिन उस मोची की जूती को राजा महाराजा पहनते थे, जिनको मंदिर में जाने का अधिकार था, कुएं पर पानी भरने का अधिकार था लेकिन इस बहती गंगा में उन लोगों का नैतिक पतन हुआ और सभी ने अपने आपको शैड्यूल कास्ट लिखाना शुरू कर दिया और नाजायज तरीके से फायदा उठाया । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो अछूत थे, उनको उनसे ईर्ष्या होने लग गई । वे कहने लग गये कि कल तक तो ये हम से घृणा करते थे आज हमारे बराबर आ कर खड़े हो गये हैं क्योंकि आज कुछ सुविधायें मिल गई हैं । इसलिए इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि अछूतों ने उनको सहयोग देना बन्द कर दिया । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन सहूलियतों को पाने का अधिकारी है उसको ही ये सहूलियतें दी जानी चाहिए दूसरों को नहीं । यह भी कहा जाता है कि कोई क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए, योग्यता होनी चाहिए । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब मौके पर एफीडेविट देने का सवाल आता है तो जो सुनार होता है या अदर बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज का आदमी यहां तक की कास्ट हिन्दू ब्राह्मण होता है वह भी वकील की सहायता से शैड्यूल कास्ट का सर्टिफिकेट ले आता है । नौकरी तो मिलनी चाहिए शैड्यूल कास्ट को लेकिन उसको न मिल कर किसी और को ही मिल जाती है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो हकदार है उसको वह चीज नहीं मिलता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उन्हें रोकना चाहिए ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, इस वास्ते मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा । : : : मारे

[श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल]

अर्मा जी और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य बोलने के लिए तयारी कर रहे हैं, इस वास्ते मैं दो चार मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैंने देखा है कि सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट्स के द्वारा कई चीजें छपवाई जाती हैं, कितना ही लिटरेचर छपवाया जाता है, जो किसी काम नहीं आता है, मैं तो कहूंगा कि बिल्कुल निकम्मा होता है और उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। कोई मम्बर नहीं पढ़ता है, छः आने के हिसाब से रद्दी में उसको बेच दिया जाता है। बढ़िया बढ़िया आर्ट पेपर पर वह छपवाया जाता है, कंटा लाग बनाते हैं, डिजाइन बनाते हैं, हजारों और लाखों रुपया खर्च करते हैं और यह सब बरबाद जाता है, किसी काम में नहीं आता है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि एक एक मम्बर को तीन तीन, चार चार और पांच पांच डायरियां दी जाती हैं जब कि व एक डायरी भी रखने में असमर्थ होते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी क्या जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर भी कोरप्शन की गुंजाइश है, पसा खान की गुंजाइश है। एक हजार छपवात हैं और एक बिन्दी लगा कर कह देते हैं कि दस हजार छपवाई है, एक हजार की पेमेंट कर देते हैं और बाकी जो नौ हजार का पसा होता है वह फिफटी फिफटी के हिसाब से बांट लिया जाता है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में मैं एक प्रेस में बैठा था। एक एंटी कोरप्शन डिपार्टमेंट है जो शिमला में है और उसके हमारे आफिसर साहब वहां आए और उन्होंने कहा कि बीस हजार पोस्टर भ्रष्टाचार निवारण के बारे में छपवाने हैं लेकिन साफ बात यह है कि पांच हजार छाप दीजिए और बीस हजार का विल दे दीजिए और जो बाकी पन्द्रह हजार पोस्टर हैं, वे न छापिए और उनके पैसे आधे आधे बांट लीजिए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो नहीं मानते हैं कि यहां कोरप्शन है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री देसाई जी नहीं मानते हैं कि कोरप्शन है और कहते हैं कि यह सब बकवास है, उनको अब कैसे बनाया जाए कि कोरप्शन है। इस भ्रष्टाचार

को हम खत्म नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सीमा पर बहुत ज्यादा स्मगलिंग होता है लेकिन उसकी तरफ से आखें बन्द कर ली जाती हैं। लोग पकड़े भी जाते हैं, मुकदमें भी चलते हैं, कौन आदमी किस तरफ से करता है, यह भी पता चल जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी सोना पीतल में बदल जाता है और पीतल का पता नहीं चलता है कि वह कहां चला गया। यह रोजमर्रा होता है और रोजमर्रा की ये कहानियां हैं। ये सब चीजें हैं जिन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मैं मानता हूँ कि भौतिक तरक्की हमारे देश में काफी हुई है लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी एक कटु सत्य है कि आध्यात्मिकता की दृष्टि से मारेलेटी की दृष्टि से, चरित्र की दृष्टि से हमारा देश नीचे गया है। हमारे देश में नहरें तो बन गई हैं, खड़े भी भरे गए हैं, सड़कें भी बन गई हैं मगर मनुष्य बनाने में हमारी सरकार असमर्थ रही है, आदमी नहीं बना सके हैं। अगर हम आदमी नहीं बना सकेंगे तो हमारा देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। एक दोहा है जो मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

गोधन गजधन राजधन और रत्न धन खान ।
जब नहीं है सन्तोष मन सब धन धूल समान ॥

आज को इतनी बड़ी चीजों का उपभोग कौन करेगा जब मनुष्य करुण हो जायेंगे, भ्रष्ट हो जायेंगे ? सब जगहों पर असन्तोष फैलता जाता है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं ने कहीं हैं उन पर ठीक तरह से विचार किया जाय। मेरे पास कहने को बहुत है लेकिन यहां शायद कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि मैं फालतू बोल कर उन का समय खाय जा रहा

हूँ। फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं उन पर ठीक तरह से विचार किया जाय। इस का पता लगाया जाय कि कौन से लोग अपराधी हैं, कौन लोग अपराध करते हैं और कौन लोग काम ठीक तरीके से करते हैं। हमारे दफ्तरों के अन्दर जितने बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं जो बड़ी बड़ी तन्हावाँ लेंते हैं, वे ठीक समय से आते हैं या नहीं, ठीक समय से जाते हैं या नहीं, वे ठीक ढंग से काम करते हैं या नहीं आज इस को देखने की जरूरत है कि कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करते हैं। इसी तरह से मजदूरों पर किसी का कंट्रोल नहीं है। मजदूर भी खुल खेलेते हैं।

अफसर काम नहीं करते हैं और बैठ कर सरकार की आलोचना करते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उन का मुँह कितना खुल गया है, जो चाहते हैं कह डालते हैं, तो नीचे के लोग उन की बातों को सुनते हैं। व भी कहते हैं कि जब उन के अफसर यह बातें कह सकते हैं तो वे क्यों नहीं कह सकते? इस बात के लिये कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिये।

मैं ने महसूस किया है इन दस सालों के अन्दर कि हमारा देश डिमाक्रेसी के लायक नहीं था। जिन के हाथों में हम ने बागडोर दे दी है वे अफसरों को आज्ञा देते हैं और अफसर लोग गांवों में जा कर लोगों पर अपना हुक्म चलाते हैं। दूसरी तरफ गांवों वाले इतने लायक नहीं हैं जो कि उन अफसरों पर कंट्रोल कर सकें। वे गांवों की योजनाओं को ठीक ढंग से बना सकें और उन को पूरा कर सकें, यह किस तरीके से सम्भव हो सकता है? और किस तरीके से मुल्क के अन्दर तरक्की होगी। यह कई बातें ऐसी हैं जिन को आप को ही गम्भीरता से सोचना है और गम्भीरता से सोच कर एक नया मोड़ मुल्क के अन्दर लाना होगा। मुझे पंडित जी के शब्द याद हैं कि अगर, एक मिनट के लिये एक आदमी काम नहीं करता तो वह देश को एक मिनट पीछे रखता है। आप देखिये कि सारे मिनट मिला कर

कितने आदमी काम करते हैं और कितने फानतू बैठे रहते हैं।

इसी तरह से भिखमंगों का सवाल है। भिखमंगों को रोकने में आप असमर्थ हैं। आज बेकारी देश में बढ़ गई है। आज लोग दर दर की ठोकर खाते फिरते हैं और परेशान होते हैं। इस के लिये आप को बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि आप इस समस्या को हल करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं।

मुझे इतनी बातें कहने के लिये आप माफ करेंगे, लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह मेरे हृदय को छने वाली चीजें हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं न कही हैं उन पर आप ध्यान देंगे। अभी यहां कहा जाता है कि देश में कास्टीज्म फैल रहा है। लेकिन यहां थोड़े से आदमी हैं जो कि कास्टीज्म फैलाते हैं। बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने हरिजनों को रुपया दे कर चुनाव में अलग से खड़ा किया क्योंकि उन को वोट लेना था। हरिजन बेचारे अबोध, असमर्थ और अनभिज्ञ हैं, वे पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि जब पढ़े लिखे आदमी एम० पी० बन सकते हैं तो वे क्यों नहीं बन सकते हैं। यह उन का अधिकार है जो कि कांस्टिट्यूशनल राइट है। हर आदमी अपना विचार स्वातंत्र्य रखता है, हर आदमी को अपनी प्रमति के लिये समान अवसर दिया जाता है। क्या हुक्मत ने कभी इस बात की जांच करवाई कि उन गरीबों के पास इतना पैसा कहाँ से आ गया। क्या कभी उन्होंने एन्क्वायरी करवाई कि जिन हरिजन के पास खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं थी, उस को १० हजार रुपये किस कम्पनी ने दिये, किस बनिर्ग ने दिये या किस लीडर ने दिये? यह बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ हरिजनों में ही कास्टीज्म है। कास्टीज्म फैलाने वाले हमारे हाई कास्ट वाले हैं जो कि हरिजनों को रुपये दे कर अपना उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं। उन को आपस में लड़वाने के लिये वे पैसा देते हैं। मैं कहना

[Shri Naldurgkar]

our country. Therefore, it is better that a sort of harmony should be maintained between all States and between all sections of the people, because it is only harmony that can rid us of all these vices. If the Government take steps in that direction, I am of the view that there will be no further disputes concerning border issues or any other issues which are prejudicial to the harmonious progress of our country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is an interim Budget that we are discussing and, therefore, there is an air of unreality about whatever we say. I do not know what is going to be in store for us when the real Budget is presented in the next Session when the Third Lok Sabha sits for the first time. I do not know what surprises our Finance Minister will have in store for us. I cannot also imagine what concessions he will have to give us. I cannot foresee what he will do to make the plans as successful as they are today or more successful than they have been before. All these are matters of speculation.

But one thing is sure, that our two Plans have gone off very well. Judging by the experience we have got of the working of these two Plans, I can say with some amount of certainty that our Third Plan will also succeed. And the success of our Third Plan would mean a spurt in the national economy all along the line. Already we know that there has been an upward trend so far as our national income is concerned. We also know that so far as the per capita income is concerned, we have registered some kind of advance. All these things show the health and soundness of our economy for which I think our Finance Minister deserves thanks not only from us but also from the whole nation.

There is one thing which is very disturbing, and that is, how the national income is being distributed. While

rising to speak on the interim Budget, I cannot forget the elections that I have fought and my other hon. friends have fought. What was our stock in trade when we were delivering our election speeches? I think our main stock in trade was our Plans, the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan. We also tried to win the votes of the people on the score of the Third Plan that we launched a little earlier than the elections.

Now, people ask us very naturally, and this is also the main brunt of the criticism of the opposition parties, how the money has been distributed. I do not know how many categories of income distribution our Finance Ministry has. I do not know what brackets of income they take into account when they are going to think of the distribution of national income. But I would say that so far as the criticism of the opposition parties goes, they were very vocal and very insistent in saying that the Plan has made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

I do not think there is much substance or truth in what they said. But the fact of the matter this is. If you look at the map of any district in the whole of India you will find that that district consists of 3 types of localities. There are what I call cities. I feel that these Plans have definitely contributed to the prosperity of those cities. The cities show a great deal of improvement all along the line. Of course, there may be slums here and there. There may be a few places which need looking into everywhere. But, I think, the cities of India are doing very well.

I want you to look only at the map of Delhi city. What was this Delhi city in 1946 or in 1947 before India became independent; and what is Delhi city today? Anyone who goes round this Delhi city or New Delhi city will come to the conclusion that India is very prosperous because Delhi city shows so many signs of prosperity.

हूँ। फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं उन पर ठीक तरह से विचार किया जाय। इस का पता लगाया जाय कि कौन से लोग अपराधी हैं, कौन लोग अपराध करते हैं और कौन लोग काम ठीक तरीके से करते हैं। हमारे दफ्तरों के अन्दर जितने बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं जो बड़ी बड़ी तन्स्वाव लेते हैं, वे ठीक समय से आते हैं या नहीं, ठीक समय से जाते हैं या नहीं, वे ठीक ढंग से काम करते हैं या नहीं आज इस को देखने की जरूरत है कि कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करते हैं। इसी तरह से मजदूरों पर किसी का कंट्रोल नहीं है। मजदूर भी खुल खेलते हैं।

अफसर काम नहीं करते हैं और बैठ कर सरकार की आलस्यवना करते हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उन का मुँह कितना खुल गया है, जो चाहते हैं कह डालते हैं, तो नीचे के लोग उन की बातों को सुनते हैं। वे भी कहते हैं कि जब उन के अफसर यह बातें कह सकते हैं तो वे क्यों नहीं कह सकते? इस बात के लिये कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिये।

मैं ने महसूस किया है इन दस सालों के अन्दर कि हमारा देश डिमाक्रेसी के लायक नहीं था। जिन के हाथों में हम ने बागडोर दे दी है वे अफसरों को आज्ञा देते हैं और अफसर लोग गांवों में जा कर लोगों पर अपना हुक्म चलाते हैं। दूसरी तरफ गांवों वाले इतने लायक नहीं हैं जो कि उन अफसरों पर कंट्रोल कर सकें। वे गांवों की योजनाओं को ठीक ढंग से बना सकें और उन को पूरा कर सकें, यह किस तरीके से सम्भव हो सकता है? और किस तरीके से मुल्क के अन्दर तरक्की होगी। यह कई बातें ऐसी हैं जिन को आप को ही गम्भीरता से सोचना है और गम्भीरता से सोच कर एक नया मोड़ मुल्क के अन्दर लाना होगा। मुझे पंडित जी के शब्द याद हैं कि अगर एक मिनट के लिये एक आदमी काम नहीं करता तो वह देश को एक मिनट पीछे रखता है। आप देखिये कि सारे मिनट मिला कर

कितने आदमी काम करते हैं और कितने फानतू बैठे रहते हैं।

इसी तरह से भिखमंगों का सवाल है। भिखमंगों को रोकने में आप असमर्थ हैं। आज बेकारी देश में बढ़ गई है। आज लोग दर दर की ठोकर खाते फिरते हैं और परेशान होते हैं। इस के लिये आप को बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि आप इस समस्या को हल करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं।

मुझे इतनी बातें कहने के लिये आप माफ करेंगे, लेकिन जो कुछ मैं ने कहा है वह मेरे हृदय को छने वाली चीजें हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं ने कही हैं उन पर आप ध्यान देंगे। अभी यहां कहा जाता है कि देश में कास्टीज्म फैल रहा है। लेकिन यहां थोड़े से आदमी हैं जो कि कास्टीज्म फैलाते हैं। बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने हरिजनों को रुपया दे कर चुनाव में अलग से खड़ा किया क्योंकि उन को वोट लेना था। हरिजन बेचारे अबोध, असमर्थ और अनभिज्ञ हैं, वे पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि जब पढ़े लिखे आदमी एम० पी० बन सकते हैं तो वे क्यों नहीं बन सकते हैं। यह उन का अधिकार है जो कि कांस्टिट्यूशनल राइट है। हर आदमी अपना विचार स्वातंत्र्य रखता है, हर आदमी को अपनी प्रगति के लिये समान अवसर दिया जाता है। क्या हुक्मत ने कभी इस बात की जांच करवाई कि उन गरीबों के पास इतना पैसा कहाँ से आ गया। क्या कभी उन्होंने एन्क्वायरी करवाई कि जिन हरिजन के पास खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं थी, उस को १० हजार रुपये किस कम्पनी ने दिये, किस बनिसे ने दिये या किस लीडर ने दिये? यह बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ हरिजनों में ही कास्टीज्म है। कास्टीज्म फैलाने वाले हमारे हाई कास्ट वाले हैं जो कि हरिजनों को रुपये दे कर अपना उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं। उन को आपस में लड़वाने के लिये वे पैसा देते हैं। मैं कहना

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Then, I come to what are called towns. By a town I mean places where the population is between 10,000 and 50,000 or something like that. When I look at the condition of these towns, I say that with some amount of responsibility, these towns have not shown that sign of getting along as the big cities have shown. I do not want to generalise from my experience of my own constituency. But I can say without fear of contradiction that the small town is having a bad time in our economy today. There was a time when the small town was flourishing. I go to some of these small towns and I find that the economy of those towns has been disrupted. The avenues of trade and industry have dried up. The channels of money-making have become less and less productive. So, the small town, I should say, has not done very well under these Plans that we have had.

Then, I come to the villages. I think there is some improvement in the village. There is no doubt about that. The villages, on account of the Panchayati Raj that we have set up, on account of other welfare agencies that we have brought into being, show some signs of improvement. But, still, the improvement that is there is very very insignificant when compared with the improvement that we find in some of these big cities. Of course, these big cities have also their own problems. I do not deny that.

Therefore, I ask myself this question. Are our Plans going to represent balanced development of our country or are they going to create greater disparities between city and city, between town and town and between a city, a town and a village? I think this is a very pertinent question that I have to put myself. I am not asking this question of the Finance Minister. He will have an answer for it as he has an answer for every question that I can put him. But, I ask myself this question. Is it not a fact that our development has not been in accordance with the needs of the different sections of the population, the diffe-

rent localities? When I want to give an answer to this question I do not feel very happy.

The Government of India has appointed a committee to see how the national income has been distributed. I do not know how long we will have to wait for the report of that committee. Perhaps, we will have the report of that committee at a time when the whole report has become obsolete. Perhaps, we will have the report at a time when the findings of that committee will have no relevancy to the reality that we will have to face at the time of its publication. We have waited too long for that report and our patience has been exhausted. But, whether that report comes or does not come out, I feel that if our planning is to acquire an air of reality than it has today and if our planning is to go to the bosom of men who are working these plans and who are going to be benefited by these plans, the Finance Minister will be doing a great deal of national service and will be blazing a new trail in our Indian economy if he tries to have an assessment of the working of these plans at the district level.

Every district should bring forward an account of what the Plan has done for the district and what the Plan has not done for the district; what the Plan has done for some cities and what the Plan has done for some towns and what the Plan has done for some villages. I do not say that the Plan has done nothing. When I go to some of the villages I find big houses; I find people better clad; I find people going about with a greater air of confidence. I see all these things. But, all the same, I cannot avoid the impression that our development on account of these Plans has been, in a way lopsided. We have given more to the cities than they deserve. We have given less to the towns than they want; and we have not given to the villages as much as they need. That is the biggest thing that I will say about these Plans.

What is the result? The result is that a very sizable section of our

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

ladies were taken to holy places like temples, etc., and were made to swear on holy books that they would not vote for the Congress candidate? Do you know that, Sir?

An Hon. Member: Voted for whom?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know how the hon. Member got the votes. Let him be quiet. I am addressing the Chair. I say, Sir, that ladies were taken to temples and were asked not to vote for the Congress candidate because he was the enemy! Many things were asked to be done. Much is being made of the election of the Chief Minister of my State. He has won by 34 votes, but he has won. It does not matter by how many votes. He has won in a fair and impartial and free election. If there are any stories about his success by Opposition Parties, I think we should not give any credence to them. Every vote is scrutinised by the counting agents; they have the eyes of eagles. Nothing can escape them. Therefore, these things are being said, but then, what I want to submit respectfully is that all the clauses of the amended Representation of the People Act, which was passed here, and in which the parties were asked not to make any appeals in the way I mentioned earlier, have been violated. It is up to us to see that these things do not happen in the future and that people do not resort to such things. Where is secularism when these rightist parties come to fight us? Where is democracy when they want to win votes against us? All these things are thrown to the winds.

It has been said that posters should be first sent to the District Magistrates as well as the pamphlets. All these things are there in the law. But I submit that posters have been published—I do not want to tell you what kind of posters were published—and pamphlets have been written—and I do not want to tell you what kind of pamphlets were written—to

bring into bad odour some of the parties including the Congress Party. I would request the parties to see to it that the elections are fought in a clean way, and I say this not only to the Opposition Party but to everyone. We should have clean elections in the future—elections where the honour of our sisters and mothers is not called into question; where the honour of our ancestors is not called into question; where all kinds of things are not trotted out in order to win the elections.

I submit that if anything is being said about the Jammu and Kashmir election, it is a travesty of facts. Jammu and Kashmir elections have been fought as well and in as fair and impartial a manner as the elections in other parts of India, and it does not behove anyone to question the fairness of the elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

There is one more point to which I want to make a reference before I sit down, and that is about Jammu and Kashmir. Somehow or other, I have some sentimental ties with Jammu and Kashmir. The first ten years of my life were spent in Jammu and Kashmir. My mother came from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So, I have some sentimental ties with that State. When I was a teacher, I used to teach *As You Like It*. In it, there was a sentence in which it was said: "To him who has much will be given more and to him who has little will be given less". That is what has happened in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. The third Finance Commission has been very, very just in its findings on the whole, but it has not dealt with Kashmir in a very fine way. I think what the Finance Commission does not do can be done by the Finance Minister. I think that the Jammu and Kashmir State, which is our key State, where we are having secularism and all kind of thing, must be given a fair deal by the Finance Minister so that whatever

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ladies were taken to holy places like temples, etc., and were made to swear on holy books that they would not vote for the Congress candidate? Do you know that, Sir?

An Hon. Member: Voted for whom?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know how the hon. Member got the votes. Let him be quiet. I am addressing the Chair. I say, Sir, that ladies were taken to temples and were asked not to vote for the Congress candidate because he was the enemy! Many things were asked to be done. Much is being made of the election of the Chief Minister of my State. He has won by 34 votes, but he has won. It does not matter by how many votes. He has won in a fair and impartial and free election. If there are any stories about his success by Opposition Parties, I think we should not give any credence to them. Every vote is scrutinised by the counting agents; they have the eyes of eagles. Nothing can escape them. Therefore, these things are being said, but then, what I want to submit respectfully is that all the clauses of the amended Representation of the People Act, which was passed here, and in which the parties were asked not to make any appeals in the way I mentioned earlier, have been violated. It is up to us to see that these things do not happen in the future and that people do not resort to such things. Where is secularism when these rightist parties come to fight us? Where is democracy when they want to win votes against us? All these things are thrown to the winds.

It has been said that posters should be first sent to the District Magistrates as well as the pamphlets. All these things are there in the law. But I submit that posters have been published—I do not want to tell you what kind of posters were published—and pamphlets have been written—and I do not want to tell you what kind of pamphlets were written—to

bring into bad odour some of the parties including the Congress Party. I would request the parties to see to it that the elections are fought in a clean way, and I say this not only to the Opposition Party but to everyone. We should have clean elections in the future—elections where the honour of our sisters and mothers is not called into question; where the honour of our ancestors is not called into question; where all kinds of things are not trotted out in order to win the elections.

I submit that if anything is being said about the Jammu and Kashmir election, it is a travesty of facts. Jammu and Kashmir elections have been fought as well and in as fair and impartial a manner as the elections in other parts of India, and it does not behove anyone to question the fairness of the elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

There is one more point to which I want to make a reference before I sit down, and that is about Jammu and Kashmir. Somehow or other, I have some sentimental ties with Jammu and Kashmir. The first ten years of my life were spent in Jammu and Kashmir. My mother came from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So, I have some sentimental ties with that State. When I was a teacher, I used to teach *As You Like It*. In it, there was a sentence in which it was said: "To him who has much will be given more and to him who has little will be given less". That is what has happened in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. The third Finance Commission has been very, very just in its findings on the whole, but it has not dealt with Kashmir in a very fine way. I think what the Finance Commission does not do can be done by the Finance Minister. I think that the Jammu and Kashmir State, which is our key State, where we are having secularism and all kind of thing, must be given a fair deal by the Finance Minister so that whatever

they have lost on account of the Finance Commission is made good in an ample measure by the Finance Minister.

Mention was made about the roads. May I tell you that I myself have gone or travelled by the Bhimbher-Shopian road twice? Therefore, that road also has some association for me, and if anybody says that that road should not be built, I would say that that gentleman does not know the beauty of that road. I have trod every inch of that road on foot. Of course, I used to go by that road when I was a little boy. In 1943-45, I went on foot along that road, and I have some ties with that road. I think that one of the wise things that the Jammu and Kashmir State is doing is to rebuild that road. I agree with Shri Raghunath Singh that the Kangra-Kishtwar road should also be built. We want so many other alternative routes to Kashmir. Kashmir is a very sensitive point, so far as defence goes....

16 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): How would the hon. Member react to the suggestion that the Kashmir State must be brought into line with the other States constitutionally, so that it may be at par with U.P. and the other States?

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is what they also want. I think that will be done and that is being done. I thank the Finance Minister for being generous to the State. This shows how alert he is to our national needs, how vigilant he is about the defence of our country and how in spite of the fact that other things are also necessary, he has been so particular about defence.

So far as defence is concerned, of course, defence should be there in terms of Army, Navy and Air Force; I do not deny that our defence is well looked after these days. But when

we talk of defence, we should talk of border States, border districts and border areas. Unless you look upon this as an integrated whole, I think the whole planning for development will not be very fruitful. For instance, take Punjab. It is a border State. Rajasthan is a border State. Gurdaspur is a border district which connects Punjab with Jammu and Kashmir; it is the gateway to Jammu and Kashmir.

Planning requires that you do not always adopt the rule of the thumb methods in the allocation of money. Planning should have a little imagination. When you employ a little imagination, you will find that the border States like Rajasthan and Punjab and border districts like Gurdaspur and Amritsar deserve special-nation treatment at the hands of the Finance Minister. I have been told about the inaccessible areas committee, hill areas committee, etc. We have so many committees and I do not object to them. But I am doubtful about the advantages which will flow from the committees to these areas. Therefore, I would request the Minister to go out of his way to help the border States and border districts, so that our defences which are already very good may become better, so that the people in NEFA, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan may become persons who show the willingness and readiness to man our defence.

Lastly, I am told that there is some departmental committee in the income-tax department. It is a very good thing and I am glad we are having such committees. That committee decides the promotion of employees in the income-tax department. I congratulate the Finance Minister on having such committees, which decide such questions, so that these questions are not agitated by individual employees. But the recommendations of that committee are held up in the UPSC and nothing has

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बजट को ठीक बनायें और डेफ़िसिट न रखें। वह इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगायें, ताकि व्यापारी और आम जनता को दिक्कत का सामना न करना पड़े।

श्री गणपति राम (जौनपुर—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि देश समाजवाद की तरफ प्रगति करे।

मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता, श्री पहाड़िया, का भाषण सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ, जिस में उन्होंने ने माननीय सदस्य, पंडित भार्गव और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषणों के उद्धरण दिये। सुना है कि हमारे बुजुर्ग सदस्य ने सदन में यह कहा था कि अमूक जातियों ने चुनावों में फ़लां पार्टी को वोट दिया और फ़लां पार्टी को वोट नहीं दिया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या यह सदन जातीयता का प्रचार करने के लिये कोई प्लैटफ़ॉर्म है। हालांकि मैं उस वक्त नहीं था, लेकिन जिस तरीके से बातें कही गईं, उस से मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ।

मुझे यह भी सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा बताते हैं कि हम योग्यता के आधार पर ही हरिजनों को नौकरियों में लेना चाहते हैं। यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, बल्कि सब से अच्छी बात है, लेकिन मैं नम्रतापूर्वक यह पूछता हूँ कि योग्यता के आधार पर भी जहाँ हरिजनों को नहीं लिया जाता है और योग्यता के रहते हुए भी उन को अयोग्य साबित कर दिया जाता है, क्या सरकार एक कमीशन बिठा कर उन सब नौकरियों की जांच-पड़ताल करा सकती है कि संविधान लागू होने के बाद इन बारह बरसों में क्या सभी

हरिजन अयोग्य ही साबित हुए और इसी लिये वे नौकरियों में नहीं लिये गये तथा रिजर्वेशन होते हुए भी किसी भी विभाग या मिनिस्ट्री में रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया।

आज कहा जाता है कि सर्विस के लिये अनुभव होना चाहिये। सरकारी सर्विसिज़ में किसी विभाग में छः महीने का और किसी में साल भर का अनुभव रखा गया है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जो हरिजन युगों से सेवा-कार्य कर रहे हैं, उन को सेवा के ही क्षेत्र में अयोग्य साबित कर दिया जाये। देश भर में जितनी जगहों पर हरिजन रखे गये, क्या वे सब अयोग्य साबित हुए और अगर उन को जान-बूझ कर अयोग्य साबित किया गया, तो क्या ऐसा करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार की तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही की गई और क्या उन लोगों पर उस का कोई नियंत्रण रखा गया।

उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में मुश्किल से चालीस पचास पी० सी० एस० और पी० पी० एस० हरिजन आफ़िसर हैं, लेकिन उन में से भी आधे या तीन-चौथाई लोगों को कान्फ़िडेंशल रिपोर्ट खराब कर दी गई, ताकि उन का प्रमोशन न हो। एक, दो, चार, दस आदमी अयोग्य हो सकते हैं, लेकिन क्या सारे के सारे हरिजन आफ़िसर अयोग्य साबित हुए कि उन की कान्फ़िडेंशल रिपोर्ट खराब कर के उन की प्रमोशन का रास्ता खत्म कर दिया गया? ऐसा उन लोगों के द्वारा किया गया, जो हमेशा उन के हुकूक को लेते रहे हैं। जिन लोगों ने इन हरिजन आफ़िसरों को अयोग्य दिखाने की कोशिश की और उन को ग़लत तरीके से कहीं डीमोट किया और कहीं कान्फ़िडेंशल रिपोर्ट खराब की, क्या उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं

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आज कहा जाता है कि सर्विस के लिये अनुभव होना चाहिये। सरकारी सर्विसिज़ में किसी विभाग में छः महीने का और किसी में साल भर का अनुभव रखा गया है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जो हरिजन युगों से सेवा-कार्य कर रहे हैं, उन को सेवा के ही क्षेत्र में अयोग्य साबित कर दिया जाये। देश भर में जितनी जगहों पर हरिजन रखे गये, क्या वे सब अयोग्य साबित हुए और अगर उन को जान-बूझ कर अयोग्य साबित किया गया, तो क्या ऐसा करने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार की तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही की गई और क्या उन लोगों पर उस का कोई नियंत्रण रक्खा गया।

उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में मुश्किल से चालीस पचास पी० सी० एस० और पी० पी० एस० हरिजन आफ़िसर हैं, लेकिन उन में से भी आधे या तीन-चौथाई लोगों को कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट खराब कर दी गई, ताकि उन का प्रमोशन न हो। एक, दो, चार, दस आदमी अयोग्य हो सकते हैं, लेकिन क्या सारे के सारे हरिजन आफ़िसर अयोग्य साबित हुए कि उन की कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट खराब कर के उन की प्रमोशन का रास्ता ख़त्म कर दिया गया? ऐसा उन लोगों के द्वारा किया गया, जो हमेशा उन के हुकूम को लेते रहे हैं। जिन लोगों ने इन हरिजन आफ़िसरों को अयोग्य दिखाने की कोशिश की और उन को ग़लत तरीके से कहीं डीमोट किया और कहीं कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट खराब की, क्या उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं

की जा सकती है ? गोरखपुर में जी० एम० रेलवे आफिस है। वहां पर किसी अधिकारी को केवल इस नाते डिमोट किया गया और एक दो बार रिपोर्ट खराब की गई कि उसने हरिजनों के कोटे को गवर्नमेंट के सर्कुलर के अनुसार गिन कर के मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रखा। इस की उस को पनिसमेंट दी गई कि उस ने यह क्यों किया। लेकिन जिन अधिकारियों ने उस के साथ ऐसा सलूक किया वे आज भी उच्च पदों पर आसीन हैं। इस हरिजन को मुझे मालूम है डिमोट कर के दूसरी जगह भेज दिया गया। आज जान बूझ कर हरिजनों को अयोग्य ठहराया जाता है और नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता है। लेकिन ऐसे केसिस भी मेरे सामने हैं जहां पर दो दो और तीन तीन साल तक चाहे योग्य हरिजन मिलता भी है, जगह को खाली रखा जाता है, भरा नहीं जाता है। पोस्ट्स एडवर्टाइज की जाती हैं, एप्लीकेशंस आती हैं, सिलेक्शन होता है। गवर्नमेंट का लाखों रुपया टी० ए० इत्यादि पर खर्च होता है, पेनल भी बना लिया जाता है और यह सब कुछ हो चुकने के बावजूद भी दो दो साल तक उस को नहीं लिया जाता है केवल इस बिना पर कि वह हरिजन है। अगर आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी या दूसरे मंत्रीगण यह महसूस करते हैं कि हरिजन अयोग्य हैं, तो यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। कर्मठता के नाम पर मामूली पोस्ट्स के लिये भी, चपड़ासी की पोस्ट के लिये, या क्लर्क की पोस्ट के लिये भी हरिजन को अयोग्य समझा जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह केवल उन को नौकरी में न लेने का बहाना मात्र है।

हमारे संविधान ने अधिकार दिया है कि दस वर्ष का रिजर्वेशन खत्म होने के बाद एक कमिशन बैठे जो हर विभाग की जांच करे कि कितने हरिजन लिये गये हैं और क्यों कोटे के मुताबिक उन को नहीं लिया

गया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने पेश करे। मैं आपके द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी से तथा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक कमिशन बैठे जो यह देखे कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में जब से यह संविधान लागू हुआ है और जिस को लागू हुए बारह साल हो गये हैं, तब से अब तक कितने हरिजन रखे गये हैं और अगर वे कोटे के मुताबिक नहीं रखे गये हैं तो क्यों नहीं रखे गये हैं। जब वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दें तो उस को सदन के सामने पेश किया जाये। आज से दस साल पहले सन् १९५२ में जब हम लोग चुन कर आये थे उस समय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने जो उस समय के रेल मंत्री थे, सदन के सदस्यों की मांग पर शायद एक बार रिपोर्ट निकाली थी, और उस के बाद से आज तक कोई रिपोर्ट इस सदन के समक्ष पेश नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें बतलाया जाये कि पिछले बारह वर्षों में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मुझे हरिजन डायरेक्टोरेट देखने को मिला। मैंने वहां देखा है कि जितने भी अधिकारी हैं, डायरेक्टर, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर वगैरह सभी नान-हरिजन हैं। वहां पर एक हरिजन आफिसर भी था जोकि रूलज को प्वांट आउट करता था उस को इस वजह से निकाला गया कि वह हरिजनों के मामलों में दखल देता था और रूलज और रेग्युलेशंस को प्वाइंट आउट करता था। बड़ी कोशिश के बाद साल भर उस को अलग रख कर के फिर से लिया गया है। इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रमोशन के मामले में क्या हरिजनों को कोई रिजर्वेशन दी गई है, कोई रिजर्वेशन रखी गई है और अगर नहीं रखी गई है तो क्यों नहीं रखी

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केसेज मेरे देखने में आये जिनमें किसानों ने अनियमित टैक्सेशन के खिलाफ टैक्स कलेक्टर के यहां अपील की तो फैसला हुआ कि सरकार सारी तम्बाकू को वापस ले ले। साल भर से फैसला हुआ पड़ा है लेकिन वह लोग वापस नहीं लेते हैं इसलिये कि तम्बाकू की पैदावार की मिकदार कम है लेकिन टैक्स वापसी का रुपया ज्यादा है। इस तरह के मैं पचासों केसेज बतला सकता हूं। वहां पर कि गरीबों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी के नाम पर गलत तरीके से टैक्सेशन हो रहा है और इसका असर गरीब जनता पर गलत तरीके से पड़ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस और ध्यान दे। अगर आप मांगेंगे तो मैं सौ पचास केसेज आप को दे सकता हूं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मांगने की क्या जरूरत है, अगर आप को कुछ करवाना है तो देना चाहिये।

श्री गणपति राम : जी हां, मैं दूंगा आप को।

16.32 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon the Finance Minister, may I make an announcement to the House?

I have received the following message dated the 21st March, 1962, from the President:—

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address I delivered to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1962."

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—contd.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Generally, in the general debate on the Budget, every subject is relevant. The presentation of this Budget has only a limited purpose, because the regular Budget will be presented before the new Parliament next month, and therefore, we have seen that the debate has also taken a limited shape.

But, as we have come out just from the elections, elections also have occupied a large part of the time during this debate as also in the debate on the President's Address. I do not want to take the time of the House in referring to the elections or to the various criticisms made as regards elections because the Prime Minister has dealt with this subject fully in the course of his reply to the debate on the President's Address, and I do not think that anything new has been said or requires to be said in that connection.

But I might mention one thing as regards the criticism that the functioning of Government has not been very satisfactory and that there is great discontent among the people all around. The elections have shown that in spite of a concerted effort to run down the Government in every place, in all sorts of ways, not depending upon facts but depending more on fables and caricatures and all that, the party which runs this Government has got a majority, and, therefore, the people have on the whole accepted that the criticism is not correct substantially. I cannot say that the criticism is not correct at all or that there is no truth in it, but on the whole that criticism has not been accepted by the people.

It is not possible for me at this stage to speak anything about the

की जा सकती है ? गोरखपुर में जी० एम० रेलवे आफिस है । वहां पर किसी अधिकारी को केवल इस नाते डिमोट किया गया और एक दो बार रिपोर्ट खराब की गई कि उसने हरिजनों के कोटे को गवर्नमेंट के सर्कुलर के अनुसार गिन कर के मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रखा । इस की उस को पनिशमेंट दी गई कि उस ने यह क्यों किया । लेकिन जिन अधिकारियों ने उस के साथ ऐसा सलूक किया वे आज भी उच्च पदों पर आसीन हैं । इस हरिजन को मुझे मालूम है डिमोट कर के दूसरी जगह भेज दिया गया । आज जान बूझ कर हरिजनों को अयोग्य ठहराया जाता है और नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता है । लेकिन ऐसे केसिस भी मेरे सामने हैं जहां पर दो दो और तीन तीन साल तक चाहे योग्य हरिजन भिन्नता भी है, जगह को खाली रखा जाता है, भरा नहीं जाता है । पोस्ट्स एडवर्टाइज की जाती हैं, एप्लीकेशंस आती हैं, सिलेक्शन होता है । गवर्नमेंट का लाखों रुपया टी० ए० इत्यादि पर खर्च होता है, पेनल भी बना लिया जाता है और यह सब कुछ हो चुकने के बावजूद भी दो दो साल तक उस को नहीं लिया जाता है केवल इस बिना पर कि वह हरिजन हैं । अगर आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी या दूसरे मंत्रीगण यह महसूस करते हैं कि हरिजन अयोग्य हैं, तो यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी । कर्मठता के नाम पर मामूली पोस्ट्स के लिये भी, चपड़ासी की पोस्ट के लिये, या क्लर्क की पोस्ट के लिये भी हरिजन को अयोग्य समझा जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह केवल उन को नौकरी में न लेने का बहाना मात्र है ।

हमारे संविधान ने अधिकार दिया है कि दस वर्ष का रिजर्वेशन खत्म होने के बाद एक कमिशन बैठे जो हर विभाग की जांच करे कि कितने हरिजन लिये गये हैं और क्यों कोटे के मुताबिक उन को नहीं लिया

गया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने पेश करे । मैं आपके द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी से तथा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक कमिशन बैठे जो यह देखे कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में जब से यह संविधान लागू हुआ है और जिस को लागू हुए बारह साल हो गये हैं, तब से अब तक कितने हरिजन रखे गये हैं और अगर वे कोटे के मुताबिक नहीं रखे गये हैं तो क्यों नहीं रखे गये हैं । जब वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दें तो उस को सदन के सामने पेश किया जाये । आज से दस साल पहले सन् १९५२ में जब हम लोग चुन कर आये थे उस समय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने जो उस समय के रेल मंत्री थे, सदन के सदस्यों की मांग पर शायद एक बार रिपोर्ट निकाली थी, और उस के बाद से आज तक कोई रिपोर्ट इस सदन के समक्ष पेश नहीं की गई है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें बतलाया जाये कि पिछले बारह वर्षों में क्या प्रगति हुई है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मुझे हरिजन डायरेक्टोरेट देखने को मिला । मैंने वहां देखा है कि जितने भी अधिकारी हैं, डायरेक्टर, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर वगैरह सभी नान-हरिजन हैं । वहां पर एक हरिजन आफिसर भी था जोकि रूल्ज को प्वांट आउट करता था उस को इस वजह से निकाला गया कि वह हरिजनों के मामलों में दखल देता था और रूल्ज और रेग्युलेशंस को प्वाइंट आउट करता था । बड़ी कोशिश के बाद साल भर उस को अलग रख कर के फिर से लिया गया है । इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रोमोशन के मामले में क्या हरिजनों को कोई रिजर्वेशन दी गई है, कोई रिजर्वेशन रखी गई है और अगर नहीं रखी गई है तो क्यों नहीं रखी

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केसेज मेरे देखने में आये जिनमें किसानों ने अनियमित टैक्सेशन के खिलाफ टैक्स कलेक्टर के यहां अपील की तो फैसला हुआ कि सरकार सारी तम्बाकू को वापस ले ले। साल भर से फैसला हुआ पड़ा है लेकिन वह लोग वापस नहीं लेते हैं इसलिये कि तम्बाकू की पैदावार की मिकदार कम है लेकिन टैक्स वापसी का रुपया ज्यादा है। इस तरह के मैं पचासों केसेज बतला सकता हूं। वहां पर कि गरीबों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी के नाम पर गलत तरीके से टैक्सेशन हो रहा है और इसका असर गरीब जनता पर गलत तरीके से पड़ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। अगर आप मांगेंगे तो मैं सौ पचास केसेज आप को दे सकता हूं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मांगने की क्या जरूरत है, अगर आप को कुछ करवाना है तो देना चाहिये।

श्री गणपति राम : जी हां, मैं दूंगा आप को।

16.32 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon the Finance Minister, may I make an announcement to the House?

I have received the following message dated the 21st March, 1962, from the President:—

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address I delivered to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1962."

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—contd.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Generally, in the general debate on the Budget, every subject is relevant. The presentation of this Budget has only a limited purpose, because the regular Budget will be presented before the new Parliament next month, and therefore, we have seen that the debate has also taken a limited shape.

But, as we have come out just from the elections, elections also have occupied a large part of the time during this debate as also in the debate on the President's Address. I do not want to take the time of the House in referring to the elections or to the various criticisms made as regards elections because the Prime Minister has dealt with this subject fully in the course of his reply to the debate on the President's Address, and I do not think that anything new has been said or requires to be said in that connection.

But I might mention one thing as regards the criticism that the functioning of Government has not been very satisfactory and that there is great discontent among the people all around. The elections have shown that in spite of a concerted effort to run down the Government in every place, in all sorts of ways, not depending upon facts but depending more on fables and caricatures and all that, the party which runs this Government has got a majority, and, therefore, the people have on the whole accepted that the criticism is not correct substantially. I cannot say that the criticism is not correct at all or that there is no truth in it, but on the whole that criticism has not been accepted by the people.

It is not possible for me at this stage to speak anything about the

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method of taxation, whether indirect or direct, because there are no taxation proposals involved in the Budget which I have presented to the House; and if I try to say anything on it, it is possible that something may be concluded from whatever I say and all sorts of inferences may be drawn which may be highly dangerous. It is, therefore, that I would prefer not to refer to this particular criticism about direct and indirect taxation, or whether we are overtaxed or whether we are undertaxed or whether the taxation is proper or not proper in certain items. I think that that is a subject which can be dealt with more appropriately when the regular Budget is presented to the new Parliament next month.

In this connection, I would, however, like to clarify one matter which was pointed out by a few hon. Members. They repeated the charge of under-estimation of revenue and over-estimation of expenditure as a deliberate attempt on the part of the Finance Minister to justify his taxation measures.

I have said in the previous years also in this connection, that we are trying to take as much care as is possible to make correct estimates, both about revenue and about expenditure. But the subject is such that a very precise estimate either of revenue or of expenditure is not really possible, and yet we try to improve upon it from year to year.

Revenue depends upon several factors, as I said before, and it will continue to depend on several factors. Moreover, when new taxation is levied, it is not possible to collect all the facts which will give a precise estimate of the new measures of taxation when they are brought into force, because if any attempt is made to collect all facts before levying new taxation, everybody will know or will be able to surmise what new taxation is going to come in and that would be disastrous for the Finance Minister to do.

Therefore, generally, one has to depend on facts which are immediately available in these matters, in the new items of taxation, and it so happens that the estimates do not prove completely accurate. But I hope that it will be granted that it is not expected that the Finance Minister should over-estimate the revenue and under-estimate the expenditure. If at all, it is necessary for him to see that he is conservative in these estimates, so that the finances of the State do not come to any mishap, and that is the policy followed by this Government from year to year, and it will continue to be followed, I hope, in future years too. I do not think that it is necessary for me to speak at any length on this subject, because this is an item which is annually debated, and the same reasons are given on both sides every year.

I had referred to the question of stabilisation of prices, while I presented the budget estimates this year, and I had referred to the fact that there has been some stability in prices in the last part of 1961. When I said this, I did not mean to suggest that we have now arrived at a stage where there will be complete stability all the while in the future and that there is no need for looking after the stability of prices every month or every year or from year to year. As a matter of fact, while we are developing, it is very necessary to see that we continuously keep a watch on prices every month and from year to year, to see that there is, on the whole, a reasonable stability of prices.

When I referred to this phenomenon which took place during the last few months, I referred to it only to show that whereas in the Second Plan, there was a continuous rise,—and hon. Members and Government were feeling anxious about that trend all the while, as they should be—we have now some hope of seeing that there would be a stability of prices in the future years, if we are sufficiently careful. All this happened because we took certain measures in regard to

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production and also in mopping up some resources which we should have done. This is a process which has to be continued all the time, and I hope there will be full help from the hon. House to Government in this particular matter. But when on one side it is said that prices are high and on the other I find in questions and answers sometimes a suggestion that the minimum price fixed for wheat, is low, what is to be expected if we are going to bring down the prices? Are we going to keep them stable? Is it suggested that we should go on increasing prices of food materials and then keep the stability of prices all around? How is that going to be possible? Therefore, we should have a sense of proportion in this matter and not indulge in contradictions.

My hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, has said, that there is any amount of food and cloth in the country and what is required is more purchasing power for the people, that is, there is less purchasing power and there is more food and more cloth. This is a complete contradiction. If there is more food and more cloth in the country and there is less purchasing power, prices ought to come down. Any man of commonsense can see that.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): But he belongs to the Jana Sangh.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, the criticism requires a greater sense of reality. That is all that I want to say.

Whereas wholesale prices showed a slight decline over the past year, the all-India consumer price index continued to increase till August 1961. But this happens because the whole prices have not an immediate effect on consumer prices. Even now, the consumer prices have not gone down, though the wholesale prices went down during the last six months a little. And in January, the wholesale prices increased by a point, and

yet the consumer prices have remained the same. Therefore, this cost of variation between the wholesale prices and consumer prices remains because the reaction does not take place immediately either on the plus side or on the minus side. But on the whole, we have got to see that there is a relative stability of prices maintained if we are to carry on our development in a proper, calculated manner and with effect. That is what we are seeking to do in all the steps that we are taking.

It has also been suggested that when we referred to exports in the estimates that were presented, the export outlook is not very rosy or that it will not be wise to expect to fulfil the export target which is fixed in the Third Five Year Plan. I know that the task is difficult, and yet we have got to perform that task successfully. I hope we are doing so. There has been an increase in the exports this year and the steps we are taking from time to time will, I hope, enable us to fulfil the target for export in the future years also, in the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

In this connection, we have got to see that we produce more, that we keep our prices also at a competitive level and keep our consumption low so that all the production is not utilised in the country itself; we have to see that we have proper savings also so that our plans go ahead. All these things are necessary if we are to push our exports forward and realise full satisfaction from our export drive. That also requires co-operation from all sections. I am sure that that co-operation will be forthcoming.

There was again the general criticism, which is there every time in regard to the budget, about lack of economy in expenditure. One hon. Member, I believe the hon. Member, Shri Braj Raj Singh, suggested that if we effected economies in our expenditure, we would be able to economise

to such an extent that more than Rs. 63 crores would be saved and there would be no necessity for having any new taxation. I do not see how he has come to that conclusion. If what he has said is true, then it will only mean that we are absolutely blind to the question of proper utilisation of our resources, that we are extravagant in our expenditures and also in our estimates and that we waste money. It has been said that there is a lot of wastage. One hon. Member, while referring to corruption, went so far as to say that there is corruption not only at the lower level but also in ministerial ranks, barring a few honourable exceptions. Every hon. Member in this House has full liberty to say what he likes. But I do not think it would be proper for anybody to make such an extravagant and violent allegation in such a sweeping manner. I have no doubt in my mind that this allegation is completely false. In the higher ranks of the services there never was the integrity which is found today in this country at any time before. They have got a greater sense of responsibility and a greater sense of integrity than is found anywhere else. And yet if people make such sweeping accusations, it will be difficult to bring in morality in this country.

We all talk of morality and insist on raising morality in this country. But we cannot bring in morality and a moral tone if we continuously condemn ourselves and condemn others whom we should not condemn. I can understand a person condemning himself. I can understand myself condemning myself; that is a good way of being moral. But to condemn others, to say that one is better than the others is, I think, just the contrary path, contrary to bringing in morality in the country. Therefore, I plead with my hon. friends who said this that they ought to have more consideration in this matter if they care for the moral uplift of our people.

When it is said that there is greater corruption in this country today, it is

forgotten that this is a result of what happened during the last war. During the last war, the then Government was very nervous on account of the Quit-India Movement and was afraid that the services might give up their jobs and might join the nationalist ranks. Therefore, they wanted that the services should remain satisfied, and gave them full scope, full latitude. And there was competition between the services and the businessmen to reap as much benefit as possible from the huge war effort which was going on at that time. As Congressmen were behind bars at the time they were not there at all, to do anything to start this corrupting process. There was complete freedom for corruption in those days. There was temptation also which was terrific.

I can just give an instance of how it happened in one particular case where a friend of mine was concerned.

A friend of mine knew one of the officers who was giving contracts for pegs for tents. And, as he happened to be a friend, he asked him, 'Why don't you put in a tender?' He said, 'I am prepared to put in a tender'; and he put in a tender for pegs—about 2 million pegs for tents. He had put down the tender at 4 annas a peg. But the officer told him, 'You put in Re. 1/4 a peg'. My friend had a greater sense of conscience and he refused to do so. Another man put in the tender, and you know what must have happened. This is what happened in those days. Bridges were built where there were no bridges; then, they were demolished; and money was spent on both sides. Many things happened during the war as is inevitable in war time, and especially in a country like this where there was a foreign power ruling the country. Those things are pursuing us today. As a matter of fact, we are getting out of it faster than people imagine. I think if we have a proper sense of proportion, and if we pool our efforts together instead of making allegations against all and sundry, I have no doubt that we will be able to

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root out corruption to the extent possible in society. But, for that it is necessary that we should have a proper sense of proportion. We should point out instances and not make wild allegations and make generalisation from knowing one instance here or there.

I do not say, therefore, that there is no corruption. There is corruption; but it is not in the higher ranks; it is in the lower ranks where the temptation become very great and some people want to encourage it for their own purposes. This can be removed if there is a concerted attempt on the part of both Government and of those who serve the people and also the people themselves. Government has been trying to find out cases and to punish them; and these cases of punishment are published in newspapers from time to time as will be seen by all hon. Members. It cannot, therefore, be said that Government is not at all particular about this matter. As a matter of fact, Government is very keen to see that there is complete integrity established at all levels of Government; and will welcome all help from all sections of the people and from all hon. Members to root out corruption from administration and from society.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): What do the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee bring out? These are reports of Parliamentary committees and they are submitted here and they bring out the very bad cases.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the Audit Reports?

Shri Morarji Desai: It would not be proper for me to speak of them on this occasion. If there is any particular report then I can speak about it. But there are also explanations given about many of these things. The explanations are never attended to; and it is only the first criticism

which is just mentioned. That also happened in other cases. I do not say, therefore, that there would not be any case where moneys may not have been mis-spent. There would be cases like that; but out of a total expenditure of how much, how much is found out: that is what ought to be seen. If we say that there will be no case of misuse of money at any time in Government, I think, that day is not going to be seen at any time in the world. But we can only minimise it; and that is what we are trying to do. And that is where all help is asked for.

If we look into cases with a microscope then, certainly, anything will look very big. But, if we look with the ordinary eyes, then, we will be able to apply proper ordinary remedies which are available to human society. That is what all the time I am trying to say. I do not want to say that there has been no misuse at all. I certainly say that there has been misuse. But people have been punished also. Because, in some cases people have retired and something is found out afterwards nothing can be done. Therefore, there are certain instances where there are no remedies.

It was also said that if there is more economy in the administrative expenditure we would have very large savings. We are trying to save as much as we can in all the expenditure that is incurred by Government. We have also examined the estimates of buildings and of the various other projects and especially the building part. There was a committee for this purpose and it is constantly working at it. They have suggested various improvements in estimates and in the use of materials. We have saved lakhs and lakhs by applying those suggestions. We are not, therefore, sitting silent over it nor are we taking up this matter lightly. We are constantly examining this and trying to save as much as we can do. As I said last year, we have put an embargo on re-

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cruitment of new personnel and no extra hand can be engaged outside the Plan by any Ministry without taking the approval of the Finance Minister and the Home Minister. Both of them are supposed to go personally into each proposal and I may assure the hon. Members that both of us go into it very carefully and do not allow any new hand to be taken unless it is absolutely necessary.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Both of you are gentlemanly.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not only that. In case our gentlemanliness makes us soft, we are also trying to utilise the Special Reorganisation Unit to go into the items themselves and to tell us whether this is justified or not.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have far greater confidence in you than in that organisation.

Shri Morarji Desai: We stop people from recruiting the staff and we have saved a few lakhs every year in this way. That unit is also going from Ministry to Ministry, from office to office re-organising everything and trying to limit personnel that way. But I hope that it will be accepted that it is not the function of Government to economise by any means; we have got to make economy and safeguard efficiency. Both the things have got to be done. It is true that the larger the staff, the less the efficiency; there should not be larger staff than necessary. But the converse cannot be true. It is not as if the lesser the staff, the greater the efficiency. It depends upon the work that is done. We are also changing the methods of work so that less staff is required; that requires proper examination. It is with that purpose in view that we have set up the special reorganisation unit which is training officers in the various Ministries and we will go on constantly looking into these problems and applying these methods from time to time. We are attacking the problem from two sides: we try to see that unnecessary work is removed and that

the personnel that is employed had proper work to do so that there is no extra staff employed. We are vigilant on both these fronts.

17 hrs.

My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is not here just now and he will not be here in the next Parliament. He mentioned here for the last time several points which he had mentioned before also and wanted me to look at them. I had told him about the Joint Hindu family about which he has made his point. I had written to him a letter explaining to him what I think about it and why I think there is no injustice in the matter to which he referred. I do not think that there is any injustice in this matter. As a matter of fact, this particular thing was looked into earlier also by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and by some other bodies also, and they also came to the conclusion that there is no injustice to the Hindu undivided family. As a matter of fact, the Hindu undivided family now is only in sentiment; in actual practice, most of them are divided but take full advantage of the Hindu undivided family laws. That also is true. If at all any exemption is required, in my view, the exemption is required in the other direction and not in the direction in which my hon. friend is always pointing out, while mentioning the difficulties which he is experiencing.

He also referred to the question of prohibition. That also is there with Government, and Government is trying to make it more and more effective and also to persuade the various State Governments which are concerned with it, to see that they prosecute this policy with greater energy. But ultimately it is for the State Governments to tackle these problems and for the Central Government to help them to the best of its capacity, and that is what we are trying to do.

The hon. Member also referred to the question of cattle breeding and increasing the milk production in the

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country. It is a curious thing that we have the largest cattle population in this country—one-fifth of the total population in the world—and yet, we have the smallest milk production, probably, compared to the cattle wealth. We are therefore paying more and more attention to this problem of breeding better cattle and especially cows. Against an expenditure of Rs. 16 crores in the first Plan, and Rs. 33 crores in the second Plan, we have provided Rs. 91 crores for animal husbandry and dairy products in the third Plan. This will show that Government is quite conscious of the necessity of making larger and larger efforts in this direction not only for the sake of milk but also for the sake of better agriculture in this country.

Then, I would only refer to the question of the third Finance Commission's recommendations which were taken up by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. He was critical of the decision taken by the Government to reject the majority recommendation of the Commission for including 75 per cent of the revenue component of the States' plans in its scheme of devolution. In his view, the reasons explained by the Finance Commission for its proposal were sound and the States did not get proper consideration at the stage of their annual discussions of their plans with the Planning Commission. The reasons which have not made it possible for the Government to accept this part of the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been set out in detail in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated with the report. These reasons have also been communicated to the State Governments. For the benefit of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and also for other Members, who may be sharing his views, I would briefly reiterate them.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Finance Commission is appointed under

Article 280 of the Constitution for recommending the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes and duties which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective shares and the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States. The Finance Commission is thus concerned only with the assessment of the revenue gaps of the State Governments and for suggesting the assistance to be provided by the Centre for filling that gap. On the other hand, the Central assistance towards the State plans is made available to them both on revenue as well as on capital account. In its terms of reference, the Commission was required to make its recommendations for the payment of grants-in-aid having regard, among other considerations, to the requirements of the third Five Year Plan and the efforts to be made by the States to raise the additional revenues from sources available to them. These terms were exactly similar to those of the second Commission and were merely intended to emphasise that the Finance Commission in assessing the revenue gaps of the States should also take into account the revenue grants which the Plan assumes the States would receive from the Centre for financing the Plan and the additional taxation which the States were expected to raise as part of the resources for the Plan. It was never intended that the Commission should review and cover in its recommendations any part of the Plan assistance which the Centre had agreed to provide to the States. The Plan assistance, both on revenue and capital account, has necessarily to be treated as an integrated scheme and there was no point in covering a part of the Plan assistance on revenue account as a statutory grant to the States under the Finance Commission's award, leaving the rest of the assistance to be made available through the processes of annual reviews by the Planning Commission. There was no real

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advantage to the States in this dual process.

The Plan, which this House has already approved, contains sufficient assurance to the States that given the necessary effort on their part to mobilise the resources expected of them and subject to an assessment of the overall financial and economic situation, the central assistance to the extent agreed will be made available to the States through annual plans. Non-acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendations, therefore, does not affect in any way the totality of the central assistance to the States for the Plan. On the other hand, there are considerable advantages in continuing the work on the basis of annual plans and yearly review of the financial resources of the Centre and the States. This procedure also enables the observance of proper priorities from the overall national point of view.

I may add that the Commission itself in para. 72 of its report has stated that the Plan grants recommended by it may have to be reviewed from year to year by Parliament or by the President under article 275 of the Constitution. As such, there is hardly any merit in the Commission's proposal and the Government consider that the position should appropriately be left to be governed under the more flexible arrangement of annual review by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments, as at present. Government, however, are in full sympathy with the view that the States should have the maximum possible freedom within the framework of their annual plans for making suitable adjustments in the utilisation of the assistance made available to them. During the last few years, a great deal has already been done to introduce flexibility in the administration of Plan assistance. It is also proposed to review these arrangements further and where possible make them more flexible.

While on this subject, I may also refer to the suggestion made for the restoration of the shortfall in the central assistance to Jammu and Kashmir State under the recommendations of the third Finance Commission. It is, however, necessary to remember that the task of determining what would be the fair share for each State is precisely what we entrust to an independent high-powered body like the Finance Commission and it has been the practice—a healthy practice—to accept the Commission's recommendations on this point. The Central Government does not and should not as a rule make any changes in the shares of individual States. The Commission's recommendations are made after a very careful assessment of the resources of each State and its needs.

The Commission does not give any detailed reasons for its recommendations nor are we expected to go behind them. Any attempt on our part to modify the individual shares would mean a reopening of the entire scheme of devolution and in fact defeat the very object of setting up an independent Commission. But I might add also that we have always been careful to see that all the States, as also the Jammu and Kashmir State, are helped to the maximum of our capacity and consistently with the efforts that they make for the development of the States. That is what we are trying to do, we will continue to do that, and that is what I have also assured the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Then again, a very impassioned plea was made to me about looking after Jammu and Kashmir State far more liberally than what is being done today. I hope it is not argued that we are not dealing with the Jammu and Kashmir State as liberally as we should do. Doing anything more liberally to that State would be doing injustice to the other States. After all, we have got to be careful in all these matters and hon. Members of Parliament have got an

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equal duty to all States, and not only to one State. If we do not bear that in mind, we might get into difficulties and my task will become much more difficult. Therefore, I will plead that in this matter it must be borne in mind that what the States have got to do must be done by them.

Shri Tyagi: What is the hitch in the mind of the Government in bringing Jammu and Kashmir State on par constitutionally with the other States after the integration is over?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is still in the United Nations.

Shri Tyagi: After integration, what is the difficulty?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is pending in the United Nations. Therefore, we do not want to take any hasty steps. Then, what my hon. friend wants is already there for all practical purposes. Then, we have to give full respect to the United Nations and its functioning. We have got to have patience in this matter and we should not do anything which would go counter to that. That is one thing which makes it difficult to take a quick decision. But I am quite sure that it will take place in course of time.

Then, some questions were raised about several States, roads and things like that. These are not matters....

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I have made a reference to the election manifesto of the Congress Party about the construction of roads in the villages. He may at least correct that statement.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have only contradicted it by saying that it is not possible.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: He said that it is not in the election manifesto.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not say that it is not there.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It is in the record.

Shri Morarji Desai: Please show me if it is there. I am dealing with what is provided in the Plan, and what is said there shows the hope that it should not be so at the end of the Third Plan, it does not mean that it will be done in the Third Plan, if I have to explain it like that. They are all hopes and they are all goals. That does not mean that money will be provided in the Congress manifesto for doing all these things. How can that be done? That can be done only after careful assessment of all the resources, and that is what the Planning Commission does. The Planning Commission cannot do everything that every election manifesto says. Ultimately, that is the direction in which we go, that is the goal we want to reach as quickly as possible; that is the meaning of it. If my hon. friend is going to interpret thus every word that is said in the election manifesto, I think he will give a bitter-weapon in the hands of the opposition. I hope that is not his intention and I think he will be wise enough not to refer to these matters. That is all I can plead with him. We are not very wise ourselves; that I know. Therefore, I cannot tell him that he should be wiser. I should be wiser; that is what I can say.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): We have no illusions about your manifesto.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know we have no illusions about them. That is also equally true. At any rate, they have no illusions about their election-propaganda; that we know. Therefore, we have no illusions about each other. That is a very good thing which will lead to healthy and sound understanding. Whatever it may be, it is a good thing ultimately. Therefore, they should thank us that we leave no illusions to them about this.

Mr. Speaker: Are there not many instances where they have supported the Congress manifesto?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, where that suits them. They are not restricted by any consideration whereas we are restricted by the principles in which we believe. They believe that everything that serves their purpose is good. Therefore, they can utilise every person, they can utilise every company, we cannot utilise every company. That is our difficulty, and that is the difference between us. But that difference gives us strength and gives them weakness. That is all what I have got to say. I will certainly maintain my methods; let them maintain their methods and, I have no doubt, they will not prosper. I have no doubt on that score.

I do not think it is necessary for me to take any more time of this House in this matter. After all, it has a limited purpose of taking a vote on account for three months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any decision has been taken on the question of the payment of dearness allowance which he has promised?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Government will not get out of their promises whatever promises the Government have made. Therefore, the Government have got carefully to consider all these matters. I cannot declare offhand on the floor of the House anything unless a decision is taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not want him to declare. I only wanted him to say that the figures quoted by him and by us justify at least a reconsideration of the dearness allowance.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member need not be very anxious to make his propaganda in this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No propaganda. All propaganda I have done.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members have only the right to express their views and leave it to the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No propaganda after election . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why did he rise again and again? He is transgressing the rules of debate in this House. The last word is the hon. Minister's. Afterwards, why should he get up? He did not get up and ask me. I did not permit him to put the question. He shot up the question and he got an answer. He must be satisfied with that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said.....

Mr. Speaker: How can I prevent him when he goes on speaking?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I always obey you.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter, let him do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have been doing so.

17.16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1962-63

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Demands for Grants On Account.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,60,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,23,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,07,000 be granted to the Pre-

sident, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION.**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,91,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE NAVY**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,97,48,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services Effective Navy'."

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE AIR FORCE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,85,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective Air Force'."

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,25,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

**DEMAND No. 13—MINISTRY OF EDU-
CATION**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,49,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Education'."

**DEMAND No. 15—OTHER REVENUE EX-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDU-
CATION.**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 16—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND No. 17—NAGA HILLS—TUEN-
SANG AREA**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Naga Hills—Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND No. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,30,000 be granted to the

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President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND No. 20—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 21—GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Goa, Daman and Diu'."

DEMAND No. 22—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 23—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 24—CUSTOMS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 25—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 26—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st March, 1963, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 27—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'stamps'."

DEMAND No. 28—AUDIT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 29—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,45,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 30—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 31—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND No. 32—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 33—OPIMUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,87,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 34—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,30,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 35—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 36—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,97,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 37—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 38—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 39—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 40—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year, ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 41—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 42—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 43—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,42,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 45—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,57,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of Ministry of Health."

DEMAND No. 46—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 47—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 49—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 51—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 52—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 53—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,42,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 54—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 55—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 56—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 57—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Island'."

DEMAND No. 59—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 60—TRIPURA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 61—LACCADIVI, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Laccadivi, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 63—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 64—BROADCASTING**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 65—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 66—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 67—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Multi-Purpose River Scheme'."

DEMAND No. 68—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,98,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 70—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND No. 71—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,13,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

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towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 74—ELECTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND No. 75—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 76—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 77—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 79—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 80—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 81—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 82—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 83—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 84—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 85—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 88—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum * not exceeding

Rs. 91,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 87—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,32,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 88—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 89—METEOROLORY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 90—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

**DEMAND No. 91—COMMUNICATIONS
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 92—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

**DEMAND No. 93—LIGHT HOUSES AND
LIGHTSHIPS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,26,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Light Houses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 94—AVIATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 95—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

**DEMAND No. 96—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

**DEMAND No. 97—INDIAN POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING
WORKING EXPENSES)**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,63,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

**DEMAND No. 98—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND
APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

**DEMAND No. 99—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,13,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 100—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 101—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,49,39,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 102—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 103—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 104—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 105—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No. 106—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 107—LOK SABHA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 108—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Speaker]

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 109—RAJYA SABHA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 110—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,56,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,64,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 113—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,83,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,55,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,41,000 be granted to the President on account, for or to-

wards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,83,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 119—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,79,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,86,87,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of

'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

DEMANDS No. 122—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,72,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,58,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 124—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,50,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,73,09,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,03,54,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,74,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,85,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,99,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,87,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,03,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES
AND FUEL****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,93,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

**DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,55,50,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road'."

**DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PORTS****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,96,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
CIVIL AVIATION****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,28,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

**DEMAND No. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND
COMMUNICATIONS.****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for a towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

**DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET
FROM REVENUE).****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,39,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for a towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

**DEMAND No. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS.****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 141—DELHI CAPITAL OUT-
LAY.****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards

[Mr. Speaker]

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 142—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for a towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 143—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for a towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

There are some cut motions. Shri Bal Raj Madhok. All the cut motions 1 to 8 are by him.

The hon. Member who has tabled the cut motions is not here. Therefore, I will only put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 143.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: All the Demands 1 to 143 are passed.

Shri Tyagi: Unanimously.

Mr. Speaker: Why is he saying un-animously every time? I always take it as unanimous unless there is something. The records will show it. They are also hearing. Why should he invite opposition from time to time by rubbing on the wrong side?

17.18 hrs.

*APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1962

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1962-63.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1962-63."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill:

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1962-63, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1962-63, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II-Section 2, dated 24.3.1962.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Mr. Morarji Desai: I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.20 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1962

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I move the Finance Bill?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): We would like to take part in the debate.

Mr. Speaker: I am not closing the clauses. If he moves the Bill, I will call the hon. Members on Monday.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1962-63 the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

This Bill does not seek to make any changes in regard to income-tax and super-tax but is intended merely to ensure that these may continue to be levied at the existing rates.

Hon. Members are aware that the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 has been replaced by the Income-tax Act, 1961, with effect from 1st April, 1962. Consequently, it has become necessary to give references to the provisions of the new Act in the Finance Bill as indicated in clause 2 of the Bill.

One further point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the definition of the term 'earned income' has now been incorporated in the Finance Bill. Formerly, this definition was given in the Income-tax Act, because the deduction was admissible on account of earned income, while computing the assessable income under certain conditions. This method of concessional treatment of earned income was given up a few years ago, and now the earned income gets a concessional treatment by paying tax at a lower rate as compared to unearned income. This is regulated through the Finance Bill, and hence it is considered proper that the definition of the term 'earned income' should be given in the Finance Bill itself.

The Bill also seeks to maintain for another year the *status quo* in regard to the commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The usual provision that salt be free of duty for another year has also been included in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue for the financial year 1962-63 the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax and to provide for the continuance of certain commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the discontinuance of the duty on salt for the said year, be taken into consideration."

17.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 26, 1962/Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka).

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Saturday, March 24, 1962/Chaitra 3, 1884 (Saka)]

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162	Class I Engineers in Roads Wing of Transport Ministry	1479-81
164	Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project	1481-87
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169	Generators from Russia	1490-91
171	Death of Indian seamen	1491-92
173	Modernisation of Bombay Port	1492-93
175	Ayurvedic and Unani drugs	1493-94
177	Ring Railway around Delhi	1494-95
178	Freight rates for coastal operation	1495-96
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182	Draft Master Plan for Delhi	1497-1502
185	Training in Community Development work	1502-03
186	Transport of coal by ships	1503-06
187	Alternative high way to Kashmir	1506-07
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161	Sukinda-Pradeep Express Highway in Orissa	1508-09
163	Paradip Port	1509-10
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168	Dock Workers' strike	1511
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172	Firing by hostile Nagas on train	1511-12
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S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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183	Manufacturing of instruments for Meteorological Department	1515
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243	Promotion of Telephone Supervisors	1517-18
244	Import of diesel locomotives	1518
245	Marine Products Processing Training Centre	1518-18
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247	Patients suffering from life-long diseases	1519-20
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249	Accommodation in Departmental Telegraph Office	1520-21
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251	Service Cooperative Societies	1521-22
252	Out-Agency at Tamluk on S.E. Railway	1522-23
254	Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee Report	1523
255	Tikarpara Dam	1523
256	Supply of wagons for carrying iron ore	1524-25
257	Cultivable waste land	1525
258	Amenities for tourists in Delhi	1525-26
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260	P. & T. Employees	1526-27
261	New Sections for R.M.S. in Madras Circle	1527
262	Crushing of sugar cane in Mills	1527-28
263	Power project	1528

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QUESTIONS—contd.**

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265	Rajasthan Canal Project .	1529-30
266	Rules regarding concessional freight rates . . .	1529-31
267	Salal Hydro-Electric Project	1531
268	Hydro Power potential in Jammu and Kashmir .	1531-32
269	Gates at the crossing near Sudsar Station . . .	1532
270	Wazirabad Barrage .	1532-33
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272	Married nurses in Government Hospitals New Delhi	1534-35
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274	Production of rice and wheat	1535-36
275	Shuttle service of I.A.C. between Madras and Madurai	1536
276	Rajasthan Canal	1536-37
277	Nepal Bund	1537-38
278	Barrage at Bhainsalotan .	1538
279	Express train service from Delhi to Dehra Dun .	1538-39
280	Performance by Railways during 1961-62	1539-40
281	Inter-State Transport .	1540
282	Gas Turbine Technology	1440-41
283	Locus invasion in Delhi .	1541
284	Bridge over Ganga between Meerut and Bijnore	1541-42
285	C.H.S. Schemes	1542

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Shri Bhakt Darshan called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the introduction of 'Incentive Money Scheme' in the telegraph offices adversely affecting the emoluments of employees and the sending of telegraph messages.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement in regard thereto.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE**

COLUMNS

1545-47

i) A copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1962-63 under subsection 3 of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(2) A copy of Report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee-Volume I.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under subsection (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) Notification No. F. 12/3460-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th September, 1961 making certain further amendments to Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(ii) Notification No. F. 12/57/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st June, 1961, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(iii) Notification No. 173/F. 68-120/60-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 30th August, 1961, containing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Licensing of Conductors for Stage Carriages) Rules, 1961.

(iv) Notification No. 25/20/60-1 (Tpt) published in Manipur Gazette dated the 5th September, 1961, making certain amendments to the Manipur Motor Vehicles Rules, 1951.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under subsection (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) Notification No. F. 21(3)/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th December, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMN

GENERAL BUDGET—
GENERAL DISCUSSION.

COLUMNS

1549-1661,
1662-80

(b) Notification No. F. 12/186/59-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th January 1962.

(5) A copy of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 296 dated the 10th March, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(6) A copy of Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(7) A copy of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1960-61, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(8) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1432 dated the 2nd December, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE—PRESENT-
ED

1547-48

Hundred and fifty-fifth Report, Hundred and fifty-eighth Report and Hundred and fifty-ninth Report were presented

General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1962-63 continued. The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT

1661

The Speaker communicated to the Lok Sabha the message from the President expressing his great satisfaction at the expression of thanks by the Members of Lok Sabha for Address delivered by him on the 12th March 1962.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
ON ACCOUNT 1962-63

1680-1714

The Demands for Grants on Account for 1962-63 in respect of the Budget (General) were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED AND
PASSED

1714-15

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) introduced the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1962 and also moved for consideration of the Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERA-
TION

1715-16

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Finance Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
MARCH 26, 1962/CHAITRA
5, 1884 (SAKA)—

Further consideration of the Finance Bill and passing of the Bill; consideration and passing of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill; and General Discussion of Railway Budget.