



Tuesday
7th April, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 7th April, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EMPLOYMENT OF EAST BENGAL DISPLACED PERSONS

*1191. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many displaced persons from East Pakistan have been employed through Employment Exchanges of the Labour Ministry up to 31st December, 1952?

(b) How many are on the waiting list?

(c) How many have been employed in Central and State Government services (separately)?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 33,857.

(b) 22,253 at the end of December, 1952.

(c) Not available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any preference is given to the displaced persons in allotting employment?

Shri Abid Ali: The qualifications being equal, preference is given to displaced persons.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any constitutional question has been raised in the matter of giving such preference?

Shri Abid Ali: Not to my knowledge.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the number of vacancies in Railways arising out of the Adjudicator's Award, filled by displaced

persons, have been included in the figure mentioned by the hon. Minister.

Shri Abid Ali: As I have said in reply to part (c) of the question, this particular information is not available and if the hon. Member is interested in further details, he may address the Railway Ministry.

EMPLOYMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN DISPLACED PERSONS

*1192. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the number of displaced persons from West Pakistan, who secured jobs through Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour up to 31st December, 1952?

(b) Have Government any records of the percentage, out of the total employed, which are still retained in service?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,67,092.

(b) No.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know the longest period for which a displaced person remained on the register of the Employment Exchanges before he could get employment?

Shri Abid Ali: They remain on the live register for 2 months and sometimes it may be that they continue renewing the live register for more than a year.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have employment exchanges any discretion to issue or withhold the introductory card for persons who are enrolled on their register and who are equally qualified for the jobs that are notified by them?

Shri Abid Ali: I have not been able to follow the question.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have Employment exchanges any discretion to

issue or withhold introductory cards to persons who are on their register and are equally qualified for the job notified by the Employment Exchanges?

Shri Abid Ali: All depends on the seniority of the candidate, his seniority on our live register and his qualification. There is no discretion.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have Government received any complaints against employment exchanges that the officers have used such discretions and discriminated against certain persons?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. Complaints are received from time to time and enquiries are held and whenever we find that any officer has not carried out the instructions, he is severely dealt with.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगलः क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मामूली तौर से कितने बक्त के बीच में उम्मीदवारों को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के द्वारा जगह मिल जाती है?

श्री आबिद अलीः मैं ने अर्ज कर दिया है कि यह बक्त निकालना जरूर मुश्किल है। कभी तो उसी दिन जगह मिल जाती है कभी दो दिन बाद मिल जाती है और कभी कभी दो दो साल नहीं मिलती है।

लाला अर्जित रामः क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि क्या उनके पास कोई ऐसी शिकायत पहुंची कि नाम रजिस्टर करने के लिए अफसर रुपया मांगते हैं?

श्री आबिद अलीः जी हाँ, ऐसी शिकायतें पहुंची हैं और कार्यवाही भी की गयी है और बड़े और छोटे अफसरान को निकाल भी दिया गया है।

लाला अर्जित रामः आपको इस मामले में कुछ कामयाबी भी हुई है।

श्री आबिद अलीः उम्मीद तो है कि काफी कामयाबी हुई है और मैं ने अर्ज किया है कि सजा भी दी गयी है और मैं यकीन

दिलाता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी साहब कहीं से भी इस मामले में इत्तला देंगे तो उस पर सख्ती से कार्यवाही की जायगी।

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

***1193. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any improvement has been marked in the production of foodgrains in India during the year 1952?

(b) If so, to what extent will the improvement in internal food production influence the imports of foodgrains from abroad?

(c) Has any target of food imports been fixed for the first half of the year 1953?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, what is that target?

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

(b) to (d). The improved position resulting from better production of foodgrains is reflected in the original estimate of 29 lakh tons of foodgrains to be imported in 1953 and the more recent estimate that possibly 25 lakh tons would suffice. The imports in 1951 were 47 lakh tons and in 1952, 39 lakh tons.

The targets for imports are fixed for the year as a whole.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Which are the States where improvements have been marked in the production of foodgrains and where the production has been the maximum?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Except for some States like Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and some parts of Bombay, in the North there is a remarkable improvement. In our rice growing areas like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam the Kharif crop has been better and the wheat crop in the North this year is normal.

Shri Altekar: May I know whether there are any state-wise figures of surplus foodgrains available for 1952?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I could not follow the answer to (c).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can wait. I do not want the hon. Minister to go on reading the figures state-wise. If he says "yes" let the

statement be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Altekar: May I know the position of Bombay?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Bombay is one of the highly deficit States.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the increase in the food production as estimated by Government, can the people hope that the calorific value of food will also be increased?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. That is obvious.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I could not follow the answer to (c). Has any target of food imports been fixed for the first half of the year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The answer is that the target is for the year as a whole?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: What is the target?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The target we fixed tentatively was 29 lakh tons, but in view of the improvement in the country, there is every likelihood of our imports limiting to 25 lakh tons instead of 29 lakh tons of original estimates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that a statement was made that in West Bengal there was a bumper crop, may I know if any calculation has been made as to how much crop has been spoilt due to pests?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Compared with the preceding 3 or 4 years, the Bengal crop was very much better this year; only last week I was there and in the open market rice was being sold at Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 a maund. The price this time last year was Rs. 32.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What was the estimated production of rice for Madras and what was the short fall?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Madras had asked for about 2½ lakh tons of rice and we have agreed to give it.

They had asked for 5 lakh tons of Milo and the supply of Milo this year will depend on the availability of Milo overseas. The price structure is also there because the Milo that we are going to import will be equally costly as that of wheat. So we are thinking of giving to Madras wheat that we have got with us at subsidized rates, so that it will go a long way to meet the demands of Milo.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My question was what was the estimated production of rice in Madras and what was the short fall?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We consider the demands of the various states to be their deficits.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the country with which the Government had negotiated a rice deal for this year as also the quantity and prices?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Normally we get rice from 3 to 4 countries the major portion from Burma from Thailand and China. Negotiations are still going on and by the end of this month the barter deal may be concluded. We may try to get some rice from Thailand and China also but no final decision has yet been taken.

Shri T. N. Singh: In 1950 we reduced our food imports considerably and these reductions are supposed to reflect the improvement. May I know whether it is the same criteria that was used in 1950 which resulted in a reduction of imports or is it something different?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I will give you the figures. In 1951 we have imported 47 lakh tons.

Shri T. N. Singh: I said about the reduction in imports in 1950.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In India generally speaking, it is a cycle of 5 years. One year is good, one is bad, one is neither good nor bad, and two years are indifferent. I will give you the figures of a trade cycle of five years.

In 1948 we have imported 28 lakh tons.

In 1949 we have imported 37 lakh tons.

In 1950 we have imported 21 lakh tons.

In 1951 we have imported 47 lakh tons.

In 1952 we have imported 39 lakh tons and this year we have reduced it to 29 lakh tons and there is every likelihood of our limiting it to 25 lakh tons in view of the improved conditions in the country.

Shri Gopala Rao: Are these figures for wheat or rice or for both wheat and rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This consists mostly of wheat. The second largest

quantity is rice. In some years, we got milo also. If the hon. Member wants, I can give the break up.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The hon. Minister expressed satisfaction about Northern India. What are the prospects of gram crop this year in Northern India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The position of the gram crop is also reflected in the downward trend of prices prevailing in Northern India. We expect to have a normal gram crop this year. The harvest has commenced and prices are going down.

Shri Raghavachari: Has the Central Government any plans to procure more rice from Orissa where plenty of it is available?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is true that in Orissa, by this time last year they had procured only 80,000 tons and this year, they have procured nearly 2 lakh tons, that is, three times the normal procurement. They hope to procure one lakh tons more provided we relieve the congestion that has been created in the various mills there. We hope that they will procure more than 3 lakh tons because of the bumper crop.

Shri Raghavachari: My question was, whether the Central Government has any plans to procure it direct and avoid going to foreign markets.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We do not directly procure by establishing parallel Government agencies in various States. The States procure for us and we pay for them. The various States for which we allot the rice try to lift the grain. This year, we have thought of another plan: that is, the Centre itself purchasing some rice from Orissa and stocking it at Orissa, just as a sort of giving them some relief and making some more money available to them to procure more rice.

Shri P. T. Chacko: What arrangements have been made to transport these foodgrains from the surplus States to the deficit States? May I know whether any improvement has been made this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. All the available wagons have been placed at our disposal with the kind help of the hon. Ministers Mr. Alagesan and Shastriji. They have done their best to see that all the rice procured from Orissa is exported to the deficit States

as early as possible. We are also thinking of another plan: sea-cum-rail route also, wherever possible. There are two ports: one is Vizagapatam near the border of Orissa and the other is Changbali or something like that. From these ports we intend to transport rice by steamers also.

Shri Nambiar: Arising out of the answer that 2½ lakh tons are required by the Madras Government, may I know whether the Madras Government have asked the price to be at the imported rate or at any subsidised rates?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We do not propose to subsidise. In this year's Budget, there is no provision for subsidising foodgrains. But, this much is certain. The present price level will be kept up in Madras. In Madras rice is sold at Rs. 17-8-0 to 22 a maund. There will be no occasion for enhancing it. We will try to keep up the issue prices.

Shri Aitkar: May I know the surplus quantity of rice in Orissa in 1952.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As I said, last year, they had procured 1½ lakh tons; by this time, they had procured 80,000 tons. This year, up till now, they have procured 2 lakh tons and they hope to procure one lakh tons more. We say that they should procure 4 lakh tons because of the bumper crop. That means, they will have a surplus of 4 lakh tons.

CAPITATION FEES FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

*1194. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the Table of the House, a copy of the Notification or Circular in connection with exempting the Medical students from payment of Capitation fees in various Medical Colleges?

(b) In how many States Capitation fee has been exempted?

(c) What are the States which are still charging capitation fees from medical students belonging to other States?

(d) What steps are being taken to bring about uniformity in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No notification or circular has been issued by the Health Ministry. The Ministry of Education issued a letter to all Parts 'A' and 'B' States urging the abolition of the system of charging capitation fees in all educational institutions.

(b) and (c). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 27.]

(d) The States that have not yet abolished the capitation fees are being urged to fall in line with the other States.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know what are the reasons why certain States do not respect the Centre even now, one of them being the Part B State Madhya Bharat, another being West Bengal.....

An Hon. Member: Himachal Pradesh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long is this question? The hon. Member is going on like a chain stating one State after another.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What are the reasons for this discrimination practised by certain States against the citizens of India belonging to different parts?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: May I explain, Sir, that the argument put forward by the States which have not conformed to the advice of the circular issued by the Ministry of Education always is that they cannot afford to do it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether certain States have written to the Centre that they will need a certain amount of help or assistance in this connection before they abolish this capitation fee? What are those States and what are the amounts that they have requested?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants a schedule of these States and the amounts?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: There may be one or two States which have approached the Central Government in this connection, as I understand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may ask with reference to any particular State. How can he ask for a list?

مسنون آف ایجودھشن ایلڈن
نیچرل داؤن- ایلڈن سائٹھنک دسرو
(مولانا آزاد) : مدارس سامنے اس طرح
کی کوئی درخواست کسی استہلت کی
نہیں آئی ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Re-

search (Maulana Azad): We have not received any such request from any State.]

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In the Statement placed on the Table of the House, in item 2 regarding Bihar, it is said that for two students from the Centrally administered areas and for the students from Jammu and Kashmir, no capitation fee is charged. May I know whether any steps are taken by this Government to tell them that this discrimination is not in the interests of the Constitution and the country?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We can only appeal to the States. The States are autonomous. It is for them to say, yes or no.

Shri Achuthan: Has the Central Government any idea of compensating those States if they give up the capitation fee system?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be any suggestion for action. The hon Member can ask if there is any policy like that?

Shri Achuthan: Will the Central Government come to the rescue of any State which is unable to abolish the capitation fee by giving it a subsidy?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether the Centre will subsidise.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Centre is subsidising a certain number of students. But, it cannot undertake subsidising on a large scale. If it subsidises one State, naturally every State will ask for that subsidy.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the statement and in the reply of the hon. Deputy Minister, reference was made to the medical colleges in Part 'A' and Part 'B' States. May I know what is the position in respect of the Lady Hardinge Medical College?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Lady Hardinge Medical College is under the Central Government and students from all over India apply for admission. They are all considered on their merits.

Shri V. P. Nayar: No capitation fee?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No capitation fee.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether there is any correspondence still in progress in connection with this abolition of capitation fee with the States who have not accepted that idea?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes. They are repeatedly being urged to abolish capitation fees.

GRUEL CENTRES IN MADRAS

***1195. Shri Balakrishnan:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Central Government have given grants to the Madras State for running of gruel centres in the recent famine-affected areas?

(b) If so, how much amount was given?

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

(b) Rs. 47 lakhs.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the Government has received any petition or memorandum from the people of Tamilnad, that the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly are badly affected by famine, and if so, whether the Government have sent any relief?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Scarcity conditions are prevailing in the extreme south, in the districts of Tinnevelly etc., mentioned by the hon. Member. Every week we will be getting reports. But, taking relief measures in the scarcity areas will be primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Centre has agreed to meet 50 per cent. of the cost incurred in running the gruel centres. The question refers to gruel centres. I have said that 47 lakhs of rupees have already been given to the Madras Government for running gruel centres.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: How many gruel centres were there and how many have been closed down this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: While taking sum of Rs. 47 lakhs, they have given a list of gruel centres: 139 centres in Anantapur serving 66,000 people; Cuddappah: 164 gruel centres serving 73,000 people; Chittor: 247 centres serving 130,000 people; Kurnool—27 centres serving 3,000 people; Coimbatore—85 centres serving about 40,000 people. Salem they have not included.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether similar gruel centres have been opened in famine areas of Maharashtra also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is the general commitment of the Central

Government that they will meet 50 per cent. of the cost. I think they might have been opened.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister knows, let him say. Otherwise, there is no point in replying.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the cost of one gruel meal, may I know?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any standard cost of a gruel centre, or does it vary from place to place?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It may vary from place to place.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have got reports from certain districts in Tamilnad area that several gruel centres were closed recently and there was an agitation for reopening those gruel centres?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is for the local Government to act, as I said already. It is their duty to look to the needs of the people there. Wherever necessary, they must open centres.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know the quantum of aid asked for by the Madras Government for running these gruel centres?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated that if the State Government opens one lakh gruel centres, half the cost will be borne by the Centre.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Up to a maximum of 47 lakhs.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that there is large-scale misappropriation of...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We are not concerned with misappropriation in gruel centres in some part of the country.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether there is any standard for running these gruel centres, such as a certain amount of rice for a single individual?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For the manufacture of gruel, they give rice plus some flour and salt and onions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister need not give such answers as the Member himself can imagine. If he has got definite standards, he can answer or leave it. Sufficient gruel

MINES BOARD OF HEALTH

*1197. **Shri Vittal Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the answer to the starred question No. 1929 asked on the 21st July, 1952 and state whether any steps have been taken by the Government of Hyderabad to enact legislation for constituting "Mines Board of Health" at Kothagudium, Yellandu and Bellampalli?

(b) Who is responsible for proper sanitary arrangements at the collieries till the legislation is enacted?

(c) Are Government aware of the fact that though the State Government's attention was drawn for enacting the legislation by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union on several occasions nothing has been done yet though it is nearly a year?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). According to the information available the question of enacting legislation is receiving active consideration of the Government of Hyderabad and that proper sanitary arrangements continue to be made at the colliery by the mining company. At Kothagudium the Municipal Committee also attends to sanitary arrangements.

Shri Vittal Rao: When was this Municipal Committee referred to in the reply constituted?

Shri Abid Ali: I have no information, Sir.

Shri Vittal Rao: Are the Government aware of the fact that this Municipal Committee is only a nominated body composed of the high officials of the Company?

Shri Abid Ali: That is the concern of the State Government.

* * * *

मध्य प्रदेश टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज (आपरेटर)

*1198 श्री जांगड़े : क्या संचरण मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार (मध्य प्रदेश) के विभिन्न टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में काम करने वाले टेलीफोन आपरेटरों के विषद् "हितवाद" और नागपुर टाइम्स में शिकायतें प्रकाशित हुई हैं; और

(ल) स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, regarding Jabalpur, Amraoti and Raipur.

(b) Senior officers paid surprise visits to the exchanges and tightened up discipline and supervision. No further complaints have appeared in the papers.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, the nature of these complaints?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are of different types. Some were regarding dis-courtesy on the part of operators, and others regarding delayed response and so on.

पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों की कानूनें

*1199. श्री जांगड़े : क्या संचरण मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १० फरवरी १९५३ को अधिकार के लगभग हुई पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों की कानूनें में कौन सी बातों पर चर्चा की गई थीं; और

(ल) उनकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the subjects which were discussed at the Conference of Postmasters-General and Heads of several Administrative Units, held in New Delhi in February, 1953, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 28.]

(b) The recommendations of the Conference are under examination. One important recommendation, namely about extension of postal facilities in rural areas has already been accepted and is being implemented.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान और बांध संकिल बनाने का विचार कर रही है और दो या तीन विविध और बड़ाने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय शीघ्र ही किया जाने वाला है।

Shrimati Tarkeswari Sinha: May I know, Sir, if it was decided at the conference that post offices would only be opened if the State Governments offered non-returnable contributions to cover up the losses?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In that connection a full statement has already been made and a press communique issued regarding the policy of opening post offices in rural areas..

Shrimati Tarkeswari Sinha: May I know whether any special consideration has been given to backward areas, and whether any special facilities will be provided for them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would refer the hon. Member to the communique. The reply however, is in the affirmative.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know for how many hours the conference sat, and also whether one of the subjects discussed was the present service conditions of ex-State employees?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible for me to give the exact number of hours, but the conference was in session for three or four days, and a number of subjects were discussed, a complete list of which has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, if the question of work-load on circle office employees and Division II Assistants in the circle offices was examined or discussed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It examined broad principles of policy. They could not possibly go into details.

Shri Nanadas: What steps have the conference taken with regard to the appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the Communications Ministry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The conference only considered the question of encouraging more and more people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be absorbed in the P. and T. Department and the Services. Steps have to be taken by the Department after Government have accepted the recommendations. We are alive to the need.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि डाक और तार विभाग ने प्रतिवर्ष डाक और तार के कर्मचारियों का वार्षिक सम्मेलन बुलाने का विचार किया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : विभाग की ओर से कर्मचारियों का सम्मेलन बुलाने का विचार नहीं हुआ है, हां कर्मचारियों की कानूनेस में इस पर ज़रूर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Shri S. C. Sikamanta: May I know, Sir, the names of places recommended by the Conference for opening more training centres?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question does not arise out of this. For the information of the hon. Member, I may state that Baroda, Hazaribagh, Hyderabad and Bangalore have been recommended.

Shrimati Tarkeswari Sinha: May I know if the question of direct recruitment was also considered at that conference and whether recruitment through the Employment Exchanges has been abolished?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In respect of such matters relating to the details as to what took place at a particular conference, if the Government has no objection, the hon. Members may be given a copy of the information or it may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have placed a statement on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the Library?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have placed a statement on the Table of the House giving a complete list of the subjects which were discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, hon. Members must look into that instead of asking the Minister such questions.

Shrimati Tarkeswari Sinha: I want to make a statement, Sir, that that type of recruitment was not mentioned in the list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is only suggesting.

Shri Raj Bahadur: For the information of the hon. Member, it is included in Para. 6 (a). "Recruitment to the clerical and allied cadres." That is the subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time for hon. Members to read sufficiently well.

कर्मचारी स्वास्थ्य बोर्ड विवि

*१२०० श्री जांगड़े : क्या व मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह

तथ्य है कि कर्मचारी स्वास्थ्य बीमा निधि आदि से संबंधित अपनी जिम्मेवारी को केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय राज्य की सरकारों को सोचने का विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे यात्री संघ

१२०१. श्री बलवन्त सिंहा भहना:

(क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि क्या प्रत्येक रेलवे जौन में रेलवे यात्री संघ बन गये हैं?

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन में से कितनों को अभिभाव किया गया है?

(ग) क्या य मंथ सफल सिद्ध हुए हैं?

(घ) यदि ऐसा हो तो उन्होंने क्या मुधार करने का सुझाव दिया है जिन्हें सरकार ने बाद में कार्यान्वयन किया है?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Railway Passengers' Associations are not sponsored or organised by Railway Administrations. These Associations are, however, known to be functioning on their own in different areas served by Railways.

(b) No official recognition as such is generally given by Railway Administrations to these Associations; but representatives of some of these Associations, some of whom are registered, serve on advisory or consultative committees.

(c) Some of these Associations have been of help to the Railways in assessment of requirements of travelling public.

(d) Suggestions made by them are examined, and those found acceptable are implemented.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: What is the minimum strength of membership for the association to be formed?

Shri Alagesan: There is no such minimum membership prescribed.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that some representatives of the Railway Passengers' Associations are nominated on the Railway advisory body?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. On the regional Consultative Committees they are to be nominated.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: May I know whether the associations are real representative bodies or have been formed to create leadership?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think I am called upon to give any opinion on that.

Shri N. Sreekanian Nair: May I know whether the members of these consultative bodies will have the same authority as the members of the former advisory committees?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. These consultative committees are like the former local advisory committees.

Shri Gidwani: What have the Government decided regarding the representation made to the Government by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Passengers Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, about the nominations to the Railway advisory bodies?

Shri Alagesan: I would like to have notice of that particular question.

Shri M. D. Joshi: It was stated that a formal recognition is not given to these associations. But it has also been stated that members have been nominated on behalf of or for those associations on these advisory bodies. Is that not a formal recognition?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, it may be construed to be like that.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that a reference was made in the Budget speech of the hon. Minister to the formation of users' committees, or something like that, may I know whether any such committee has been formed.

Shri Alagesan: Some committees have been formed already, and the rest will be formed in the near future.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether in forming these consultative committees, these passengers' associations people are also consulted, or they are picked and chosen?

Shri Alagesan: They are asked to submit names, and some representatives are chosen from the names supplied.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether after the formation of these consultative committees, these passengers' associations will continue to exist?

Shri Alagesan: They continue to exist always.

Shri Kakkan: May I know whether these associations are helping the railway authorities to find out ticketless travellers and pick-pockets?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The passengers' associations to catch hold of ticketless travellers?

Shri Alagesan: I am afraid not.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF Gosamvardhan

*1202. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over complete responsibility by the Central Council of Gosamvardhan for Animal husbandry work in the same way as the I.C.A.R. is carrying on Agriculture work;

(b) how Government are going to tackle the problem of useless animals by model Legislation or otherwise; and

(c) whether Government will finance the Gosadan Scheme and deal through them with the unproductive, unserviceable and such other animals as are found useless by their owners?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) There is no proposal under consideration by Government at present to entrust the Central Council of Gosamvardhan with responsibility for all Animal Husbandry work now performed by other organisations such as the I. V. R. I., the I. D. R. I. and the I. C. A. R. It is, however, our intention to make the fullest use of the Council for work connected with cattle development, with special reference to the establishment of Gaushalas and Gosudans.

(b) and (c). With a view to segregating unproductive and useless cattle a scheme for the establishment of 160 Gosadans in various States is included in the Five Year Plan. The expenditure is shared on a 50 : 50 basis in the case of Parts 'A' and 'B' States and the whole expenditure is borne by the Centre in the case of Part C States.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the composition of the Central Council of Gosamvardhan, and the work it has done up to this time?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The composition is that it consists of the representatives of the various Governments, and some representatives...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there must be some statute passed by this House.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I want notice.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that out of these 150 Gosadans which the Five Year Plan has decided to establish this year, 20 non-official and 30.....

Several Hon. Members: In Hindi.

Seth Govind Das: Does the hon. Minister know Hindi? I did not know.

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): He does not know.

Several Hon. Members: Hindi please.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; the hon. Member may go on in English.

Seth Govind Das: I was informed by the hon. Minister who is sitting by my side that he does not know Hindi. That was why I started in English.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is still learning.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I understand Hindi.

सेठ गोविंद दास : मैं मानता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इन १५० गोसदानों में से ३० सरकारी और २० गैर-सरकारी सदन इस वर्ष स्थापित करने की योजना गोसंधन काउन्सिल ने स्वीकार की है।

बी एम. बी. श्रीमता : हमारे पास डिटेल्स नहीं हैं। इस के लिए नोटिस दीजिए।

सेठ गोविंद दास : जो दूसरी बात मंत्री जी ने कही कि इस का ५० प्रति शत

लवं प्रदेश की सरकारें देंगी और ५० प्रति शत केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी, तो इन में से कितनी प्रदेश सरकारों ने इस लवं को देना स्वीकार किया है?

श्री एन० बी० कृष्णप्पा : हमारे पास इसकी डिल्टेस नहीं हैं।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : अभी तक केवल

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have not the hon. Members sufficiently tested the knowledge of the hon. Minister?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know how many States have requested for Central aid so far, and whether any aid has been sanctioned to any State, and given?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: All these details I have got in a big list. If the hon. Member wants them, I am prepared to give.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know whether in respect of the non-official Gosadans, the Government have undertaken to give them 75 per cent. of the cost?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I want notice.

Shri Raghavalah: What steps have been taken by the Government to aid or to encourage these Gosamvardhan associations in Andhra?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: These 160 Gosadans are meant for the whole country, and if there is necessity in Andhra, they will also get it in proportion to the total amount we have sanctioned.

श्री बी० बी० नायर : क्या माननीय उपमंत्री जी को मालूम है कि गोपदन स्कीम में किस कदर कामयाबी मिली है?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : बहुत सक्सेस मिली है।

बाबू रामनारायण लिह : गोसदानों में कौन कौन से कार्य होते हैं, गोरक्षा के या गोवध निवारण के?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any inextricable connection between Gosamvardhan and Hindi? The hon. Minister is not able to follow. He is making every effort, and he has passed 50 per cent. already. Hon. Members may kindly put the questions in English, so as to avoid the expenditure of time unnecessarily.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He knows only 10 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly put the question in English.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: I want to know the several activities aimed at by these Gosadans.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will place a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They are mainly for protecting the useless and old cattle, and for making use of them, by giving them some more strength.

FACILITIES TO FOREIGN TOURISTS

*1203. Prof. D. C. Sharma: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that foreign tourists have complained about registration and customs formalities and lack of accommodation facilities at reasonable rates?

(b) Is it a fact that the up-keep of Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses is not good enough for tourists?

(c) Are Government considering the problem of making improvements?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes. There have been some complaints about the rigidity of the customs examination of tourists in India and lack of accommodation facilities. As regards registration, the procedure has been simplified and foreigners holding a Tourist visa are registered with the Police at the time of their landing, and a Residential Permit is also issued simultaneously. The tourists are not required thereafter to report their movements to the Police Authorities and have only to surrender their Registration Certificates and Residential Permits at the time of departure. A "Tourist Introduction Card" is also issued to foreign tourists. This ordinarily ensures quick customs examination and reservation of accommodation in dak bungalows etc.

(c) Yes. Government are considering the question of making improvements.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, what reduction has been made in the number of registration forms required from these tourists?

Shri Alagesan: I only have the number of tourists that visited—I do not have information regarding reduction in the number of forms.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, what additional facilities have been provided for the proper up-keep of Dak bungalows and rest houses?

Shri Alagesan: We are in consultation with the State Governments. They are doing everything possible to keep these bungalows in proper condition.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Have Government consulted any foreign experts regarding improvement of tourist traffic in India?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir. We have not consulted any foreign expert.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, if Government have made any arrangements for facilities for tourist traffic in States where there existed no facilities so far?

Shri Alagesan: We have subsidised the construction of roads to some of the important tourist centres in the various States.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री के प्राप्त इन यात्रियों में से कुछ की यह शिकायतें आई हैं कि उन को पुलिस के सामने एक से अधिक जगह जाकर अपना पासपोर्ट और दूसरी चीजें दिखानी पड़ती हैं।

Shri Alagesan: Sir, when they have a tourist introduction card, they need not produce these permits before the police authorities everywhere in the districts they go. Once they are given the residential permit, they have to surrender it at the time of departure only.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know, Sir, if the tourist delegation which recently visited India from America had any informal talk with the Government of India in which they regretted the lack of material on Indian spots of attraction, and whether the Government is proposing to supply them with any material, publications etc. on those spots?

Shri Alagesan: As I already said, it is for the State Governments to look

into it, and they are doing everything in that direction.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि दुनिया के यात्रातर देशों में जो यत्री जाते हैं, उन को इस प्रकार की समस्ती केवल एक स्थान पर बतलानी पड़ती है और हर जगह नहीं बतलानी पड़ती है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have they to declare at one place or at every place they go?

Shri Alagesan: Maybe, I am not very well aware of the arrangements in the various other countries. Here also we have provided for it.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know, Sir, the number of tourist associations in India?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, if the rates for Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses and hotels have been standardised?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. They have been published in the Hotel Guides.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I asked the hon. Minister whether the Government of India had any informal talk with the tourist delegation and he replied that this was the concern of the State Governments. May I know if the hon. Minister can deny that there had been this informal talk with the tourist delegation and that the tourist delegation suggested all these things?

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry the hon Member clubbed so many questions together and I did not answer the first part. It is true, Sir, that these American travel agents who toured our country for a fortnight or so gave their impressions to our Ministry.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What are the suggestions given by this delegation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question. The hon. Member will put down a separate question.

LEVY ON RICE IN ORISSA

***1204. Pandit Lingaraj Misra:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have received requests

from the Government of Orissa for allowing them to levy a surcharge of one rupee per maund on rice supplied to the Centre or other States so that this amount could be utilised for the development of rice-growing areas of that State?

(b) Is it a fact that even with this surcharge the price of Orissa rice will continue to remain much cheaper than that of rice received from other States or from abroad?

(c) Has any decision been taken on the request of the Government of Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes. There is no written representation but the request was made during discussion.

(b) Yes, as compared with some of the other surplus States or from abroad.

(c) In view of the Centre conceding a bonus Surcharge of 8 annas per maund up to the first three lakh tons of rice for export and Re. 1 per maund thereafter during 1953, it was considered that there would be no ground for further increase of bonus to the extent of Re. 1 per maund for all exports, as desired by the Orissa Government.

Pandit Lingaraj Misra: Is the rate of surcharge about to be levied uniform for all varieties of rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, it is uniform for all varieties of rice—for each maund of rice, irrespective of variety, 8 annas.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May we know what is the procurement price of rice paid to the peasantry and also how the surcharge is utilised?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The procurement price in Orissa starts from 13-8. For Superfine it is Rs. 18-3, for Fine Rs. 15-4 and for common rice Rs. 14-6-4. The surcharge does not reach the agriculturist direct, but it will reach him indirectly in the sense that this amount will be spent for making good roads and improving the conditions of the locality where rice is procured.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Are we to take it that the procurement price of rice paid to the agriculturist is Rs. 14?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That is much higher than it is in other States. How is it that it is cheaper?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are arguing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I want to know how it can be called cheaper—how a higher price paid for procurement to the peasantry in Orissa can be called a cheaper rate.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In all surplus States, locally the rice will be cheaper. By the time it reaches the deficit State it will become costlier than its old price. Even in normal times, the price of rice in Orissa will be always cheaper. So while fixing the procurement price, they always take the existing price and then they fix the price.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the procurement price of rice in Bengal? Is it not somewhere between Rs. 10 and 11?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, no. That is per maund of paddy. This is per maund of rice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Husked rice.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if the procurement price has been fixed at the initiative of the Orissa Government and if Government have concurred with it or modified the procurement price finally arrived at?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The procurement price was fixed when the controls were instituted, and probably then the Government fixed the price by taking the opinion of the local Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am referring to the present procurement price in Orissa. Have Government concurred in that price?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I am telling, Sir, there is no change in the procurement price from the last four or five years. The procurement price was fixed at the time the controls were started.

Shri Achuthan: Is there any relationship between the size of a State and the procurement price paid?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any connection between the size of a Member and the questions he puts?

TRADE UNIONS

*1206. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**

(a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether employees who are officials in various unions, in carrying out union activities, function as subordinates to the administration?

(b) Is it a fact that Government encourage these unions to do away with having outsiders as union officials and foster the growth of all-employees trade unions without any outsiders?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) It is Government's view that outsiders should be gradually eliminated from being union officials.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, is the deletion of the 'honorary members' clause from their constitution a prerequisite to granting recognition to Government employees' Unions?

Shri Abid Ali: Government employees in Defence and other industrial concerns are not debarred from having outsiders in their Union as office-bearers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it a fact, Sir, that 4 officials of the Civil Aviation Department who were members of the Union in Madras were given departmental notices because they registered a protest against the impolite behaviour of the Director-General in not meeting them after giving them an appointment for Trade Union activities?

Shri Abid Ali: I cannot be aware of every individual case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly bring it to his notice.

Shri Nambar: May I know whether the Ministry of Labour is aware of a circular issued by the Home Ministry that in the Trade Unions of Government servants outsiders should not be allowed as office-bearers?

Shri Abid Ali: It is about civil servants.

Shri Nambar: May I know, Sir, whether such an order issued by the Home Ministry is not in contravention of the Trade Union Act of 1926?

Shri Abid Ali: Formerly, Sir, most of the Trade Unions were having only non-workers as office-bearers. The present Trade Union Act reserves 50 per cent. of the posts of office-bearers for the workers. That is the safeguard which has been given in the Act to the workers.

Shri Raghavaiah: Sir, in case the office-bearers of these Trade Unions are not going to be anybody other than the workers, will the Government assure the workers who are officials of the Trade Unions facilities like non-transfer from one place to

another and leave facilities and other things to carry on their Union work freely?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. The hon. Member might have put a question, 'Are such facilities given?'

Shri Raghavaiah: Is the Government going to assure.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government will never assure during question time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Are we to understand that according to the answer given by the hon. Minister 50 per cent. of the Union officials may be taken from amongst outsiders?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Abid Ali: I have said that 50 per cent. must be workers. That is in the Act and it is left to the choice of the Union members to have the other 50 per cent. as outsiders or not to have even one.

Shri Nambar: In view of the fact that the Home Ministry has issued a circular that in Government services employees should not take outsiders as office-bearers of Trade Unions, may I know whether the Ministry of Labour has taken up that question and is taking action to follow strictly the Trade Union Act principles?

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, whatever has been done by the Home Ministry, we accept as the correct procedure and the right thing to do.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know, in terms of the circular of the Home Ministry, what is the definition of a civil servant? What particular categories of Government employees come under this definition?

Shri Abid Ali: It does not concern with industrial concerns; it is confined to the civil servants.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I just have a clarification, Sir? Does this definition of civil servant include the ministerial staff employed in the Secretariat and similar staff on the railways etc.?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Home Ministry's circular bases itself upon the impending Trade Union Bill in which they say there shall be no outsider?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. The Trade Union Bill which is being drafted,

envises that there shall be no outsider in the Unions which are purely concerned with civil servants.

Shri P. T. Chacko: Are Government aware that if outsiders are barred from becoming Trade Union officials, that would cause great unemployment because many are depending for their livelihood on Trade Unions?

Shri Abid Ali: Many mischief-makers may be kept away.

Some Hon. Members: We have not heard the reply, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered. The hon. Members did not want to hear.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is it the intention of Government to circumvent the present law of the land in regard to Trade Unions by allowing the Home Ministry to order the employees of Government not to have any outsider in any Trade Union Organisation?

Shri Abid Ali: The Constitution is being fully honoured and will be honoured.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I have allowed sufficient discussion and this is being converted into a discussion on a resolution. I have provided three days in a week for discussion of any important matter and the Question-hour ought not to be used for this purpose. It should be used only for eliciting information.

उत्तरी बिहार में गन्ने का मूल्य

१२०७. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या खाल तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि उत्तरो बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादकों को, जो मिल के द्वारा पर तथा बाहरी स्टेशनों पर गन्ना पहुँचायें, उन्हें १९४० से लेकर अप्रैल १९५२ तक गन्ने का एक ही मूल्य दिया जायगा;

(ख) क्या यह तथ्य है कि उक्त अधिकार में गन्ना उत्पादकों को दोनों स्थानों पर एक ही मूल्य दिया गया था;

(ग) सरकार ने मिल के द्वारों पर और बाहरी स्टेशनों पर इस बीं भिन्न भिन्न मूल्य देने का नियम किया है; और

(घ) क्या यह तथ्य है कि बिहार सरकार तीन आने प्रति मन रुपी उपकर के रूप में लेती है और एक आना प्रति मन सोसायटी को कमीशन के रूप में दिया जाता है अर्थात् गन्ना-उत्पादकों को केवल य सरकार द्वारा लगाये गये उत्पादन शुल्क के अतिरिक्त सरकार को चार आने प्रति मन कर देना पड़ता है?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) To cover transport charges incurred by factories in bringing cane from outstation purchasing centres, the minimum price of sugar-cane purchased at outstation rail centres has been fixed at As. 7/- per maund lower than that fixed for gate cane. Until last season, a suitable allowance covering such expenditure used to be included in the controlled sugar price.

(d) Bihar Government are levying a cess of 3/3 per maund on sugar-cane supplied to sugar factories, and a commission of 9 pies per maund is payable to the cooperative societies on cane purchased through them. Both these charges are paid by sugar factories and not the cane growers.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी यह बतलाया गया कि बारह, तेरह साल तक गवर्नरेंट ने शुगरकेन की दो कीमत नहीं रखी इस साल क्या बात हो गई कि गवर्नरेंट ने दो कीमत रख दी?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the answer I have given, Sir, that up to the year 1951-52 we were not fixing the price. The State Governments were fixing the price. From 1951-52 and 1952-53, we fix the price. We allowed them a margin of 7 annas per md. which used to be included in the controlled price of sugar. This year we are not fixing the price of sugar; so we cannot include any surcharge.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब सरकार शुगरकेन की प्राइस किस करती है तो क्या उनमें

सरकार किसनों के प्रतिनिधियों को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व देती है ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Only after consulting the sugar mills, the sugar-cane growers and the various interests connected with sugar are the prices fixed.

Shri Gopala Rao: In view of the fact that the sugar-cane cess is being collected in order to develop sugar-cane cultivation, are the Government aware that these funds are never used for the development of sugar-cane cultivation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They are meant for the development of the sugar-cane growing area and they are being so used. If the hon. Member gives me any specific instance, I shall look into it.

श्री विभूति भिश्वः इस बार सरकार ने जो गन्ने की कीमत मुकर्रे की है, तो क्या नियंत्रण करते समय गन्ने वालों के कोई प्रतिनिधि थे ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There were the real representatives of the people. the M.Ps. and other persons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: M.Ps. are the real representatives of the people.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, if it is not a fact that the sugar-cane cess is taken into the general revenue and not kept as a separate fund for the development of the sugar-cane growing areas?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this arise?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This does not arise, Sir.

श्री विभूति भिश्वः नार्य विहार शुगरकैन प्रोवेस का द्या कोई रिप्रेजनेटिव कीमत ठीक करते हें समय मीजूद था ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I can follow it. I am prepared to give him a list of members who are on the Committee.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

*1208. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether superior authorities go on periodical inspection of the Employment Exchanges in our country?

(b) Has it come to the notice of Government that there were any irregularities in the Employment Exchanges, causing delays in providing jobs to applicants?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The implication in this question is not correct, however, if the hon. Member will bring specific instances to the notice of the Government, appropriate action will be taken.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the applicants registered in 1951 have not been given any chance till now?

Shri Abid Ali: If there were no vacancies suitable for them they might not have got any.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether there are any cases that for the last five years continuously certain applicants had not got any chance in spite of repeated reminders and renewals of their applications?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have already said, if there was no vacancy, the candidate may not get it for a period longer than five years.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the applications are expected to be renewed and whether that will bring in any undue hardship to the applicants?

Shri Abid Ali: They have to renew their applications every two months to remain on the live register without any hardship.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know, Sir, if the Shiva Rao Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Exchanges have completed their labours?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir; it is too early to expect the completion of their labours.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is the percentage of persons getting jobs as compared with persons who are actually on the list?

Shri Abid Ali: About 30 per cent.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is the time taken?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was already asked in another question. He is not able to say. It takes from two days to 5 years.

Short Notice Question and Answer
DISCHARGE OF WORKERS OF HINDUSTAN
SHIPYARD LIMITED.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 813 workers of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, were summarily discharged with effect from the 31st March, 1953;

(b) if so, whether there were prior consultations and agreement with the recognised Labour Union on this matter;

(c) the reasons for not giving the required notice under the trade union laws, so that the Labour Union could get this matter referred to the appropriate conciliation and arbitration authority or authorities;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Production gave assurances to the Labour Union and the Council of Trade Unions, Visakhapatnam, on the 8th July, 1952 that there would not be any retrenchment in the Yard;

(e) whether this retrenchment now summarily undertaken is planned to cover the costs involved in the engagement of the French firm of naval engineers, in respect of their commission, emoluments etc.; and

(f) whether the retention of these people would not come in handy for the construction of three ships at a time, for the purpose of which a third slipway is expected to come into operation in July this year?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 813 workers employed by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. were served with a notice on 31st March, 1953, terminating their services because they were found surplus to requirements. They are to be paid 14 days' wages and dearness allowance in lieu of notice in addition to other benefits.

(b) There were consultations with the Labour Union in respect of retrenchment of over-aged and physically unfit workers on the basis of medical examination. The attitude of the Union was not quite helpful and it was considered, therefore, fruitless to discuss the retrenchment issue with them. Nevertheless, the Labour Union was informed on 30th March about the action proposed to be taken.

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(c) No notice is required to be given to the Labour Union under trade union laws for effecting retrenchment.

(d) The Minister of Production stated in the course of an address at a meeting of the labourers on the 8th July, 1952, that there would be no retrenchment in the Shipyard. This had reference to the Government's understanding with Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., when the Shipyard was taken over from them on 1st March, 1952, that no retrenchment would be undertaken for a period of 6 months.

(e) The present retrenchment has not been undertaken to cover the cost involved in the engagement of the French firm of A.C.L. in respect of any of the emoluments payable to them.

(f) The retrenchment has been resorted to after fully taking into account the potential building capacity of the Shipyard. It has been found that these 813 men will be surplus to requirements even when the Shipyard is able to build 4 ships a year instead of 2½ ships that they are able to build at present. The addition of the third slipway has necessarily been taken into account in computing surplus staff.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: With reference to the answer to part (e) of the question, may I know whether under the agreement with this firm of French naval engineers provision has been made for the payment of salary and allowances amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs a year; 4 per cent. commission on ships built, equal to Rs. 5½ lakhs at the rate of Rs. 68 lakhs per ship at the present cost, plus additional monies for ship repairs, special drawings etc.?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes. The information given by the hon. Member is substantially correct.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I also know whether, in addition to these additional costs which have been loaded on to the Shipyard, there is a further expenditure incurred on superior staff in the Shipyard totalling about Rs. 1 lakh a year?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I cannot agree with the interpretation of the hon. Member.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is the hon. Minister aware that these extra costs of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs a year undertaken as a result of the agreement with the firm of French naval engineers are now sought to be recovered

from the wages bill of the workers, who have so far built and launched a dozen ocean-going ships which have secured A-I certificates from the Lloyds?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is an argument and not a question.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already said that I am not prepared to accept the interpretation of the hon. Member. This retrenchment has not been undertaken with a view to cover the cost that would be incurred on account of the payment to the French firm; nor am I prepared to accept the figure of Rs. 15 lakhs given by him as the additional expenditure that has been incurred or has to be incurred over these items. The French firm has been engaged by the Shipyard for a very laudable purpose, *viz.* to increase the efficiency and economise ultimately in the building of ships in our country. It is under these circumstances that I cannot accept the interpretation put by the hon. Member.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In view of the increased activities proposed to be undertaken under the new management, may I know whether it will not be possible to employ, or whether Government will not like to employ, fresh hands for a considerable time and if so, whether the activities of the yard are going to decrease and the target will not be kept in mind as it was up to this time?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The real position is this. There has been a certain amount of surplus labour ever since the year 1949. Several attempts were made on several occasions to reduce this labour strength, but owing to agreements entered into from time to time the real retrenchment that was expected to be made, and that was very necessary, could not be made. Only recently, the company took up the question in right earnest and they came to the conclusion that this strength of 813 labourers would be surplus even keeping in view the ultimate development of the Shipyard.

Dr. Jaisoorya: Is it a fact that the ship repairing section has been shifted from Vizagapatam to Bombay?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not aware of it.

Shri M. N. Shastri: The Minister has stated that there has been surplus labour since 1949. May I ask, in view of this statement, why a categorical assurance was given by him

in July 1952 that there would be no retrenchment in the Shipyard and whether in view of that assurance this retrenchment amounts to a repudiation of that assurance?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already given the reason in my reply. It is true that I told the labourers at the labour meeting in July 1952 that there would be no retrenchment. That was because when the Shipyard was taken over from Scindias, Scindias made it a condition that we should not retrench for a period of six months after the taking over of the Shipyard from them. We had to honour that understanding with the Scindias. It was under those circumstances that I said that there would be no retrenchment. Secondly, ever since then every effort has been made by the Government to avoid retrenchment if possible. It was the intention of Government to avoid this retrenchment and during the further period of six months every possible effort has been made to provide alternative employment to the labourers or to explore all possible means to see whether an opening could be made in the Shipyard itself to absorb made it a condition that we should not that were going on that retrenchment has had to be undertaken so late as this.

Shri H. N. Shastri: Is it a fact that in order to circumvent the accepted trade union law and practice of giving 14 days' notice of termination of service, the management called the officers of the labour union at 2 P.M. on 30th March and served on them notice of discharge of 813 workers effective from 7 A.M. on the following day without even giving twenty-four hours' notice?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have consulted the Law Ministry also on this point, and I am given to understand that, as I have already said, there is no need to give notice under S.O. 27 (a) of the Standing Orders for a purpose like this, namely, retrenchment.

Shri H. N. Shastri: Is the hon. Minister aware that today the Labour Union there is taking a strike ballot to resist this policy of retrenchment in addition to undertaking mass *satyagraha* for securing work for the discharged people?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not yet aware of it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if the workers agreed to a compromise arrangement by accepting payment of only Rs. 9 lakhs towards the

restoration of back dearness allowance, full restoration of future dearness allowance, and no retrenchment?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not quite sure to what the hon. Member is referring.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it a fact that in January 1950 when the yard was managed by the Scindias the workers surrendered Rs. 15 per head per month from their dearness allowance in order to avoid retrenchment?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, it is a fact. That was the agreement in January 1950.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Were the amounts thus surrendered equal to an aggregate of about Rs. 21 lakhs?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Maybe, Sir. I have not worked out the figure.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I ask, Sir, whether after the formation of the new company with predominantly Government participation—about two-thirds participation—a compromise agreement was reached under which for accepting a payment of only Rs. 9 lakhs towards restoration of back dearness allowance, they were promised full restoration for future dearness allowance and no retrenchment?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The statement of the hon. Member, I am afraid, is not quite correct.

Shri N. Sreekanthan Nair: May I know, Sir, how, since 1949, 813 workers became surplus, though up till now the capacity of two and a half ships has not been increased?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In 1949 it was found that there was more labour than was necessary to work the Shipyard. Subsequently there has always been surplus labour on the hands of the Shipyard. It has been varying anywhere from 1,000 to 1,800 from time to time. This surplus of 813, as I have already stated, has been finally fixed even keeping in view the ultimate development of the Shipyard. It is not an arbitrary figure. It has been worked out carefully by the experts who are there to help us.

Shri Damodara Menon: The hon. Minister referred to an agreement and said that the facts stated by Dr. Lanka Sundaram were right. May I know whether after the Government came into the picture, there was any agreement at all and what are the terms of that agreement?

Shri K. C. Reddy: After the new company was formed there has been no definite agreement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is the Government in a position to tell the House that in spite of this retrenchment of workers, there is to be no contraction in the ship-building programme of the Shipyard concerned?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am prepared to give an assurance that there will be no contraction whatsoever.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know how long these workers have been in the employment of the former company and whether they were considered surplus by the former management also?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The new company was formed only in March 1952. It was found when Scindias were managing the company they had considerable surplus labour.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The first part of my question—how long the workers have been in the employment of the former company—has not been answered.

Shri Natesan: May I know what made Government to agree to Scindias condition that there should be no retrenchment when the undertaking was taken over?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not in a position to say what Government had in mind. At that time when they accepted the condition it was perhaps with a view not to disturb the prevailing atmosphere and create doubts.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is the Government aware that there is a complete collapse in the indenting and securing of steel plates, boilers and engines for the Shipyard, apart from the wrong punching of steel plates, e.g., angles, channels, ship's floors, etc., involving huge losses?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I deny, Sir, the suggestion made by the hon. Member that there has been a complete collapse. There has been no collapse so far as I have been able to gather.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to a statement made by Mr. M. A. Master, one of the founders of the Yard—which I brought to the notice of the Minister himself—that "unless there is a definite programme of construction planned out for the next few years, and unless the steel plates are forthcoming and the engines and

boilers for the purpose could be received in time, it will be obvious that you cannot put this great industry on an economic and satisfactory footing?"

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir, the lines indicated by Mr. Master in that quotation which was read out by the hon. Member will be kept in view.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What is the relation between retrenchment and the statement made in the programme of the Planning Commission that in view of shortage of iron and steel ship-building programmes are going to be reduced?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No relationship, Sir; the ship-building programme is not going to be reduced. In fact, we have taken necessary steps to get our requirements of steel not only from indigenous sources, but also, if necessary, to import from abroad.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I want to make a personal explanation, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No personal explanation can be permitted at this stage.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In answer to one of my supplementaries the hon. Minister said that the answer to it is given in the statement. But my question was whether stoppage of recruitment through employment exchange was discussed or not. He said the answer to it is given in the statement, whereas I find it is not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the interpretation of the hon. lady Member; while the interpretation of the hon. Minister is different. At any rate there is no question of personal explanation in this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ORISSA MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD.
BERHAMPUR (GANJAM)

*1196. **Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any investment has been made in the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) from the Railway Consolidated Fund?

(b) If so, what is the total investment?

(c) What is the monthly average of receipts and expenditure of this Company during each of last two years?

(d) What is the amount of dividend paid to the respective partners during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3 lakhs.

(c) The Orissa Road Transport and Co. Ltd., started functioning from 1st January, 1951, and its first report and accounts were published for the period from January, 1951 to March, 1952 covering a period of 15 months. Separate information for the financial year 1951-52 and for the complete year 1952-53 is not available. The monthly averages of receipts and expenditure of this Company for the periods January, 1951 to March, 1952 and April, 1952 to December, 1952 are:—

	Average monthly Receipts	Average monthly Expenditure
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
For the period January, 1951 to March, 1952.	1,16,888 4 4	1,11,335 1 8
For the period April, 1952 to December, 1952.	1,15,644 14 2	1,27,809 8 6

(d) The amounts of dividend paid to the respective partners of the Company for the first period of 15 months of its operation from 1st January, 1951 to 31st March, 1952 are—

Central Government (Railways).	Rs. as. p.
	12,610 11 0
Government of Orissa	32, 158 3 9
Public . . .	1,011 2 6

As the accounts of the Company for the second year 1952-53 have not yet been finalised, no dividend for that year has so far been declared.

HALTING OF FRONTIER MAIL AT JHALAWAR ROAD STATION

*1205. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about 10 passengers per day are booked from Shamgarh station on Western Railway?

(b) Are Government aware that about 400 passengers are booked from Jhalawar Road (Shri Chhatarpur) every day?

(c) Is it a fact that the Frontier Mail stops at Shamgarh and not at Jhalawar Road?

(d) If the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, do Government consider the advisability of making Jhalawar Road a halting station for the Frontier Mail?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The daily average number of passengers booked from Shamgarh is 243 and not 10 as stated in the question.

(b) The daily average number of passengers booked from Jhalawar Road is 186 and not 400 as stated in the question.

- (c) Yes.
- (d) No.

HAMIRA SUGAR FACTORY

*1209. **Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hamira Sugar Factory in PEPSU has not so far paid a substantial portion of the price of sugarcane supplied to this factory by cane growers of PEPSU and Punjab States during the 1951-52 season; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hamira Sugar Factory is under mortgage to the Patiala State Bank?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. Out of a total price of Rs. 101.4 lakhs Rs. 9.9 lakhs still remains to be paid.

(b) Government have no definite information.

RAILWAY CAPITAL ASSETS

*1210. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the last valuation of total Railway capital assets was made;

(b) whether the Book Value or the then prevailing price minus depreciation was the basis of valuation; and

(c) whether there is a considerable difference between the amounts of capital locked up in Railways by the two methods?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At no time has the valuation of total Railway capital assets been undertaken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the question.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH

*1211. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have taken or propose to take to implement the recommendations contained in the Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Central Council of Health held in Hyderabad from 29th to 31st January, 1953?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Most of the recommendations contained in the Resolutions passed by the Central Council of Health are for the State Governments to give effect to. Copies of the Resolutions have been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action. Those recommendations which concern the Central Government are under consideration.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES TO STUDENTS

*1212. **Shri Nanadas:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the Prime Minister's Speech at Meerut on the 20th March, 1953 and state whether Government propose to provide travelling facilities to students at cheap rates?

(b) If so, what are those facilities and from which date will this scheme come into force?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Railways already provide travelling facilities to students at concessional rates when travelling for educational purposes.

(b) The nature of the concession is first class travel on payment of second class fare, second class travel on payment of inter class mail fare, inter class travel on payment of third class mail fare and third class travel on payment of half the third class mail fare. This concession which was suspended during the last war, was revived from 1st April, 1950.

AIR TRAVEL FROM AGARTALA TO KAILASAHAR

909. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the rate of fare for Air Travel from Agartala to Kailasahar in Tripura and the distance by Air line travel from Agartala to Kailasahar and period of journey?

(b) Is it a fact that another Air Company was ready to carry passengers at a much reduced rate?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The passenger air fare between Agartala and Kailasahar on the non-scheduled air service operated by Bharat Airways via Kamalpur is Rs. 30. The rhumb line distance between the two places via Kamalpur is 67 miles and the time taken by Bharat Airways is about 45 minutes. There is at present no scheduled air service between Agartala and Kailasahar.

(b) No, Sir, as far as Government are aware.

MEDICAL STUDENTS OF TRIPURA

910. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what arrangements Government have made for those students of Tripura who intend to receive medical education?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Tripura students are entitled to two seats every year out of 27 seats reserved for students belonging to Parts 'C' and 'D' States in various Medical Colleges in India. Girl students belonging to Tripura can apply for admission to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO MYSORE

911. Shri N. Rachiah: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of Mysore has made any request to the Central Government for foodgrains for the year 1953?

(b) If so, what is the quantity of rice and other foodgrains demanded?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Mysore has asked for 20,000 tons of rice and 1,60,000 tons of other grains for the year 1953.

B. C. G. VACCINATION

912. Shri Bheekha Bhai: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have started any centre for B.C.G. vaccination in the Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan?

(b) If so, how many people were vaccinated in the year 1952-53?

(c) If not when will the campaign of B.C.G. vaccination begin?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (c). The information regarding the Scheduled Areas in Rajasthan is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

A B. C. G. Centre was opened at Jaipur in 1950 and was later shifted to Jodhpur. Mass vaccination in the State is scheduled to begin this year.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

913. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Postal Life Insurance Policies transferred from India to West Pakistan and vice versa;

(b) the aggregate value of the above;

(c) whether the transfer has now been stopped and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many applications for transfer are pending;

(e) how much time is taken in effecting the transfer and whether Government have received complaints that long time is taken in effecting the transfer; and

(f) whether the payments on maturity of the policies are made promptly?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Postal Life Insurance policies cannot be transferred from India to Pakistan or from Pakistan to India. On the establishment of the two Governments of India and Pakistan on 15th August, 1947, the liability of the old undivided Government of India for Postal Life Insurance policies was divided between the two Governments on the basis of the option of the policy-holder for service with either Government, or in the case of those not in service, on the basis of their residence on the 31st March, 1948. The total number of policies existing on 15th August, 1947 was 92,508, out of which the Pakistan Government have so far assumed responsibility for about 6950 policies. The final list of policies for which the Pakistan Government have assumed responsibility on the above basis is still awaited from that Government.

(b) The aggregate face value of all the policies in force on 15th August, 1947 is Rs. 18,92,31,600. The value of the 6950 policies for which liability has been assumed by Pakistan is 1,62,00,000.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

(f) Yes, in the case of policies for which the Government of India have assumed responsibility.

MICA INDUSTRY IN NELLORE

914. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many workers are engaged in the mica industry in Nellore district?

(b) How many workers are provided with quarters at mica mines?

(c) What other amenities are provided to the workers at their quarters?

(d) At which mica mines in Nellore District have quarters been provided to workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About eight thousand in the mica mining industry in Nellore District.

(b) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) A copy of the activities of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1951-52 which contains the information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 29.]

STACKING PLOTS IN VISHAKHAPATNAM PORT

915. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties who have stacking plots in Vishakhapatnam port for storage of ores for shipment, the area held by each of them, dates of their applications and the date of allotment of plots to them as on the 7th March, 1953;

(b) the names of parties who applied for plots for stacking of ores, the dates of their applications, and the names of the parties to whom plots were refused, and also the reasons for such refusal; and

(c) how many among the present holders of plots at Vishakhapatnam Port, are the real exporters and how many are clearing and forwarding agents and what their names are?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Please see statement placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 30.]

(b) Please see statement which gives the position for 1952-53. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 31.]

(c) There are 21 plot-holders all of whom are reported to be actual exporters. Of these, 13 are also reported to be clearing and forwarding agents.

Details of names are also given in the statement placed on the Table. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 32.]

'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN IN RAJASTHAN

916. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Rajasthan in connection with 'Grow More Food' Campaign up to February, 1953, year-wise; and

(b) what amount has been advanced as loan and what as subsidy?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the grants and loans sanctioned to Rajasthan upto 1952-53 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 33.]

REGROUPING OF RAILWAYS

917. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred in the change over from various Railway systems to the Zonal system up-to-date;

(b) the number of Railway employees who have been (i) retrenched, (ii) transferred, (iii) put out of employment in any other way, as a result of re-grouping of Railways;

(c) whether further changes in any or all of the Groupings are being made or are under consideration; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Approximately Rs. 88 lakhs.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) 3151.

(iii) Nil.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

SHORT-TERM LOANS

918. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts sanctioned to different States during the year 1952 for advancing short-term loans to the agriculturists;

(b) the terms and conditions of such loans; and

(c) the programme for such loans during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) The following amounts were sanctioned to the various States as short-term loan during 1952-53:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Madhya Pradesh	66.81
Madras	103.00
Orissa	0.63
Ajmer	13.73
Bilaspur	0.07
Delhi	2.73
Himachal Pradesh	0.80
Manipur	0.18

(b) In the case of Part 'A' States these short term loans have been advanced on the condition that they will be repaid by the 31st March 1953 with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. In the case of Part 'C' States the advances are repayable by 31st March 1953 but no interest is charged because no loans can actually be given to a Part 'C' State under the Constitution and these amounts are therefore given to them as recoverable expenditure.

(c) A provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made during 1953-54. The allocation of this amount is still under consideration.

RECLAMATION OF LAND IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

919. Shri P. T. Chacko: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area reclaimed and brought under plough in Travancore-Cochin State under the "Grow More Food" scheme in the year 1952; and

(b) the total amount of financial aid given by the Government of India to Travancore-Cochin under this scheme in the year 1952-53?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) 9 000 acres.

(b) No financial assistance was sought in 1952-53.

LABOUR DISPUTES

920. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour management disputes that occurred in the various industrial undertakings in India during the year 1952-53;

(b) the total number of workers involved in those disputes; and

(c) the total number of man-days lost?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Information is available for only the calendar year, 1952 and the figures are provisional. The number of strikes and lock-outs during the year 1952 was 955.

(b) 807,623.

(c) 3,330,684.

RAILWAY INSPECTORATE

921. { Sardar Hukam Singh: Shri Bahadur Singh:

(a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Railway Inspectorate carried out investigations into any accidents on Railways during the year 1952?

(b) If so, what was the number of cases investigated into?

(c) What was the total cost of the Inspectorate during the year 1952-53 and what was the contribution by the Railway Board towards this expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) 13.

(c) The figures of expenditure for the month of March, 1953 are not at present available. The expenditure on the Inspectorate for the first 11 months of the year 1952-53 i.e., during the period 1st April, 1952 to 28th February, 1953 as recorded in the departmental books, was Rs. 2,95,813. The Railway Board's annual contribution towards the cost of the Railway Inspectorate was Rs. 2,85,000.

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SEEDS

922. { Sardar Hukam Singh: Shri Bahadur Singh:

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

(a) what percentage of the total area under cultivation in India was sown

under improved varieties of seed during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952; and

(b) whether the Central Government have taken any steps to encourage the use of improved varieties of seeds in various States during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) At present the primary reporting agencies responsible for the collection of agricultural statistics in the States are not required to record figures of areas under improved varieties and reliable information on the subject is, therefore, not available. On an *ad hoc* enquiry made in 1952, certain information was collected which is embodied in a statement placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 34.]

Information regarding cotton, however, does exist. The percentage of area under improved varieties to the total area in the country during 1950, 1951 and 1952 was 49, 50 and 54 respectively.

(b) Under the Grow More Food Campaign, financial assistance is given to States, whose responsibility it is to popularise the use of improved seed, for the multiplication and distribution of such seed. The amounts sanctioned by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 were Rs. 9 lakhs, 133 lakhs and 81 lakhs respectively. Furthermore, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has financed schemes for the multiplication of hybrid bajra and maize seeds, which present special problems.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL ON VIZIANAGARAM-RAIPUR RAILWAY LINE

923. **Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the receipts and charges of the Vizianagaram-Raipur Railway line (Eastern Railway Zone) during each of the last five years?

(b) Are Government aware that there is a constant ticketless travel on this Railway line?

(c) If so, what precautions have been made to check this?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Earnings of railways are not maintained sectionwise and it is, therefore, not possible to state the receipts of the Vizianagaram-Raipur Section during the last five years. It is not clear what the hon. Member means by the word 'charges'. If he is referring to expenditure incurred in running this section, it may be stated

that the working expenses of the railways are also not maintained sectionwise.

(b) The Government are aware that ticketless travel is prevalent to a certain extent on this section.

(c) The measures taken to check this evil on the Vizianagaram-Raipur Section, in addition to the usual train checks carried out by Travelling Ticket Examiners, include the holding of concentrated checks and raids at important stations and surprise checks by the Headquarters' squads of Ticket Examiners.

RAILWAY COACHES

924. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state,

(a) the percentage of III class coaches fitted with fans in comparison with those without fans on the N. E. Railway during the year 1952-53; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the same proposed on that Railway in the year 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 28 per cent. of the coaches had fans in 1952-53.

(b) The increase planned is 6 per cent. in 1953-54.

TRANSFER OF CLAIMS FROM GORAKHPUR TO CALCUTTA

925. **Shri H. S. Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of claims transferred from Gorakhpur to Calcutta after Re-grouping of the N. E. Railway; and

(b) the total number of cases so far decided?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No claims have been transferred from Gorakhpur to Calcutta after regrouping.

(b) Does not arise.

FOODGRAINS EXPORTED FROM PUNJAB

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

(a) the total quantities of rice, wheat, gram and barley exported from the State of Punjab to the deficit States in the years 1951 and 1952; and

(b) the total amount of subsidy granted to the States for subsidized foodgrains during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Net Exports of rice, wheat and

barley during 1951 and 1952 from Punjab were as under:—

(In '000 Tons)		
	1951	1952
Rice	46	43
Wheat
Barley	..	4
TOTAL	46	47

As gram was decontrolled with effect from 17th August, 1950 information in regard to gram is not available.

(b) No subsidy is paid by the Central Government on indigenous foodgrains. The cost of imported foodgrains supplied to the States during 1951 and 1952 was, however, subsidised. The total amount of subsidy given by the Central Government was Rs. 46.09 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 24.43 crores in 1952-53 (Upto December, 1952). These amounts represent the subsidy accrued on the quantities actually supplied to the States during the year, irrespective of the financial year in which the accounts adjustment was made.

STATE PHARMACY COUNCILS

927. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have constituted 'State Pharmacy Councils' under Pharmacy Act, 1948;

(b) the number of State Councils that have been approved by the Central Pharmacy Council;

(c) whether it is a fact that 'the Pharmacy Training Centre' at Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) was opened on the 5th September 1949, but has not yet been approved by the Central Council; and

(d) if so, what is the status of the students admitted there since 1949?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) According to information available only one State Government namely the Punjab Government has constituted the State Pharmacy Council.

(b) The question does not arise as there is no provision in the Pharmacy Act, 1948, requiring the approval of the Central Pharmacy Council to the establishment of State Pharmacy Councils.

(c) and (d). An enquiry has been made from the Government of West Bengal regarding the date of opening of the Training Centre and the infor-

mation, when received, will be laid on the Table of the House. The Training Centre has not so far applied to the Central Pharmacy Council for approval to the course of study and examination conducted by it. After the State Pharmacy Council has been constituted and before the Education Regulations have come into force in the State of West Bengal, persons who receive the Diploma of Licentiate in Pharmacy from that institution can apply to the State Council to get themselves registered. Registration of such persons after the Education Regulations have come into force will not be possible unless the examination conducted by the institution is approved by the Pharmacy Council of India.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGARCANE

928. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grants proposed to be given to States for the development of sugarcane during 1953-54?

(b) Do some of the States realize cess for this purpose?

(c) If so, how much amount did each State realize and spend during 1952-53?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) The grants to be given to different States have not yet been decided as the schemes from all the States have not been received. A provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has, however, been made for the purpose in addition to a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for loans.

(b) Yes.

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

STATEMENT

Cess on sugarcane realised by various States during 1952-53 and expenditure incurred from cess proceeds on sugarcane development during that year.

	Receipts according to budget estimate	Expenditure (Estimates)
U.P.	405.33	44.14
Bihar	140.00	90.00
Bombay	50.50	53.38
Madras	11.11	Nil
Mysore	13.70 (August '52 to Jan '53)	

TRAINING CENTRE IN HYDERABAD FOR CULTIVATION OF RICE BY JAPANESE METHOD

929. *{ Shri H. G. Vaishnav:
Shri Telikkar:*

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

(a) whether any training centre has been opened in Hyderabad State for giving training to the Rice Cultivators to plant rice according to the Japanese method; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the names of the places where such centres are opened and also the facilities given to the cultivators in this respect?

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

(b) One demonstration centre was arranged at Nanalnagar during the Congress Session. A similar centre has been started at Himayatsagar. During the ensuing Kharif season training centres will also be started in all the eight paddy growing districts of the State at the district and taluqa levels. The farmers will have facilities for undergoing training in the various cultural operations involved in the method.

CALCUTTA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

930. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the final estimate of the Calcutta Telephone Automatisation Project;

(b) the amount spent up to the 31st March, 1953; and

(c) the number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers now employed in that establishment?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 14.5 crores approximately.

(b) Rs. 563.54 lakhs approximately.

(c) Gazetted ... 33
Non-Gazetted ... 553

PRESS FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

931. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government have decided to set up a separate press for the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

(b) What are the annual volume of, and expenses incurred on printing for the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The question is still under consideration.

(b) About 5,500 tons of paper is used annually by the Department and cost of printing (including paper) is about Rs. 94 lakhs.

विद्युत केन्द्र

932. **Shri G. P. Prakash:** क्या रेस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय रेलवेज के स्वामित्व में कितने विद्युत केन्द्र हैं और उनके द्वारा कितनी विद्युत का उत्पादन होता है।

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Indian Railways own altogether 133 Power Stations which generate about 354.4 million units (K. W. Hr.) annually.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN RAJASTHAN

933. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of roads that will come under National Highways in Rajasthan at the end of the Five Year Plan; and

(b) the mileage of roads to be completed at the end of 1953 and to be constructed in 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total mileage of roads in Rajasthan included in the National Highways system is 390, of which 25 miles are not yet built. There will be no change in the total mileage at the end of the Five Year Plan.

(b) It is presumed that the Member is referring only to the construction of missing links and not to other original works. About three miles are expected to be completed by the end of 1953-54 and about eight more miles are expected to be constructed in 1954-55.

BARTER AGREEMENTS

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

(a) how many barter agreements India entered into during the last two years on account of her requirements of foodgrains; and

(b) the countries with which the barter agreements were entered into and the commodities in exchange of which such foodgrains were received?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):
(a) Five.

(b) Barter agreements were entered into with Burma, China, U.S.S.R., Pakistan and Argentine for exchange of jute goods, raw jute, shellac, tobacco, tea and U. S. Wheat.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS FOR BHATAPARA

935. Shri B. N. Misra: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state since when the Public Telephone Call Office has been opened at Bhatapara post-office, District Raipur in Madhya Pradesh and what is the total amount of income out of it during the year 1952-53?

(b) Have the people of Bhatapara town applied for the telephonic connections at their residences and business premises?

(c) If so, how many applications have been made and since when?

(d) Have they been supplied with telephonic connections at their houses?

(e) If not, why not?

(f) Do Government propose to provide telephonic connections at the shops and residences of the private individuals who have applied for them?

(g) If so, when are they likely to get the same?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Public Call Office at Bhatapara was opened on 20th May 1948. The income during the 11 months from April, 1952 to February, 1953 was Rs. 10,254-11-0

(b) Yes.

(c) About 30 requisitions have been received since last year.

(d) 7 connections have so far been given.

(e) and (g). A proposal has been taken up for installing a larger type of switch-board. More connections are expected to be given during the current year.

(f) Yes.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE FOR BALODA BAZAR

936. Shri B. N. Misra: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government propose to open a Public Call Office at Baloda Bazar, District Raipur in Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes.

RAIPUR EXCHANGE OFFICE

937. Shri B. N. Misra: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total number of working telephone connections at the Raipur Exchange Office in Madhya Pradesh and how many applications for new connections are pending at present?

(b) When are they expected to be disposed of?

(c) What are the total number of telephone connections that can be worked on the Board there at present?

(d) What is the total length of flexible wire which a subscriber can get with his telephone to be fixed between the Ceiling Rose and the Rossette?

(e) Can the subscriber increase its length by paying for the cost of extra wire demanded by him?

(f) Is there any upper limit for the length of the flexible wire?

(g) If so, what?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)—

Direct connections	266
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Extensions 43

Pending applications 42

(b) By March, 1954.

(c) 285.

(d) The length of the flexible wire is not prescribed and is determined in each case just to suffice for fixing the telephone at the spot desired by the subscriber.

(e) Yes, exceptionally, on payment of the prescribed rental.

(f) and (g). There is no upper limit but the Department does not encourage lengths exceeding 10 yards as longer lengths of flexible wire cause heavy increase of fault liability.

MICA MINES IN NELLORE (AMENITIES)

938. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state which of the mica mines in Nellore District have electric lights, exhaust fans and lifts inside the mines?

(b) What steps have Government taken to see that the other mines have electric lights, fans and lifts?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

WAGES OF WORKERS IN MICA INDUSTRY

939. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the minimum and maximum rates of wages paid to the workers in Mica Industry in Madras State?

(b) Are those rates in force in Nellore District?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

QUARTERS FOR MICA MINERS IN NELLORE

940. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many workers have been provided with quarters at the mica mines in Nellore District?

(b) What is the floor area and structure of each type of quarter?

(c) What steps have Government taken to provide quarters to the workers at the mica mines in Nellore District and with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The question of introducing a Subsidised Housing Scheme is under consideration.

OIL-CAKES AND FERTILIZERS

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

(a) the estimated increase in the consumption of oil-cakes and fertilizers in India during the last two years;

(b) what percentage of the requirements of these commodities is produced in India and how much of these have been imported from other countries during the same period; and

(c) the period by which India is likely to be self-sufficient in these commodities?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) and (b). The production of oil-cakes in the country during the last two years has remained steady at about 20 lakh tons per year. Part of this quantity is consumed as cattle-feed and partly as manure. Information as to how much goes into manure is not available. No significant quantities were imported or exported. It is difficult to assess the requirements of the country for oilcakes as these depend very largely on prices of the cakes and animal products. There is no doubt that from the nutritional point of view the requirements of cake for cattle-feed are very much greater than the present supply. As regards fertilisers, the main fertilisers at present in use are sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate. The consumption of sulphate of ammonia in 1951 was of the order of 3 lakh tons but the demand fell off in 1952 on account of its high price and on account of unfavourable weather conditions in some of the more important fertiliser using tracts. The production of sulphate of ammonia within the country is now estimated at 3,60,000 tons. It was 52,700 tons in 1951 and 2,20,300 tons in 1952. One lakh tons were imported in 1951 and 2,32,600 tons in 1952. Here again, the demand depends largely on prices though a great deal can be achieved through demonstration and propaganda. It is expected that in 1953 the consumption will rise to about 5 lakh tons. As regards superphosphate, the installed capacity of the existing units is about 2 lakh tons per annum but the quantity produced in 1951 and 1952 was only 60,000 tons per annum. Consumption in these years may be estimated at the same figures. Imports during 1951 and 1952 were of the order of 3,000 tons. As regards requirements, there is no doubt that very much greater quantities can usefully be consumed but, here again, the demand has to be built up through demonstration and propaganda and the price has to be fixed at a level which will make its use attractive to the farmer.

(c) On the basis of the existing demand, the country is self-sufficient both in oilcakes and fertilisers but self-sufficiency in this context, has little

meaning as the demand has to be increased in the interest of enhanced production and better cattle-feed. As the demand expands, plans for increasing production of fertiliser within the country will be taken up.

PILFERING AT MOKAMAH STATION

942. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of pilfering of goods from the godown and consignments at Mokamah junction during the years 1951 and 1952;

(b) the number of claims filed for compensation for pilfering at Mokamah and payments made so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been loss of Railway property due to theft and damage to the Mokamah Railway Bridge materials stacked there; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

TRANSPORT OF GOODS FROM CALCUTTA TO IMPHAL

943. Shri L. J. Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the supplementaries raised on starred question No. 491 asked on the 4th March, 1953 regarding the usual time taken for transport of goods from Calcutta to the station nearest to Imphal and state the usual time taken for goods traffic from Calcutta to the station nearest to Imphal?

(b) what is the usual time taken for goods to reach Imphal from the Manipur Road station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Average time taken for transport of goods from Calcutta to the station nearest to Imphal (Manipur Road) is as follows:—

Full Wagon loads—11.5 days.

Smalls i.e. traffic not constituting full wagon load—33 days.

and therefore cleared in Vans which have to be handled at a number of stations en route.

(b) Average time taken for goods to reach Imphal from Manipur Road

station (By Road operators) is two days.

मुगलसराय रेलवे यार्ड में चोरियां

१४४. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) सन् १९५१-५२ तथा १९५२-५३

में मुगलसराय रेलवे यार्ड में कितनी चोरियां हुईं;

(ल) कितने मामलों को पकड़ा गया; और

(ग) कितने मामलों में अभियुक्तों को छोड़ दिया गया और कितने मामलों में सजा हुईं?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

IMPORT OF WHEAT

945. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of wheat imported into India from (i) U.S.A., (ii) Canada, (iii) Australia, (iv) Argentina, and (v) U.S.S.R during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Following quantities of wheat were imported from the countries in question during 1950-51 and 1951-52.

(Quantity in '000 tons)

Country	1950-51	1951-52
U.S.A.	152.2	2702.8
Canada	175.5	238.5
Australia	649.6	153.5
Argentina	606.8	370.5
Russia	..	99.0
TOTAL	1584.1	3564.3

CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

946. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to starred question No. 1020 regarding the Central Jute Committee asked on the 28th March, 1953 and state:

(a) the duration for which a Central Jute Committee functions under the rules;

(b) when the formation of the next Committee is due; and

(c) whether the sitting members of the Central Jute Committee from Assam were recommended by the State of Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The duration of the Indian Central Jute Committee is not limited to a fixed period of time by any provision in the Resolution under which it was constituted. It is a Registered Society and can exist for an indefinite period. However, the term of its members is three years from the date they are nominated to the Committee, except for those who are members by virtue of their official appointments, who continue until they vacate their appointments.

(b) There is no question of forming a new Committee, since vacancies are filled up as and when they arise.

(c) Yes.

लातान वाहक

१४७. श्री रघुनाथ तिहः: क्या भारतीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा स्वामित्व-प्राप्त लातान वाहकों की संख्या ;

(ख) भारत को कितने की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) पंच बर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने निमित करने का आयोजन है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) All Indian cargo ships (of which there are 89 in all at present) could be used as grain carriers with suitable fittings to prevent shifting of grain. But as most of them are employed in the coastal or other conference trades, none of them is specifically or continuously employed as grain carriers. They are utilised for the transport of grains whenever they are available and are required for that purpose.

(b) It is proposed to import about 2.9 million tons of foodgrains during 1953 which would mean about 360 ship loads.

(c) No specific provision has been made in the Five Year Plan for building grain carriers as such. Under the Plan it is contemplated to effect an over-all increase in the Indian owned tonnage by about 37 ships of over 2 lakhs gross tons. All these ships will be suitable for use as grain carriers in the coastal, adjacent or overseas trades as the case may be, but they are primarily intended for increasing the participation of Indian companies in the various liner trades.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

3795

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 7th April, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3-15 P.M.

FINANCE BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PETITIONS

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gur-
gaon): I beg to present the Report of
the Committee on Petitions on the Bill
to give effect to the financial proposals
of the Central Government for the
financial year 1953-54.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will
now proceed with the further discussion
on Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Finance.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर—
पूर्व व जिला बलिः—दक्षिण पश्चिम):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा मैं ने कल कहा था कि
ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की आवादी करीब दो करोड़
है अर्थात् जितनी राजस्थान की है उस से
ज्यादा, सी० पी० के बराबर और मैसूर के
द्वन्द्वे से भी अधिक है। लेकिन आप विचार करें
कि इस इतने बड़े भू भाग में केवल एक काटन
मिल है और सिर्फ एक जूट मिल है और वहां
की आवादी दो करोड़ है। इस के अलावा
वहां पर जो भी इंडस्ट्री है वह होम इंडस्ट्री
है और वह बनारसी कलाय, बूलन कारपेट
और ओपियम इन तीन चीजों की इंडस्ट्री
है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि इस वक्त हम

56 P.S.D.

3796

पाकिस्तान को आवाद कर रहे हैं। हमारे
ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में करीब तीन लाख मुसलमान
बीवर्स हैं। केवल वही नहीं पाकिस्तान
जा रहे हैं बल्कि हिन्दू लोग भी हिन्दुस्तान
छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान को भाग रहे हैं। इस
का कारण यह है कि बनारसी इंडस्ट्री का
धीरे धीरे खातमा हो रहा है और उससे साथ
ही साथ बूलन कारपेट इंडस्ट्री का भी
धीरे धीरे खातमा हो रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान
के बाहर ईरान में, मलाया में, अफ़गान में,
चीन में, अब्र में जितने स्थानों पर हमारे
बाजार ये उन बाजारों पर धीरे धीरे पाकिस्तान
का हाथ फैल रहा है और अगर यही स्थिति
रही तो थोड़े दिन में सारा मारकेट
पाकिस्तान के हाथ में आ जायेगा।
अब मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि हमारे
हिन्दुस्तान में यह कहा जाता है कि
करीब २५ या ३० लाख पाउंड रेशम
की हर साल आवश्यकता होती है। इस में से
हिन्दुस्तान में कुल १४,१७,७३० पाउंड
रेशम पैदा होता है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि
११ लाख से ले कर १२ लाख पाउंड तक
रेशम की हमारे यहां पर कमी है। इस
कमी को सन् ४८ से पहले हम जापानी रेशम
से, इटालियन रेशम से पूरा करते थे। लेकिन
अब जब से यह ईरिक हमारे यहां शुरू हुई है
और ३० परसेंट ऐडवेलोरम इयूटी और तीन
रुपये १४ आने प्रा। पाउंड के हिसाब से सरचार्ज
लगाया जाने लगा है तब से हमारे यहां
हिन्दुस्तान में जापानी और इटालियन रेशम

[श्री आर० एन० सिंह]

१४५ रुपये में पड़ता है जो कि पाकिस्तान में १२८ रुपये में पड़ता है। होता यह है कि सौ रुपये में १७ रुपये का फर्क पड़ता है और यही सब से बड़ा कारण है कि जो व्यापारी हमारे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के हैं वे अपना माल बाहर नहीं भेज सकते। लिहाजा वह पाकिस्तान में जा कर बस गये ह। यहां मैं आप को यह बताऊंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो १४, १७, ७३० पाउंड रेशम होता है उस में से लुद मैसूर में १३,५०,००० पाउंड पैदा होता है और काश्मीर १,२०,७३० पाउंड पैदा करता है लेकिन मैसूर लुद ९ लाख ५० हजार पाउंड की अपने यहां खपत करता है अर्थात् मैसूर में जितना रेशम पैदा होता है उस का ६० प्रतिशत रेशम मैसूर लुद अपने यहां खपत करता है। काश्मीर १५,४४० पाउंड रेशम अर्थात् जितना पैदा करता है उस के साथै १३ प्रतिशत की अपने यहां खपत करता है। इस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान में जितना रेशम जो लोग उत्पादन करते हैं, अर्थात् मैसूर और काश्मीर वह उस का ५५ प्रतिशत अपने यहां अपनी इंडस्ट्री के लिये प्रयोग में लाते हैं। और सिर्फ ४५ प्रतिशत वाकी हिन्दुस्तान के लिये छोड़ दिया जाता है। हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट की यह नीति बहुत खतरनाक है। अगर हम इस नीति पर चलते रहे तो बनारस की सिन्क इंडस्ट्री का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा।

बब में आगे चल कर आप को बताऊंगा कि ११ लाख से ले कर १६ लाख पौंड की जो रेशम की कमी है, अगर उस की हम पूर्ति नहीं करते तो सब से बड़ा व्यापार जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का रहा है उस के सब विदेशी भारकेट हम अपने हाथ से खो देंगे। आज होता क्या है कि जापानी रेशम जो बनारस में आता था, उस में बहुत रेशम बनारसी सामान के

लिये पाकिस्तान से समगल हो कर आता है। फल यह होता है कि चंकि पाकिस्तान से रेशम समगल हो कर आता है अतएव वहां सस्ता पड़ता है, सरकारी प्रश्न्य है।

बनारस में काम करने वाले तो ज्यादातर मुसलमान हैं, लेकिन पूँजी लगाने वाले हिन्दू हैं। इस बास्ते जो पूँजी लगाने वाले लोग हैं वह धीरे धीरे ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान की तरफ जा रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान गवर्नर्मेंट ने कराची शहर में एक बनारस भारकेट कायम की है। बनारस नाम की कौलोनी कायम की है जहां कि वह ऐनकरेज कर रहा है कि आजमगढ़ के, मऊ के, बनारस के बनारसी कपड़ा बनाने वाले पाकिस्तान में जा कर आबाद हो जायें। इस का फल यह हो रहा है कि धीरे धीरे बनारस से जो ज्यादा अच्छे कारीगर हैं वे तो पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान जा रहे हैं और जो हिन्दू पूँजी देने वाले हैं वे धीरे धीरे ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान की ओर नजर किये हैं। नतीजा यह है कि बार टाइम में जो बनारसी कपड़ा ३०० और ६०० रुपये की कीमत में बिकता था, आप को मुन कर ताज्जुब होग कि आज वह ६० रुपये का है फिर भी कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। पहले क्या होता था कि हम रेशम इटली से मंगाते थे, हम पहले रेशम चीन से मंगाते थे, पहले हम रेशम जापान से लेते थे लेकिन आज चूंकि हमारे ऊपर ड्यूटी है, ३० परसेंट आप की इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी है, और ३ रुपये १४ आने हैं आप का सरकार्ज, और इस के अलावा सेल्स टैक्स। तो इस तरह भाव में १४५ और १२८ रुपये तक का अन्दर हमारे और पाकिस्तान के अन्दर पड़ता है। साथ ही साथ आप इस में और आगे देखें कि पाकिस्तान ने ७५ परसेंट ड्यूटी बनारसी कपड़े पर लगाई है जिस से कि बनारसी सामान जो ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की खास चीज़ है, वहां न जा सके। सीलोन ने २० परसेंट ड्यूटी लगाई है, बरमा ने

६० पर सेंट और ईरान ने, आप को मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि २५० रिपाल टैक्स लगाया है। इस तरह कैसे आप इस इंडस्ट्री को पाल सकेंगे?

लिहाजा मेरे दो तीन सजेशन्स हैं बगर इस इंडस्ट्री को आप कायम रखना चाहते हैं। आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि हम कम्पटीशन से नहीं डरते। बनारसी रेशम की इंडस्ट्री सारी दुनिया में केवल बनारस में है। हम किसी कम्पटीशन से नहीं डरते। लेकिन जब हमारे पास सामान नहीं रहेगा तो फिर हम बाहर की मारकेट से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे। तो हमें सामान दीजियेगा। आप को याद है कि बनारसी कपड़ा रोम तक जाता रहा है, विश्व में जाता रहा है, सारे ईस्टने एशिया में, और साउथ एशिया में बनारस का माल छाया हुआ था। लेकिन आज चारों तरफ से हम भाग रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान धीरे धीरे सब मारकेट पर हमला करता हुआ चला जा रहा है। अगर यहीं स्थिति रही तो जो बनारसी सामान बाहर जाता रहा है उस का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा। मैं कहूँगा कि अगर आप अपनी इम्पोर्ट बटी और सरचार्ज को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो मेरा मुझाव है कि जो बनारसी सामान जापानी रेशम का बन कर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजा जाय उस पर आप जो इयूटी ले और सरचार्ज लें, उस को आप वापस कर दें। फल यह होगा कि ४५ रुपये इयूटी के रूप में और सरचार्ज के रूप में जो आप चार्ज करते हैं, अगर वह ४५ रुपये आप हम को फेर देते हैं तो बाहर पाकिस्तान ही नहीं कोई भी हमारे काम्पटीशन में आवे उस का सामना हम अच्छी तरह कर सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं इस के लिये भी अनुरोध करूँगा कि यह जो जार्जेट नाम की चीज़ और आर्टिफिशियल सिल्क जो करीब ६ करोड़ रुपये की साल में हिन्दुस्तान में आती है उस को बन्द करना चाहिये।

बगर आप इस को बन्द नहीं करते तो याद रखें चाहे काश्मीर वाले और भैसूर वाले आज हँस लें, लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब कि बनारस वालों की तरह उन को भी रोना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी इंडस्ट्री कारपेट की है। सन् १९५० में हम ने छः करोड़ रुपये का बूलन कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट किया। सन् १९५१ में ४ करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट किया और सन् १९५२ में हम ने दो करोड़ रुपये का कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट किया। छः करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट जो आज से हम दो वर्ष पहले एक्सपोर्ट करते थे आज उस की जमह हम दो करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। चीन का आज ब्लाकेड है। चीन की कारपेट हिन्दुस्तानी कारपेट से कम्पीट करती थी। आज ईरान की हालत आजाओ मालूम है। ईरान की कारपेट भी हिन्दुस्तान की कारपेट से कम्पीट करती थी। तो ईरान की खराब हालत होने से और चाइना का ब्लाकेड होने से हम दुनिया की सारी कारपेट की मारकेट पर कब्जा कर सकते थे। लेकिन आज अपनी उल्टी नीति के कारण आप कारपेट इंडस्ट्री का नाश कर रहे हैं। कैसे नाश कर रहे हैं मैं आप को समझाता हूँ। आप ने बूल के एक्सपोर्ट को खोल दिया। आप ने यह किया कि जो फाइन बूल है वह तो आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और जो मोर्ट किस्म का बूल है, उस को आप एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। एक्सपोर्ट करने का फल यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की ऊन का भाव बढ़ गया। और जब हिन्दुस्तान के बूल का भाव ज्यादा हो गया तो कारपेट का भाव भी आटोमैटिकली ज्यादा हो गया।

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब हिन्दुस्तान की कारपेट का भाव ज्यादा हो गया तो बाहर कारपेट की खरीद कम हो गई। इस बास्ते में तो कहूँगा कि छः करोड़ रुपये सालाना हिन्दुस्तान में डालर के

[श्री आर० एन० सिंह]

रूप में विदेशी सिक्के के रूप में हम हिन्दुस्तान में लाते थे दो वर्ष के अन्दर आप ने उस में से ४ करोड़ रुपये हिन्दुस्तान के खाये हैं । मैं तो आप से कहूँगा कि अगर बूल के एक्सपोर्ट पर आप थोड़ी इयूटी लगा देते तो हम बाहर कम्पीट कर सकते थे । हम चीन की मारकेट, ईरान की मारकेट, हम दुनिया की सारी मारकेट को कैप्चर कर के दिला देते । आप अगर थोड़ी इयूटी बूल के एक्सपोर्ट पर लगा दें तो हम दो वर्ष पहले जो छ: करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट करते थे हम आप को इतमानान दिलाना चाहते हैं कि हम बनारस से १२ करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट कर के दिला देंगे । बाहर से जो बूल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं तो साल में सिर्फ़ छ: करोड़ रुपये की बूल आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और करीब इतने की ही आप बाहर भेजते हैं । आप इस छ: करोड़ के एक्सपोर्ट के बजाय हम से १२ करोड़ रुपये का कारपेट का एक्सपोर्ट लीजिये । हम १२ करोड़ रुपये बनारस से देने को तैयार हैं और साथ ही साथ दुनिया की मारकेट को कैप्चर करने को भी तैयार हैं । ग्वालियर बगैरह में जो कालीन बनते हैं उन की अपेक्षा बनारस में ९० परसेंट कालीन बनते हैं और बाकी १० परसेंट सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बनते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जो कालीन जाते हैं वे बनारस के होते हैं । आप अगर हम को बूल देते हैं, रा. मटी-रियल देते हैं तो हम १२ करोड़ रुपया सालाना आप को दे सकते हैं ।

इस के साथ ही साथ एक और इंडस्ट्री हमारे यहां की है और वह ओपियम की इंडस्ट्री । गाजीपुर में ओपियम का कारखाना-हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं संसार का सब से बड़ा कारखाना है । फायनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को हम धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने वेजेस की

जो हालत थी मजदूरी की जो पहले प्रवायी, उस को तो कारखाने में तोड़ दिया और अब पेंट सिस्टम को रखा है । इस से लेबर क्लास को तो राहत मिली । लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप इस बात को समझिये कि ३० रुपये में तो आप अफीम एंग्रीकल्चरिस्ट से खरीदते हैं और १२० रुपये और १३० रुपये और १४० रुपये और २०० रुपये सेर तक के दाम में बेचते हैं । २०० परसेंट, ३०० परसेंट आप उस अफीम पर पैदा करते हैं । आप ने मजदूरों को तो कायदा पहुँचाया लेकिन जो गरीब किसान हैं जो अफीम का उत्पादन करते हैं उन को आप ने क्या राहत दी । इस बास्ते में आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जहां तक कि अफीम का सम्बन्ध है हम अफीम के पक्ष में नहीं हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि अफीम का उत्पादन बन्द हो जाये तो ठीक है, लेकिन उस कारखाने को आप कायम रखते हैं, उस को आप चलाते हैं तो वहां जो किसान लोग हैं जो अफीम का उत्पादन करते हैं उन को भी आप कुछ राहत दें ।

अन्त में मैं आप से यही प्रार्थना करूँगा कि काशी का वस्त्र बहुत प्रसिद्ध वस्त्र रहा है काशाय वस्त्र भगवान बुद्ध और भिक्षु लोग पहनते थे । काशी से ही उस का नाम पड़ा है । चीन का नाम आप ने मुना होया । चीन का नाम हिन्दुस्तान का दिया हुआ नाम है । चीन का नाम उस का नहीं है । संस्कृत में रेशम को चीनांशुक कहते हैं । वही चीनांशुक से चीन का नाम हिन्दुस्तान ने चीन को दिया था । इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान ने चीन का नाम चीन रखा । यह हमारी सब से प्राचीन इंडस्ट्री है । माता सीता के स्वयंबर में जब लोग गये तो काशी का वस्त्र पहनने के लिये होड़ थी । यज मंडप अयोध्या में जब कि काशीराज गये, तो उन के वस्त्र को देख कर लोग ताज्ज्वर में ही गये थे ।

जिस वस्त्र को भगवान बुद्ध ने धारण किया, जिस वस्त्र को भगवान राम ने धारण किया और जिस वस्त्र को माता सीता ने धारण किया तथा जिस वस्त्र के लिये रोम के लोग लालापित रहते थे, तो अगर इतनी प्राचीन इंडस्ट्री की हम हत्या करें, अपने हाथ से और वह भी आजादी मिलने के बाद, तो इस से ज्यादा अफसोस की बात कोई नहीं हो सकती।

म आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम आप कोई कमीशन या कमेटी विठायें जो बनारस और ईस्टनैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के इन तीनों व्यापार और उद्योग घन्हों की ओर ध्यान दे और खास कर कारपेट इंडस्ट्री के बारे में तो हमारा विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये, भौपियम की इंडस्ट्री के बारे में मैं ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहता। अकेली कारपेट इंडस्ट्री से बारह करोड़ रुपये हम दे सकते हैं और बनारसी साड़ी और सिल्क की जो इंडस्ट्री है उसके जरिये सात, आठ करोड़ रुपया सालाना हम बाहर से पैदा कर के आप को दे सकते हैं। इस लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि आप इन इंडस्ट्रीज के बास्ते एक कमीशन कायम कीजिये भले ही आप फिलहाल कानून चाहे मत बनाइये, लेकिन इतना कीजिए कि जो जापानी रेशम और इटलियन रेशम पर ड्यूटी आप हम से लेते हैं, सरचार्ज लेते हैं उसे आप एक्सपोर्ट के समय वापस कीजिये। आप हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्री मेंसूर के रेशम, काशीर के रेशम को उन के उत्पादकों को तरकी दें, लेकिन जो माल तैयार कर के और बना कर हम बाहर भेजते हैं, अगर आप ४५ रुपया ड्यूटी के रूप में और सरचार्ज के रूप में जो लेते हैं, उसे लेना छोड़ द तो मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम आप को कल सारी दुनिया का मार्केट फिर कप्चर कर के दिला देंगे।

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):
I would like to confine my remarks to a couple of subjects within the time available to me. In regard to the tobacco excise administration, I would mention a few anomalies and discrepancies which need correction. Tobacco is described as follows:

"Tobacco means any form of tobacco whether cured or uncured and whether manufactured or not and includes the leaf, stalk and stem of tobacco plant but does not include any part of a tobacco plant while still attached to earth."

But the tendency for the Department now is to assess the tax on plants themselves before the process of curing is taken up. In answer to a question on the floor of this House, the Government said "that in districts where it is largely cultivated and where a large number of plants are scattered over wide areas, some of the producers fail to apply as aforesaid and prefer to dispose of their tobacco without payment of duty. It has also not been possible for the Central Excise Inspectors in sparsely cultivated areas always to contact all the producers at the proper time for purposes of assessment of the tobacco produced. The Inspectors have therefore had to resort in such cases to summary assessments based on the condition of standing crop and the available data of crop-cutting experiments conducted in or near the relative localities." This process of assessing is absolutely contrary to the definition that has been already read out by me. This method of assessment seems to be not only arbitrary but illegal. If it is possible for the Government to adopt an illegal method of assessment, they should not criticise or find fault with the producers for doing any illegal act. This sort of crop-cutting experiments and the valuation thereupon seems to be not only arbitrary but also very inconvenient because the crop-cutting experiments do not always show the correct results. Usually, if the standing crop is affected by drought or pests, or if the fertility of the soil differs, or if the manuring conditions also differ, the yield will be very poor with the result that the crop-cutting experiments will not be giving us the true, exact and correct results. The result of this method of assessment is that there is a possibility for large corruption as the process of assessment is done by the Inspectors and the lower staff. In most cases people grow tobacco in very small areas in their gardens, especially in the Districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Koraput and Sambalpur in Orissa State. Even

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

one row of tobacco plant, if grown, is taxed. Complaints are often made and the exemptions given to the genuine consumer are very rare and more often nil. It is therefore very necessary that the law is properly adhered to and no cause is given for any complaints against arbitrary taxation.

In other parts of the country also similar difficulties have been experienced and the assessment rates differ from place to place. For instance in Guntur area in Madras State, certain exemptions are given to small cultivators, especially the exemptions are confined to personal consumption; but within the same area in the adjoining taluk, the exemptions given are different and the consumer is differently treated in that area and there has been a loud complaint in that respect. It is therefore very necessary that these anomalies are looked into and proper adjustments are thought of.

We have been told that the retiring age limit of officers is proposed to be increased to 58 from 55. I wonder whether the Government has properly considered this aspect having due regard to the increasing unemployment in the country and also the problem of living of several people, especially the educated middle classes. This fixation, rather the raising of the age limit, affects younger generation to a very large extent. You have seen how crowded the Employment Exchanges are and how they have been finding it difficult to give employment for all. If the age limit of the existing officers is increased to 58, a number of officers who are already in employment would feel that promotions which are due to them are not given and those that are not employed at all would not get opportunities for employment for some years to come. It is, therefore, very necessary that the matter should be more deeply considered, and protection given to the unemployed. Under the Constitution special protection is given to the scheduled classes and the backward communities, especially for employment. They are just now coming up, getting educated, and getting themselves ready for employment. If this age limit is increased for the existing officers, those who are actually ready for employment will have to wait for a longer time still. Even the protection given to them in the Constitution will be denied to them. It may ultimately result in the raising of the age limit for employment itself. It might be necessary to extend the services of experts and technicians, because their services are very valuable for the country's development. But, it is not

everybody in the Government service that is an expert or a technician. More technicians are now getting ready for employment. If there are a few people whose services are indispensable, the services of such officers might be extended year after year and they may be retained in service as long as their services are necessary. The case of Judges is a special one. The older they grow, the wiser will be their wisdom and experience. But, with regard to the other categories of service, this raising of the age limit seems to be not only unnecessary, but also very dangerous, especially in view of the large scale unemployment which is going on. A couple of days back, Dr. Kajju, the Home Minister, seems to have said somewhere that for 314 jobs in Calcutta, in 1950, there were about 50,000 applicants. Recently in another place, the hon. Mr. Giri, the Minister for Labour said that the Employment Exchanges are over-full and that they are finding it very difficult to find employment for all the people that are now waiting. In these circumstances, it does not seem to be a very happy and a desirable thing that the age limit should be raised to 58. The younger generation who are not employed and those who are already employed, but are aiming at higher posts, feel that it is a great hardship and a great injustice that the Government is trying to do to the public. It is, therefore, very necessary that the matter should be more deeply considered before a final decision is taken by the Government.

As regards the re-organisation of the Audit department, it is heartening to notice that genuine attempts are being made by the Government to give greater attention to this question. Under article 150 of the Constitution, "the accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President, prescribe". I do not know whether this has already been made. In reply to a question of mine, it was said that whenever such consultation is necessary, the Auditor-General and Comptroller will be consulted. But, under this article, it is obligatory on the part of the Government that they should invite the Comptroller to advise them about keeping accounts generally and also to make such arrangements and changes that are very necessary in the present circumstances. Even now it is not very clear whether such an invitation has been offered to him and whether he has, after such an invitation, taken up the task of looking into the accounts and making his own recommendations regarding the over-

hauling and reforming of the accounts section as well as the audit section. It is therefore very necessary that the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be taken into greater confidence by the Government and be invited to make the necessary changes or rather to advise the Government in regard to making the necessary reforms in the account keeping, and in the re-drafting or regularising the existing financial irregularities.

Mr. Speaker: It seems nobody is anxious to speak.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have to make an attempt to catch the eye of the Speaker.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): That habit has been given up.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Chacko.

Shri P. T. Chacko (Meenachil): With the general debate on Budget, I thought that the discussion on deficit financing has come to an end with the reply given by the Finance Minister. But, it seems that some of the Members of the Opposition have not only tabled out motions to discuss the evil effects of deficit financing, but also have raised a false alarm regarding the situation. I have seen in my younger days that it was customary for brides taken for the marriage to cry; not because marriage was bad in itself. Now we have progressed much. Probably in very ancient days, when primitive communism, if it existed at any time, was prevalent, probably a man must have considered a perpetual marital bond to be a mill stone hung round his neck. But, now-a-days, even very old people get married. After a day's strenuous work, ordinarily, a man goes home to find solace and consolation in the marital bliss. It is not that marriage is bad or good. Marriage is good and happy when both parties agree among themselves; but otherwise, it is very unhappy. In Chemistry classes we were taught that water is colourless and odourless. I think deficit financing is something like that. It is colourless. If it is actually resorted to with due care for productive investment in the country, I think it can produce very good results. So, the question that has to be considered mainly is not whether there is deficit financing or not, but whether the circumstances are favourable and the money raised by resorting to this method is invested in a productive manner which would finally enhance the welfare of the country.

I wish in this connection only to point out two or three factors which we obtain in India at present. Yester-

day, the hon. lady Member from Trivandrum was saying that in the history of the world, taxation was the cause of all the troubles and revolutions. It is just a parallel case. Taxation is neither good nor bad. Taxation is good when the money collected by taxes is utilised in a good manner for the welfare of the country. Taxation has never created any revolution as far as I know. It is only when the incidence of taxes falls upon people who can afford to pay and when that money is properly utilised, we find that it is for the welfare of the country as a whole, but when the incidence of taxes falls upon poor people who cannot afford to pay, it is bad—really bad. So is the case here in deficit financing.

I wish to point out only two or three factors as I said. Take the question of time, first. For the last three or four years, actually the Central Government and also the State Governments were resorting to deficit financing. As a result of this deficit financing for the last two or three years, we do not find that the inflationary tendencies are on the increase. On the other hand, we find, as often some of my friends in the Opposition have brought to the notice of the House, that the price levels are coming down. As the Finance Minister has stated in his budget speech, the inflationary trends have been brought well under control now. So this is a particular time when, deficit financing will not result in inflation. We can give more employment to people, by investing this money and, since the inflationary trends are well brought under control, it will only, add to the purchasing power of the people. So, I submit that this is a very opportune time when we can resort to this sort of financing.

Secondly, we are not gambling this money which we raise as was done in Germany between 1914 and 1918. We are actually spending it in productive investment. From the budget one can find that we resort to deficit financing to raise about Rs. 110 crores as against Rs. 225 crores which we are actually spending on productive investment. This factor some of my friends have not cared to take into consideration. When money is invested in productive activities, it contains the cure in itself.

Then, again—I do not take any time to explain these things—I only point out another factor. The science of public finance has advanced so much that now-a-days it is possible for a Finance Minister to control the evil effects of deficit financing by budgetary policies. In our country we have not abandoned controls. We are still

[Shri P. T. Chacko]

having controls, and at any time, we can switch on to controls even in fields where we have relaxed them. We actually control the private sector. We can easily switch on to controls and fix controlled prices for any consumer goods. Therefore there is no difficulty in resorting to this process of financing. Any evil effects which might reflect in inflation can be brought under control by our policy of controls. Credit is also controlled through the Reserve Bank. The import-Export position is also favourable.

Then again, it can be seen from the Explanatory Memorandum at Page 141, that the overall position is as follows:

"Taking the budget as a whole and allowing for an expansion of about Rs. 110 Crores of floating debt, transactions in India are estimated to give a surplus of Rs. 156.41 crores and transactions abroad a deficit of Rs. 186.06 crores."

I am drawing the attention of this House to this page just to point out that the transactions at home are not resulting in any deficit. The deficit which we contemplate is a result of the transactions abroad. That means that, if at all there are any evil effects, they will not be so much reflected at home.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I want to submit a few words regarding another matter. The question of providing rural credit has been gone into and examined by several official and non-official committees. The Saraiya Committee and the Gadgil Committee have examined these questions, and they have made their recommendations long ago. And in the Five Year Plan some funds are also provided for providing credit to the rural areas. But I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that in the budget and also in the Plan, the planners and the Finance Minister have not given sufficient importance to this most important aspect of our agricultural problem. Under the Five Year Plan, it is recommended that all existing agencies for providing rural credit should be allowed to continue. The expansion and reorganization of co-operatives is also recommended. The real problem is the proper approach. Under the Five Year Plan we are providing about Rs. 5 crores for providing short-term rural credit, and another Rs. 5 crores for providing medium-term rural

credit. We are also, by certain amendments to the Reserve Bank Act, allowing the Reserve Bank to advance a certain amount of money to co-operative apex banks and also scheduled banks. But, I wish to point out that the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee has considered the overall position and come to the conclusion that the minimum need of rural credit in this country from institutions will amount to about Rs. 100 crores. We are now providing under the Five Year Plan itself, only about Rs. 15 Crores and the Reserve Bank may be able to provide another Rs. 10 crores, as against our minimum need of Rs. 100 crores. I wish to point out that the liquidation of rural indebtedness is not taken into consideration by the planners and no money is provided under the budget also.

4 P.M.

The Gadgil Committee has made certain recommendations to the effect that the entire debts of the rural population should be liquidated within a period of two years, and the recommendation of the Saraiya Committee was that the Reserve Bank should issue irredeemable bonds carrying a fixed percentage of interest, guaranteed by the Government or the Reserve Bank. These recommendations have not been considered so far, and no funds have been provided to liquidate the rural indebtedness of the people. And that is a preliminary for organizing rural credit for our agriculturists.

I would also like to point out one other problem, the problem of the small bankers in Travancore-Cochin. The bankers in Travancore-Cochin were not adversely affected till this time by the Banking Companies Act. I do not like to go into the details now, but these small banks which have been developed in a particular economy in the country and were actually serving the needs of the rural population by mobilising and providing rural credit, are very hardly hit now by the application of Section 24 of the Banking Companies Act. These banks are having very small branches in urban and semi-urban areas. In Section 24 of the Banking Companies Act, it is provided that a particular percentage of deposits should be kept as cash either in the Imperial Bank or the Reserve Bank. But for these small banks, there is no facility to keep money in the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank, for there is no branch of the Imperial or the Reserve Bank in places where these banks are having branches. As I stated they

are having small branches in urban areas. I would therefore suggest that cash actually kept in the scheduled banks also be taken into account. There are other problems too for these Banks. But I do not go into them. In reply to a question of mine, it was stated that last year, though credit was provided through the Co-operative Apex Banks in many States, in the State which I am representing, no rural credit was made available to the agriculturists through the Co-operative Apex Banks. The reason given was that there are two Co-operative Apex Banks and not one—one in Travancore, and one in Cochin. These two States were integrated only a few years ago. Finally I request that the hon. Finance Minister that he should take into consideration the problem of the Travancore-Cochin banks, and also that he should take steps to make available as much money as possible for providing the rural credit.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): At the outset I would like to refer again to the readjustment of excise duties on the fine qualities of cloth. I had expected that the matter was so simple and so obvious that the hon. Finance Minister would immediately take the necessary remedial action to correct the error which to all intents and purposes seem to have crept in, in his Budget proposals.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): This matter will come up in the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill. I do not know why the hon. Member should refer to it now. Last time also he made that complaint, that I did not give an answer to what he said in the general discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not postpone it to the Finance Bill? We are now dealing with Demands for Grants. The hon. Member may confine himself only to such matters as pertain to them. He will have ample opportunity to deal with this, in the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill.

Shri G. D. Somani: I will not refer to it in detail, but I only want to submit that the Government are already collecting the excise duty on the revised basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will come up tomorrow, and the hon. Member can say what he wants to say then.

Shri G. D. Somani: Whether I will get the chance to speak on the Finance Bill, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I cannot allow irrelevant things here.

Shri G. D. Somani: I did not want to go into the details, but I only wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that since the duties are already being collected at the rate which did not appear to be the intention of the Finance Minister, it should have been looked into. I shall leave it at that.

Another point that I would like to draw the attention of the House also refers to the Finance Bill. That is about the speculative losses which will not now be allowed to be set off against any other gains or profits except the speculative profits. I am quite aware of the fact that the Income-Tax Investigation Commission had made certain recommendations long ago, when this sort of malpractice was quite rampant, but I find that the Government have rather acted very late, when all these boom profits have gone. What I would like to submit is that the genuine trade on the stock exchange and the futures trading will be very much adversely affected, if the amendment proposed in the Finance Bill is carried through, because there are so many genuine traders in so many sections of the trade and industry, who will not be allowed to set off their losses in speculative or hedge transactions, once the amendment in the Finance Bill is carried through. A number of representations have been made.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also may stand over to the Finance Bill. We are now discussing the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Finance.

Shri G. D. Somani: There is one other matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, and to which my two Congress friends from Rajasthan also referred yesterday. That is about the famine conditions. The hon. Dr. Katju was on a visit to certain parts of Rajasthan only recently, and he has had first-hand knowledge of how conditions in certain parts, especially of Bikaner, have deteriorated, and how the people are actually on the point of starvation and are living on some sort of grass or tree leaves or some such thing which is really very detrimental to human health. The relief measures taken by the Government of Rajasthan are totally inadequate, and I would like to urge upon the Finance Minister what was urged by my two other friends yesterday, that the Government of India should give further substantial amounts to the Government of Rajasthan to enable them to take the necessary measures to meet the requirements of the situation.

[Shri G. D. Somani]

In this connection, I may also refer to the announcement that was made by the hon. Minister of States sometime ago when he visited Saurashtra, that a committee of inquiry would be constituted shortly to go into the backwardness of Saurashtra, as per the terms of the Financial Integration Agreement entered into previously. So far as that announcement went, it was all right, but since it referred only to the State of Saurashtra, I hope that when that committee is constituted, it will also inquire into the backwardness of the various other Part B States, with whom the Financial Integration Agreements have been entered into. As a matter of fact, such an inquiry is long overdue, because in the terms of the Agreement, it was specifically laid down that the Government of India would start making such inquiries at the earliest possible opportunity, and take such measures as are required to bring those backward areas to the level of the other States. It is now therefore in the fitness of things that the inquiry committee to be constituted as per the announcement of the hon. Minister of States, should also go into the conditions of the other Part B States also, with whom such Agreements have been entered into.

Then regarding the general question of capital formation and the development of industries, I was glad that the other day the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry while replying to the budget debate indicated some measures to make investment in certain industries more attractive. I hope this announcement would be followed by some concrete measures to stimulate investment in the industrial development of the country.

As you are aware, the difficulties of the investors are quite obvious. We know of several big postwar companies, in all sections of the industry like automobiles, engineering, cement and paper where huge investments were made and although now about six or seven years have passed all the shares are still standing at a discount and neither the shareholders nor the managing agents have been able to make anything out of these projects. The difficulty, therefore, of raising any fresh capital for industrial development is quite obvious. We have heard from several Members about the successive reliefs in taxation which have been given by the Government of India, but here are the concrete proofs as to how these concessions have helped the industrial growth of the country and how the huge amounts invested in new enterprises have still

to receive any adequate return on their capital. The situation, therefore, has to be faced in its proper perspective and if the private sector has to play its role and has to take the necessary steps not only to maintain the present industrial production, but also to expand the resources, then certain favourable factors have to be created and maintained, so that the capital—necessary resources—may be available to the sector to implement the role that is assigned to it in the Five Year Plan.

I will only refer now to the question of rehabilitation and renovation of the various industries. It appears that the attitude of the Finance Ministry now seems to be to shelve the whole issue until the Taxation Inquiry Committee goes into all the aspects of taxation. This will really be a very undesirable step inasmuch as the matter is really very urgent. It is a question of not only maintaining the production but of enabling the industry to produce at the cheapest possible price the best possible goods and also to improve its competitive capacity in the overseas markets. I am aware that it might be necessary on the part of the Government to sacrifice some revenue to come to the relief of the industry in this connection, but I can assure the hon. the Finance Minister that any sacrifice that will be made will bring him rich dividends. It will enrich our economy in so many ways. It will enable the industry to cater to internal demand at the lowest possible prices and it would also enable the industry to compete in the foreign markets to bring in valuable foreign exchange and it will bring about so many other beneficial results that any sacrifice that the Exchequer will make in helping the industry to renovate and rebuild its resources will ultimately bring in much more fruitful dividends than what the sacrifices might appear on the very surface.

I shall only refer to two particular industries—jute and textiles. There has been quite a long period when the jute industry has had almost monopolistic conditions. But the conditions have changed now. New jute mills have appeared not only in Pakistan but in several other countries which have now made the position of the jute industry of our country really very difficult and very awkward. So the question of renovation and modernisation of the jute mill industry of India is really a very urgent one and unless some adequate measures are taken, we might lose a very valuable portion of our jute trade in

the world market which will be very detrimental to our own economy. Similarly the question of the textile industry has got to be viewed. When the textile industry is made to contribute so much from its excise duties for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry or to meet the general requirements of the general revenues, there is no reason why the industry should not be allowed to keep a portion of the excise duties for its own rehabilitation purposes. It is a question of just enabling the industry to go on renovating and modernising its plant so that its production can be maintained, and any help that the Government can give can also be on the condition that the industry itself will do something to share the burden. Any scheme can be drawn up which will be on the basis of an equal contribution, both from the industry as well as from the Government to enable the necessary resources to be created to cater to the needs of this renovation. And I hope that the hon. the Finance Minister will not allow this issue to be shelved till the conclusions of the Taxation Inquiry Committee are known, but will treat this as an urgent issue and will either appoint some Committee or will advise the Planning Commission to go thoroughly into this question so that the needs and requirements of the various industries for rehabilitation purposes may be inquired into.

The subjects which refer directly to the several demands that have been made are several and I will just refer to one matter about which some criticism was made yesterday. My hon. friend, Mr. Morarka, criticised the multi-purpose national sample survey for which a demand of Rs. 43 lakhs has been made. I do not know whether all the criticisms that he made were correct. But this much is certain, that unless we have definite economic data we are in great difficulty about all our economic activities. This department aims at collecting important factors regarding production, consumption and other aspects of economic life and it will in future be the central focal agency for carrying out such sample surveys.

The Finance Commission in its report allocated the excise duties to several States on the basis of population and the Commission observed that for want of data on consumption which should form the basis of allocation, they were not in a position to allocate on that basis. Also we find in the Report of the Planning Commission that for want of proper data, they have not been able to proceed in the way which they liked to. For this reason it is very important that we

should have actual data for all our future plans.

It is very good and heartening from many points of view that a Taxation Inquiry Committee has been appointed under the distinguished chairmanship of Dr. Mathai. I hope, as it is expected that this Committee will be able to prepare its report and submit it in the course of a year, we shall then be in a position to find what is the actual state of things regarding taxation in this country—both Central as well as State.

This year the Finance Minister has not come out with any fresh proposal for taxation and has pointed out very rightly that he has tried to do some re-adjustments here and there. Last year, he characterised himself as the residuary whipping boy of the Government of India. I think because, he has not come out with any new taxation proposal, probably excepting some criticisms here and there he has not had many abuses that he always used to have from some Members. I think that we shall be in a position to find out how far this country, in different sectors, will have to pay the taxes when this report comes out. Of course, the Finance Minister pointed out last year and gave some figures showing that this country ought to pay more taxes to find the money for our development purposes. He gave us figures saying that this country is taxed only to the extent of 7 per cent. of her national income in comparison with other countries where the taxation goes up to 21 per cent. of their national income. However while the quantum of taxation is an important matter, the way in which the taxes are spent is even more important; and more so in a Welfare State that we are going to have. The Planning Commission has given us a programme of work which is to be followed by the financial adjustment of our country. This year's budget has been framed keeping in view the several development purposes for which our funds are to be spent. In this respect, there is a great need of collecting correct data as to how far these financial activities are proving successful. Unless we have actual data before us, we cannot find out what results we will have.

Another important work that this Ministry has to do is to keep control over the expenditure of the several departments. We have always been faced with a difficulty that we have found that the Finance Ministry in its eagerness to exert financial control over our expenses, have sometimes, created bottlenecks also. Of course, in the reports of the Estimates Committee and the reports of the Public Ac-

[Shri G. D. Somani]

counts Committee, they have often criticised the share of responsibility of the Finance Department in the matter of their control and supervision of the finances of the several departments of the Government of India. But, still we must not forget that when some adequate control is necessary, it is not to be done in a way which might create bottlenecks in our activities, so that there may not be proper progress in our work.

The other day, in the course of a question on the floor of this House, we came to know that out of the 8 crores of rupees which were given as a grant to the West Bengal Government, up to the end of December 1952, only 4 crores were given and the remaining amount was given for the remaining 3 months of the financial year. I am not sure of the reason for this state of things; but, I should think as we have heard complaints before also, that in making reimbursements to the West Bengal Government for their rehabilitation expenses, the Finance Department has worked in such a way that they have been placed always in difficulties. It has so happened that the West Bengal Government had to advance loans from its own resources and it was not able to pay instalments in proper time on account of which the rehabilitation work has suffered a great deal. I think this state of things should not be allowed to continue; there should be proper control. Along with proper control these disadvantages should also be looked into.

There is another important matter to which I should like to refer in this connection. In rehabilitation matters, the Finance Department should also be prepared to look into them not from the commercial point of view but from the point of view of rehabilitation. I shall give one instance, to illustrate this point. Of course, this will come under discussion when the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Bill will be discussed. Still, I want to make a reference here that the 6 per cent. interest that is charged for the loans that are advanced from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration is very high and it is never expected that the loanees will be able to rehabilitate themselves after paying so high a rate of interest. We have been told that because this part of the Rehabilitation grant is being managed by the Finance Ministry, they look at it from a different point of view and they take the view that this department ought to be self-supporting, so that whatever loan is granted, the interest that will be charged, or the interest that will ac-

curse from the loans given, should be enough to bear the expenses of this department. I think that this view of the thing is rather hard and it acts very harshly on the loanees who take loans for rehabilitation purposes. I need not go further into this matter because, as I have already pointed out, this will come under discussion when we discuss the Bill. I have no more to add and I hope the Finance Minister will be good enough to take these points into consideration.

श्री बंसल (जज्जर-रिवाड़ी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कल मैं इस हाउस में अपने दोस्तों की तकरीरे सुन रहा था तो मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ गया। एक बादशाह थे। उन को गायन विद्या का बड़ा शैक था। उन्होंने अपने राज्य में एलान करवाया कि भेरे राज्य में जितने गायक हैं, वे अपने अपने साज बाज ले कर भेरे दरवार में हाजिर हों जायें। सब अच्छे गायक उन के दरवार में आये और उन में से एक गायक वह आया जो एक नये तरीके का साज बना कर लाया। उस में उस ने कई चीजों के साज मिला कर एक नया साज बनाया। उस न समझा कि इस नये साज से मैं नया स्वर पैदा करूँगा तो बादशाह भेरे घोले में आ जायगे और मुझे बड़ा इनाम देंगे। मगर बादशाह के बजीर ने उस की यह चाल जान ली और उस ने बादशाह से कहा कि हुजूर वाला, इन गायकों से यह कहा जाये कि अपने अपने साज अकेले अकेल और अलग अलग बजायें ताकि उन की तारीफ मालूम हो। उस सब ने अपने अपने साज बजाये, लेकिन जब उस की बारी आई तो वह भी ताड़ गया कि यह बजीर की साजिश है। उस ने कहा कि हुजूर जो भेरा साज है वह एक शामिल बाजा है और वह अकेले नहीं बजता। यही हाल भेरे दोस्तों का है कि वह एक शामिल बाजा बजाते हैं जो कि पुराना ही राग अलापता है और उस पुराने राग में तरह तरह के तार अपनी

आवाज देते हैं। जब उन की समझ में आता है कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर कोई नई चीज करने जा रहे हैं तो कहते हैं कि अनारोडाक्स मैथड ऐडाप्ट किये जा रहे हैं, और जब कोई अनारोडाक्स मैथड ऐडाप्ट किया जाता है, तो कहते हैं कि इस में डेन्जर है, खतरा है। जब आरोडाक्स मैथड ऐडाप्ट किया जाय, तो कहते हैं कि यह पुराना तरीका है, इस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मुझे एक कम्यूनिस्ट भाई की तकरीर सुन कर बड़ा ताज़्ज़ब हुआ। उन्होंने यह कहा कि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग में बड़ा डेन्जर है। म ने भारते दिवाग को योऽटटोला तो मुझे बाद आया कि पिछले साल उन्हीं की तरफ से उन के लीडर ने हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील की थी कि अगर मामूली तरह से इन्वेस्ट करने के लिये रुपया नहीं आता है तो आप डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग कीजिये।

एक भाननीय सदस्य : किस ने कहा कि डेन्जर है?

श्री बंसल : आप ही के एक भाई ने कहा था कि डेन्जर है, जरा याद कीजिये। तो मैं अपने भाइयों से अपील करूँगा कि वे हर एक चीज की नुक़ा चीनी करें, जूहर करें, यह उन का हक है। लेकिन वे जो ठोस चीजें हों उन को भी हाउस के सामने रखते यानी इस बक्त यह सारा देश एक बहुत बड़े इम्पिहान से गुजर रहा है, और उसको तरह तरह की नदी बांते सोचती हैं। अब अपोजीशन के मेम्बरों के लिये यह कहना काफी चहों होगा कि इस तजवीज में यह खतरा है और अगर यह तजवीज नहीं करेंगे तो यों खतरा हो जायगा। इस बक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर कारपैट पर नहीं हैं कारण कि उन्होंने एक प्लान देश के सामने

रख दिया है। इस बक्त कारपैट पर वह सोग है जो हर भौके पर हमारी सरकार की नुक़ा-चीनी करते हैं। हमारे एक भाई ने जो उस ओर बढ़े हुये हैं कल कहा था कि इस प्लान में बेकारी के मसले को हल करने की कोई ठोस और बड़ी तजवीजें नहीं हैं। जनाब इस बेकारी के मसले पर में बहुत दिनों से गौरकरता रहा हूँ यहां तक कि जब यह ड्राफ्ट प्लान सोचा जा रहा था और हमारी पार्टी के जेर गौर था तो मैं ने उनको एक छोटा सा नोट दिया था और उसमें यह बताया था कि हमें अपना इनवैस्टमेंट करीब करीब दृगना कर देना चाहिये जितना कि इस प्लान में है। इस इनवैस्टमेंट को दृगना करने के लिये हमारे भाई को यह सोचना होगा कि हमको कंट्रोल उस हद तक सख्त कर देने होंगे जितने कि हमें अभी तक नहीं देखे हैं। क्या हाउस इस बात के लिये रजामनद है कि इतने कड़े कंट्रोल लगा दिये जायें जितने कि हमने कभी नहीं देखे हैं। इस हाउस में जब भी कंट्रोल का जिक आया उस बक्त यह आवाज उठी कि हम कंट्रोल नहीं चाहते हैं, कंट्रोल हमारी नैतिकता के खिलाफ है, कंट्रोल से हमारा मौरल गिर जाता है। उनके खिलाफ हमारे इस तरफ के भाई भी हैं और उस तरफ के भाई भी हैं। इन-वैस्टमेंट के दूसरे मानी क्या हैं। आखिर इनवैस्टमेंट के मानी हैं टैक्सेशन, कम्पलसरी सॉर्विंग, वालंटरी सेविंग दा डैफिसिट फाई-नेन्सिंग। यह सुब चीज़ अच्छी तरह से इस प्लान में अपने आंदर आफ प्रायरिटी के मुताबिक हैं। और अगर कोई भाई चाहे कि नहीं यह टारगेट और बढ़ाये जायें तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक मर्तबा अपने दिमाग को इसके लिये तैयार कर लें कि हमें बड़े भारी दरजे पर डैफिसिट फाई-नेन्सिंग करना है। डैफिसिट काइनेन्सिंग के क्या मानी हैं। अभी गोकि हमरे प्लान में बहुत योऽडा डैफिसिट काइनेन्सिंग दिया गया

[श्री बंसल]

ह और बहुत थोड़ा डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया गया है कि हर तरफ से यह आवाज आने लगी है कि इनफ्लेशन हो जायेगा । जो भाई डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की बात कहते थे और कहते थे कि डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होना चाहिये वह भी अब यह कहते हैं कि डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग में खतरा है । मैं भी जानता हूँ कि इस में खतरा है लेकिन किया क्या जाय । आखिर हमारे सामने जो भासले हैं उनका हल हमको ढूँढ़ना है, और उसको ढूँढ़ने के लिये हमको तरह तरह की तजबीजों से काम लेना चाहिये । जितने हमारे रिसोर्सेज हैं, उनको हमें देखना है । हमको यह दखना है कि टैक्सेशन से कितना रुपया आ सकता है, वालंटरी सेविंग से कितना अ. सकता है, कितना कम्पल्सरी सेविंग से आ सकता है और हमारी इकानमी में किस हद तक डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्लान में जो यह प्रायरिटीज और टारगेट्स रखे गये हैं यह इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए कि हमारे देश में तरह तरह की आवाजें उठती हैं कि कोई कहता है कि टैक्स कम लगाओ, कोई कहता है कि डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग कम करो, कोई कहता है कि यह कम को कोई कहता है वह कम करो, यह ठीक ही रखे गये हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे प्लान के लिये काफी हैं । मुझे तो खुद यह डर है कि यह टारगेट थोड़े हैं मगर जब मैं यह सब चीजें देखता हूँ और यह सोचता हूँ कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक मैयार कैसा है तो मैं समझता हूँ हमें इन्हें टारगेट्स पर सब करना पड़ेगा और देखना पड़ेगा कि इन तीन वर्षों में हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी संभलती है ।

अब टैक्सेशन के बारे में यह सवाल आता है कि क्या टैक्सेशन और बढ़ाना चाहिये । ठीक है । शायद इस बात की गुंजाई हो रही है कि टैक्सेशन और बढ़ाया जाय । मगर जो लोग तिजारत से और इंडस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखते हैं वह जानते हैं कि आज के हालात में अगर टैक्सेशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया गया, तो जो इनवेस्टमेंट प्राइवेट सेक्टर में करीब सी करोड़ रुपया सालाना का हो रहा है, वह नहीं हो पायेगा । और अगर वह नहीं हो पायेगा तो गवर्नमेंट को दूसरी तरकीब सोचनी पड़ेगी उस इनवेस्टमेंट को पूरा करने के लिये तो आखिर यह कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है कि टैक्सेशन बढ़ाया जाय या न बढ़ाया जाय या डैफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया जाय या न किया जाय । सवाल यह है कि हमें अपने हालात को देखते हुए कौन सी चीज़ को किस हद तक बढ़ाना है । अब यह बहुत मुमकिन है कि अगर हमारे कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई अपनी उस तजबीज़ को जो कि रूस में जारी की गयी थी यहां जारी करें तो पचास वर्ष के बाद हमारे यहां स्वर्ग दिखायी दे, मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शार्ट टर्म में उसका क्या नतीजा होगा । हमेशा यहां जो रूस में पंच वर्षीय योजना बनायी गयी, उसकी दलील पेश की जाती है । बार बार उधर से यह कहा जाता है कि देखिये रूस में क्या किया गया । मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर मारिस डाब साहब को हमारे भाई बाइबिल से बढ़कर मानते हैं । जब वह यहां आये थे तो उन्होंने कुछ तकरीरें दी थीं और जो उनकी दूसरी तकरीर थी उसमें से मैं कृच्छ पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने कहा कि रूस में जो पहला पंच वर्षीय योजना बना तो उस समय कनजम्पशन को ५/५ यानी ८० पर सेंट से घटा कर दो तिहाई कर दिया गया था । यानी करीब ६६ पर सेंट पहले पीरियड में कर दिया गया गोकिं

उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि ६ परसेंट कनजम्पशन बढ़ाया जायेगा । न जाने उन्होंने यह कैसे कह दिया क्योंकि आखिर में वह कहते हैं कि जो ६ परसेंट बढ़ाना चाहते थे वह बढ़ा नहीं, बल्कि जितना उनका टारगेट था उससे कहीं कम रहा । मगर हमारे प्लान में रहन सहन का मैयार इन पांच वर्षों में घटेगा नहीं बल्कि कुछ न कुछ बढ़ा गा ही । तो आखिर यह जो प्लानिंग है, यह इन सब चीजों को मजमूई तौर से देखकर कि कौन कौन सी तरकीब सब से ज्यादा कायदेमन्द होगी, किया गया है ।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह कहा जाता है कि इनवैस्टमेंट कम है । मैं भी यह समझता हूँ कि कम है । मगर यहाँ के हालात देखते हुये, जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, हमें इन टारगेट्स से ही सभ करना पड़ा । मुझे तो डर है कि जितना इनवैस्टमेंट हमने इस प्लान में दिया है, दो हजार उनहतर करोड़ रुपये का, वह भी हम पूरा कर पायेंगे या नहीं । मुझे यह डर इसलिये नहीं है कि रुपया नहीं होगा क्योंकि अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो ऐसी तरकीबों से जो कि देश के लिये मुश्किल न हों रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकती है । मगर हमारी ऐक्सपैण्डिंग मैशिनरी ऐसी नहीं है जो कि इस रुपये का अच्छा इस्तेमाल कर सके । आपने देखा होगा कि हमारे हाउस के सामने जो एक के बाद एक पब्लिक ऐकाउंट्स कमेटी की रीपोर्ट आया करती है उसमें कोई भी ऐसी नहीं होती जिसमें कोई न कोई केंडल न निकले । वह सच होते हैं या गलत इस के बारे में म कुछ नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि म उनकी तफसील में नहीं गया हूँ । लेकिन उससे यह असर जारी होता है कि जो आधारिटी पब्लिक ऐक्सपैडिचर को हैडिल करती है, वह डिमोरेलाइज्ड जहर है । वह पब्लिक

आधारिटी ऐसी नहीं है कि उसमें सभी बेईमान हैं, बल्कि उसमें बहुत से ईमानदार आदमी हैं, जो कि एक एक पाई को बहुत गौर के साथ खच्च करते हैं लेकिन वह डिमोरेलाइज्ड है, इसलिये कि अगर वह ईमानदारी से भी खच्च करना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें डर लगा रहता है कि न मालूम कब हमारी पकड़ कर ली जाय और यह डर बढ़ता जाता है जब कि यह इन्कावायरी होती है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह इन्कावायरी न हो । आखिर यह हमारी गरीब पब्लिक का पैसा है और इसको बहुत गौर से खच्च करना चाहिये । और एक एक पाई पर मुहर होनी चाहिये । मगर मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब हमको यह डर है कि हम इतना रुपया भी इन्वेस्ट कर सकेंगे या नहीं तो और ज्यादा टारगेट बढ़ाना एक बे सूद बात होगी । हां यह उस बक्त हो सकता है कि जब आप अपने पूरे केम को बदल दें और अपने पब्लिक ऐकाउंट के भैंड को इस तरह ढाँचे में ढालें कि एक पाई भी बेकार खच्च न हो सके । मगर यह करना बहुत आसान बात नहीं है । इसलिये मैं अपने अर्थ मंत्री जी से यह पुरजोर अपील करूँगा कि वह पब्लिक ऐकाउंट्स कमेटी की तीसरी और छठी रिपोर्टों को महेनजर रखते हुए जो सुझाव उन्होंने दिये हैं उनके मुताबिक इस तरह से ऐक्सपैडिचर पर फाइनेंशल कंट्रोल करें और ऐसी तजबीज सोचें कि जिस से ऐजेंजीव्युटिव के हाथ में जो पैसा खच्च करने की ताकत है वह ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहे और देश का पैसा भी फिजूल खच्च न हो ।

कल मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त बी० शिवाराव की तकरीर से मेरे ऊपर बहुत असर हुआ । उन्होंने यह बताया कि पब्लिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर अभी ऐसा है कि वहां बहुत कुछ सुधार की गुंजाइश है । मेरा भी बिल्कुल यही तजुर्बा है ।

[श्री बंसल]

मैं देखता हूं कि जब कि उम्मीदी हिस्तों में, यानी गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया में और सैके-टेरियट लैंबल पर बहुत काफ़ी तबदीली हुई है, लेकिन जैसे जैसे आप नीचे चलते जायं वैसे वैसे यह दिलाई देता है कि वही पुराने ढरें पर पब्लिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल रहा है। इस में अब दो चार ऐक्सेप्लान्ट हैं, उनकी बात में नहीं कहता। लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि कोई न कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाई जाय जिससे कि हमारा पब्लिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नीचे के दर्जे का, डिस्ट्रिक्ट और तहसील लैंबल का और अधिक सुधरे वह पब्लिक की डिमांड्स और तकलीफ़ों के लिये ज्यादा रिसोर्सिव हो और जो कुछ पब्लिक चाहे उस को वह जल्दी से करने को तैयार हों। आखिर जो गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया का खर्च होता है वह हमारी स्टेट्स गवर्नरेंट्स ही करती हैं और वह नीचे जाकर इंजिनियर्स से और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैंबल पर खर्च होता है। इसलिये जब तक वहां सुचार न हो और उनकी जाह्नवित न हो कि उनको यह पैसा देश की भलाई के लिये खर्च करना है, यह नहीं कि वह सर्प बन कर बैठे रहें, तब तक हमारे डैवर्डमेंट स्कीम्स नहीं चलने पावेंगी।

अभी कल मेरे भाई ने उधर से एक चीज़ किर दोहराई बाबूजूद इस के कि हमारे फायर्नेंस मिनिस्टर कई बार इस का जवाब बहुत अच्छी तरह से दे चुके हैं कि हमारे देश में इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का दरजा डायरेक्ट टैक्स से कहीं ज्यादा है। हम लोगों को जो इस तरफ़ बैठते हैं बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती है कि हमारे भाई तक़रीर कर जाते हैं और सुनने के बक्त यहां नहीं रहते जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दो दो तीन तीन मर्तबा बाबूजूद फायर्नेंस मिनिस्टर के जवाब देने के भी उन को वह बात समझ में नहीं आती और वह उल्टे घड़े

की तरह रहते हैं कि कितना ही पानी डालों वह पानी उस में नहीं जाता। यह इन-डायरेक्ट और डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की जो बात है तो उन्होंने कहा कि सद् १९५३ में यानी इस साल के बजट में इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स की परसेंटेज ६२ फ़ी सदी हो गई। इस के जवाब में वित्त मंत्री सहृदय ने फरमाया था कि बहुत से टैक्सेज ऐसे होते हैं कि जो गरीब आदमी पर नहीं पड़ते, जैसे कि ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी। ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी का इनसीडेंस गरीब आदमी पर, अवामपर, नहीं पड़ता, और वह काफ़ी बड़ा हिस्सा है, उस टैक्सेशन में जो कि ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी से आता है। इस साल ५१ करोड़ रुपया ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी से होगा। इसी तरह से बहुत सी ऐसी चीज़ होती है, जिन पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगती है, जैसे मोटर कार्प है उस के ऊपर जो इनसीडेंस है, वह गरीब आदमी पर नहीं पड़ता। इसी तरह से कुछ पीने की चीज़ होती हैं, शौकीनी, जैसे बीयर, लिकर, जिनका टैक्स गरीब आदमी नहीं देता। इसी तरह से सिल्क और कई चीज़ें हैं।

तो मैं ने देखा कि अगर इन सब चीजों को हटा दिया जाय तो क़रीब क़रीब हमारे यहां इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स सिर्फ़ ३७ परसेंट रह जायगा, न कि ६२ फ़ी सदी। तो इस को आप देखें। मैं समझता हूं कि ३७ फ़ी सदी कोई ज्यादा नहीं है। आप किसी भी देश की ओर देखें और हमारे देश को लें तो मालूम होगा कि इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का कुल मिला कर ३७ परसेंटेज कोई बहुत ज्यादा परसेंटेज नहीं है।

Shri C. R. Chowdary (Narasaraopet):
Ours is an underdeveloped country with a semi-colonial economy. The need to develop our national industry and agriculture is great. Nowhere in

the world famine and poverty, are so widespread as in India. We are now expecting to develop our national industry and agriculture. The Plan that has now been placed before the nation is the First Five Year Plan. The First Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 2,069 crores to achieve the objective of developing a true national industry and agriculture. But are we going that way: that is the question that naturally arises.

We do not have all the money necessary to finance the Five Year Plan. We have naturally to look for outside help. It is estimated that about Rs. 655 crores we have to get from external sources. If external help does not come, we have to resort to taxation and internal borrowings. In case we fail in this also we have to resort to deficit financing. Therefore, it is agreed that we are lacking in necessary finance to implement the Five Year Plan.

May I ask the Finance Minister whether the taxation and internal borrowing resources are exhausted before he looked for external economic assistance? If not, why not? Did he fail in his attempts to get money on taxation and internal borrowing before he envisaged deficit financing to implement the Plan? We have already borrowed from outside money to the tune of Rs. 156 crores under various heads of account. The Colombo Plan is there with its six year period for completion. Our country is covered by this plan along with other under-developed countries in the South-East Asia. This plan is talked of as a plan under which we are receiving economic assistance from Britain to develop our national industry and agriculture, so as to become economically independent. But neither the countries envisaged by the Plan nor the sponsors of the plan do possess the sum of 1,863 million sterling envisaged to be expended under the plan. Britain agreed under the plan to unfreeze the 250 million sterling balances that stood to the credit of the countries to be benefited. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, our colleagues in the Commonwealth agreed to give credit to the tune of 100 million sterling. The rest is not covered by anything. The plan lacks basically the necessary material foundation—hence it is bound to fail.

This plan envisages development of agriculture in the first place and speaks of 10 per cent. expenditure on the development of light industry. There is no mention of heavy industry and its development. There is no attempt to solve the problem of unemployment.

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It does not aim to improve our standard of living. The emphasis is laid on agricultural development and transport development.

This plan, in giving the so-called economic assistance envisages increase in production of strategic raw materials and development of transport facilities in the borrowing states. The effects of this so-called programme for development and reconstruction on our national economy is: it would retard the development of our productive forces, it would increase our dependence on the big capitalist powers and it would lower our standard of living which is already very low.

All this can with the same emphasis be said of the economic aid that we are, as is said, getting from the World Bank and America—the dollar loans. This Bank was described by a Member of the Iranian Delegation in November 1951 "as truly a Bank of the rich, run by the rich and naturally working for the rich."

The conditions attached to the loans we are getting from this quarter are burdensome. The interest charged is very heavy. The British Colonial Development Corporation rejected a loan from this Bank for the simple reason that the conditions attached to it were found to be burdensome and the interest claimed was heavy. But we never hesitated to accept the same terms and conditions at the risk of abrogating to such an extent our sovereign right.

Then there is the T. C. A. and it is said that we are getting aid under it. It is not really the economic assistance that goes to the development of our national industry and agriculture that we are getting under this scheme. Burma rejected the aid under the T. C. A. as unacceptable. May I know what are the special reasons and what is the special situation that warrants India to accept aid or assistance under a scheme that has been rejected by our neighbour in the East?

I like to say a word on the kind of private investments that we are getting from America. These private investments are not new to our country. We were having these private investments long before we attained our political freedom. What is the past experience, what is the past history that these private investments tell us? They have proved to be a drain on our national economy: it was a way to funnel away our national wealth.

This being the case, why not our Government adopt a bold policy to levy direct taxes such as agricultural

[Shri C. R. Chowdary]

income tax on a progressive basis and find the necessary resources for the required finance? Why do you not take up radical land reforms on a basis of no compensation to be paid? Repeal, if need be, the Constitution in that respect. Why do you not resort to levy tax on unearned incomes and increments? Nationalise insurance and banking. This will hurt your supporters—the rich. That is the reason why you are hesitating to touch them, the rich who are responsible for your position and power.

Anyhow, your course of conduct reveals that you have determined to resort to deficit financing. Will the situation in the country permit resort to deficit financing? Ours is essentially, as I said already, a colonial economy. Our country is an under-developed country. We have got hardly 10 per cent. dealings on the national income activities. We have not exhausted the resources of taxation. There are no price controls. With all this, your attempt to resort to deficit financing is basically wrong, though it is said that deficit financing within certain limits only, is advised to be permissible. The result of deficit financing goes to benefit the rich, your henchmen and collaborators. It will hit hard the fixed earning groups, the middle class and labour. This is the experience of the people where deficit financing was experimented upon under a capitalistic set-up in industrially advanced countries.

We are not opposed, on principle, to borrowing. Let the borrowing be on the basis of equality between the creditor and the debtor. Let it be on reasonable and acceptable terms. Let it be for developing our national industry and agriculture. Let it be for strengthening our national economy. Let us develop on lines so as to become economically independent. On these lines, if our Finance Minister goes about begging, we have no objection. Let him go to any quarter he likes and get the money that is necessary for developing our industry and agriculture so as to achieve the object, namely to become economically independent. But if the begging resorted to by our Government is to leave us economically weak and to strengthen our dependence on capitalistic big powers, we object to it. We like to record our protest. My fear is that ultimately my friend the Finance Minister will be left with a broken, empty bowl in his hand, disappointed and depressed in spirits.

Let me tell him that what locust is to vegetation, what cancer is to the

human body, the American dollar investment is to our national economy and to our body politic.

श्री एच० पी० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर—पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर द्वारा जो मार्गे यहां पर पेश हैं में उन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। यों तो देश बहुत बड़ा है और आर्थिक नीति से देश के सब व्यक्तियों को एक स्थाल पर लाना बड़ा मुश्किल है, लेकिन आजादी हासिल करने का जो सब से बड़ा मकसद गरीबों को राहत पहुँचाना था, उस का स्थाल सरकार को अवश्य करना चाहिये। चुनाव घोषणा या आजादी की कल्पना कर के जो किसान आज गांवों में बैठे हुए हैं, अपनी कल्पना को पूरा न होते देख कर उन्हें बड़ी घबराहट और मायूसी पैदा होती है। आज अवस्था यह हो रही है कि उन को खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं है और पहनने के लिये वस्त्र नहीं हैं और जीवन की जब यह आवश्यकतम बस्तुएँ भी उन को नहीं मिलतीं तो उन किसानों और मजदूरों के हृदय में सरकार के प्रति नाना प्रकार के स्थाल उठा करते हैं, और जिनका फ़ायदा हमारे विरोधी भाई उठाते हैं और गलत प्रलोभन दे कर उन को बहकावे में ला कर बहुत सी चीजों को अपनी सरकार द्वारा करने की कल्पना कराया करते हैं, ऐसी २ बहकाने वाली बातें उन के सामने पेश किया करते हैं और उन नादान काशकारों और मजदूरों को जो मुहतों से सताए जा रहे हैं और जो पेट के लिये, न्याय के लिये और दवा के लिये गरीबी की दशा में तरसते रहते हैं, उन का ऐसे प्रलोभनों में फ़ंस जाना स्वाभाविक है और वह उन में फ़ंस भी जाते हैं। इस लिये सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि गरीब तबके की तरफ़ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये।

में एक ऐसे जिले का रहने वाला हूँ जो बहुत गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, वहां गाजीपुर शहर में एक अपेपियम फैक्ट्री सरकार की तरफ से चलती है, अपने देश में दो फैक्ट्रीज चलती हैं, जिन में गाजीपुर की अपेपियम फैक्ट्री सब से बड़ी फैक्ट्री है जहां से करोड़ों रुपये का माल तैयार कर के बाहर भेजा जाता है। यह स्वेद का विषय है कि सरकार उस फैक्ट्री को बिलकुल भूल सी गयी है और उस फैक्ट्री का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आज कैसे चलता है, सरकार इस बारे में कुछ जानती ही नहीं। और मालूम ऐसा होता है मानो सरकार यह जानती ही नहीं कि इस तरह की कोई फैक्ट्री इस देश के अन्दर चल रही है और उस की कोई खास और अच्छी व्यवस्था है। करपान, भ्रष्टाचार, चोरबाजारी और धूस-खोरी का उस फैक्ट्री में इतना बोलबाला है कि हर कर्ग का आदमी तबाह है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार उधर ध्यान दे और उस फैक्ट्री को ठीक से चलाने का प्रयत्न और प्रबन्ध करे तो बहुत काफी रुपया सरकार को वहां से मिल सकता है।

अफीम के उत्पादक काश्तकारों को ३० रुपये से ले कर ३५ रुपये फी सेर के हिसाब से दाम दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वही अफीम कमीशन एजेन्ट को ४०० रुपये सेर सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है और ६०० रुपये सेर कमीशन एजेन्ट अफीम खाने वालों के हाथ में बेचता है तो जहां सरकार को अफीम से इतना लम्बा मुनाफा होता है वहां अफीम के उत्पादकों को केवल ३० और ३५ रुपये के हिसाब से दाम दिये जायें, यह कहां तक मुनासिब है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा तो मुझाब है कि अफीम पैदा करने वालों को भी अधिक दाम दिया जाये। उत्पादकों को काफी अधिक दाम न देने का नियम यह होता है कि बीच के आदमी चोरों से ब्लैक मार्केट पर किसानों

से ८० रुपये और १०० रुपये सेर के भाव से अफीम स्वरीद लेते हैं और वह दूसरी जरूरों पर ले जा कर उस को खाने वालों के हाथ बेचते हैं।

5 P.M.

इस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहन है। कहना यही है कि इस फैक्ट्री की तरफ सरकार का खास ध्यान होना चाहिये। अगर इस का समूचित प्रबन्ध सरकार करे तो इस से उस को बहुत बड़ी आमदनी हो सकती है। साथ ही किसानों का भी इस से हित होना चाहिये, क्योंकि जो इस के खास उत्पादक है वह किसान ही है।

मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने सरकार की आर्थिक नीति का विरोध किया है। मुझे इस में कोई इस्तलाफ़ नहीं है कि सरकार ने अभी तक गरीबों को कोई खास राहत नहीं पहुँचाई है। लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या सरकार के सामने आज जो पंच वर्षीय योजना की है, उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का पूरा प्रयत्न और स्थान यही है कि उस को कामयाब बना कर के गरीबों को फ़ायदा पहुँचाये। लेकिन इस के करने में जो बाधाएं हैं उस को हम तो ज्यादा महसूस करते हैं, लेकिन गरीब तबका इसे कम महसूस करता है।

मैं आख्तीर में फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहिब से यह अपील करूँगा कि वह खास तौर से गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान दें और जो जो बादे कांग्रेस ने किसानों व मज़दूरों से किये हैं उन को पूरा करें।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): Yesterday my friend Miss Annie Mascarene blamed the Government for this tax and that tax. May I know whether any Government can be run without money?

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): With lesser tax.

Shrimati Jayashri: How is she managing her household? Is her cook, sweeper or bearer doing honorary service?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: We do it ourselves.

Shrimati Jayashri: We have received a circular from the Taxpayers' Association of India Ltd. in which they have expressed their deep appreciation of the proposal to raise the exemption limit for income-tax from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200 and I also thank the Minister for giving this relief to the lower middle class people. This will enthuse the people and make them take more interest in the small saving scheme. I am glad to say that this work of organising the small savings schemes has been assigned to women's organisations. Women, if they take up this work, I am sure, will do it thoroughly and conscientiously. I have received a letter from Bombay and I am told that they have got very good response from the people and also from small collections.

Small savings movement which hitherto was a movement for encouraging habits of thrift among the poorer section of the community has now added to it the noble objective of helping the successful implementation of the Five Year Plan. For the implementation of the plan, all our resources and the chief factor, man, are to be vitalised. I am glad that in the revised Five Year Plan, more emphasis has been laid on social services and social and economic factors are viewed in an integrated way. In order to secure social progress, the State has to grapple with five giants, want, disease, ignorance, squalor and unemployment. The social problems are vast and intricate and they seriously affect the health and economy of communities in our country. There is the problem of balancing our population with our resources. There is increase in population and each day adds 1000 mouths to feed. There are the problems of destitution and delinquent children and unemployment which have to be tackled through planned economic development designed to raise the standard of living. Then we have to go a long way towards elimination of the hardships under which women, Harijans, tribal people and displaced people live. We have to evolve a national policy towards the physically handicapped and destitute and delinquent children.

The problem of traffic in women is very serious. There are not enough

homes and reformatories and also not enough vigilance branch police who could take up this work. The Association of Moral and Social Hygiene have prepared two Bills to regulate and license institutions caring for women and children. At present in many papers we read that Ashrams and Hostels and Hotels are being used for immoral purposes. This is a very serious matter and I request the Government to pass proper legislations to solve this problem.

It is gratifying that a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided as grants-in-aid to voluntary social services organisations for the strengthening, improving and extending the existing activities in the field of social welfare work and I am glad a Board has been appointed composed of non-officials to deal with this fund. There are at present various organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission, the Servants of India Society, the Red Cross and the All-India Women's Conference who are dealing with various social problems, but this Board, I would request, should provide conditions which would ensure the widest measure of voluntary service which must always remain the mainspring of social work. At present, there are various Ministries which are doing social work such as Health, Education and Labour. But, I must say that there is a lot of overlapping and not enough co-ordination in their work. For this, I would request that a department of social services be created under one of the Ministries.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh (Shahabad South): Not necessary; there are already too many Ministers.

Shrimati Jayashri: The appointment of the Khadi and Village Industries Board is a welcome feature. Rural development can best be achieved by making our villages self-sufficient in their daily requirements such as food, clothing, etc. China could resist Japan because of her decentralised cottage industries. Gandhiji did not study economics, but he had seen the poverty of our country with his own eyes and had identified himself with the poor, *Daridra Narayan*. He believed that Khadi and village industries are the only means of fighting this chronic poverty. We are informed that there is improvement in the production of manufactured goods such as sugar, textiles, coal, cement, etc. We are glad and happy over this achievement. But, it is a surprise that there is so much unemployment amongst the educated. This shows that there is something wrong with our education system. I

am sure the Secondary Education Commission that has been appointed by the Government will bring some solution to this question. Gandhiji dealt with this problem of education and developed it not merely for the moral limits of a school, but also for other wider fields of various human activities. His view of education was, therefore, to evolve the whole man in us, whom God has created in his own image. He showed by the terminology of *Karma Yoga* in education that man achieves all his good by his action: what he called *yagna*.

The Estate Duty Bill, that has been introduced, I should say, gives us an opportunity to perform this *yagna*. Money is a boon only to those who use it for the needy. The *Bhagavad Gita* also enjoyed us to perform the *yagna* sacrifice, not the *yagna* by pouring ghee in fire, but the real *yagna*, that is service. The *Bhagavad Gita* says:

सह यजा प्रजा मृद्गवायुरावाच प्रजापति :
अनेन प्रसविष्यद्वमेष वोस्त्वष्टकामथुः ।

The Five year Plan also, let us hope, will be our *Kamadhenu*. The money which will be used for the service of the poor and down-trodden will be our *Kamadhenu*. We know Acharya Vinoba Bhave is now carrying on the *Bhoodan yagna* and the *Kanchanamukti yagna* in order to awaken in the donor a sense of trusteeship and duty to the poor. This *yagna dharma* will be a non-violent technique and will be one of the greatest victories of *Ahimsa*. India, if rebuilt on this technique, will have no quarrel with anybody, and will have only good will for all.

सर्वे सुखिनो सन्तु सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चित् दुःखमाप्नुयात् ॥

Shri K. L. More (Kolhapur cum Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Finance Minister must be congratulated for his realistic approach to the various economic problems of our country. It is gratifying to note that the Finance Minister is found to be confidently firm in his embarkation on the third year of the Development Plan. He has created an unflinching faith in us and in the common man that he is the master of the situation and a captain who can safely steer forth through the troubled waters of the sea of the financial year.

By his hard labour and creative genius the Finance Minister has blend-

ed the heart of the Plan into the body of the Budget and has started working to achieve the tremendous results of production. I do not share the views of those who blame the Finance Minister for deficit financing. This is so because everybody knows that the Finance Minister, like a fire fighter, is sure to put under control the flames of inflation in case they do arise in the circumstances. One observation could not escape my imagination and that is, that the Finance Minister is a cautious driver who is trying to adjust to the convenience of everybody in his charge, with his eye on the sure reaching of the destination. Let me cheer the Finance Minister.

Coming to the problems of my State. I offer my hearty congratulations to the Finance Minister for financing the Koyana hydro-electric project which is designed to yield 240,000 kw. of electric energy, and for making provision for a substantial sum for relief of famine. I suggest that Government will be surely adding still more to its credit if its beneficial action of providing work and cheap grain to the famine stricken people is extended to providing grain free to the poorer sections of the people who are old, infirm and down cast.

As has been stated, the main purpose of the Plan is increased production and equitable distribution. It is very gladdening to note that the Finance Minister has been found to focus his attention on production in the agricultural sector. For, the hope of dispelling poverty and distress to a greater extent lies in bringing plenty in this agricultural sector. Agriculture, as we know, affects 80 per cent. of our population and is the most important industry. The target of agricultural production is likely to suffer on account of lack of adequate credit facilities to the agriculturists. The demand for credit facilities is growing and the credit facilities at present provided through agencies like Land Mortgage Banks, Co-operative societies and taccavi, etc. are inadequate and not quick to meet these demands. So, the Government must make radical progress in the direction of rural finance to achieve still better results in the field of production. Besides this financial help, I suggest to the Government that they must give an immediate guarantee against any unfavourable trends of prices for agricultural commodities. As regards this agricultural sector, I must say that Government must also focus its major attention on the land problems. In our country there is much waste land.

[Shri K. L. More]

It must be reclaimed and given to the landless people.

I regret to find that it has not struck to the Finance Minister at this stage to revise the policy regarding excise duty on tobacco. Out of a total revenue of Rs. 94 Crores by way of excise duty, the duty on tobacco alone brings revenue to the extent of Rs. 35 Crores. Considering this huge bulk of revenue, the Government has not paid serious attention in removing the difficulties that lie in the path of the cultivators and the traders. These difficulties and harassments arise from the fact that the levy of excise duty, especially on tobacco, is not made on equitable principles, nor is its assessment made on sound administrative policy. Government is proceeding on the wrong assumption that tobacco is used by well-to-do people. Actually, we find that the poor are turning to the smoking of bidis and even in the cities, the labourers use bidis. So, it is necessary that the Government should revise their policy regarding this differential duty, i.e., duty on tobacco used for bidi, and tobacco used in hookas and in chewing. This discrimination regarding the levy of duty has caused many malpractices, and is also the cause of bringing in less revenue to the Government. If, therefore, a flat duty or an equitable duty is levied, then most of the difficulties will be removed and the price of the bidi smoked by the poor will not rise. It will not also affect the budgetary position of the Government. It will further make for substantial economy on the establishment that is now in the Central Excise Department.

Apart from the discriminatory policy with regard to the levy of duty, there is also certain discrimination in the matter of clearance. We find that discrimination has also been made regarding areas, and that too, between adjacent areas, and also adjoining circles. For instance, Guntur chura, Red chopadia stems etc., are allowed clearance at 6 annas in Madhya Pradesh which is mainly a bidi manufacturing area. The same have to be cleared in other areas at a higher rate. I shall give another instance. Certain categories are allowed clearance at 6 annas in Poona circle, while the same rate is not applicable in some of the areas like Jayashingpur, which is a place in my constituency, and naturally, the cultivators suffer many hardships. The cultivator has to seek a duty-free market and has to go a long distance entailing loss of time and money. So, these discriminations must be removed, and these cultiva-

tors must be given a chance to produce more of such things.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi). The cultivators are smuggling?

Shri K. L. More: No. These difficulties or malpractices arise from this discriminatory policy.

The statement by the Finance Minister that it may be hoped that as the various schemes come under way as per the Five Year Plan, they will provide increasing scope for employment is indicative of a lack of a definite scheme in the direction of positively securing guarantee of work for every person in the country who is willing to work. So, I suggest that the development plan of our country must go hand in hand with a definite scheme for providing employment and thereby guaranteeing the means of livelihood to each one in the country.

श्री मणन लाल बागड़ी (महासमुन्द) : उपायकांजी, तथा अर्थ विभाग के मंत्री महोदय जी, करीब करीब कांगेस के जितने मैम्बर यहां एम. पी. बन कर आये हैं और जिन्होंने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है, वे सब इस बात को मानते हैं कि जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है वह देश के गरीबों के हित में नहीं जा रही है और न गरीबों को किसी तरह से राहत दिला रखी है। तो फिर यह सोचना है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। मैं भी इस को मानता हूँ कि जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था है वह अर्थ व्यवस्था देश के गरीबों के हित में नहीं जा रही है और देश में बहुत बड़ा असन्तोष है। तो फिर देश में इतना बड़ा असन्तोष है कि हम को सोचना है कि जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था जो इस तरीके से चल रही है क्या वह वैसी ही चलेगी या उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। उस में परिवर्तन करने की बहुत सस्त जरूरत है। अगर आप परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आप भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते ही रहेंगे। आप के पास पैसा कम है और आप बड़ी

बड़ी अपनी प्लानिंग करते रहिये, लेकिन न कोई नतीजा निकलेगा और न देश का भ्रष्टाचार बन्द होगा और न देश को किसी क्रिस्म की राहत मिलेगी, क्योंकि जो आज की अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस अर्थ व्यवस्था की जो बुनियाद है वह पूँजीवाद की तरफ जा रही है। अगर उस की बुनियाद पूँजीवाद की तरफ जाती है तो फिर आप कभी इस बात का विश्वास नहीं कर सकते कि देश के गरीब किसानों को, इस देश के मजदूरों को, और इस देश के मध्य वर्गों को राहत मिलेगी। नहीं मिल सकती और जो भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है वह भ्रष्टाचार भी बन्द नहीं हो सकता है।

जो आज हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता लोग कहते हैं कि हम पूँजीवाद की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे अर्थ विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं, उन की नीति, उन की पालिसी, बराबर धीरे धीरे पूँजीवाद की तरफ मुल्क को ले जा रही है। अगर यह कायम रहती है तो फिर कोई बात इस मुल्क में ठीक तरीके से नहीं हो सकती बल्कि जैसा कि आम तौर से कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं वही हालत रहेगी। हम तो विरोधी हैं, हम को तो कहने का हक है ही। लेकिन आप में से ज्यादातर लोग रोजाना बहस में कहते हैं कि देश की हालत बहुत खराब है, हम नाजुक स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं, यह बात आप सब महसूस करते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं सोचना चाहते कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, इस को रोकने की क्या तरकीब है। हम लोगों ने, विरोधी लोगों ने, बार बार आप के सामने यह चीज रखी कि इस देश के अन्दर, इस भारतवर्ष के अन्दर, इस कृषि प्रधान देश के अन्दर पूँजीवाद अर्थ व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकती। इस में सामजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था ही आप को लाग़ करनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप बहुमत

पार्टी के लोग हैं। आप हमारी दलीलों को मुनता नहीं चाहते और केवल यह कह कर कि चूंकि हम विरोधी दल के लोग हैं, आप की टीका करना ही हमारा कर्तव्य है, देश के हित की बात हम नहीं करते, ऐसा आप का स्थान है और इस स्थान को रख कर ही आप हमारी बातों की उरेका करते हैं, और उस का नतीजा मुल्क को मुगतना पड़ रहा है।

आज मुल्क असंतोष की राह पर बढ़ रहा है और आज की अवस्था यहां तक पहुँच गयी है कि मुल्क को और जनता को कांग्रेस पार्टी पर जो विश्वास था, वह आज नहीं है। पन्द्रह अगस्त, सन् १९४७ के दिन लाखों करोड़ों देशवासियों ने आजादी का दिन मनाया था, लेकिन आप देखते हैं कि १५ अगस्त सन् १९५२ को वह विश्वास और इमानान की भावना दिखाई नहीं देती और आखिर इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? जब से देश को स्वतंत्रता मिली है, तब से आप की पार्टी ही राज्य करती आ रही है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के इलावा किसी दूसरी पार्टी का राज्य यहां नहीं रहा। आप इन सब बातों पर सोचना नहीं चाहते। आप को ७०० करोड़ रुपया इनकमटैक्स की शक्ति में बड़े बड़े सेठ, साहूकार और पूँजीपतियों से बसूल करना था, लेकिन आप उन से कुल ७० करोड़ रुपया बसूल कर पाये और वह भी कम्प्रोमाइज़ और सुलह के द्वारा बमूल किया गया, आप के पास इतनी बड़ी फौज और पुलिस आदि होते हुए भी आप ने ७० करोड़ रुपया कम्प्रोमाइज़ और मुलह के द्वारा उन पूँजीपतियों और सेठों से बसूल किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि दिल्ली के एक सेठ साहू घर पर साठ लाख रुपया इनकम-टैक्स का आता था, लेकिन हमारे मंत्रालय ने १२ लाख रुपया ले कर सेटिलमेंट कर लिया। उसी तरह मैं आप को बतलाऊं

[श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी]

कि मध्य प्रदेश में रायगढ़ के एक साहूकार के ऊपर ८० लाख रुपया इनकम टैक्स का निकलता था, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ के कुछ कांप्रेस एम० पीज० के बीच में छड़के की बजह से तीस पैंतीस लाख रुपये में सेटिलमेंट किया गया . . .

श्री त्यागी : यह बिलकुल फलत बात है।

Shri Syamnandan Saboya (Muza�arpur Central): That is a reflection on a Member of the House. It is not fair to say that.

Shri Tyagi: He must substantiate the charges. I am very sorry.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : मैं ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है।

Shri G. P. Sinha (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi): It is a charge against an M.P. Either he must substantiate the charge and name the M.P. or he must withdraw it.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : यह कोई जरूरी नहीं, मैं यहाँ पर उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is making allegations in respect of the Ministry as well as in respect of hon. Members of this House. Unless he has got some evidence in his possession, by which he can substantiate that charge, he ought not to make such allegations. This is the practice in this House. The mere fact that the hon. Member does not mention names does not justify such allegations and makes it still worse. I would request him either to withdraw the charge or substantiate his allegations. He may write to the Minister, giving the names and the evidence to prove the charges. Unless there is evidence in his possession, he should withdraw these allegations, and ought not to be a party to such allegations. The hon. Member may write to the Ministry, if he has got proof of these allegations in his possession.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : मैं इसका सबूत दे सकता हूँ और अगर वे सबूत गलत होंगे, तो मैं सजा पाने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री जी० पी० सिन्हा : नाम बता दीजिये।

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : नहीं मैं नहीं बतलाऊंगा, सबूत देने को मैं तैयार हूँ, आप इनकायरी करयें और मैं सबूत दूँगा और अगर गलत निकलें तो आप मुझे उस के लिये सजा दे सकते हैं।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I understand the hon. Member to say that he will disclose the name to us, but he would not give it out in the House now.

Mr. Chairman: He has stated that already, and he has further said that he is prepared to suffer any consequences, if what he says is wrong.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : मैं आप से कह रहा था कि हमें यहाँ सात सौ करोड़ रुपये वसूल करने थे, कहाँ हम केवल सत्तर करोड़ रुपये ही वसूल कर पाये।

दूसरी तरफ हमारे मुल्क में आये दिन बैंक फेल हो जाते हैं और उन बैंकों में बहुत काफी रुपया मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों और छाती किसानों का रहता है और इस तरह यह बैंक जो आये दिन अपनी गलती से, किसी गलत घारणावश या बेर्इमानी कर के ऐसी कार्य-वाही करते हैं उस से मुल्क के उन लोगों का जो बैंक में रुपया जमा करते हैं, बैंक फेल हो जाने से काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है और उन का रुपया ढूब जाने से उन के अन्दर असंतोष की भावना बढ़ती है। कई बार समाजवादी पार्टी ने आप से कहा कि

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए, राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि आप को पैसे की ज़रूरत है और यह पूँजीपति लोग एक-एक दो-दो बैंकों को खोल कर जनता के पैसे के ऊपर जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का व्यापार करते हैं, उस से देश को काफ़ी नुकसान होता है, लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि सरकार का व्यान उचर नहीं जाता और यह सारी चीजें बतलाती हैं कि आप किधर जा रहे हैं और आप की नीति क्या है और आप किन सिद्धान्तों पर अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को कायम रखना चाहते हैं ?

इसी तरीके से अगर आप पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि जहां पर वर्ड डिवीजन कलर्कस की तन्त्वाह साठ से घटा कर पचपन रुपये करने का सवाल था, उस को गणनमेंट ने फौरन इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया और साथ ही जहां पर बड़े २ सरकारी अफसरों की तनख्वाहों को बड़ाने की सिफारिश की गयी थी, उस को भी फौरन अमल में ले आया गया, लेकिन आप ने उस मध्यम वर्ग के कलर्क की बात नहीं सोची जो आप के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बैंक बोन हैं और जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की एक्फिशियेन्टी को बनाता है और आप की हुक्मत को सफाई से चलाने की जिम्मेदारी जिस पर आती है, उसके पेट के सवाल पर आप ने योर नहीं फ़रमाया कि उस की हालत में भी कुछ सुधार किया जाय। यह सारी चीजें हमें बताती हैं कि आप किधर जा रहे हैं और आप देश में पूँजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं अगर आप ऐसा नहीं चाहते, तो आप सबसे पहले इस बात पर सोचिए कि आपके जो सरकारी मूलाजिम हैं, वह कैसे पंट भर खा सके और कैसे उनके बालबच्चे आराम से जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें और मैं समझता

हूँ कि जब ऐसो व्यवस्था आप कर देंगे तब यह जो बूसखोरी है वह भी खत्म हो सकती है और कम दो सकती है अगर आप ऐसा न करके उत्तरे घूँस खान की मनोवृत्ति पैदा करने का अवसर देते हैं और फिर यहां पर हम बैठकर कहते हैं कि आज सब जगह बूसखोरी और रिश्वत चलती है और अष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है और इसी लिए मैंने आपसे अभी अर्ज किया था कि हम अपनो अर्थ व्यवस्था को पूँजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था की तरफ लें जा रहे हैं ।

इसी तरीके से हमारी हुक्मत में जो लोटे २ अंग हैं और जो किसानों और मजदूरों से डीलिंग करते हैं, वहां क्या हालत हो रही है, एक किसान को अगर खजाने के अन्दर रुपया जमा करना होता है और अगर वह भल से एक आना या दो आना कम जमा कर जाता है तो होता यह है कि सरकार को वह एक आना या दो आना जमा करने के लिए चार रुपये राह में स्वर्चं करने पड़ते हैं और इस व्यवस्था के कारण हम देखते हैं कि देश के अन्दर असन्तोष फैला हुआ है ।

मिलों के अन्दर हम देखते हैं कि आपने जो मजदूरों को राहत दिलाई है वह पूँजीपतियों से दिलायी । उसके लिए आपने क्रानून बनाए, फॉन्टरी एकट लागू किया, लेकिन उसमें पूँजीपति मुनाफा बचाने के लिए और अपना मुनाफा कम दिखाने के लिए गलत तरीके का हिसाब किताब अपनी मिलों में रखते हैं, इस तरह इनकमटक्स से बचत करते हैं और उचर मजदूरों को बोनस न मिल पाये, इसलिए घाटे की सारी चीजें आपके सामने पेश करते हैं और मुनाफा शो नहीं करते, इस तरह

[श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी]

की यह पूँजीपति मिल मालिक गड़बड़ी करते हैं, और आपकी मंशा पूरी नहीं हो पाती।

हमारी पार्टी ने बड़ी २ इंडस्ट्रीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते के लिए मांग की, लेकिन आपन हमारी न सुनी और इस तरह करप्शन और ब्रून्टाचार को बढ़ने का अवसर दिया। आप समझते हैं कि पूँजीपति आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको चेता देना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूँजीपति आपके साथ नहीं है, वह आपके साथ बैंडमानी करते हैं। आप उनके साथ सुलह करते हैं, उनको राहत देते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि बुनियादी नीति में जब आप परिवर्तन करेंगे तो देश के अन्दर जो असन्तोष है वह असन्तोष दूर होगा और वह परिवर्तन समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था लाय करने से ही हो सकता है और किसी दूसरे तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री त्यागी : क्या मैं आपको इच्छाज्ञत से पूछ सकता हूँ कि मेम्बर साहब जो सात करोड़ रुपया बता रहे हैं, तो यह फीगर वह कहां से लाये हैं सात सौ करोड़ कहां और किस पर वाजिब या, मैं नहीं समझ सका।

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : सात सौ लाख रुपया जिसमें से सत्तर लाख आपने बसूल किया।

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member mean that the amount due is Rs. 7 crores, and the Government have realised Rs. 70 crores?

Shri Tyagi: How can it be possible.

Shri Kakkann (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes): At the very outset I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Minister of Finance, and I think he is making all round efforts to develop the country by implementing the Five Year Plan.

I would first like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the food scarcity in Madras State. I would say this to the Finance Minister that he must give first priority to the Government of Madras, in the matter

of giving loans and aids. On account of the failure of the monsoon and the failure of the crops, serious conditions are prevailing in the southern districts, especially Madurai and Ramanad districts. In some of the places of Dindigul and Palni taluks, there is no water for drinking. I would request the hon. Minister to give more aids and loans to the Madras Government in order to eradicate the food scarcity from that area. I know that the Central Government had promised to give a loan of Rs. 1 crore to the Madras Government. But that has not been sanctioned in time. Only now the Central Government have sanctioned it. But now the Madras Government want only Rs. 40 lakhs. I would only say that the promise must be fulfilled in time. The Madras Government now want to take up all the minor irrigation schemes, and it is only for that purpose, that they have applied for the loan. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to give the loans in time so that these schemes may be undertaken in all these affected areas quickly.

Further, the Madras Government recommended 11 important schemes to be included in the Five Year Plan. But the Government of India, especially the members of the Planning Commission, did not include these 11 important schemes. Among these one is the Periyar Electricity Scheme and another, the Amaravati Scheme. The ryots of Coimbatore District have given 6 lakhs of rupees for the Amaravati Scheme, but it was not included in the Five Year Plan. So I request the hon. Minister to give capital loans to these two important schemes—the Periyar electricity scheme and the Amaravati scheme.

I want to say something particularly about the Periyar Electricity Scheme. This scheme was recommended by the Madras Government to be included in the supplementary scheme of the Five Year Plan. It is intended both for irrigation and for electricity development. An agreement has also been reached between the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Madras Government. So it is easy to take up this scheme. I therefore humbly request the hon. Minister to give more money to the Madras Government and ask them to take up this Periyar Electricity Scheme and thereby help the backward people living in Thirumangalam, Melur and Madura taluks.

I thank the Government for selecting 300 villages in my constituency under the Community Development

scheme. That scheme is working very successfully there under an honorary Development Officer, Shrimati Sounder Ramchandra. She is doing a great service to the country. With the help of other honorary workers also, the scheme is going on very successfully. I hope in one or two years the scheme will yield good results and we will get more foodgrains in that area.

Then I want to say about the housing scheme for agricultural labourers. Government has taken necessary steps only for housing for workers who are working in the mills. But agricultural labourers who are working in the fields have no proper housing accommodation. I would request the hon. Minister to give more aid and loans for a housing scheme for agricultural labourers. As you know the claims and needs of agricultural workers are like those of industrial labourers. So I would request the Government to give liberally for a housing scheme for them. I say this also because in my part especially Tanjore district, our Communist friends are misleading the Harijans by saying: "You have no proper housing accommodation. It is the fault of the Government". They are thus misleading the Harijans. So I humbly request the hon. Minister to give more money for housing schemes for agricultural labourers.

I am very glad to see that the Government is helping the ryots by giving loans through the mortgage banks. But the rates and values fixed by the mortgage banks are very low, and most of the applicants are not able to get loans from the mortgage banks. So my humble suggestion is that the Government of India must ask the Reserve Bank of India to give more loans to the Central banks and thus to give more loans to the mortgage banks. Only then will the poor agriculturists get more loans, clear their debts and also improve their lands.

Lastly I request the hon. Minister to give a subsidy or loan for the clearance of the slums in Madras city. The Government of Madras had recommended it. I hope the Central Government will take it up and agree to give more loans for the clearance of the slums. As you know the Harijans in Madras city have no proper housing accommodation. In one small hut three or four families live. So I request the hon. Minister to take it up and consider it favourably.

Lastly I am very glad to see that 'poets and saints' series stamps have come out. But stamps with the pictures of poets Thiruvalluvar and

Subrahmanya Bharati have not been published. I would ask the hon. Minister to have these stamps also issued.

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Minister like to be called now or after another Member has spoken?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not mind if another Member speaks.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Thanu Pillai. Is he present?

An Hon. Member: This side, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: This side or that, first of all I want to find out whether he is in the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They should forfeit their chance.

Shri Bidari (Bijapur South) rose—

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: As this is the hon. Member's maiden speech, Sir, he may move forward.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may move forward.

Shri Bidari: My praise of the working of the Finance Ministry will be superficial in the light of the all-round, praise and satisfaction expressed by the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, who visited India recently in the year 1952. He also indicated the bank's willingness to participate in further loan assistance for India's development projects.

I do not wish to repeat what has been said and what has been vividly explained in the report. I will deal with one or two points on which much has not been said and of which it is necessary to make mention. The age of competition has disappeared or is due gradually to disappear and an era of co-operation has set in. The expansion of the sphere of co-operative activity was not remarkable up to now. The finances at the disposal of the co-operative banks have been meagre and the rules of procedure very cumbersome. This fact was not taken due notice of so long as private credit facilities were available.

The restrictions on money-lending and the tenancy legislation have closed the doors for private transactions. The Five Year Plan has assigned the co-operative movement a central place in the national reconstruction. The *Times of India* in the lead-erette, says that the growing importance of co-operatives in the national life has apparently sown the seeds of party politics in the movement. Though this is true, allowances will have to be made for such things in its initial stages. These are individual weaknesses which can be got rid of through better arrangements of train-

[**Shri Bidari**]

ing in co-operation and educating the primary members in co-operative principles. If the land policy and the slogan that the cultivator should be the owner of the land are intended to make any headway, the co-operative bodies should be supplied with adequate finances. The Reserve Bank of India should intensify its effort in financing the requirements of rural areas.

Now I want to turn to the scarcity in conditions in my State. If we look into the history of the last 60 years, there have been 20 years of scarcity and six years of total famine. There have been droughts for continuous two or three years. The State Government are doing their best to ameliorate the hardship. But the scarcity is so very widespread that it has become rather difficult to cope with the appalling situation. The Central Government have also run to the help of the State Government in generating incomes and providing foodgrains at concessional rates. But the sustenance wages cannot feed the labourer and his dependants. Besides, the cultivator is harder hit than the labourer. He has to maintain himself and his cattle. He has to bear the burden on his resources by way of seasonal operations. The cultivator has become unnerved, his cattle emaciated and degenerated and the land exhausted. The peasantry of the country, once it is destroyed, can never be restored. He who cures the disease may be the most skilful but he who prevents it is the safest physician.

All the projects, big and small, in the Five Year Plan, have been concentrated in areas which are already in an advantageous position. The communications and other facilities have also been concentrated in those areas only to keep pace with the all round development. For the Planners of a poor country it is appreciable to think in terms of maximum return with minimum investment but the ideal of a Welfare State, the largest good to the largest number, has been overshadowed. We are not jealous of the riches of others. We are, on the other hand, proud of the biggest things in the world and we boast of them as our own. Nature is variegated. If she is deficient in certain respects, she is bountiful in many others. Science is being developed rapidly and Nature is being overcome in several respects. We have been endowed with knowledge to harness the various forces to the best of our ability, and advantage. We lack in strength; if

the Government lend their helping hand to muster strength, we shall not only recoup ourselves from the irreparable loss wrought by the wrath of nature but our parts will be converted into granaries supplying food to commercial towns and cities.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Now a word about public co-operation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member had finished.

Shri Bidari: Many hon. Members are apprehensive of public co-operation. The public is just like a mirror which reflects and reacts in the manner in which we ourselves act. An atmosphere is being created in which the influence of the ordinary man and woman is being sufficiently felt. Our Constitution has established the fact that people are the fountain-head of power. It is the real road to the transformation towards welfare state. The Planning Commission have realised the potentialities of local self-government. They have made a specific indication about the formation of co-operatives and the establishment of village Panchayats.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. I must call upon the Minister to reply.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: As these discussions on financial matters proceed in this House and the other one, a spirit of weariness creeps on me, not so much physical weariness as the mental weariness, resulting from the consciousness that many of the criticisms that have been advanced have been made before and have, in my opinion, been met adequately. These observations could be made with particular force in regard to the criticisms that are advanced by the hon. Members from the Communist Party. As I have observed once before, they are too apt to ascribe motives to anything that is being done by Government in financial as well as in other spheres. I wish they would realise that this is a source of weakness so far as the strength of their arguments is concerned. I have studied now the operation of various economic systems in various countries of the world and I am prepared to say that, given certain conditions, it is more than one system that can be made to work and can be made to yield results. But, what one has to find out is whether in the conditions of this country, in cold blood, one could choose a particular form, rather an unorthodox form of economic governance. After mature consideration,

I have come to the conclusion that in the conditions prevailing in this country neither Communism nor Socialism nor any other variant of that system will work. I wish that the hon. Members would therefore try more with their arguments than with the ascription of motives.

6 P.M.

One hon. Member referred to a lamb's tail. He said, no matter what steps Government might take, you cannot increase the size of a lamb's tail. My experience with the arguments advanced by the Communist Party is, no matter what arguments I might advance, they will never be convinced. Therefore, they remind me of some other proverb in Telugu:

*Kukka Thoka Yentha Saginchina
Muduchukoni Pothundi.*

That is to say, no matter how you might pull about a dog's tail, you can never make it straight; it will always remain crooked.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): There is a similar adage in Bengali also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not interested really in exchange of proverbs or invectives with hon. Members opposite. But I do think that they are somewhat starry-eyed about the whole business of management of Communist economy.

It seems to me that they will not realise that such an economy calls for an extraordinarily ruthless leadership and a preparedness on the part of the population to tolerate hardships which would never be tolerated in any genuinely democratic system. Therefore, I hope that the population of this country will realize that if by mischance they were ever to be governed under a Communist regime, they will have to suffer an actual depression of their standard of living for a long time to come and that they would have to wait before there would be any appreciable rise in their standard of living. I do not thereby mean to belittle the achievements of the countries which operate such a regime.

Anyone who has studied the recent economic survey of Europe will find ample evidence that even in the Communist sphere very massive results have been achieved, but they have been achieved after a round of Plans; they have not been achieved all of a sudden. That is where, I think, hon. Members opposite are excessively impatient. If they were to study either

the U.S.S.R. Plans or the Chinese Plans, they would find that from time to time the leaders of those countries have entered caveats against undue impatience. I believe there is some statement—I cannot lay my hands on it—in an authorised Chinese People's Republic publication which says that all good things cannot be achieved at once. That being so, it is not possible for me to enter into any detailed argumentation with Members of the Communist Party, because, as I said once before, we do not speak the same language.

If we say we operate a mixed economy, they say, "You have no business to operate a mixed economy". If we give concessions in order to encourage capital formation, then they say that all the capitalists are our henchmen.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): You are their henchmen; they are your masters.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I see there is a variant of that argument which is even worse, that is to say, the Government is supposed to be the henchman of the capitalists. That shows what little impression even a sober argument makes on them.

Similarly, in regard to the Praja Socialists, although they profess to operate within the four corners of the Constitution and the democratic system, and although the difference in the final objectives is not too great, yet there the difference is really in regard to practicability and that matter also has been referred to time and again. You require not only leadership: you require very great resources in men and administrative machinery, and it is not possible to think in terms of a widespread nationalisation in view of our current difficulties in these two respects.

Then, a third class of criticism emanates from Members belonging to smaller parties or from independent Members, and I think, before I go on to the main points to which I wish to allude, I might refer to the somewhat violent criticism that was made by Kumari Annie Mascarene. Her speech reminded me of the old song:—

Annie, get your gun.

Your sword and your pistol but as the song went on to say,

It was not all fun.

I am afraid the hon. Lady Member has not really cared to study the work

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and his staff are called upon to do.

As you know, Sir, the work of the Chief Whip and of his Department is all done behind the scenes and it never gets known to the House or to the public outside. So, that is no excuse why Members inside the House should not be conscious of it.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: But we suffer the loss.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There are countless little adjustments to be made with the various Ministries of the Government of India on the one hand, and the Draftsmen of the Law Ministry and the two Secretariats of Parliament on the other. It is not at all easy to satisfy all the Ministries, for instance, claiming the first space for their Bills. It is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has to see that the parliamentary machine does not get out of gear, and it is he who is responsible for the smooth working of this machine from day to day. If some unforeseen adjustment has to be made at the last minute, you cannot always call it his fault, and the difficulty mentioned by the Lady Member, for instance, in regard to the session of the Council of States—about which I will have to say something—could not have been avoided, because nobody knew at the time the programme was planned that the House of the People would have to deal with the PEPSU Budget and certain other contingent measures.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Simply for a day?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I would like to point out that the current session happens to be a Budget session and a large volume of financial business has to be transacted in the House of the People which does not come up for discussion in the Council of States. When the two sessions were originally planned, it was hoped that the House of the People would be able to pass certain Bills which would go up to the Council of States by the time it re-assembled after a short adjournment. I think that that date was intended to be the 10th. Unfortunately this did not materialise, because, as I said, of the very urgent business relating to the taking over of the administration of PEPSU by the President and the consequential legislation. As the Appropriation Bill relating to PEPSU had to be passed by both the Houses before the 31st March 1953, the

Council of States had to be summoned on the 25th March. Originally, as I said, the Minister of Parliamentary affairs had intended to suggest that the Council of States might assemble on the 10th April after the adjournment. I have been in touch with the working of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and I should like to submit that although his is an extremely small Department, it is called upon to do very essential work. Apart from mapping out parliamentary sessions, arranging for the daily business for the two Houses, keeping in regular touch with the members of the two Houses and assisting them in various matters relating to parliamentary business, the Department also undertakes collecting from the copy of the proceedings of the two Houses—and it is a very important function—all the material relating to assurances given by the Ministers, and ensuring that these promises and assurances are implemented. I hope I have succeeded in convincing the hon. lady Member that this Department which she inadvertently criticised is really one of very great utility.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: No.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not take notice of this light-hearted 'No'.

I shall not attempt in this speech to deal with a large number of figures which were flung at us by one hon. Member—I think he is new—belonging to the Praja Socialist Party. His figure work was very unstable, because he started with 700 crores, and then came to 700 lakhs; then he said 70 lakhs and ended with 7 lakhs. But I hope he will give us an opportunity of delving into some of the cases that he has referred to and he has been generous enough to say in advance that if he is found to have made wrong allegations—well, then he said he may be punished—he will certainly withdraw them or apologize. I take note of that assurance.

Then in regard to speeches made from the other side, there was some reference to displaced banks. I would like to answer the points made by the hon. Member, although I am afraid he will not regard it as a sufficient answer. He made three points. One was enactment of legislation granting these banks extension of time for payment of debts; (2) Government should take over all liabilities of these banks and adjust them against their assets in Pakistan; and (3) Government should make available to these banks a portion of their assets in Pakistan.

Now in the Displaced Persons Debts Adjustment Bill, originally a provision was made enabling displaced banks to make applications to the tribunal like other displaced debtors for getting their debts scaled down. There was also a provision for the modification of the schemes of arrangement sanctioned by the courts. In the Select Committee, however, the Displaced Banks Association pressed that settlements of debts already made by them with their debtors should not be allowed to be reopened under the law. Thus the displaced debtors of these banks with whom the banks had already arrived at a settlement were deprived of the relief of having their debts scaled down and as a corollary provision for revision of schemes of arrangement of displaced banks was also done away with. In addition, at the instance of the Displaced Banks Association, clause 29 of the Bill which originally provided for complete compensation of interest was also modified and interest was allowed. Thus the provision for modification of arrangements of displaced banks was deleted in consideration of certain definite advantages given to displaced banks. It would not, therefore, be, in our opinion, proper now to promote separate legislation giving to the displaced banks additional facilities of revising their schemes of arrangements. Such a revision can always be made with the permission of the courts. It is, however, necessary to have the approval of the creditors, as the hon. Member complained, before the court is approached, and what the banks now want is that this necessity should be done away with by law.

As I already explained we feel that it will not be equitable to give this further facility now after all that has happened. As regards the other two suggestions, we are all aware of the difficulties of recovering any assets in Pakistan until the whole question of the evacuee property is settled. But I am quite convinced that it would not be proper for Government, apart from ability, to assume responsibility for recovering the assets of banks only from Pakistan and not the other members of the displaced community.

Then there was on the other side a speech by Shri Somani. As I already pointed out, I would prefer to take up the question of excise duties on cloth and so on on the proper occasion which I think is the discussion on the Finance Bill. He has raised the other issue of finance required for the rehabilitation of industry again and again. Merely because we now feel that a proper investigation both into the fact

and figures as well as the theory can be made by an expert body like the Taxation Enquiry Commission, he has characterised the action of Government as shelving the issue. I think in taking this view he is hardly fair. I have studied carefully the memorandum that was submitted in this behalf by the Federation. I have had it examined and our difficulty was that our facts and figures differ very widely. Also, I must say that the necessity that prompted immediate relief is not apparent to me. I am not satisfied that the case is of that order of urgency. Therefore, in spite of what he has said, instead of groping about in the dark or instead of entrusting this work to some other Commission like the Planning Commission, which is hardly in a position to make that kind of detailed investigation into the fortunes of the private sector, instead of all that, I think the wisest course is the one that we have taken, namely, to have such an investigation to be made after the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

I think I have dealt with most of the speeches—at least in the general terms—on the opposite side and I would like now to refer briefly to speeches on this side of the House which were either appreciative or which brought forward grievances which needed attention. I am grateful for whatever appreciation came my way, though more and more I have become somewhat indifferent to both appreciation as well as censure in discharging my very difficult duties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has become *stitha prajna*.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am approaching that stage, Sir.

I should, however, like to congratulate one or two Members in particular Shri Bansal, for his speech, as well as Shri Kanavade Patil for the very statesmanlike speech that he made on the necessity of forest and soil conservation. It hardly came within the confines of the discussion, except in relation to planning in general. But, as I had occasion to say when inaugurating a Soil Conservation Conference, this is India's problem number One. And if we do not make up and start taking steps now, we shall see—I hope not—that the dimensions of the problems to be handled later by future generations will have grown a thousand fold, and that is no exaggeration.

Now, I shall deal with some of the detailed points that were made. There is a short point in regard to audit. I might as well deal with it now. An hon. Member, Shri Reddi, I think,

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said that in respect of accounting matters the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be taken into greater confidence by Government and consulted as required under article 150 of the Constitution. I should like to assure the hon. Member that Government are fully aware of the need for such close collaboration with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in regard to accounting matters and that actually such collaboration exists in practice in ample measure, as Members of the Public Accounts Committee will know. There is a very close camaraderie, I might say, between the Public Accounts Committee, the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Finance Ministry.

Certain hon. Members wanted a sort of conspectus of the results of the efforts made by the Central Government to effect economy since the advent of Independence. As I said, the results have not been spectacular. And one reason is that the largest sector in which savings could be made is a sector in respect of which Government does not feel it advisable to give complete information. But I can assure hon. Members that the savings effected in that sector—and I mean Defence—run into two figures of crores.

In the other Ministries this is the statement at a glance of economies proposed and realised. Now, the first stage was the Economy Committee's report. The savings proposed were Rs. 4,60,00,000. These recommendations were not adopted in terms because the need for economy became more urgent by the time the recommendations were considered, and my predecessor, Dr. Matthai, I think, decided in favour of a percentage cut. That was the next stage. The savings proposed were Rs. 7,30,00,600. But in practice it was found that it was almost impossible to impose a percentage cut. And, although it was suffered somewhat unwillingly by Ministries, finally we found that we were not able to realise the cuts fully and indeed in some cases we had to approach the House for supplementary grants. In the third stage I directed the Secretary of the Revenue and Expenditure section to carry out special investigation. He proposed savings of Rs. 6,67,00,000 of which Rs. 3,34,00,000 were accepted. Actually, even this was not, on account of circumstances, realised in full. Then, the next stage was economies initiated by the Ministries themselves. They—and all honour to them—suggested economies of Rs. 2,28,00,000 in 1950-51 and Rs.

3,10,00,000 in 1951-52. And the reduction in expenditure was largely due to postponing or slowing down of schemes and in nonfilling of vacancies of sanctioned posts, etc. So it will be seen that the whole of the amount does not represent true economies. And then the final stage is this, the Economy Unit which has been set up by us. This Unit is in a sort of continuous operation. It is not like an *ad hoc* investigation, but they are working with one Ministry or the other all the time, so that their operations will spread over a much longer period. So far they have suggested economies of Rs. 87.54 lakhs, in only some of the Ministries. These recommendations are still under examination, but about one-third of these have already been accepted by Government. Therefore the total is not very impressive. But I have in my previous speeches explained the reason. And, although a sneering reference was made to the same, I still repeat that the savings have to be viewed with reference to the contractable expenditure which is only about Rs. 40 crores in the Central Government's budget. As against this, the savings realised are counter-balanced by increased expenditure on developmental and other desirable services. So all that I can say is that the search for economy continues, although I have come to the conclusion that it would never be able to show spectacular results.

Now there was some reference to points of general importance, like social security and so on, in the speeches made by more than one hon. Member, and a point was made in regard to the inadequacy of the provision for social security. I should like to say that I accept without reservation the principle involved in social security. The Government recognize that a welfare State must aim more and more at protecting the individual against want, idleness, ill-health, squalor and ignorance. These are the five giants mentioned by Sir William Beveridge. And to overpower these giants—and that is the point—one needs not merely an act of the will but also resources and organisation. And these take time to develop. In a country in which wages are low and the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy are relatively small the scope for a social security programme is, to begin with, limited. We have already, I am glad to say, made a beginning in this direction through the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and the Provident Fund Scheme. Social Security Schemes, widely con-

ceived and efficiently administered, are capable of not only benefiting the individuals,—the insured and their families,—but what is more important from my point of view is that they are capable of adding significantly to the investible resources of the community as will have been proved by the provision that we have been able to make for industrial housing out of the collections of this Provident Fund Scheme. I understand that in several countries social security funds make a large contribution to the resources available for development. Through these schemes it is possible to secure a certain built-in flexibility, so to speak, in the economic system which could in some measure safeguard the economy against cyclical fluctuations. In an under-developed economy in which the scope for taxation must inevitably be limited, social security schemes might well be, I am inclined to think, an important device for fostering and for generally promoting social welfare. So I propose to have this question examined fully so as to enable us to decide the optimum pace at which we can proceed in this matter.

Then there were complaints voiced in regard to the slow pace of the redistribution of national income through taxation and public expenditure. Here again there is no difference of opinion even with the Communist Members as to the direction in which we must move, though there might be, I am afraid, and there are, differences in judgment as to the pace at which we could move consistently with the various objectives which we have in view. I would like to quote again certain figures—I think I have quoted them before. Through direct taxes, a considerable proportion of income in the higher ranges is already being drawn into the public exchequer. In 1940-41 the total of incomes above Rs. 40,000 per annum assessed to income-tax was Rs. 68 crores. Of this, about 24 per cent. was absorbed by income and super-taxes. In 1948-49, incomes assessed in this category had gone up to Rs. 271 crores of which about 42 per cent. was payable to the State by way of income and super-taxes and in 1951-52, the corresponding total of income assessed was Rs. 317 crores of which 48 per cent. was charged as income and super-taxes so that we have doubled the proportion in 11 years. Now, to what extent changes in the taxation system are called for is now a matter for examination by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, but we claim that the trends of public expenditure are clear and unmistakable. The outturn by the Centre and by the States on social

services and on development is now a larger proportion of the total than it was only a few years ago and this will be so to an even larger extent as the plan unfolds and gathers momentum. So, with this reorientation of public expenditure together with progressive taxation at a high level and with the estate duty added to our revenues to which I referred shortly, I expect the impact of public finance on the pattern of income distribution will be visibly and demonstrably in the direction which we all have in view.

Then there were some references made to the purchasing policy of the common man. The major consideration which has to be borne in mind in this direction is that the country has decided to maintain a certain scale of investment expenditure for the period of the Plan and the resources needed for this purpose have to be found by keeping down consumption. That is a fact which we cannot overlook. A measure of sacrifice in the present, in the interests of the future, is thus implicit in development all the world over, no matter under what system you attempt to do it. The question therefore is not whether consumption in the economy as a whole should be stepped up but whether the consumption of the common man can be raised. Now the difficulty here is that the common man does not represent in our country a small proportion of the community which could be given relief at the expense of the rest. Our exemption limit for direct taxation is now quite high. As the House is aware, it is being raised this year, if the House agrees, from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200. It is through indirect tax, therefore that the common man is being called upon to make his contribution to the financing of the collective needs of the community by way of administration, defence, social services and development. And here again I have no doubt that the Taxation Enquiry Commission will examine the incidence of these indirect taxes and suggest changes wherever necessary. I have had the occasion to draw the attention of the House to the fact that tax revenues of the Central Government and State Governments taken together form a smaller proportion of national income here than in many other countries. It is true that the taxable margin is low when incomes are low but when a country decides to launch upon a programme of development it is inevitable that all sections of the community have to contribute their mite. In this connection I should like to refer to what I have mentioned before, and that is the appraisal of the plans and policies of Eastern European countries given in the latest issue of

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the Economic Survey of Europe. I doubt if any hon. Member opposite has seen this publication.

Shri Nambiar: Let us hear it now.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These countries are devoting some 20 per cent. and more of their national income to capital formation and they are concentrating in the main on heavy industries, but turnover taxes and contributions from profits and depreciation allowances are becoming the chief source of investment and in the plans in these countries, consumer goods industries are given low priority so that their output does not rise to any great extent. The consequence is that the rise in the living standards is small relatively to the scale of the development effort. In Soviet Russia, the fifth Five Year Plan aims at a substantial increase in investment. According to the estimates available, the volume of investment in the five year period 1951-56 is to be 90 per cent. higher than it was for the years 1946-50. The fifth Five Year Plan of the U.S.S.R. proposes to substantially increase the living standards but even here, a much more striking advance would be necessary to bring the living standards of the Soviet workers to the levels in the more advanced Western countries. Now I am making these observations merely to highlight the point that if the lot of the common man is to be improved in the future, it is necessary and legitimate to ask him to contribute to the effort that the country is making and there is no way of getting round this necessity.

Now if we view things in this light, then we shall see to what extent it is necessary or possible to give relief to the common man and even so, in the light of this principle, I can claim that the burden of customs duties does not fall entirely on the common man. For instance, I pointed out—Mr. Bansal pointed out—that the export duties affect only the foreign importer or the abnormal profits of the exporter and cannot generally be shifted to the common man in this country. Out of a total estimated customs revenue of Rs. 177 crores, no less than Rs. 55 crores are expected to come from export duties.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): Internal prices go down.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: But that is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Even in the matter of import duty, nearly a third of the revenue of Rs. 120 crores comes from taxes on luxuries

which are not usually bought by the common man. The rates of duty on various articles are so adjusted that there are duties sometimes in excess of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles whereas duties on articles of general utility are as low as budgetary and protective considerations will allow. Sometimes we had to pay high for the advantage of having the production carried out within our borders. And certain essential commodities such as foodgrains are free of duty. On a rough estimate, the *per capita* of incidence of import duties on the rich is Rs. 56/3/- and on the poor Rs. 2/9/- per annum.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Compare their earnings also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is right, Sir. It is about 30 times which is a favourite formula with the Members opposite. In this year's Finance Bill, as you know, Sir, proposals have been made for giving relief in respect of milk foods, essential medicines and so on. In view of the above, it will be seen, as I have claimed more than once, that the ratio of total collection in direct and indirect taxes without suitable adjustments does not give a proper indication of the incidence of the taxes on the common man. Even for the purpose of calculation of this ratio, it should be noted that the Budget figures exclude the States' share of Income-tax. After allowing for this factor and adjustment made for export duties which do not affect the residents of this country, the ratio of direct and indirect taxes compares well with such ratio elsewhere. I shall not take up the time of the House by quoting all the figures. The corrected direct tax ratio in 1939-40 was 28. Then, it varied between 55 and 45 in the years 1948-49 to 1952-53. For the Budget year 1953-54, it is 43 per cent. From 28 in 1939-40, therefore the ratio has gone up in recent years, and, as I said, varies between 43 and roughly 45. The total collections in customs and import duties are also expected to fall from 142 crores in 1951-52 to about 120 crores in 1952-53. Therefore, that reduces the burden of direct taxes to that extent.

Now I come to a different category of subjects, nationalisation of Banking and Insurance. I would request hon. Members to read very carefully the paragraphs concerning this in the Five Year Plan. First, paras. 28, 29, and 30 on page 37 of the full volume; they relate to the credit system. The other in regard to Insurance companies is para. 54 on page 68. It would

be inadvisable on my part to try to paraphrase what has been set out after careful consideration in the paragraphs that I have mentioned. All that I would like to say here is that these paragraphs are being studied very carefully, and that the objective is not so much to nationalise for the sake of nationalisation, but to secure the results that it is alleged nationalisation will bring. In regard to Banking, it should be clear to any dispassionate observer that while we are running a mixed economy and have a very important private sector, nothing is to be gained by the nationalisation of Banks. Such a process takes place automatically as the public sector increases and assumes greater importance. So long as the private sector exists, I think it will be admitted that it is best to leave these matters to be managed by private agencies, so long as,—that is important—due control is exercised. From my own experience and from the measures that I myself initiated, I can say with confidence that the control and regulation of Banking in this country is as thorough-going as one would hope to find in any country run on a generally democratic system.

As regards insurance, Sir, there seems to be some fallacy in the argument that you have only to nationalise insurance in order to be able to get hold of funds for the completion of the plan. Now, for that purpose, one must make a distinction between the private sector and the public sector, and our plan, though it is in terms of the public sector, does take into account the private sector. Something perhaps could be done by a greater supervision of the objects to which the investible funds of insurance companies are devoted after they have invested in what are called approved securities. And there are certain, at the moment inchoate, proposals that are under examination with a view to finding out whether something could be done to direct investment a little further positively. We have not, I confess, gone very far in this direction. Of course, there is a very small core of nationalised insurance already in existence in this country in the shape of the postal insurance, and it may be that, in the course of development, that sector will be allowed to expand its business if, for instance, it shows good results in the sector which is at present reserved for it—not reserved for it, in which it is allowed to operate, *viz.*, that of Government servants. So, the point I make is that the closer examination of this problem that has been recommended by the Planning Commission is being

made at present, and a study of the trends in the world and the experience of the countries which have nationalised insurance has been undertaken. And that is as far as I would wish to go into this matter at the present moment.

Then there were questions about the national sample survey. I have not got very much time left, but I should like to devote some time to answering the somewhat uninformed observations on this subject that were made by Shri Morarka. The reason is that I have been intimately connected with the work of the Indian Statistical Institute as well as the National Sample Survey and the National Income Committee. Now, my first criticism is that Shri Morarka does not apparently have any objection to the methods used by the I.C.A.R. But these are the very methods, *viz.*, the sample survey methods and the crop-cutting methods, that are operated by the National Sample Survey. Now, this sample survey method has been adopted in India, as the total count method—and that should be clear to anybody—would be prohibitive in its cost. This sample survey method has received the blessings of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, and distinguished foreign experts who have visited India like Prof. R. A. Fischer, Prof. F. Yates, Prof. Simon Kuznets and Mr. William Hurwitz of the U.S.A. Bureau of Census etc.

I should not like to go into details of the criticism except for saying that all that criticism was misconceived especially in regard to the complexity of the form. Now, in order to gather statistics over such a wide range, it is necessary to have a complicated questionnaire. The schedules which have been prepared by the National Sample Survey are all-India schedules, and they are under constant review. It is not true that all these questions have to be answered by the people in the rural areas. The investigator selects from these schedules the various items which pertain to the area, and the villages are asked questions on those items only. For instance, questions on rice production and rice consumption would not be used in areas which produce *jowar*. So it may be stated in this connection that before every round, the investigators are trained intensively by the Indian Statistical Institute in courses lasting for about a month, and that there is a machinery of supervision and guidance consisting of superintendents, Assistant Directors etc.

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It was also stated that part of the investigation which was carried out by Dr. Gadgil has not been published. I would like to say here that we have given permission to Dr. Gadgil to print and publish his report at the Gokhale Institute, and that I think, will clear us of the charge of wishing to conceal anything.

Now, I shall turn to a few important questions in regard to the Plan. First, there was the question of local initiative in the execution of community projects, which was raised by my hon. friend Shri Shiva Rao. The necessity of keeping red tape to the minimum and devolving powers to the maximum, has always been pointed out to the State Governments, and whenever any officers in the Planning Commission or any inspecting officers go round, this is one of the matters to which we pay particular attention. Certain specific suggestions were made in 1952 at the last Development Commissioners' Conference, with regard to the delegation of powers to Development Commissioners, so as to avoid delay in the execution of the schemes. Some of these suggestions were as follows:

1. That the Development Commissioners may enjoy full financial powers to sanction, without prior reference to the Finance Department, for individual schemes costing not more than Rs. 1 lakh;
2. That where organisation for development has not been fully established, sanction for individual schemes may be given at a discussion round the table between the heads of departments concerned, and the Development Commissioners. This delegation has been necessitated on account of the delay in the issue of sanction to individual schemes due to elaborate notings and meticulous examination in several departments of the State Governments; and
3. That the Development Commissioners and the Project Officers are to be delegated the power or the powers enjoyed by superintending engineers and executive engineers respectively.

It has been found out in practice that many State Governments have delegated only administrative and financial powers in connection with constructional works to the officers connected with the constructional works.

And this is a point which should be taken up again at the next Development Commissioners' Conference which is to be held from the 16th to the 18th April. Therefore the House may rest assured that we shall not lose sight of this very wholesome principle, although in practice, it will be recognised that it is not always easy to find out the golden mean.

Then there were some inquiries in regard to the provision of, I think, Rs. 20 lakhs for assistance to institutions working in the field of social welfare. I have very little to add as a matter of fact to what is contained in paragraph 17 on page 607 of the full report of the Planning Commission. It is stated there that a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided as grants-in-aid to such organisations doing voluntary social service, but the provision this year is only Rs. 20 lakhs because we feel that it would be some time before the machinery is established and gets going. Now the Planning Commission has recommended that this should be administered by a Board to be set up by the Central Government to which a great deal of administrative authority will be devolved and that the Board should be predominantly composed of non-officials who have actual experience of field work in promoting voluntary welfare activities. Now, we are all convinced that this is a most important aspect of public co-operation which will evoke enthusiasm, and the matter is under very active consideration by Government at the moment.

Then there was some question in regard to the utilisation of the sum of 3 crores provided for local works. Sometime ago—on the 3rd of April to be exact—the Press Information Bureau published details about how it was proposed to encourage local initiative by utilising this provision of 3 crores which is part of a provision of 15 crores. I think only this morning, or yesterday, the papers gave considerable publicity to the first voluntary co-operation scheme that was sanctioned by the Finance Ministry on the advice of the Planning Commission. Now, this amount is intended to be spent exclusively in those areas which are not covered by the Plan, so to speak—that is to say, which have not got any identifiable portion of the Plan within their limits—and for projects for which the people themselves take the initiative. It was aimed to evoke People's participation in the Plan and to assist local enterprise. And these grants will be made whether there is any contribution by the State Govern-

ment or by the local body concerned—whether it is a Municipality or a District Board. It has often been found that a certain amount of local initiative is always forthcoming, together with a certain amount of local contribution, but that because such contribution cannot be matched by any sums which could be found by a local body or a State these efforts come to nothing. Now, it is to correct this state of affairs largely that we have provided this sum. So whether the local bodies concerned or the State Government contribute or not, it will be open to them to send forward such schemes of local works. For instance, a slum clearance scheme might be sent up by a Municipality. The object of prescribing that the application should be made by the local body or the State concerned is to ensure that after assets have been created the responsibility for maintenance will be undertaken by some public body. The details of how this is to operate have been communicated to the State Governments. There is a letter issued by the Planning Commission on 1st April 1953. Out of the total provision of 3 crores. 2.50 crores have been allocated between the States and the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs has been reserved for grants to be made direct by the Ministry of Finance on the advice of the Planning Commission, who may act as the Committee themselves for this purpose or may set up smaller bodies to advise the Finance Ministry.

Now I shall not refer to the question of deficit finance—apart from the fact that I have got no time—because I have already dealt with deficit finance among the 19 or 20 subjects I dealt with in the course of my reply. I would only like to say that there is hardly any country, not excepting the countries in the U.S.S.R. sphere, which has been able to carry on development without a certain measure of what could be regarded as deficit finance. Indeed, their experience has been that inflationary pressures could not be kept under control and that monetary reforms had to be made. Now it is my hope and confidence that so far as we are concerned, we are so judicious in the choice of the figure for deficit finance that I have suggested, and are so confident of our ability to employ the necessary remedies, that it will not be possible for us to follow that not very illustrious example.

The cut motions were negatived.

7 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the Demands under the Ministry of Finance. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 and 122 be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there are some other Demands which have not been discussed so far. By arrangement among the leaders of the various groups, only certain subjects have been taken up. I must now grant them unless otherwise the hon. the Finance Minister does not want them.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 59, 60, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 107, 108, 109, 126, 128, 132, 133, 136, 137 and 138 be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second columns thereof."

The motion was adopted.

The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. P. P.

DEMAND NO. 26—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.32.33.000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 27—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.09.37.000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 28—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 29—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 30—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 31—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 32—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries'."

DEMAND NO. 33—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 35—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,72,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATES GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 41—EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,01,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Extraordinary Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 42—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 119—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Commutted value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 120—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 122—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,49,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 49—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

DEMAND NO. 50—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 51—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 59—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 60—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 71—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 73—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 74—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 75—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 76—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 77—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 78—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 79—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 80—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 81—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 82—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Salt'."

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DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 84—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 96—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 97—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND NO. 98—LIGHOUSEES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 99—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

**DEMAND No. 100—COMMUNICATIONS
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 107—PARLIAMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Parliament'."

DEMAND No. 108—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Parliament Secretariat'."

DEMAND No. 109—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,95,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I move for leave to introduce a Bill* to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): In the light of our discussions with you in your chamber, Sir, may I know whether we will have the two-hour discussion on the Appropriation Bill after question hour tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow the Khadi Bill will be taken up first and passed, and, thereafter, if we have time, the Appropriation Bill may be taken up. The leaders of the various groups came and informed me that they would like to take at least two hours on the Appropriation Bill. I do not think anything more than two hours can possibly be spared for the Appropriation Bill. Immediately after the Khadi Bill is over, the Appropriation Bill will be taken into consideration.

So far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, this point has to be noted. The various points that have been dis-

cussed at length during the course of the debates relating to the various Demands for Grants ought not to become the subject matter of discussion once again. It will only be a repetition. Hon. Members of the various groups who desire, during the discussion tomorrow, to refer to any points or draw the attention of the House, will kindly hand over tomorrow the points or subjects to which they want to draw the attention. I will pass them on to the respective hon. Ministers and the hon. Finance Minister so that the various Ministers may come prepared and be able to answer.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): When do you want them to be handed over?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like that they are immediately handed over; or, at any rate, before 11 o'clock tomorrow, so that before 12 o'clock they may be sent to the various Ministers.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): Cut motions have been submitted on those Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the cut motions lapse.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know whether it is your intention to finish the Appropriation Bill tomorrow itself, or take it over to the day after tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the Khadi Bill is over, we shall sit as long as possible—I mean up to 7:30 not later than that—and try to finish the Appropriation Bill if possible. Otherwise, it will stand over to some other day and it will be finished then.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): How can the Khadi Bill be finished tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know. It is for the House. I am not saying anything. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Wednesday, the 8th April, 1953.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.