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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 17th March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PLANNING AUTHORITY FOR DELHI

***1089. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to wind up the Delhi Improvement Trust and to constitute a Statutory and Autonomous Single Planning Authority for the development of urban areas in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what will be the constitution, functions and scope of work of this Authority?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The question of constituting a Statutory Delhi Development Authority, which, when it is set up, will replace the Delhi Improvement Trust, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of Delhi had been consulted in this matter and, if so, what is their reaction?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, Sir; the Delhi Government is in favour of this authority being constituted.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what is the idea and the extent of participation by the Central Government and the Delhi State Government?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There have been a number of building authorities in Delhi and it was found that if

710 L.S.D.

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there was one authority it would be far better from the point of view of the urban development of Delhi.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know if the hon. Minister could give us an idea of the financial requirements of this?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I cannot give the exact figures at the moment; but, I do not know that it will be very much more expensive than the Delhi Improvement Trust.

नई रेलवे लाइन

*** १०९०. श्री भक्त वरुण:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिए गए तारिफित प्रश्न संख्या ६५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या तब से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने नई रेलवे लाइनों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी सिफारिशें भेज दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ज्वारा क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) आम तौर पर इस तरह की सिफारिशें सभा-पटल पर नहीं रखी जाती।

श्री भक्त वरुण: कम से कम मंत्री महोदय यह तो बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुल कितनी मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइनों के बिछाने की सिफारिश की गई है और वह किन इलाकों में होंगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: मीलों में तो मैं नहीं बता सकूंगा लेकिन अगर आनरबल मंत्री जानना चाहते हैं तो मुझे यह बताने में

कोई दिक्कत नहीं है कि तीन रेलवे लाइनों तो दुबारा बिछायी जायेंगी, उनका रेंस्टोरेशन होगा और २४ नई रेलवे लाइनों की सिफारिश की गयी है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वास्तव में यह विषय इतना गोपनीय है कि इस सभा के सदस्यों को वह बताया भी न जा सके, क्योंकि अन्त में तो इसको प्रकट होना ही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : इसमें कोई गोपनीयता की तो बात नहीं है। आनरबल मेम्बर ने पूछा कि कितने मील लम्बी लाइनें बिछायी जायेंगी जिसके लिए मैंने कहा कि इस वक्त मेरे पास वह आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर वह मीलों में ही जानना चाहेंगे तो मुझे उसको भी बताने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने वह सिद्धान्त स्थिर कर लिये हैं जिनके आधार पर वह लाइनें बिछायी जायेंगी और क्या उसमें पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जायगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : तमाम प्रान्तों से सिफारिशें मांगी गयी हैं और जब ठीक समय आयेंगा, उन सब के ऊपर विचार किया जायगा और जो ठीक ठीक उस्ल होते हैं वह तय किये गये हैं और उन्हीं उस्लों के मुताबिक इन पर विचार किया जायगा। इन उस्लों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आनरबल मिनिस्टर ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में इन उस्लों का जिक्र किया था।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या यह ठीक है कि सामान के यातायात की सुविधा के लिए कानपुर और इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली हाथरस के बीच भी मीटरगेज लाइन बनाने का सुझाव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से आया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शस्त्री) : कानपुर और इलाहाबाद के बीच में ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हां, कानपुर और इलाहाबाद के बीच में।

श्री एल० बी० शस्त्री : कानपुर और इलाहाबाद के बीच में मीटरगेज लाइन चलाने के बारे में मेरी जानकारी अभी तक नहीं है।

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ENQUIRY REVIEW

*1091. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Review Committee;

(b) which of these recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(c) which of these have not been accepted by them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). All the recommendations made by the Reviewing Committee are embodied in the Reviewing Committee's Report, a copy of which together with a copy of the Memorandum by the Ministry of Railways thereon, incorporating *inter alia* their decisions in respect of the acceptance and implementation of each of these recommendations, has already been placed in the Library of Parliament.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the reasons which necessitated the appointment of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Review Committee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said a few days ago, the National Railway Users Consultative Committee expressed a desire to be associated with the report of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee and therefore in deference to their wishes the Reviewing Committee was appointed.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know if it is not a fact that the representative of the National Railway Users Consultative Committee on the Review Committee was an ex-General Manager of the Railway Administration and whether the Review

Committee was not appointed in order to get over those recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee which were unfavourable to the Railway Administration?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is not so. Although one of the members of the Review Committee, Mr. A. P. Misra, was a retired General Manager of the Railways, there was another member, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Pattabhiraman, on the Review Committee.

Sardar Hukam Singh: There is an observation by the Reviewing Committee that the chronic shortage of materials have an important bearing on safety factors. May I know whether any modification has been undertaken of the procedure of store purchases so that this can be avoided?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Very acute shortage of certain railway stores came to the notice of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee and that was also noticed by the Review Committee. But, I might inform the House that the purchase of railway stores is not controlled entirely by the railway authorities. The Railways have to obtain all their stores through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and we could only make recommendations. The Railways could not take any step in that direction.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know if interim steps have been taken to implement some of the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee as also to lessen the accidents?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I think the House would be interested to know that the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee made 183 recommendations. Out of them, 99 recommendations have been accepted in toto by the Reviewing Committee, 39 have been accepted as being standard practice and thus they have been accepted in toto. There are 18 recommendations which have been accepted by the Reviewing Committee but the Railway Board have them under consideration. Therefore, the hon.

Member would see that most of the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee have been accepted and, in some case, they are being implemented.

बन्दर

*१०६३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में भारत से अमरीका को भेजे गये ३६० बन्दर दम घुट जाने के कारण लन्दन में मर गये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० बी० एस० बंशमुख) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है । [बीसिए पीरिशिट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४४] ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बन्दर यहां से भेजे जाते हैं, उनका वहां पर क्या उपयोग होता है ?

डा० बी० एस० बंशमुख : रिसर्च के लिए उपयोग होता है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो बन्दर हिन्दुस्तान से अमरीका में एक्सपोर्ट किये जाते हैं, क्या उनकी वहां पर हत्या की जाती है ?

डा० बी० एस० बंशमुख : जी हां, ऐसा शास्त्र की प्रगति के लिए किया जाता है ।

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India has banned or is considering to ban the export of monkeys from this country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Subject to our consent, the export of monkeys has been banned with effect from the 11th of this month.

PAYMENT OF TELEPHONE AND PHONOGRAM BILLS

***1096. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments default in payment of their Telephone and Phonogram Bills and consequently they are black-listed; and

(b) if so, whether the system of Book adjustment of accounts from one Department to another and from one Government to another is to be introduced to avoid such contingencies?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 45].

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : किन किन राज्यों ने भुगतान में देर की है और किन किन राज्यों का नाम ब्लैक लिस्ट में लिखा गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : किसी राज्य सरकार का नाम ब्लैक लिस्ट में नहीं लिखा गया है। आम तौर से यह कहा जाता है कि बहुत से राज्यों के बिलों का भुगतान बाकी है।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान १५ दिसम्बर, १९५४ के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के इस न्यूज आइटम की तरफ गया है जिस में लिखा गया है कि :-

"are not paying the trunk telephone and phonogram service bills, the Posts and Telegraphs Department has placed some of the Punjab Government departments on the black list".

श्री राज बहादुर : यह बात प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई की है जो कि नियमानुसार की जाती है। लेकिन जाबते नोटिस दिये जाने पर अगर उन्होंने किसी बिल का भुगतान नहीं किया है तो उन के विरुद्ध जबरन एंसा हुआ होगा।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि एंसी बातों के अखबारों में निकलने से आम जनता में एक भ्रम फैलता है और इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि सरकारों का भुगतान एंडजस्टमेंट से हो न कि पेमेंट से।

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरे विचार में तो इस से भ्रम नहीं फैलता बल्कि जनता में विश्वास उत्पन्न होता है कि यदि सरकार भी बिल नहीं भुगतायेंगी तो उन के खिलाफ भी वही कार्रवाई होगी जो एक साधारण नागरिक के खिलाफ होती है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर टिकट घर

***१०९७. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुख्य मुख्य स्टेशनों पर महिलाओं, बुढ़ी व्यक्तियों और बच्चों के लिये अलग टिकट घर खोलने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासद (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) औरतों, बुढ़ी और बच्चों के लिए अलग-अलग टिकट घर बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है, लेकिन जिन स्टेशनों पर आवश्यकता है वहां औरतों के लिए अलग टिकट देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को पता है कि मोतिहारी और बीतिया स्टेशनों पर १५००, २००० टिकट रोज कटते हैं और इन स्टेशनों पर एक ही बुकिंग विन्डो है, इसीलिये बहुत से बुढ़ी स्त्रियां और बच्चे बिना टिकट के रह जाते हैं ?

रखें तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री): यह सवाल दूसरा है कि नई खिड़की खोली जाय, लेकिन बड़ी औरतों और बच्चों के लिए खिड़की खोली जाये तो बड़े मर्दानों के लिये क्यों न खोली जाय, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: उन्हें शामिल कर सकते हैं लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जिन स्टेशनों पर काफी टिकट बिकते हैं उन पर बहुत से कमजोर आदमी, बच्चे और बड़ी औरतें बिना टिकट के छूट जाती हैं, उन को टिकट मिले इस के लिये सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : अगर सिर्फ नई खिड़की खोलने का ही सवाल है तो हम इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

THIRD CLASS SLEEPING COACHES

*1098. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from the 15th January, 1955 sleeping accommodation has been provided in the third class on the Katihar-Sonepur route and the Lucknow-Gorakhpur route of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) why in the most important train viz. the Lucknow-Katihar-mail train such sleeping coaches have not been provided?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services are now run on an experimental basis and it was considered more suitable to run them on 313 Up and 314 Down Katihar-Kanpur Passenger trains, as they cover two night journeys.

Shri Amjad Ali: Is it the idea to experiment this in unimportant lines and unimportant trains and then come to important trains afterwards? Is that the policy?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir. That is certainly not the policy. We selected this train because on this train the passengers have to spend two nights whereas on the other train which the hon. Member has in mind the passengers have to spend only one night. That is the reason.

Shri R. S. Diwan: The Grand Trunk Express comes from Madras and bogies are attached to it from Hyderabad. These passengers have to spend two nights. May I know if the Government propose to have this arrangement on those bogies also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I do not think it will be possible to have it. They are more or less fully occupied.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the third class sleeping berths provided on these trains are similar to those on the Western Railway, namely, berths with three tiers, on which the passengers cannot sit straight?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is the three-tier system; it is more or less uniform.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the top tier cannot give comfortable accommodation for the passengers.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That thing has come to the notice of the Railway Ministry. They are seized of this problem and new designs are being worked out.

Shri Amjad Ali: If I have heard the hon. Minister correctly, he said that the passengers on the Katihar-Kanpur Passenger train cover two nights, while they take only one night on the Lucknow-Katihar mail train. Is that the answer he gave?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes.

Shri Amjad Ali: That is only part of the main line.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no argument. They thought that in the long distance trains, where the passengers spend two nights, they would require some sort of convenience.

Shri Amjad Ali: That could not be a fact. Would the hon. Minister revise his answer?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

DELHI-KABUL AIR SERVICE

*1099. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1101 on the 17th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation Aircraft on the route Delhi-Kabul-Kandhar are still exempted from carrying a licensed navigator on board; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government for training the navigators?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the period of the exemption is upto the 31st December, 1955.

(b) Training courses for Navigators' licences are held at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad. Indian Airlines Corporation is also taking steps to give training to their Pilots in Navigation and hope that by the end of 1955 the position would improve considerably.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know who looks to this job of navigator? Is it the pilot or the co-pilot?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The pilot or the co-pilot, whosoever possesses a navigator's licence.

VEGETABLE OIL FACTORIES

*1100. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 59 on the 17th February, 1954, and state:

(a) the further action taken in the matter of prosecution of the fourteen vanaspathi factories for violation of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947; and

(b) in what respect these factories violated the Order?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The case against one factory has since been decided and two of its chemists convicted. The proceedings against four other factories are still pending in Courts. The remaining nine cases have been withdrawn with a warning to the factories concerned.

(b) The samples drawn from the products manufactured by these factories were found not to conform to the standard specification laid down under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Was any compounding fee levied on them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No. In those cases which ended in conviction, a fine was imposed and in default, they had to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Speaker: I think he refers to the cases which had been withdrawn.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No. The reasons for withdrawal of those cases were that it was a sort of stray incident; otherwise, the factories have behaved well. They were withdrawn with a warning.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Why was it that some of the cases were brought to the court while others were not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Whatever cases we thought were deserving of being prosecuted, with whatever material we had, we put them before the court.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS

*1102. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow concessional fares for journeys to hill stations and health resorts this year; and

(b) the loss in revenue incurred during the last year by allowing this concession?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The concessional tickets are issued to popularise the hill stations and thereby stimulate passenger traffic. They are very popular and it would not be correct to say that they have resulted in loss of revenue.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know the names of the hill stations to which the railway concession is given?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is a long list: Simla, Solan, Dharampur, Pathankot, Ootacamund, Kodaikanal, Abu Road, Coonoor, Darjeeling, Shillong, Mettupalayam...

Mr. Speaker: He need not read the whole list.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Which line has the maximum traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): That is difficult to say. Naturally the traffic to Srinagar is very heavy.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Since the Minister says that these tickets are very popular, will the Government contemplate introducing the concessional system throughout the year instead of six months at present?

Shri Alagesan: People do not resort to hill stations in the winter months.

ALL-INDIA SUGARCANE GROWERS' CONFERENCE

*1103. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received copies of the Resolutions passed at the All-India Sugarcane Growers' Conference held at New Delhi in the third week of December, 1954; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The resolutions passed by the Cane Growers' Conference in December, 1954, are more or less a repetition of the Resolutions adopted by that Body on 1st October, 1954, which were given due consideration by the Gov-

ernment. A meeting was also convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the 29th October, 1954, with representatives of sugarcane growers and other interests to consider (i) sugar policy for 1954-55 season, (ii) minimum cane price for 1955-56 season and (iii) a formula for the linking of cane price with the price of sugar. After taking into consideration the views of all concerned including State Governments, the Government of India took certain decisions which were announced on the 27th November, 1954. A copy of the Press Note issued is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 46.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: When this control has been abolished on almost all essential commodities may I know what justification there is for the statement which is given in the press note: "Releases of sugar from factories will be regulated by Government as in the past"? May I know how long these releases will be controlled and regulated? What is the approximate date when we will have a policy of relaxation of controls altogether in this domain?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It was to safeguard the consumers against the bad effects of de-control that this power has been retained by Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much raw sugar is going to be imported for refinement in this country as stated in paragraph 3 of the press note?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as the future is concerned, I do not think we have fixed the quantity. Yes, Sir, it is 1,50,000 tons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, in view of the changed circumstances efforts are being made to make our country self-sufficient so far as the production of sugar is concerned; how long this process will take and what are the factors that hinder us so far as self-sufficiency is concerned?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Full attention is being paid and the House is aware

that more than 20—may be about 25 or 26—new factories have been given licences for establishment and more than 20 factories have been allowed to expand their production capacity. Attention is also being paid to the increase of sugarcane both in quantity and sucrose content. It is expected that within 2 or 3 years the shortfall between demand and supply will be made up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In paragraph 4 of the press note it is said that a formula has been devised for linking the price of sugarcane to the price of sugar and that it will be applied even for 1953-54. May I know how this formula has been worked out, on what basis and what are the effects of this formula on the price of sugarcane for 1953-54?

Shri A. P. Jain: The broad principle of this formula is that the sugarcane grower gets out of the extra profit in the same proportion as the price of sugarcane bears to the selling price of sugar.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: In view of the fact that sugarcane research has been carried on for nearly quarter of a century and yet the yield of cane per acre has not increased very much, are Government justified in expecting that the yield will increase within the next two or three years?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: My hon. friend will find that we have done something which was not done before in the matter of making a serious effort to increase the yield of sugarcane as well as sugar content. He will find that this year's average will probably go up.

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN TEZPUR AND MANIHARIGHAT

*1104. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the through passenger train service from Tezpur to Maniharighat has been discontinued after the floods last year; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be resumed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nos. 305/306 North Bengal Express trains, which were running from 1st April, 1954, between Maniharighat and Amingaon/Tezpur had to be suspended on account of the breaches in the Pandu Region in July-September, 1954, between Maniharighat and damage to the track between Siliguri and Amingaon.

(b) From 13th November, 1954, Nos. 305/306 North Bengal Express trains were restored to run only between Maniharighat and Domohani, and from 10th February, 1955, they have been extended to run between Maniharighat and Alipur Duar. It is proposed to further extend their run as soon as the Railway rehabilitation work, which is being carried out with expedition, is completed.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know, when other trains are permitted to run from Maniharighat to Amingaon, why is it that these two trains are specially selected for the purpose of restricted running?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Probably, the hon. Member is more aware of it than most other people here, that there is a very acute shortage of locomotives and rollingstock and the North-Eastern Railway is being called upon to provide a large number of locos and wagons to save Dibrugarh and other areas from floods. So, in order to save on locomotives, we have to cut short the distance.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: In the first answer he says that the restriction was due to breaches in the railways and in the second answer he says that the restriction is due to shortage of wagons. May I know which is true?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member must understand that both these are inter-linked. Breaches on the line are caused by floods and threat to various towns is also caused by floods. We are trying to rehabilitate our railway tracks which were

swept away by floods and so there is demand for locomotives and wagons all round—on the lines as well as to save the cities.

POST CARD VENDING MACHINES

*1109. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 129 on the 23rd February, 1955 and state:

(a) the cost of stamp and post card vending machines proposed to be purchased and the names of the countries in which orders for their purchase have been placed; and

(b) the nature of the plans for increasing the number of such machines?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The estimated cost is Rs. 1,480 per machine. No information regarding countries from which machines will be purchased is available. Competitive tenders have been called by the Director-General, India Store Department, London.

(b) The ten machines are proposed to be supplied as follows:—

Three Post Card Vending Machines to Postmaster-General, Calcutta; 3 to Postmaster-General, Bombay; 2 to Postmaster-General, Madras; and 2 to Director, Postal Services, New Delhi. It is also proposed to supply one prototype Envelope Vending Machine and one Post Card-Cum-Envelope Vending Machine to Director of Postal Services, New Delhi, for trial purposes. The question of increasing the number of machines will be taken up after the machines ordered have been tried and found successful.

श्री राज बहादुर : क्या इन मशीनों के आर्डर दते वक्त सरकार इन बातों का ध्यान रखती है या रखेगी कि जो मशीनें आएंगी उन पर कितना खर्च पड़ेगा और जो लोग स्टम्प वींडिंग के लिए रखे जाएंगे उन पर कितना खर्च पड़ेगा और साथ ही मशीनों के आन से कुछ लोग बेरोजगार तो नहीं हो जाएंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इन मशीनों के आन से कोई भी बेरोजगार नहीं होगा, यह कहा जा सकता है ।

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether it has been assessed as to what would be the duration for which these machines can honestly discharge the obligations that they promise before requiring some repairs?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As any other machine would discharge the obligation that is expected of it, we also expect that this post card vending machine will also do the same.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know how many people will become unemployed due to the introduction of this machine?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already answered that.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wanted to know whether any period has been assessed for which it can discharge its function and whether there are any facilities here for its repair?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, the machines are complicated but they are not such that the ordinary day to day repairs and maintenance work cannot be done locally. That can be done.

श्री राज बहादुर : एक मशीन कितने आदमियों का काम करेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

AJMER-KOTAH RAIL LINK

*1115. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the construction of a Railway line between Ajmer and Kotah via Kekri and Deoli; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project would be considered, while selecting new lines for construction during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Has the survey work commenced or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Western Railway have been asked to carry out the latest survey: traffic and engineering surveys.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether it has commenced or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Western Railway have been asked.

Shri Bhandari: Will it be for broad gauge or metre gauge?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I should like to inform the hon. Member that in the past, surveys had been carried out both for the metre gauge and the broad gauge. The Western Railway has been asked to review these surveys and bring them up-to-date.

Shri Amjad Ali: If I heard the hon. Member correctly, he said that both traffic survey and engineering survey are being conducted simultaneously. Is that a fact? How can that be?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It can be. There is no difficulty in conducting both the surveys.

Shri Amjad Ali: Not together.

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

*१११६. **संठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) १९४४ के अन्त तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों से अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन अंशदानों के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई, और

(ख) उसी काल में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवार के कितने सदस्यों को मुक्त डाक्टरों की सुविधाएँ दी गईं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर): (क) २,४२,२९८ रुपये, १२ आने।

(ख) सरकारी मुलाजिमों व उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या, जो योजना के अधीन डाक्टरों की सुविधाएँ लेने के अधिकारी हैं, लगभग २,२०,००० हैं और जिन्होंने १९४४ के अन्त तक योजना के अधीन डाक्टरों की सुविधाएँ लीं, उनकी संख्या ७,२७,४७२ थी।

संठ गोविन्द दास : क्या अभी हाल ही में इस सम्बन्ध में चपरासियों का एक बहुत बड़ा समुदाय माननीय मंत्री जी के पास आया था और क्या उनकी जो शिकायत थी उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया गया ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : उन्होंने शिकायत तो नहीं की, बल्कि एक उनमें से बीमार हो गया था पांच बजे शाम को, तो दस बजे रात को उसका आपरेशन हुआ और उसकी जान बच गयी। उसके लिए वे धन्यवाद देने के लिए आये थे।

संठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों से और भी कुछ धन्यवाद माननीय मंत्री जी को प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : जी हाँ, वह सरकारी मुलाजिम जिनके लिए इस योजना में काम किया जाता है और जिनके लिए पहले कुछ भी नहीं होता था, वे इस योजना को बहुत अच्छा समझते हैं।

RAILWAY EFFICIENCY BUREAU

*1118. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Efficiency Bureau have recommended the creation of eight Railway zones;

(b) if so, the main reasons adduced therefor; and

(c) whether any decision on the above matter has been taken so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if it is a fact that the operation ratio was very satisfactory up till 1951 when the re-grouping of railways was effected and then there was a sudden fall amounting to 12 per cent. of the previous figure for 1951?

Shri Alagesan: I should think the hon. Member should have raised this question when we were discussing the budget. I do not know how really it relates to the question before us.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Is it not the opinion of the Bureau of Efficiency that the operation ratio has gone down?

Shri Alagesan: The operation ratio figure is given. I feel the hon. Member is having work load in his mind. They were asked to go into the question of work load in the various railway zones. They went into the question and gave their report.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the work load for the Eastern zone stands at 232 while that in the Southern zone is 138 and 127 for the Central zone. What is the Efficient work load recommended by them?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have these figures for the various railways before me.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that the Director of the Efficiency Bureau has submitted a report. Will that report be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think we propose to lay all these on the Table of the House. These reports will be given due consideration with a view to increasing efficiency. There have been various subjects on which they have reported like the problem of break-of-gauge transshipment, speed of goods trains, work load on the railways, etc. Certain other investigations are in progress like effective utilisation of wagons, rationalisation

of the existing marshalling yards, etc. These are railway problems which the Committee is going into so that we may take action on them.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

***1120. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Travancore-Cochin State for the development of fisheries so far in 1954-55;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint from the fishermen in Trivandrum about the action of Titanium acid water in the sea and the consequent effect on fishing; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) During 1954-55 a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 0.63 lakh have been sanctioned from Grow More Food Funds.

For the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Community Development Project, upto the end of January, 1955, equipment etc. worth Rs. 7.85 lakhs was received from Norway and about Rs. 1.19 lakhs granted as Centre's share of the internal expenditure on this project. In addition, equipment to the approximate total value of Rs. 1,25,000 has been given under the T.C.M. Programme during 1954-55.

(b) No complaint has been received in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(c) Does not arise.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government have received any requisition from the Norwegians inviting the attention of the Government to obstructions caused to their fishing scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. As I said in my reply, we have not received any communication.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Is the Government aware that the money granted by the Centre is not utilised for the fishermen for deep sea fishing, but only for inland fishing?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have no reason to believe that the money is being utilised for anything else except for what has been embodied in the project.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the Government takes any interest in seeing that the fishermen are not prevented from following their profession?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government takes every interest in this. In fact, it is to help the fishermen that the project has been approved. The Centre also contributes its own funds.

POPPY SEEDS AS FOOD

*1121. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been undertaken to estimate the nutritive value of poppy seeds;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the areas in the country where poppy seeds form part of staple food of the people?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Poppy seeds are a rich source of mineral matter, particularly of calcium. They also have a fair amount of protein value.

(c) Poppy seeds do not form part of the staple food of people in any part of the country. However, they are used in curry and condiments in some parts of India.

डा० सत्यवादी : कुछ इलाकों में इस दाने को लोग खाते हैं और अब वहाँ पर इसकी काश्त पर प्रतिबन्ध लग गया है। क्या उन लोगों ने इस सिलसिले में सरकार से शिकायत की है, और क्या उस पर सरकार कोई एक्शन ले रही है ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कोई ऐसी शिकायत है।

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: May I know whether it is true that poppy seed is a staple food in some parts of Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh and they depend mainly on this food.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Poppy seeds, as I have already said, are not the staple food of any people in any part of the country even though they do use them.

भारतीय एयरलाइन निगम

*११२२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय एयरलाइन निगम के कार्यालयों के लिए नई दिल्ली में एक इमारत बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे किस स्थान पर बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) पार्लियामेंट रद्दीट, नई दिल्ली।

(ग) लगभग बीस लाख रुपये।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : भारतीय एयरलाइन निगम के कार्यालयों के लिए जो भूमि खरीदी गयी है, उसकी कीमत कितनी है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह भूमि लगभग साढ़े पांच लाख रुपये प्रति एकड़ की है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि साढ़े पांच लाख रुपये प्रति एकड़ से सस्ती और कोई जमीन नई दिल्ली में नहीं मिल सकती थी और कुछ पैसा नहीं बचाया जा सकता था ?

श्री राज बहादुर : चूंकि वहां पर बैंक और दूसरे सम्बन्धित दफ्तर आदि हैं, इसलिए वह पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट में ही ली गयी है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if the headquarters of both the international and national airlines will be located in this building and whether it will also house the regional headquarters?

श्री राज बहादुर : इन्डियन एयरलाइन निगम के दफ्तरों के लिए वह जगह है।

Shri N. M. Lingam rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANDAMANS

*1123. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Andamans with the Indian mainland by an Air service;

(b) if so, whether preliminary negotiations with Air services of India have been completed; and

(c) the type of aircraft to be used for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration certain proposals for the operation of an air service to Andamans.

(c) The type of aircraft to be used for the service is being investigated. No final decision has been taken.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Can the Government give us an idea of the estimated cost involved in the operation of this service which is under the consideration of the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is difficult to give any idea of the cost of operation of the service at this stage, because we have got to select a proper type of aircraft which can be operated between Dum Dum and Andaman Islands, and various other factors have to be taken into account which are yet in an embryonic stage.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this service will be operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation, or, will the responsibility be given to some other service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That matter is also under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the service contemplated is only for passenger traffic or also for freight?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This will be for both.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many places have already been surveyed for connecting?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There is only one place where an amphibian aircraft can land and if ever a service is started to the Andamans, the aircraft will land at that place.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it Port Blair?

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

THEFT ON RUNNING TRAINS

*1124. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts and pilferages from running wagons between Howrah and Khargpur which are pending in courts at present;

(b) when those cases occurred; and

(c) for how long they have been pending in courts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Two.

(b) and (c). These two cases occurred on 14th February 1954, and 21st April, 1954; charge sheets were submitted on 28th May, 1954, and 12th August, 1954, respectively, and the cases are pending in Courts since then.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the duration being long after the

first enquiry report and the final report, there is a possibility of the cases being misdirected or misrepresented in the Court?

Mr. Speaker: I think it would be risky to put questions on the merits of a case which is *sub judice* now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the accused persons concerned in these cases are really culprits, that whenever they are in custody no such incidents happen and when they come out such incidents happen?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think he should answer this question.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What is the punishment awarded in such cases?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general. The question should be specific.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the pilferage between Howrah and Khargpur is on the increase or decrease, taking into account the last three years?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I do not have the figures for the last three years, but I have figures for 1953-54. There is a decrease in 1954 compared to 1953. In 1953 there were 147 cases of thefts and pilferage, in 1954 there were only 100 cases.

रैलों पर भोजन व्यवस्था

*१९२६. श्री एम० एन० सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों पर और रैलों में फेरीवालों द्वारा बेची जाने वाली अथवा उपाहार गृहों में परोसी जाने वाली खाद्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य कौन प्राधिकारी निश्चित करता है ,

(ख) मूल्यों में परिवर्तनों के सम्बन्ध में अब निर्णय किये जाते हैं और उसका प्रचार क्या होता है ; और

(ग) ये भाव बाजार भावों से अधिक क्यों होते हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The individual Railway Administrations fix the prices of the eatables sold within Railway premises and in trains.

(b) and (c). Periodical revision of the rates is undertaken whenever this is warranted due to variations in the prices for food stuffs.

The prices are fixed having regard to those prevailing in the outside market.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that large-scale sub-letting is practised and consequently prices of food-stuffs on our platforms go high, and also the quality of the food deteriorates?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have any information in my possession regarding that, but I can say that recently we standardised the prices in the refreshment rooms, and they are as follows:

Southern Railway	10 annas
Ex-B. N. Railway	14 annas.
Other Railways	14 annas.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think he wants details. His question is that because of the practice of sub-letting, the prices go high, whatever they may be, and the quality deteriorates. Is that a fact?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. Certainly, sub-letting means deterioration in quality and also their putting up the prices. The prices are fixed, but though there may be deterioration in the quality. The difficulty with sub-letting is that it is very difficult to prove it, and when such cases are found out, the contractor is dealt with severely.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any complaint has been received by the Government from Sone-

pur station on the North-Eastern Railway and Moghalsarai also about subletting?

Shri Alagesan: Not to my knowledge.

FERTILIZERS

*1128. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers produced in India during 1954; and

(b) by how much it fell short of the demand?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Among the various kinds of fertilisers, both nitrogenous and phosphatic, only sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate are produced in India. The production of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate in 1954 was 3,40,222 tons and 1,05,056 tons, respectively.

(b) In the case of sulphate of ammonia, the deficit during 1954 was of the order of 74 lakh tons. The local production of superphosphate is sufficient to meet the demand.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know if the Government can say just how much appreciable increase there has been in the demand for fertilisers from agriculturists during the last two years?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am very happy to say that there has been a very appreciable increase in the demand, and if my hon. friend would like the figures, I can tell him that whereas in 1952 our consumption of Ammonium Sulphate was 2,76,258 tons, in 1953 it was 4,26,534 tons and in 1954 it is likely to be above 5.5 lakh tons.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know if there is a proposal to start another factory for nitrogenous fertiliser in view of the increased demand for these fertilisers, and if so, where?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, but that would be a proper question to

address to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know whether the shortage which the hon. Member referred to is in comparison with the total demand of agriculturists in India, or the demands which have been actually made by the States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There was actual shortage and in some places even blackmarket was resorted to as a result of the shortage due to demand from the cultivators.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

*1129. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Accident Enquiry Committee observed in their report that the existing flood-lighting arrangements for night examination of trains, and working facilities in regard to tools and plants and supply of spare-parts are not adequate for proper examination and maintenance of the rolling stock; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement in this respect is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 47].

श्री गणपति राम: स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि अब भी जो स्पेअर पार्ट्स ट्रेन एग्जामिनर्स को दिये जाते हैं वह अपर्याप्त होते हैं। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि रेलवे की सुरक्षा के लिये और उस की एफिशिएन्सी के लिये क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय यह जरूरी नहीं समझता है कि यह स्पेअर पार्ट्स जल्दी से जल्दी उन को दिये जायें ताकि अच्छी तरह से काम हो सकें ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : जी हां, यह चीज देखी गई थी कि ट्रेन एग्जामिनर्स के पास जो

सामान गाड़ी की मरम्मत के लिये और दख्ख बाल के लिये होना, चाहिये था उस में कमी थी। यह चीज रेलवे एंटीमिनस्ट्रेशन की नोटिस में लाई गई है और उन से कहा गया है कि वह अपने पास स्पेयर पार्ट्स का भी कुछ फालतू सामान रखें क्योंकि हाइड्रॉक्लोर जेनरल आफ सप्लाइज कोई भी सामान देने में बहुत अर्सा लगाते हैं।

WATER TROUGHS FOR ANIMALS

*1132. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Railway Administration for the construction of water troughs and shelters for animals on Railway stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of Railway stations where such water troughs and shelters have been constructed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Shri Anirudha Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that some time in 1951 Government had given an assurance on the floor of this House in respect of the construction of water troughs and shelters for animals at railway stations, and if so, to what extent that assurance has been implemented?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That assurance has been implemented in respect of a large number of stations. It is a long list. Shall I read it?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is being implemented.

Shri Anirudha Sinha: What time would it take for the railway administration to construct these things at

those stations where they are very urgently needed?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I just said, the assurance has been implemented in respect of a large number of stations, and where any necessity arises, we shall provide additional ones.

Shri Anirudha Sinha: What is the number of stations?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): It should be over 80.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को पता है कि चम्पारन और सारन में १५, २० चीनी की मिलें हैं पर उन के आस पास के स्टेशनों पर जानवरों के ठहरने और पानी पीने का इन्तजाम नहीं है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : चीनी की मिलों की बात चीनी के मिलमालिकों से पूछना चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन स्टेशनों पर

Mr. Speaker: He is trying to argue. Let us go to the next question.

NEW RAILWAY LINE

*1133. **Shri Bogawat:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the Bombay or Hyderabad Government for the construction of a railway line from Parliwajinath to Poona via Bir and Ahmednagar; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bogawat: May I know whether there was a deputation from the Hyderabad State in regard to the construction of this railway line, saying that as there is no railway line in part of Osmanabad, Bir and Ahmednagar and Poona, and as there is

heavy traffic in this route, a link with Poona, Bombay, Nagpur and Hyderabad is necessary?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: There is great traffic in certain parts of Ahmednagar district in Bombay, and his argument seems to be that there is need for a railway line being constructed there. Is that not so?

Shri L. B. Shastri: That may be so, but we expect that either the Hyderabad Government or the Bombay Government will take up this question.

Shri Bogawat: May I know whether the Hyderabad Government has made such a proposal in regard to the line from Parliwajinath up to Bir? May I also know whether there was a former proposal by the G.I.P. Railway to take up the line from Ahmednagar to Parliwajinath, via Paithon as there are very big fairs at Amba, Paithon, Alandi, and certain other places, just like the one at Pandarpur?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): There is a proposal for the construction of a railway line from Jalna to Sholapur via Bir and Osmanabad. There is also another proposal for the construction of a railway line from Parliwajinath to a station on the proposed Jalna Sholapur line, and its further extension up to Ahmednagar. So, these two proposals are there.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the people of the State have recently made a representation on this matter, and if so, what action has been taken by Government on the same?

Shri L. B. Shastri: That is true. I have received a representation only a week back. And we will consider that along with the second Five Year Plan programme.

710 L.S.D.

RUSSIAN TRACTORS

***1134. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1012 on the 10th December, 1954 and state:

(a) what is the opinion of technicians about the suitability of Russian Tractors to Indian soil;

(b) whether they have been found useful to agriculturists; and

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to enable the agriculturists to import them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Russian tractor Model XT3-7 has been tested by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the Central Tractor Organisation and its performance has been found satisfactory. In view of this, the tractor is likely to be useful to agriculturists.

(c) Government is not importing more Russian tractors for sale to agriculturists. An Indian firm which applied for an import licence for these tractors has been given a licence and the tractors after import will be available for sale to agriculturists. Two individual agriculturists who applied for import licence for one tractor each are being given the necessary licences.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: What is the H.P. and the landing cost of these tractors?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: 8:5 at the draw-bar.

संठ गाँववाले : क्या इस बात का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि रूस से आने वाले हमारे ट्रैक्टरों के अतिरिक्त हिस्से भी यहां प्राप्त हो सकें क्योंकि वह बात कई दफा माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने लाई गई है कि बहुत से ट्रैक्टर इस लिये बंकर पड़े रहते हैं कि उन के अतिरिक्त हिस्से प्राप्त नहीं होते ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : अगर यह रिपेअर्स के स्पेअर पार्ट्स का सवाल है तो इस के लिये एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी और उस की रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने है तथा हम लोग इस का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं।

श्री आ० एन० सिंह : रशियन ट्रैक्टर से एक घंटे में कितने एकड़ खेत की जुताई होती है ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : २५ एकड़।

PASSENGER AMENITIES

*1136. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Annavaram Devasthanam Authorities wanted to construct a choultry near the Annavaram Railway Station recently (Southern Railway) for the benefit of pilgrim passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the site proposed was not Railway land;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railway Authorities objected to the construction of the choultry near the station and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the objection was subsequently withdrawn?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). Construction of the choultry near the station was objected to with a view to leave certain space between the Railway boundary and the nearest edge of the proposed building. This objection has not so far been withdrawn as the Railway Administration have not completed their investigations in the matter.

Dr. Rama Rao: What is the objection of the railway authorities to a choultry being constructed on land other than railway land, especially when there is not a single shelter or house nearby for the passengers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The railways are very much concerned with the proximity of buildings that are constructed near the railway lines. And it was on this basis that the objection was raised. I might tell the hon. Member that since a representation has been made to the Railway Board, the matter is being looked into, and perhaps the objection might possibly be withdrawn.

AVERTED COLLISION ON 6TH FEBRUARY, 1955

*1137. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kafiha bound train from Rautara and Rautara bound train from Katiha i.e., the Up and Down trains both were about to collide somewhere near Delan Station on the evening of 6th February, 1955;

(b) whether it is a fact that the line clear was given simultaneously to both these trains; and

(c) if so, how this happened, and how a major catastrophe was averted?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). At about 17:40 hours on 6th February 1955. No. 554 Down Passenger from Rautara and No. 563 Up Passenger from Katiha entered the same Katiha-Rautara section from opposite directions due to failure of the Token Instruments which enabled the Assistant Station Master on duty at each of these stations to extract a token each for the two trains permitting them to be on the same section at the same time.

According to the finding of the Committee, which held an enquiry, the averted collision was *prima facie* due to the Assistant Station Masters, Katiha and Rautara.—

(i) Operating their respective Token Instruments when the token circuit between Katiha—Rautara was interrupted, which was contrary to rules, and

- (ii) extracting tokens from the Katihar-Rautara token instruments at both ends, without observing the procedure laid down for the purpose, in the General and Subsidiary Rules of the Railway.

A collision was, however, averted by the vigilance of the Drivers of the trains who brought their respective trains to a halt about a mile apart.

Shri P. G. Sen: Were the statements of the drivers taken?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Certainly, their statements must have been recorded.

Shri P. G. Sen: What was the intercepting distance between the two engines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: One mile, I think.

Mr. Speaker: He said that earlier.

Shri P. G. Sen: Is it a fact that the passengers who were on the carriage-tops raised a hue and cry, and then the trains were stopped?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The drivers saw the lights from the opposite directions. There is a lot of objection to passengers travelling on roofs, but here is one advantage in that.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We should be glad that the accident has been averted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHORTAGE OF WAGONS

*1092. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Paper Mills in the country are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining wagons for the transport of their raw materials and finished products; and

(b) the category of preference given to this industry in the matter of allotment of wagons?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During the last two or three months, some difficulty has been experienced in the case of certain Paper Mills. Every endeavour is, however, being made to meet the outstanding demands as expeditiously as possible.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 48.]

NEW MARKET IN DELHI

*1094. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Improvement Trust is proposing to build a market at the Junction of the Najafgarh and Rohtak Roads for the supply of raw material to the Industries nearby;

(b) the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) when the construction is expected to start; and

(d) what are the other constructions proposed to be undertaken by the Trust during the current year?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes, a proposal to this effect is under the consideration of the Trust.

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

(d) None, if by the current year is meant the current financial year.

TRAINING IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

*1095. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on the 3rd March, 1955 and state the approximate cost of the scheme for training in agricultural statistics to be imparted at the Training Centre in Agricultural Statistics?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): About Rs. 21,000.

RAIL LINKS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

*1101. { Shri Randaman Singh:
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open some more rail links between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the names of the routes on which the traffic is proposed to be resumed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There is already a link between Amritsar and Lahore, and the question of opening further links will be considered at the appropriate time

गोड्डा में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

*११०५. श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार गोड्डा सबीडवीजन (जिला संधाल परगना, बिहार) के सदर मुकाम में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का विचार करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह वहां पर कब तक खोल दिया जायेगा?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) गोड्डा में पी० सी० ओ० खोलने की स्वीकृति हाल ही में दी गई है।

(ख) लगभग आठ महीने में।

TRAINING CENTRES FOR AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

*1106. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 473 on the 3rd March, 1955 and state the number of trainees to be trained at the Training Centre in Agricultural Statistics?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Twenty-one (21).

STRIKE BY DOCK WORKERS

*1107. Shri Tushar Chattetjee: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between the employees and the authorities of the Calcutta Port Commissioner and that the Calcutta Port Commissioner Workers' Union has submitted to the Calcutta Port Authority notice for starting mass-hunger strike for redress of their grievances; and

(b) if so, the points of their grievances and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Port Commissioners Workers' Union put forward certain demands relating to recognition, pay scales and allowances, promotions, classification, gratuity, leave and holidays, working hours, housing, etc. The Union threatened to resort to a mass hunger strike if these demands were not settled within 14 days from the 24th January, 1955. The Commissioners had already taken action on matters such as pay scales and classification. The question of recognition of the Union will be decided by the Commissioners after the results of the enquiries in progress regarding the membership strength of the Union are available.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

*1108. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps that have been taken or are being taken for the expansion of Co-operative Movement in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The expansion of Cooperative Movement in the country is primarily the concern of State Governments, although the Central Government also helps in the direction. Such help from the Central Government includes provision of finance for special purposes connected

with the medium and long-term requirements of agriculture, assistance to cooperative farming experiments and provision of facilities for co-operative training and education.

EMPLOYEES OF THE CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

*1110. **Shri B. D. Shastri:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Civil Aviation Department have represented to Government against the increase of their working hours without the benefit of over-time allowance; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Representations had been received from the Civil Aviation employees demanding that the Communication Assistants, Radio Technicians and Radio Operators engaged in actual operational duties should be granted over-time allowance for performing duties in excess of their normal weekly duty of 42 hours whereas over-time allowance as sanctioned was admissible only for duty performed in excess of 45 hours in a week.

(b) Government have accepted the demand and orders have been issued accordingly.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

*1111. **Ch. Raghuraj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the *bona fide* First and Second class passengers feel a great inconvenience at Bombay (V.T.) because of the waiting rooms being closed after 10 p.m.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such standing rules?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The waiting rooms are closed between 0.30 hrs. and 4.00 hrs. to

give the staff an opportunity to properly clean the waiting rooms. But the matter is being reviewed to see if any modification of present practice is called for.

FILARIASIS

*1112. **Shri S. K. Razmi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress, if any, made so far in controlling filariasis under the National Filaria Control Scheme; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred during the year 1954 on the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumar Amrit Kaur): (a) Actual operations for controlling filariasis under the Scheme are expected to start shortly.

(b) Nil.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

*1113. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state whether any proposal to bring lorry workers also (like bus workers) under the Payment of Wages Act, is under the consideration of Government?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, is proposed to be amended to enable its application to the persons employed in public motor transport services for carrying goods or passengers.

नागपुर विमान दुर्घटना

* १११४. **श्री मंगल लाल जागडी:** क्या संचार मंत्री २३ फरवरी, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि गत दो वर्षों में नागपुर में ऐसी तीन विमान दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं, रात्रि विमान सेवाओं, नागपुर हवाई अड्डे की उपयुक्तता और रात में उड़ने वाले विमान चालकों की विशेष योग्यताओं के बारे में भली प्रकार जांच पड़ताल कर रही हैं ?

अंचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): जैसा कि मैंने इस सदन पटल पर पहले निवेदन किया था हाल की नागपुर की वायु दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिए एक न्यायालय की नियुक्ति हो गई थी। न्यायालय ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रतिवेदित कर दिया और वह भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

सरकार रात्रिकालीन वायु सेवाओं के चालन और नागपुर हवाई अड्डे की उपयुक्तता या उन विमान चालकों की जो रात्रि के समय उड़ान करते हैं, योग्यता के सम्बन्ध में विशेष जांच करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझती। सभी विमानों में जो रात्रिकालीन सेवाओं में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, रात्रिकालीन उड़ानों के लिए उपयुक्त यंत्रसज्जा लगी होती है और न नागपुर हवाई अड्डे में ही कोई ऐसा मौलिक दोष है जिस के कारण दुर्घटनाएँ होती हों। यह हवाई अड्डा पूर्ण रूप से रात्रिकालीन चालनों के लिए यंत्रसज्जा से सज्जित है। कुछ नई यंत्रसज्जाओं के लिए आज्ञापत्र भेजे जा चुके हैं और यह आशा की जाती है कि वे इस वर्ष में प्राप्त हो जायंगी।

रात्रिकालीन अनुसूचित उड़ानों के लिये जिन हवाई जहाजों का प्रयोग होता है उनके कप्तानों के पास अधिकृत चालक का प्रमाणपत्र होता है जिस में रात्रिकालीन उड़ानों के लिये प्वांक्न (endorsement) किया हुआ होता है। सह-चालकों के पास या तो उसी प्रकार के हवाई जहाज या उस से मिलते जुलते प्रकार के हवाई जहाज के लिए अधिकृत चालक का प्रमाण पत्र होता है या उसी प्रकार के हवाई जहाज में १,००० घंटे के उड़ान का, जिसमें १० घंटे रात्रि के होने आवश्यक हैं, अनुभव होता है।

DELIVERY OF MAILS

***1117. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any steps are being taken by Government to

see that letters from Delhi to places covered by the Nilgiri Express (Madras State) are delivered within twenty-four hours of their posting in the same way as letters posted at places covered by the Nilgiri Express are being delivered in Delhi within twenty-four hours of their posting?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): All important places are served within 24 hours. It is not possible to cover some of the offices for want of suitable trains or bus services or because the number of articles for a particular office is too small to warrant any special arrangement being made at a reasonable cost.

PROHIBITION

***1119. Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prohibition rules in some of the States were relaxed to give facilities to the American tourists who visited the country recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will extend such facilities to tourists of other countries as well?

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

(b) The principle of making some relaxation in this respect in the case of foreign tourists is generally acceptable to the State Governments within the framework of their policy.

(c) Each case has to be considered on its merits.

STEAM BOAT SERVICE FROM LACCADIVES

***1125. Shri Damodara Menon:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start regular steam boat service between Laccadives and the mainland of India; and

(b) whether the Government of Madras have approached the Central

Government for financial aid for starting a regular steam boat service between Laccadives Islands and India's mainland?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is receiving attention.

POSTAL STAFF

***1127. Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of clerks recruited in the Rajasthan Circle during 1954; and

(b) the number among them belonging to Chitorgarh and Mandsaur Districts?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 214.

(b) Chitorgarh District.	Mandsaur District.
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CATERING ON RAILWAYS

***1131. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total cost of the mobile trolley—a miniature kitchen on wheels which has been introduced at the Moghalsarai Station as an experimental measure?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The cost is Rs. 1,000/-, approximately for each trolley.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN U.S.A.

***1135. Pandit Lingaraj Misra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Council does not recognise the Degrees of the Universities of U.S.A. and, as such, the Indian Medical Graduates with Post-Graduate Degrees from U.S.A. are finding themselves at a disadvantage;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this

respect from the Medical Graduates returned from U.S.A., and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

आधारभूत ग्राम केंद्र

***११२८. श्री भक्त वार्न :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम से काश्मीर तक फैले हुए हिमालय के प्रदशों में किन किन स्थानों पर आधारभूत ग्राम केंद्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उस प्रदश के किन किन स्थानों में ऐसे केंद्र खोलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन): (क) तथा (ख). सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है। [ब्रिटिश परीक्षा ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४६]।

फसलों को हानि

***११३६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस सरदू ऋतु में भारत में फसलों को पाले से कितनी हानि पहुंची और उससे कौन सा प्रदश सब से अधिक प्रभावित हुआ ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन): प्राप्त सूचना का एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [ब्रिटिश परीक्षा ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]।

ANTI-LEPROSY FIELD CENTRE

*1140. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri S. K. Rasmi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a field centre is proposed to be set up for anti-Leprosy work in India by the Belgian Anti-Leprosy Association in close collaboration with the Government;

(b) if so, whether the place and the nature of the work to be undertaken has been decided upon; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No final decision has so far been taken in this respect.

VISIT OF MEDICAL SPECIALISTS TO INDIA

*1141. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four medical specialists have come to India to demonstrate the new techniques in diagnosis and treatment;

(b) if so, the names of the places they have visited; and

(c) whether they have given any new advice on the subjects?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Four Medical Professors have just concluded a visit of 2½ months under the Colombo Plan.

(b) Delhi, Lucknow, Gwalior and Jaipur.

(c) They lectured and gave demonstrations in their specialities.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

*1142. Sardar Hukam Singh:
Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:

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

(a) whether Government propose

to launch a countrywide scheme for establishing poultry development centres in the various States during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether these centres would be spread over all the States or any particular States have been selected for the scheme; and

(c) whether the country's present annual requirements of eggs have been estimated?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) These centres would be spread over all the States.

(c) It is difficult to estimate the country's present annual requirements of eggs. The present per capita consumption is only four eggs annually, as compared with 400 in U.S.A., U.K., Denmark, etc.

रैल रोड स्पर्धा

*११४३. श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से राज्यों ने एंसे मार्गों पर बस चलाने के लिये अनुज्ञापत्र दिये हैं जिनके कारण रैलों से स्पर्धा होती है तथा रैलों को घाटा होता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रैलों से स्पर्धा मिटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का सोच रही है ?

रैलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन):

(क) तथा (ख). कुछ राज्यों में रैल मार्गों के समानान्तर चलने वाले मोटर मार्गों के लिए अनुज्ञापत्र प्रदान किये गये बतलाये गये हैं। एंसे मार्गों पर मोटर-यान चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप रैलवे को हुए घाट का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। रैलवे प्रशासन सम्बन्धित परिवहन अनुज्ञापन प्राधिकारियों से निकट सम्पर्क रखते हैं और यथाशीति अवांछनीय स्पर्धा को कम करने की प्रत्येक कोशिश करते हैं।

ALLOTMENT OF IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT TO MADHYA PRADESH

*1144. **Shri K. C. Sodhla:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron, steel and cement allotted to Madhya Pradesh during the current year to meet the requirements of cultivators;

(b) the demand actually made by the State; and

(c) whether the Central Government receive any report from the State Government after the distribution has been made?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The demand and allocation during the year 1954-55 in respect of cement and iron and steel were as under:—

	Cement	Iron and Steel
Demand	32,966 tons	9,012 tons
Allocation	16,805 „	7,031 „

(c) No report has been received from the State Government regarding iron and steel. As regards cement, the reports received during 1954-55 were incomplete.

RECLAMATION OF LAND IN BHOPAL

*1145. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of fallow land reclaimed so far by the Central Tractor Organisation in Bhopal State;

(b) the total cost of these operations; and

(c) the total quantity of additional foodgrains that will be produced as a result of reclaiming this land?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 1,57,833 acres of kans infested land which was lying fallow. In addition, 4783 acres of jungle land has been cleared and made fit for cultivation.

(b) Rs. 1,00,18,397.

(c) The annual production of foodgrains on these 162,616 acres is estimated at 47,653 tons at 8 mds. per acre.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS UNDER SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*1146. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the steps so far taken to finalise the National Highway Schemes for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The State Governments have been advised of the lines on which proposals for inclusion of works in the Second Five Year programme for the development of National Highways should be framed. Detailed proposals from many of the State Governments are still awaited.

BRIDGE OVER JIA BHORELI

*1147. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has drawn any part of the loan or grant for constructing the bridge over the river Jia Bhoreli; and

(b) if so, how much?

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

(b) Rs. 10,500/-.

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* ११४८. { श्री भागवत भा आचार्य:
श्री डाभी:

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मच्छर डी० डी० टी० के प्रभाव को सहन करने की शक्ति बढ़ा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो डी० डी० टी० के अधिकतम प्रयोग के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर):

(क) अभी तक मलरिया के मच्छरों में ही० टी० के प्रभाव को सहने की ताकत का पता भारत में नहीं लगा है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

MINING DISASTER AT NEWTON CHIKLI COLLIERY

*1149. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for the rehabilitation of families of coal miners who lost their lives in the disaster at the Newton Chikli Colliery in Madhya Pradesh on the 10th December, 1954?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 51.]

FAMILY PLANNING CENTRES

*1150. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres run by Government at present;

(b) the number of persons who have taken advantage of these Centres;

(c) the progress of work in these Centres;

(d) the number of persons employed in them during 1954; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on the income derived from these Centres?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) One since the 1st March, 1955; two before that date.

(b) 2,201.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 52.]

(d) 23.

(e) The total expenditure incurred upto the end of February, 1955, on the maintenance of the two centres amounted to Rs. 1,56,000/- approximately. No income was derived from these centres.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

*1151. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to obviate delays in issuing certificates to insured workers under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme for obtaining costly medicines, X-Ray plates, blood tests, etc., which often result in loss of wages?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): The provision of medical care to insured persons under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of the State Governments, and, therefore, necessary arrangements for supply of costly medicines, X-Ray etc., are made by them. If any defects are noticed in these arrangements, the Corporation brings them to the notice of the State Government for taking remedial measures.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1152. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a standing order that the appointment of Railway Conductors on the trains should be made from Travelling Ticket Checking Staff;

(b) if so, whether this order has been implemented;

(c) whether it is a fact that this order has not yet been implemented on the Northern Railway especially in the Allahabad Division; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The category of Conductors is now included in the cadre of Special or Travelling Ticket Examiners, as decided by the Government on the recommendation of the Joint Advisory Committee.

(c) and (d). Out of the ten Conductor Guards in the Allahabad Division, four have been replaced and the remaining six will be replaced as and when vacancies occur.

फसल बीमा योजना

*१०५२. सेंट गोविन्द दास : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या फसल बीमा योजना को बाढ़ गस्त क्षेत्रों में लागू करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन): जी, हाँ।

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES

*1154. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of Broad Gauge goods locomotives manufactured by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory during January 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Ten locomotives.

TESTS FOR RAILWAY SIGNALLERS

*1155. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the signallers of Howrah Division on the Eastern Railways are subjected to a special test known as Biennial Test, in addition to their normal Efficiency Test as prescribed by the Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar test is in vogue for signallers in other Railways?

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

(b) The special Biennial tests are given to ensure efficient telegraph working.

(c) Similar Biennial tests are in vogue for signallers on all Railways except the Central Railway where annual tests are in force.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

*1156. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the nature of the work done under the Norwegian Aid Programme for developing fisheries in Travancore-Cochin State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The work done under the Norwegian Aid Programme comprises:—

- (i) improvement of fish catches by mechanised and other improved methods and by training local fishermen;
- (ii) better distribution of the catches by the provision of storage and transport facilities;
- (iii) improvement in the health and sanitary conditions of the fishermen community; and
- (iv) undertaking such other work as will bring about a higher standard of living for the fishing community in the project area.

K.E.M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

*1157. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors trained so far at the Polio Centre in the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, started with the help of the World Health Organisation and the number under training at present; and

(b) the number of patients treated in this Centre during 1954?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) There is no Polio Centre attached to the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay.

(b) Does not arise.

REQUIREMENT OF STEEL

*1158. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average quantity of steel required annually by Railways;

(b) the total quantity actually allocated to different Railways during the year 1954-55; and

(c) out of this, how much is imported?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 3.5 lakhs tons based on the last two years. This will considerably increase in the coming years.

(b) 3.5 lakh tons. But, the actual supplies take long to materialise and the receipts are very much behind allocation.

(c) 1.4 lakh tons.

परिवहन सुविधाएँ

*११५६. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार से उत्तर बंगाल तथा आसाम को आलू, प्याज तथा ऐसे अन्य माल को ढोने के लिये २६ हजार मन रोजाना ढोने के हिसाब से मालगाड़ी के डब्बे सोनपुर, समस्तीपुर तथा बनारस से व्यापारियों को मिलते थे,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत तीन महीनों से इन चीजों को ढोने के लिए व्यापारियों को मालगाड़ी के डब्बे इन स्टेशनों पर नहीं मिलते,

(ग) यदि हां तो मालगाड़ी के डब्बे मिलना बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापारियों ने रेलवे अधिकारियों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासद (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) तथा (ख). नहीं । दिसम्बर, १९५४ और फरवरी, १९५५ के बीच बिगड़ने वाले माल के लिए ८८ डब्बे दिये गये जबकि दिसम्बर, १९५२ और फरवरी, १९५४ के बीच इसके लिए ४८ डब्बे दिये गये थे । दूसरे माल के लिए क्रमशः २७८ और १,४४८ डब्बे दिये गये ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) कुछ व्यापारियों ने रेलवे के अधिकारियों को लिखा है कि उन्हें अधिक मालडब्बे दिये जायें । रेलवे इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि जहाँ तक हो सके उनकी मांग पूरी की जाय । लेकिन साथ ही उस "लिंक रूट" (Link Route) की क्षमता को देखते हुए दूसरी मांगों को भी पूरा करना पड़ता है । बाढ़ के कारण लाइन को भारी नुकसान पहुँचा जिससे माल का भेजना रुक गया और लाइन को ठीक करने के लिए रेलवे के सामान भेजे गये । इससे लाइन पर अधिक गाड़ियाँ चलाना सम्भव न था ।

YEMMIGANUR WEAVERS' COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION AND SALES SOCIETY

*1160. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1621-A on the 23rd December, 1954 regarding the Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society and state:

(a) whether the enquiry under Section 38 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act has been held; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The information promised in reply to the previous question on the subject is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 53.]

(a) No.

(b) The reasons are given in the statement placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 53.]

BEDS FOR T. B. PATIENTS

***1161. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beds maintained by the Railway Authorities for T. B. patients at present;

(b) how many of them are in their own institutions and where; and

(c) how many of them are in other institutions and where?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 136.

(b) 40 in Railway Hospitals at Pattabiram and Golden Rock.

(c) 96 as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 54.]

STRIKE BY CALCUTTA DOCK WORKERS

***1162.** { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Sarangadhar Das:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of dock workers of Calcutta and crew of steamers plying between Bengal, Bihar and Assam went on strike during January, 1955 thereby dislocating the river transport of cargo;

(b) if so, the period for which the strike continued and the names of

States where the transport of goods by waterways was affected;

(c) the main demands of the workers; and

(d) the action taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, there was a strike of the crews of inland steam vessels plying in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, and Assam in January, 1955. The dock workers of Calcutta were not involved in this strike.

(b) The strike lasted for 12 days and affected the transport of goods by river in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

(c) The main demand of the strikers related to reinstatement of certain retrenched personnel.

(d) The strike was called off as the result of a negotiated agreement between the employers and employees concerned.

BUSES

***1163. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of buses that remain daily in the D.T.S. sheds due to one defect or another; and

(b) the percentage of buses under repairs that remained off the road in Delhi during the last six months?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 54.

(b) The percentage for the six months ending the 31st December, 1954, was 20.75.

DOCK WORKERS EMPLOYMENT REGULATION SCHEMES

***1164.** { **Shri Gidwani:**
Shri Madhao Reddi:

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state when the Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Dock Workers (Regulation of

Employment) Schemes at the different ports is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): The Committee will take about six months' time to submit its report.

BONUS TO TEA LABOUR

***1165. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Tea Labour is paid bonus out of the annual profits;

(b) whether there has been any demand for bonus in the remaining tea producing States; and

(c) if so, the steps, if any, taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) According to available information, profit bonus is paid to tea labour in the States of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). A demand for bonus has recently been raised by the workers in Upper Assam area and the State Government is considering it.

COASTAL CATTLE

***1166. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cattle of the coastal areas are short in stature and weak as compared to the cattle of the other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve their health and productivity?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jais): (a) Yes.

(b) The causes are mainly climatic, nutritional and parasitic infestation, as revealed by the preliminary investigations conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(c) As the results of preliminary investigations were not conclusive, further investigations are in progress under schemes financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

***1167. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has since been enforced in all the States; and

(b) whether Government have received any complaint regarding its non-implementation?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

PASSENGER COACHES

***1168. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of three-tiered passenger coaches with the Indian Railways at present;

(b) who was the Authority which sanctioned the design of these coaches; and

(c) whether this type of coaches are still being manufactured or imported?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 100 Broad Gauge and 8 Metre Gauge.

(b) Railway Board.

(c) No, Sir.

LOAN TO ANDHRA FOR BRIDGES

***1170. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants or loans applied for by the Andhra Government during 1954 for the construction of bridges and under-bridges;

(b) the amounts sanctioned so far; and

(c) the amount meant for local bodies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No request has been received from the Andhra State Government for grants or loans for the construction of bridges and under bridges.

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

RADIO-PHOTO SERVICE

***1171. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure that is being incurred on the Radio-Photo Service annually;

(b) the rates charged; and

(c) whether there are any foreigners working in this service?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Recurring—Rs. 34,767-0-0 annually.

Non-recurring—Rs. 94,456-0-0.

(b) A statement showing the rates charged is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 55].

(c) No.

PRICES OF RICE IN TRIPURA

310. Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of rice have fallen to very low levels in certain places in Tripura; and

(b) how the prices prevailing at present in Tripura compare with the average prices of rice in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir; the price of rice has declined in Tripura, particularly in the interior.

(b) The price of common rice in Agartala during February, 1955 was Rs. 10/8/- per maund as against Rs. 13/- to Rs. 15/- prevailing in other parts of the country.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप

२१२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५५ में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने नलकूपों से सिंचाई के लिये पानी दिया गया,

(ख) कितने नलकूप नहीं चले, और

(ग) अभी तक कितने नलकूप पूरे नहीं बने ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन):

(क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

LOCUST SWARMS

312. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locust swarms which came to India during the period from January, 1954 to February 1955;

(b) the measures taken by the Central Government to combat the menace; and

(c) the estimated loss incurred?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 56].

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR AGARTALA

313. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1213 on the 15th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for water supply for Agartala town has since been furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Tripura; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No, but at the request of the State Government a Water Supply and Drainage Scheme

for Agartala Town is under preparation by the C.P.W.D. in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) As early as possible.

LOCAL SELF ADMINISTRATION IN TRIPURA

314. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commissioner of Tripura has sent a proposal for introducing the West Bengal Municipal Act in the State;

(b) what are the specific amendments suggested; and

(c) whether it is proposed to enforce this Act during the current year?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) No specific amendments have been suggested but the entire Bengal Municipal Act is sought to be introduced without any alteration except such technical modifications as may be necessary.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

AIR SERVICE TO MADURAI

315. **Shri K. S. Gounder:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide an Air service to Madurai with direct connection to and from Madras;

(b) if so, when this proposal will mature; and

(c) the details of the service?

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

(b) No exact date for the commencement of such a service has yet been fixed, as it is dependent on the arrival of new Heron aircraft from England.

(c) I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the required information. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 57].

तर्पीदक विरोधी उपाय

२१६. श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) तर्पीदक रोकने के लिये १९५४ में कितने उपायों पर मंजूरी दी गई ;

(ख) उस वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को ५० सी० जी० का टीका लगाया गया ;

(ग) बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीन प्रयोग शाला गिन्ही (मद्रास) द्वारा १९५४ में कितनी वैक्सीन दी गई ; और

(घ) वैक्सीन किन किन राज्यों को दी गई ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तर्पीदक की रोकथाम के लिए १९५४ में नीचे लिखे उपायों की मंजूरी दी :-

(१) बी० सी० जी० के टीके के कार्यक्रम को सार्व दश में जारी रखना ।

(२) बच्चों के लिए तर्पीदक के दो अस्पतालों की स्थापना -- एक ५० खाटों वाला महरौली में और दूसरा ७५ खाटों वाला दक्षिण के आरोग्यवरम् में ।

(३) "लाला राम स्वरूप टी० बी० अस्पताल", महरौली में अधिक खाटों की व्यवस्था ।

(४) "यूनियन मिशन टी० बी० सैनीटरीरयम्", आरोग्यवरम् के सर्जिकल केन्द्र का विकास ।

(५) नई दिल्ली में छय रोग विरोधी प्रदर्शन और शिक्षण केन्द्र को जारी रखना ।

(६) छय रोग से पीड़ित विस्थापितों के इलाज के लिए भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों को दिये गये अनुदानों की चुकती ।

(७) भिन्न भिन्न छय सम्बन्धी संस्थाओं के विस्तार व उन्हें श्रेष्ठ बनाने के लिए अनुदान ।

(८) इय रोग सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान योजनायें ।

(ख) लगभग ६५,४०,००० व्यक्तियों को ।

(ग) भारत में मंगाने वालों को १८,५८,१०० सी० सी० और विदेशों को ४,२३,६०० सी० सी० ।

(घ) आन्ध्र, आसाम, बिहार, बम्बई, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, हैदराबाद, जम्मू और काश्मीर, मध्य भारत, मैसूर, पेंडु, राजस्थान, साँराष्ट्र, ट्रावनकोर-कोचीन, अजमेर, भोपाल, दहली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कच्छ, मनीपुर, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा और कुर्ग राज्यों को बँकसीन दी गई ।

POSTAL INSURANCE POLICIES

317. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced Government servants having Postal Life Insurance Policies in India (undivided) who migrated to India after the 31st March, 1948;

(b) the amount involved in these policies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and Pakistan have both refused to undertake responsibilities for such policies?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) According to the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, the Pakistan Government assumed liability for such policies except for the policies held by optees for service with the Government of India. Liability in respect of these optees is that of the Government of India.

The question of granting facilities for the payment of premia by the holders of such policies and of the settlement of the policies on maturity is at present under negotiation

between the two Governments.

RED BLOOD MALTA

318. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas where Malta varieties of oranges are grown at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Blood Red variety is very popular with the cultivators;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many varieties were experimented in respect of both tree vigour and cropping;

(e) when and where were these experiments conducted; and

(f) the financial and technical assistance given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the investigations on the Malta varieties of oranges?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Malta oranges are mainly grown in the Punjab, PEPSU, U.P., Bombay, Hyderabad and Andhra States.

(b) Yes, in the Punjab, PEPSU and U.P.

(c) The main reasons for the popularity of Blood Red variety are partly psychological and partly the proper blend of sugars and acidity in the fruit.

(d) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 58].

THEFTS

319. Kumari Annie Mascarene: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of theft were reported to the Railway Police by some Members of Parliament on their return journey from Delhi in December, 1954;

(b) whether any enquiries were made by Government; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) One such case was reported.

(b) Yes.

(c) Police investigation made into the case has not resulted so far in tracing the culprits or the stolen property. Further investigations are, however, in progress.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

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

(a) the number of special drives carried out to prevent ticketless travelling on the Northern Railway in the year 1954-55 so far;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted for travelling without tickets during that period;

(c) the number of persons convicted; and

(d) the number of persons sent to jail?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Information is not readily available for the financial year 1954-55, but the following figures relating to the calendar year 1954 are furnished:

(a) 4,595.

(b) 24,749.

(c) 15,032.

(d) 7,715.

GOSADANS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have submitted a scheme regarding Gosadans;

(b) if so, the names of the places where Gosadans are proposed to be established; and

(c) when they would be opened?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, the scheme was sanctioned in November, 1954.

(b) One at Bet Area of Mattewara, in Ludhiana District and the other at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar.

(c) As soon as the construction of cattle sheds and staff quarters is complete.

ROADWAYS IN PUNJAB

322. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the Punjab Government for the development of roads (road-wise) during the year 1953-54;

(b) the amount of grant for the development of roads (road-wise) during the year 1953-54;

(c) the names of the roads the de-

velopments of which are still under consideration

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 59.]

(c) Improving and metalling of the Luri-Aut road in Kangra District.

बीमे किचे हुए लिफाफों में से जोरी

२२२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १० फरवरी, १९५४ से १५ फरवरी, १९५५ के बीच बीमे किये हुये लिफाफों में कर्मन्सी नोटों के चुराये जाने के कारण डाक विभाग को कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : ८२,२६०-१०० (बयासी हजार दो सौ साठ रुपये, एक आना) ।

स्टेशनों के नाम

३२४. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दक्षिण रेलवे पर रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम पढ़ाई में न आने योग्य शब्दों में लिखे हैं तथा उन्हें शुद्ध देवनागरी लिपि में नहीं लिखा गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगोसाय) : दक्षिण रेलवे के स्टेशनों के नाम स्थानीय विशेषज्ञों (Local experts) की सलाह से देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे गये हैं। इन्हें साफ रखा जाता है ताकि ये पढ़े जा सकें। जिले के कलेक्टर इस बात की जांच कर रहे हैं कि ये नाम शुद्ध लिखे गये हैं या नहीं।

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

325. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.T.S. buses plying in the Delhi State on the 31st January, 1955;

(b) the number of passengers taken per day during the month of January 1955; and

(c) the amount of bus fare per mile per passenger charged?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 218.

(b) 1,29,964.

(c) For the first two miles—One anna per mile.

For the 3rd and 4th miles—Six ples per mile.

For the 5th mile—One anna per mile.

For the 6th mile and every subsequent mile—Six ples per mile.

श्रमिकों को प्रतिकार

३२६. सेंट गोविन्द दास : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि श्रमिक प्रतिकार अधिनियम, १९२३ के अधीन १९५४ में किस

राज्य में सबसे अधिक व्यक्तियों को प्रतिकार दिया गया ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री खंडूभाई वंसाई) : १९५४ की सूचना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। श्रम व्यूरो को इस सम्बन्ध में जो अन्तिम जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है वह १९५३ के सम्बन्ध में है। इस जानकारी के अनुसार सबसे अधिक अर्थात् १४,८६८ दुर्घटनाओं की सूचना, जिनके लिए प्रतिकार दिया गया, पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार से प्राप्त हुई है।

टिकट

३२७. सेंट गोविन्द दास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त १९४७ के बाद भारतीय डाक रतार विभाग द्वारा कितने प्रकार के डाक टिकट छापे तथा जारी किये गये; और,

(ख) १९५२-५४ तक नये टिकटों से कितनी आय हुई ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण जिसमें १५-८-४७ से २९-२-५४ तक की अपेक्षित सूचना है, लोक सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [बिल्वे वीरशिव ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६०]।

राज्यों में प्रसूति केन्द्र

३२८. सेंट गोविन्द दास : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि प्रति १० हजार की जनसंख्या के हिसाब से किस राज्य में सब से कम प्रसूति केन्द्र हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : भारत सरकार को मिली सूचना के आधार पर तैयार किया हुआ एक विवरण-पत्र सभा की मंजूर रख दिया गया है। [बिल्वे वीरशिव ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६१]।

CALCUTTA PORT

329. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications have

been received requesting permission to construct ware-houses for storage of tea in the area of Port Commissioners Calcutta; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT ON RAILWAYS

330. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment notices issued by the Bombay Railway Service Commission during the year 1954;

(b) the number of persons who applied in response to these notices;

(c) the number of candidates called for interview;

(d) the number among them for whom passes were issued; and

(e) how many out of them were recruited?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 27.

(b) 1,36,550.

(c) 8,283.

(d) 5,650.

(e) 2,841.

THEFT ON RAILWAYS

331. Shri Kelappan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft from wagons and brake-vans during 1954-55 so far; and

(b) the amount that Railways had to pay as damages during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

WATCH AND WARD STAFF

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

(a) the total strength of officers and other staff in the Watch and Ward Department on the Central Railway at present;

(b) the corresponding strength during 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(c) the total loss to Railway property and goods due to thefts on the Central Railways during the above period;

(d) whether any of the Watch and Ward men were proceeded against for theft during these years (i) departmentally (ii) in courts; and

(e) if so, their number?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). A statement is herewith attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 62].

VILLAGE ROADS IN ANDHRA

333. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1529 on the 30th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the names of the roads for which grants were made to Andhra State under the Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme; and

(b) whether the roads for which these grants were given have been constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 63].

(b) The works are in progress.

OILSEEDS

334. Shri Gadlingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1522 on the 30th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the state-wise distribution of the amounts granted by the Central Oilseeds Committee; and

(b) whether Government will lay on the table of the House a statement showing the schemes for which grants or loans were granted to Andhra State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of the financial assistance rendered by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee since its inception is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 64].

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when ready.

UNAUTHORISED TRANSMITTERS

335. Shri Gadlingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 601 on the 22nd September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the information relating to the detection of unauthorised transmitters has since been received from all the States;

(b) the number of such transmitters seized and the action taken

against the persons possessing them; and

(c) whether there are any ex-service-men among these persons who possessed unauthorised transmitters?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Replies from all State Governments except Punjab Government have since been received.

(b) (i) Ten from 1-1-54 to 15-8-54.

(ii) The persons found possessing unauthorised transmitters were challaned by the Police and they are standing trials in the Courts of Law.

(c) No.

विमान यात्रा

२२६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९४४ में भैरव हवाई अड्डा (नेपाल) से भारतीय विमान द्वारा कितने यात्रियों ने यात्रा की, और

(ख) क्या यह चर्चा (सर्विस) सामग्री सिद्ध हुई ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) २,४८८ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 17th March 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1955, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th February 1955, in the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1954:

'1. That in the Enacting Formula, for "Fifth Year" substitute "Sixth Year".

2. That at page 1, line 4, for "1954" substitute "1955".'

(ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1955, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th February, 1955, in the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1954:

'1. That in the Enacting Formula, for "Fifth Year" substitute "Sixth Year".

2. That at page 1, line 4, for "1954" substitute "1955".'

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in its Eighth Report has recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

1. Shri Bhajahari Mahta
2. Dr. Satyaban Roy
3. Dr. Edward Paul Mathuram
4. Dr. N. M. Jaisooriya, and
5. Shri B Shiva Rao.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Leave was granted

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

GENERAL BUDGET FOR 1955-56
GENERAL DISCUSSION

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): Before I go into the various points pertaining to the Budget, may I point out to you one matter regarding the time allotted for discussion on the Demands for Grants? I do not know whether this matter is usually placed before the Business Advisory Committee, but I find that of the certain subjects which are usually discussed, Education is not there for discussion this year in connection with the Demands for Grants. I should think that Education is a very important matter, though it is primarily a State subject. We are spending nearly Rs. 18 crores this year on Education and comparing it with the total expenditure of

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar.]

Rs. 296 crores we spend under civil heads, it works out roughly to 6 per cent. I should think that a subject which demands so much money and which is so important should be included among the subjects to be discussed separately in connection with the Demands for Grants. I find also that certain subjects have been given proportionately larger amount of time and I hope this matter will be considered and some time will be given for Education and such other subjects which have been omitted this year.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair.*]

Now, I would like to raise a few points. We who have had the opportunity to fight for freedom have the opportunity to build a new India today, and it is fortunate that we are able to see before us a new India coming into shape. Certain items in planning for which money has been provided have helped in the achievement of some of the aspirations of our people. Community Projects, National Extension Service, local works, expansion of education etc. have contributed towards this, but while these have contributed considerably to the achievement of certain objectives, these also have kindled in the minds of people a greater desire for improvement. We see in the country that people are on the move, people want to do things, people want to achieve things, and we must discuss the Budget today from the point of view of how much we are able to contribute towards these achievements. It is heartening to see that the tempo of expenditure has increased and in the coming year, which is the final year of the Plan, we will see a large amount being spent so that in many subjects in many areas the targets will be reached.

Now, I would like to put before you certain facts about South India from the point of view of the Plan. In South India, we have five States, namely Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Andhra and Hyderabad. These States, constitute 17 per cent. of the land in

this country and 26 per cent. of the population of this country. Under the Plan, the total provision for the five States of South India was Rs. 267 crores. Of this, an expenditure of only Rs. 138.7 crores was incurred in the first three years, as against a provision of Rs. 161 crores. It is expected that Rs. 56.3 crores will be spent in the fourth year. During the first four years, these States were expected to contribute Rs. 119 crores from current revenues towards the Plan expenditure but as against this, only Rs. 21 crores were contributed. Many of the States had resorted to additional taxation, but this is estimated to have yielded only Rs. 7½ crores in the first three years and Rs. 6 crores in 1954-55 as against the five year target of Rs. 69 crores. So it will be seen that the States' normal budgetary resources, including Central assistance, could only finance 51 per cent. of the Plan expenditure during the first three years, and 48 per cent. in 1954-55 is being financed by the Centre.

This raises a very important question, about the finances of the States themselves. We find that many of the offers made by the Centre for things like education and certain other nation building activities are on a sharing basis, but we also find that many of the States are not able to take advantage of these offers of the Government of India because they are not able to find from their own resources their share of the expenditure to be contributed towards the schemes. I would like to ask this House whether this Plan will be a success from the human point of view unless we provide proper resources to the States which are in charge of nation-building activities. We know that under the division of subjects, many things like health, education and others, which are really nation-building activities, are within the sphere of the States, and we know that without resources many of the States are not able to take advantage of the offers made by the Government of India in regard to these activities on a sharing basis. For example, on the question of elementary and basic

education, 30 per cent. is being offered by the Government of India, but many of the States are not able to find the balance 70 per cent. The great question before us, before this House and, if I may say so, before the people who will plan the Second Five Year Plan, will be how to provide the resources to the States in this matter. I would like the Government of India to take this matter into consideration and see how this can be provided.

Coming to the problem of finding fresh sources of taxation, in a country like ours, where the taxable capacity is small, it is very difficult to find fresh sources of taxation. Even the Taxation Inquiry Commission—whose Report we have not had liesure to read well, and which, I hope, the House will have an opportunity some time to discuss separately—has not been able to devise or suggest to us new methods of taxation. I would like to repeat what I have said elsewhere—and I suppose I, have said it here also once before—that while we do not have taxable capacity, we have unlimited capacity of manpower. All economists know that labour is wealth. I have suggested before, and I would like to suggest again, that a labour tax of about two weeks on all adults will help in the maintenance and upkeep of our village roads, buildings, hospitals etc. Construction of school buildings and new roads by labour can release a large amount of money which is being spent on them now. I believe, to this extent these labour taxes levied on all adults, to begin with on men only, will open to us large resources which can be utilised. I know there are people who say that labour exacted by laws cannot be efficient and cannot be willingly forthcoming. May I ask a question? Is income-tax being paid willingly? Are there not people who evade tax? Has it not been said in this very House that nearly 50 per cent of the income-tax is being evaded and yet we levy income-tax and we have found it to be a source of income? Even so, if this labour tax is

levied and given to the States to be used for local boards, it will provide a large opportunity for maintaining local works and local institutions such as school buildings etc. We are trying to plan for a socialistic State, a socialistic society. We have also local works to give an opportunity for public co-operation in the shape of labour. I know this will be an answer that will be given to me. But, knowing things as I do, going about the country as I do the amount of labour that is contributed in local works is not much. Believe me, I know that money is being contributed where money is available, where the people are rich but in places where the people are not rich this opportunity is not being taken advantage of. If we want to create a society in which we want to develop respect for work, for labour, I should think the people should have an opportunity to work.

People who do not want to do labour for other reasons may be allowed to commute that labour into money. I think this is a matter which is eminently fit for India because we have tremendous man-power and we have no money and this man-power can be utilised and should be utilised in the way which I have suggested. I hope this point will be seriously considered.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Does the Finance Minister also labour?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I would like to suggest another thing. What we want to do is to raise the purchasing capacity of the people. What is happening today? It is true that the purchasing capacity of the people is rising in places where the two million odd-acres of land have been made fit for cultivation, where we have found water for irrigation. The standard of production has gone up. So also in places where some industries have been set up, the standard of life has gone up. But, in the large majority of areas where there is no fresh irrigation project or where there is no

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industry, there has not been a rising of the standard of life.

In this connection, I would like to put before you the case of Madras itself. The development of Madras in future will depend to a large extent not upon irrigation sources because we have no more irrigation sources anywhere. All the rivers have been utilised. Andhra has got large rivers which are still unutilised. There may be other States which have large rivers which are yet unutilised but in places where there are no more water sources to be utilised we have to depend upon industry, in order to find work for the people. We have got schemes in the Five Year Plan for many industries, for cottage and small scale industries also. I also know that certain other industries have been suggested. But if these are to be utilised effectively, I think we must have people who are well trained going about in each district and finding out the possibilities of village industries in each village. That cannot be found from the Centre and that can be found from the local areas only with the co-operation of the people there. There is so much of material going to waste. There are many industries, what are called agro-economic industries, industries based on agriculture out of which many things can be done and we can develop the purchasing capacity of the people by giving them work. Unless we do that, the other industries which depend upon the internal market cannot be developed. I should think it is not enough that we plan from here. Every district must have some well-trained people who will go and study the matters in each of the villages and then suggest, if necessary, to suggest to the people as to how things can be done. This is the only way in which we can industrialise this country, not merely by large-scale industries but by a large number of small scale and cottage industries and we must be able to make power available wherever it can be made available.

I now come to the important question of unemployment. It was said

sometime ago that we would find two millions jobs every year. In villages and in the towns everybody thought that in the very near future everybody is going to be employed. It is unfortunately true that we find many young men from our colleges suffering. I am not talking about the uneducated who can suffer and suffer uncomplainingly. But, I am talking of the educated whom frustration will turn into very wrong and bad and unsocial channels. Today, I know there is a difference from what it was five years back. Today large numbers of graduates are unemployed. The test is this. Five years back we never got applications for training colleges. Having personal experience of running training schools and training colleges, today we find 300 applications for 60 seats where we found five years back not even 50 applications. I am not going into the question of Employment Exchanges. Everywhere where there are applications for jobs, that will give you an indication. Even for admission into the Training Colleges which are not considered to be very remunerative there are 300 applications for 60 seats. Now, we reject many of them. What will be the result? The result will be frustration. In this country we want men and women who will be strong, who will be happy and upon whom we can build our future. If these young men and women are to be frustrated, that is something very sad. I should think that if employment is given to them this frustration will go. Employment can be given only in the projects like irrigation projects and other projects, which are of a temporary character which may last for 4 years or 5 years. But, to that extent at least we can give them. Secondly we can give them employment in large and small industries spread over and distributed in the villages and towns and certainly a large portion of them should be small-scale and cottage industries in their own places. Social services provide the largest number of employment to people. In the well-developed countries like America and England we find that a

number of the people for whom services are being provided cater to the social services and that means we must take up the expansion of education boldly and courageously. I do not want to take much time of the House for you seem to be going to ring the bell.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Do you want to capitalise education?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has judged me correctly for I am going to ring the bell.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: The Finance Minister is asking me whether I am suggesting to take up education as a capital project. I suggest that while building of schools can go to the capital side, there is a large item which will be recurring, the pay of school teachers etc. I should think that unless we take up also the social services, it will be impossible for us to provide jobs to the 200 million and odd people to whom we want to provide jobs.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): Mr. Chairman, it gives me no pleasure to express my dissatisfaction not only with the Budget as a whole but with the various speeches that the Finance Minister has made in support of the Budget. We are fortunate in having an able and a brilliant person as our Finance Minister and I had hoped that he would be giving us an account of his stewardship which would be worthy both of the stage that we have reached in the progress of our country and of the ability with which he has been handling the affairs. But I find that the part A speech has been sorely disappointing. It is a speech which perhaps I too could have written or my friend, Dr. Krishnaswami, could have written sitting in our own library. With all the resources at the command of the Finance Minister, I expected him to give a much deeper, a much fuller and more incisive picture of our economic life than has been presented in the feeble speech that he made the other day.

Secondly, I was surprised to find the Finance Minister, a distinguished economist as he is telling in his reply in the Rajya Sabha: "When we are all aware of the social objectives of the country and of our Government. Why do you look for the objectives in the Budget? Those objectives are enshrined in our Plan and Budget is not the place to look for them." I find in a recent book *A Survey of contemporary Economics*, an authoritative book published for the American Economic Association, the following passage and this is what it says about the budget process:

"The function of the budget process is to make a consistent whole of the entire policy of the government and to achieve balance among the various objectives of policy. Fiscal policy, on the other hand, is more directly related to the attainment of economic goals.

The main objectives of policy, in my opinion, are national security, social security, economic and social progress, and political stability. That some of these compete with each other, while others complement each other, is a proposition that we can easily illustrate."

These are the basic ingredients or fundamental components with which the Budget proposes to deal, and surely one is entitled to expect the Finance Minister to explain the budget process, the relationship between the process and the new objectives that we have accepted.

I would have liked, if I had more time, to go into this question of budgeting, but I am sure the Finance Minister is aware of the recent thinking that has been going on in the subject, particularly of the various recommendations made by the *Committee on Forms of Government Accounts* in the U. K. and the *Commission on Reform of Executive* in the United States. For lack of time it will not be possible for me to go into the details

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of these recommendations and to suggest suitable changes that we have to adopt, but may I request the Finance Minister that he should invite informally the Consultative Committee that is functioning today to sit down with him some time when he is a little free and explore the possibilities of recasting the forms of Government accounting so as to make it possible to integrate them with social accounting and also to consider how far we can make use of the new idea of performance budgeting that is becoming popular in some countries of the world?

Before I come to the criticism that I have to make of the Budget, I would like to make a few observations on the more important part of the Budget, to which, I am afraid, sufficient attention has not been given so far, and that is deficit financing. If there is anything that is of crucial importance to the Budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister, if there is anything that indicates his mind and the mind of his Government, it is that we are likely to forge this deficit financing as the main means of organising and development of our economy. I am not opposed to deficit financing, but deficit financing has to be embarked upon by providing necessary safeguards, and I find that the requisite institutional, organisational and other safeguards that need to be taken have not been taken. I know the Finance Minister is very anxious that there should be a continuous matching of increased output and increased purchasing power. That is the way he hopes to undo the mischief that the letting loose of deficit financing is likely to create in our economy. I am also aware that he does not look at finance, to use the favourite expression of our Prime Minister, as a "static pool" but looks at it as a "dynamic tool". For him finance is a dynamic and an active tool. The question is that if the credit that is to be created is to become productive, it has to be well-timed, it has to go into right hands and there should be a right method of organisation. But what do facts reveal? What

do we find in the Explanatory Memorandum at page 89, to pick up an illustration at random?

"It has now been decided to extend the three-year period upto one more year, without additional expenditure."

When I was young, I had heard of the Soviet effort at realising the five-year Plan in four years, but this is the first time that I have heard that a three-year plan is to be achieved in four years. Why is it that we are not able to keep to our time schedules? (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member not be disturbed. Let him proceed.

Shri Asoka Mehta: He can have his say later on after I finish. I am not able to understand this. On the one hand you are thinking in terms of large-scale deficit financing while on the other hand the entire machinery of controls has been demolished. You are going in for large-scale deficit financing and yet you have not the requisite hold on the organisational and institutional set-up in the country or in your administration. How are you going to safeguard against the mischief that is likely to emerge because of deficit financing? Again, deficit financing is likely to create certain other difficulties. It might really strengthen the private sector *vis-a-vis* the public sector. I find in the *Quarterly Economic Report*:

"It is in terms of this large new market which is bound to provide plentiful finance that the future of the private sector must be viewed. The problem of shortage of finance can be overcome in much the same way in which it was dissipated by Government expenditure during the war. If the private sector can lay its hands through the mechanism of Government orders on new finance, it need not fear that Government regulation will prevent its development. And if it can set by Rs. 1,500 crores in these five years, it will be able to exhibit

much more self-reliance when the Third Five-Year Plan begins. By that time, the atmosphere is also likely to be better; it is certain that the public sector will then have been convicted of having bitten off more than it could chew."

The Hindustan Times, in its editorial observations on the Budget, said that the capitalists were not worried, that the businessmen were not worried about increased taxation so long as they were permitted to have larger markets and higher profits. What safeguards are being taken against the advantage that is likely to be taken of deficit financing by big business? The big business is likely to become bigger business. The big business have all become bigger business in the last five years. I had expected from the Finance Minister some kind of assessment of what has happened during the four-year period of the Plan to business: how far the big business has become bigger business, and how far the public sector has been able to occupy strategic positions in the various industries and the economy as a whole. These are the things with which we are concerned, these are the things on which public opinion should be educated particularly when we are embarking upon deficit financing on such a large scale.

Then, again, I find that the Finance Minister, as my Leader pointed out, has picked and chosen a few of the various recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Before I go into that, I should like to congratulate the Finance Minister for having plugged to a considerable extent the various loopholes in the income-tax system. That is a very creditable performance. I know that pressure is being brought to bear to unplug those holes, but I am sure he has the strength and the will to see that this pressure will fail to yield results. I am also happy that the tax structure has been revised; in a way it has been partially rationalised also. But we find that the Finance Minister pointed out in the other House that

there are only 161 persons who have an income of over Rs. 5 lakhs. We become more and more socialistic as higher and higher income ranges are reached. But these 161 persons receive Rs. 4 crores after paying income-tax. It means every single person receives, after paying income-tax, something like Rs. 2,50,000 a year which is seven or eight times the maximum or ceiling on income recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. They may be only 161 but the question of principle remains. After all in England there is a kind of ceiling; nobody is permitted to have or is likely to have a spendable income of more than £7,000 or £8,000 a year. But here, 161 persons according to the showing of the Finance Minister himself, will have a spendable income of Rs. 2,50,000 after paying income-taxes.

Various recommendations were made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and they are to be viewed together; they are linked together. For instance, the distinction between earned and unearned income was to end at the income level of Rs. 24,000 but the Finance Minister, I think, has continued it till Rs. 42,000. Then again, higher super-tax rates were not suggested by the Commission because the new device suggested, namely, that of deposit. If this device of deposit was not going to be accepted by the Government or was not going to be considered by the Government, perhaps the Taxation Enquiry Commission would have recommended higher rates as far as super-tax was concerned. Unless these things are taken together the net result is that it ceases to be a rational income-tax structure.

I was also surprised to find that as far as the development rebate is concerned, the Finance Minister has been putting up a defence which is not very satisfactory. Firstly, I would like to invite his attention to the figures that have been given by the *Eastern Economist*. It has given the figures of capital formation in different sectors. It has pointed out on page 353 that in 1950-51, private investment in organised enterprises was Rs. 55

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crores; in 1953-54 also private investment in organised enterprises was Rs. 55 crores. If these figures are correct, I do not know what is likely to be gained by this kind of development rebate. The Finance Minister has said that after all the development rebate cannot be used as a means of directing investment into different channels. But I find that in a brilliant exposition of the British Public Finances, Mrs. Hicks has pointed out: "Experience so far gathered suggests that firms are extremely sensitive to variations in initial allowances; so that there is reason to hope that a new governor of the rate of investment has been discovered." This brilliant and outstanding authority on public finance calls the variations of the rate of depreciation "a new governor" of the rate of investment. A new governor has been discovered but our Finance Minister has perhaps yet to make the discovery.

There are certain stubborn problems at which the Finance Minister has been looking in his usual fashion. Take the question of fall in agricultural prices. I was told by a Member of the Planning Commission that the fall in agricultural prices should not worry us because there has been a corresponding increase in the output. It is of course very difficult to find out what the marketable surplus is today. These are problems which the Finance Minister alone can solve; I do not have the requisite facilities with me. Even in a crude fashion, if you try to compare the production and price index in 1950 with the production and price index today, you will find that as far as cereal production is concerned, the combined index has fallen from 100 to 89. As far as pulses are concerned, it has fallen to 56 per cent. while, on the other hand, prices of sugar, cement, textiles, etc. have gone up by anything from 10 to 25 per cent. The price parity has been seriously disturbed as far as rural areas are concerned; it is a fact from which we cannot get away, even if the Finance Minister replies that we

are trying to apply some kind of price support.

The built-in flexibility of the Budget is very limited; it is much more limited in our Budget than in the other countries of the world and in this direction we remain backward. In other countries progressive income taxation, social security system and price support provide the requisite flexibility. We have progressive taxation hardly any form of social security. There is some kind of price support, but it is not very effective. Ask anyone who is concerned with the market and he will tell you that your price support is purely national; it is not an actual or a factual support. What is the use of talking of national price support when the government is not able to provide it in practice. It has not introduced flexibility in our economy; it is not able to provide the protection that is needed by our people in order that they may progress in terms of stability or in terms of a certain amount of security.

The question of employment also is there. He had pointed out in his speech on 28th December last that in the next Five Year Plan we shall be spending Rs. 5000 crores and twelve million jobs will be created which means that there will be a job for every Rs. 4,000. I believe already a sum of Rs. 2,000 crores has been spent in the last four years—both in the public and in the private sectors. Have 50 lakhs of jobs been created? If they have not been created, then there is something basically wrong with the calculations of the Finance Minister. And, it is his duty to tell us how, if 50 lakh jobs have not been created in the past four years even after we had spent about Rs. 2,000 crores, he hopes to create twelve million jobs. Is it by some magic or miracle or some new logic or some new "social engineering"—to use the new favourite expression of our Prime Minister? How do you hope to create twelve million jobs? These are questions which are of pressing importance to which no attention has been given, I

find that while our industrial production between 1949 and 1953 increased by about 28 per cent. employment increased only by about four per cent. There is no direct relationship between increase in production and increase in employment. What is going to be done about it? What has been our investment in the public sector as far as industries are concerned? It is: 34 undertakings and industrial projects—some constructed, some in the planning stage and investment Rs. 38 crores. What are the private industrial efforts? They are: 110 licences were granted for the establishment of new industries and 226 licences for expanding the existing industries or undertakings in the last year. With such a low use of our industrial potential how are you going to solve the problem of unemployment in this country? Either accept the advice that my leader has given you and think in terms of decentralised economy or please come forward and tell us how on these meagre achievements you hope to build a mighty superstructure of the hopes and expectations that you are raising today.

In terms employment potential, there is hardly any other activity such as housing. But in that connection what do we find? In 1954-55 Rs. 6 crores were provided but a little over Rs. 2 crores was spent. Why is it that you are not able to spend money even on industrial housing? This year, as against last year's provision of Rs. 6 crores, only Rs. 3.86 crores are provided. We are going down instead of going forward. Housing is one of the recognised methods of creating employment in the world. Whenever there has been a desire to create better employment, Governments the world over embark upon housing activities but your housing activities appear to be growing from little to less.

It has been decided that Rs. 10 crores should be allotted for expansion of power facilities for small towns and for rural electrification for increasing employment opportunities. I am very happy that Rs. 10 crores

have been allotted for this purpose, but are there technological facilities? Are there marketing facilities? Are there credit facilities for these power facilities to be utilised? The Member who spoke before me was very eloquent about the need for electrifying our villages. But unless you create the requisite institutional wherewithals, power production will remain unused. We have been discussing for a long time about warehousing facilities. When I was in college, the Agricultural Commission's report was published and one of the questions that I had to answer was about this warehousing. I have grown quite old by now, but warehousing still remains merely a question to be answered in the question papers. What have you been doing about this? There is no mention about it. How many crores are you going to provide for this? Are you going to solve this whole question of providing support to agricultural prices without warehousing facilities? What are your schemes and plans? In what way are you going to...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member seems to have some grievance towards me.

An Hon. Member: Through you towards the Finance Minister.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Then again, take steel production. We are told that our present production is 1.1 million tons and we are going to import 200 or 300—God only knows how many—thousand tons; through the good offices of the T.C.A. In the next five years we are going to fabricate 6 million tons of which 4.4 million tons will be finished steel. How are we going to utilise this steel after it is produced? Are we going to set up any fabricating industries in this country? Will the finished products begin to pour down from these industries suddenly? We are repeating the same mistake that we committed about the dams? The dams have been constructed but the channels have not been completed. The essence of planning is proper co-ordination—rivetting of different things that are separate. This rivetting I do not

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find in the Budget. There is no serious effort at integrating and welding our economy properly. I am sorry I have to point out these things in a rather strong manner.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: May I ask the hon. Member if the steel is in hand.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Steel may not be in hand, I am coming to the point in a minute. Some of the industries that we have developed in order to process steel are the various engineering industries and you have decided to levy excise duties on the products of these very engineering industries. Engineering industries probably form one part of the industries where the private sector can be expected to play an important part. If you want the private sector to come forward and co-operate with you, then do not create conditions where such co-operation will be completely difficult. If you do not want them to co-operate with you, the additional steel production that is going to emerge will have to be utilised by you.

These are some of the points which I wanted to say. As you have rightly pointed out, I have exceeded my time and I shall not take any more. I believe I have given some indication to the Finance Minister of the reasons that make me feel dissatisfied not only with the Budget that he has presented but with the general report of the economic conditions of the country that he has given to us. I hope and trust that in future we shall be able to have fuller reports, so that our discussion may become more meaningful.

श्री एस० एन० शास्त्री (दरभंगा-मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस वर्ष बजट सम्बन्धी कागज पत्रों को राष्ट्रभाषा में छपवा कर संसद के सामने रखने का प्रयत्न किया।

पहली बात जिस की तरफ मेरा ध्यान जाता है वह उनके भाषण का वह हिस्सा है जहाँ वित्त

मंत्री जी ने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की समीक्षा की है। सभापति महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार को एक उपमा के रूप में रखूंगा। हम जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जिस में हमारा वित्त मंत्री भी शामिल है, एक विचित्र हालत में अपने आप को पाते हैं। जब हम अपने मालिक, जनता, के समक्ष उपस्थित होते हैं तो उनकी हालत को देखकर हमें भी दुःख होता है। और जनता भी हमें कहती है कि साहब आप हमारा प्रतिनिधि हैं, आपने हमारे लिए क्या किया है और जब यत्र आते हैं तो यहाँ हमारा वित्त मंत्री साल के अन्त में या साल के शुरू में जब अपना बजट अभिभाषण करते हैं और इस सभा को आर्थिक स्थिति का दिग्दर्शन कराते हैं वहाँ एक दूसरा ही चित्र हमारे सामने आ जाता है और अगर हम इस मौके पर कुछ शिकायत करते हैं तो वित्त मंत्री को या सरकार को उन शिकायतों को सुनकर कुछ दुःख होता है क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि बावजूद जनता की हालत सुधारने के इतने प्रयत्न करने पर भी यहाँ जो जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं वे उन प्रयत्नों की तारीफ नहीं करते सिर्फ आलोचना ही करते हैं। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सामने जो महा रोग है वह है भारत की गरीबी इस रोग का इलाज तुरन्त होना चाहिए। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इस बीमारी के इलाज के लिये जो सब से बड़े डाक्टर, पीठित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं उनके हाथ में जनता ने इस महारोग के इलाज का भार पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ सौंप दिया और पीठित जी ने इस काम में अपनी सहायता के लिए वित्त मंत्री जैसे विशेषज्ञों को अपने साथ रख लिया। यह....

एक आननीय सवस्थ : यह क्यों है ?

श्री एस० एन० शास्त्री : यह भी एक विशेषज्ञ है और आर्थिक दशा सुधारने वाले बड़े डाक्टर हैं।

जब हम जनता रूपी रोगी के पास जाते हैं और उसको बड़ी बेचैन हालत में पाते हैं तो चाहे हमें वित्त मंत्री में पूरा विश्वास है कि वे

ठीक ठीक इलाज करेंगे लेकिन फिर भी जैसे जैसे समय पड़ता जाता है, डाक्टर के प्रति जनता का विश्वास घटता चला जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि डाक्टर ईमादारी से और सच्चाई से रोगी का इलाज कर रहे हों और जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूं रोगी की बीमारी के ऊपरी उपद्रवों में कुछ कुछ तो सुधार हुआ है लेकिन असली बीमारी जैसी की तैसी है। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है। रोगी बहुत हैंगन और परेशान हैं, उसका थोड़ा बहुत इलाज तो हो रहा है जैसे उसके सिर में दर्द हुई तो उसको एक गोली दी जिस से तत्काल दर्द दूर हो गया। लेकिन असली बीमारी जो है यानी गरीबी दूर करने का उसका कोई इलाज नहीं होता है। रोगी तड़पता है लेकिन डाक्टर कहते हैं भाई धैर्य रखो। अन्न के भाव गिरते जा रहे हैं। कपड़े के भाव कम नहीं हो रहे हैं शिजा पाने के लिए जो खर्चा आता है उसमें कोई कमी नहीं हुई है और सब से दुरुद बात तो यह है कि हम डाक्टरी सहायता दते हैं और इंतजाम भी करते हैं फिर भी रोगी को यह विश्वास नहीं होता है कि डाक्टर सही सही इलाज कर रहे हैं। इस से हम लोगों को बहुत घबराहट है और यदि हम कटु आलोचना करते हैं तो यह अच्छा नहीं समझा जाता है। सभापति जी, हम जन प्रतिनिधि रोगी की सुश्रूषा करने वाले के बराबर हैं। हम रोगी की दशा औरों की अपेक्षा अधिक जानते हैं। हम जैसे उन के स्त्रिहाने जा कर बैठ रहते हैं, समय समय पर रोगी के पास भी जाते हैं दवाई जैसे कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी या प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं दते हैं और उसी तरह से उसका इलाज भी करते हैं। हम उनको जा कर कहते हैं और समझाने की कोशिश भी करते हैं कि पंच वर्षीय योजना है, इसके अधीन इतना काम हो गया है और इतनी तरक्की हो चुकी है, बड़ी बड़ी लैबोरेटरीज (अनुसन्धानशालायें) खोली जा रही हैं और ऐसे दूसरे बहुत से काम हो रहे हैं लेकिन रोगी बार बार कहता है कि यह ठीक है कि आप यह सब कर रहे हैं और हम भी मर रहे हैं परन्तु हमारी दशा में कुछ सुधार नहीं हुआ। इस लिए....

श्री धुलेकर (जिला भांसी—दक्षिण) : क्या गरीबी कम नहीं हुई ?

Mr Chairman: Private disputes may be settled outside.

श्री एच० एन० वास : गरीबी कम हुई है या नहीं यह तो आंकड़ें देखने से मालूम हो सकता है। यदि माननीय सदस्य को जनता की दशा के बारे में जानकारी है तो उन को पता होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो असली लोग गरीब हैं उनकी गरीबी में शायद कुछ परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। हो सकता है कि जिस तरह से एक मकान की नींव रखी जाती है और मकान बनना शुरू हो जाता है और जो उस मकान में रहना चाहता है उसको उम्मीद हो जाती है कि एक दिन इस मकान में बह रहेगा लेकिन उसी वक्त जब उसकी नींव रखी जाती है उससे उसको कुछ हासिल नहीं होता। मैं मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है और यह एक बहुत पुरानी बीमारी है और यह एक दो दिन में या पूरे तौर पर एक दो साल में दूर नहीं की जा सकती फिर भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कुछ काम होने चाहिये जिससे रोगी को विश्वास हो जाये कि उसके डाक्टर इस गरीबी की बीमारी के इलाज की पूरी जानकारी रखते हैं और सचमुच में उसकी बीमारी का ठीक इलाज हो रहा है। और डाक्टर सही रास्ते से उनको दवाई देने वाले हैं। इसलिए कंचल अच्छी दवाई देना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, लेकिन डाक्टर को ऐसा उपचार भी करना चाहिए कि रोगी को यह विश्वास हो कि हमारी जान इस डाक्टर के हाथ में सुरक्षित है। इस अवसर पर मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा न हो कि रोगी घबराकर समझ ले कि वह डाक्टर ठीक नहीं हैं और किसी और डाक्टर के हाथ में चला जाय। मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि कोई दूसरा डाक्टर ऐसा नहीं है जो इस बीमारी का इलाज कर सके सिवाय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के या उस संस्था के जिसके कि ये सदस्य हैं। लेकिन फिर भी जब सात वर्ष के बाद भी रोगी की दशा में कोई खस

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

परिवर्तन नहीं होता, उसकी गरीबी की स्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं होता, तो उस रोगी को भी बेचैनी होती है और हमको भी बेचैनी होती है और इसीलिए हम बार बार आपके सामने आते हैं।

कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्र का बजट उसके आर्थिक स्वास्थ्य का परिचायक होता है। मुझे इस बात से खुशी है कि इस बजट में कुछ सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बदलने की दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। आशा की कुछ कुछ भूलक इसमें दिखायी देती है, उसका कुछ आभास इसमें मिलता है। इससे हमें भविष्य के लिए आशा बंधती है। लेकिन मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहूंगा कि किसी दश के उत्पादन के बढ़ जाने से ही यह नहीं समझा जा सकता कि उस दश के गरीब लोग सुखी हैं खासकर हिन्दुस्तान जैसे दश में तो केवल दश के धन में तरक्की हो जाने से, दश का उत्पादन बढ़ जाने से, चाहे अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़े, चाहे कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़े, चाहे लोहे का उत्पादन बढ़े, चाहे सोने का उत्पादन बढ़े, चाहे कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़े, गरीबी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता। उत्पादन बढ़ना दश के सामूहिक धन की तरक्की कही जा सकती है, और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में खेती का, उद्योग का, लोहे का, कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उसमें क्रमिक वृद्धि हुई है और हो रही है। यह आशा की झलक है। लेकिन अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री हमको यह बतलाते कि इन तीन चार वर्षों में हमारी गरीब जनता को, जिसको पहले पेट भर भोजन नहीं मिलता था, अब भरपेट भोजन मिलने लगा है तो मुझे ज्यादा संतोष होता। अगर वह बताते कि इस बीच में दश की जो गरीब जनता है उसका कपड़ा पहनने का औसत बढ़ गया है। मैं अमीरों की बात नहीं कहता वे तो एक की जगह दस बनवा सकते हैं—तो मुझे संतोष होता। उन्होंने दश के आर्थिक स्वास्थ्य का ऊपर ऊपर से वर्णन किया है। इसको बढ़ने से यह तो मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि दश के सभी लोग सुखी

हैं। मैं ने पिछली साल भी कहा था कि अगर आप दश की आर्थिक दशा का वर्णन करते हैं तो उस असली तत्व का कुछ असली हाल भी बतलाइये। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी बतलावें कि पिछले तीन सालों में जो उत्पादन हुआ है उस उत्पादन की खपत समाज के किस किस अंग ने की है और किस किस रूप में की है। हिन्दुस्तान के जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो कि करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं, उनकी दशा में इस उत्पादन बढ़ने से क्या अन्तर पड़ा है, वह कितना ज्यादा कपड़ा पहनने लगे हैं, और उनकी शिक्षा में और इसी तरह से और और चीजों में कितनी तरक्की हुई है। अगर वित्त मंत्री यह बतला दें तो जनता को विश्वास हो जाता कि वे दर असल उनके लिए उपयुक्त डाक्टर हैं। और वे उनकी जान की रक्षा कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मुझे कर जांच कमीशन के बारे में कहनी है। बहुत बार कहने के बाद कर जांच कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई और उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बहुत कामों के रहते उसका पूरी तरह से अध्ययन नहीं कर सके। लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट में भी यह जनाने की कोशिश की गयी है कि समाज के कुछ वर्गों की हालत सुधरी है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह बतलाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की कि जो निचला वर्ग है उस पर क्या क्या असर पड़ा है। उन्होंने दश के दो वर्ग किये हैं, शहर और देशात। लेकिन हमारे दश के ये वर्ग नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां का गरीब वर्ग तो सबसे निचली सीढ़ी पर बैठा हुआ है। न उसके पास पूंजी है, न उसके लिए शिक्षा है और न उसके पास पैसा है। न उस वर्ग को हम काम दे सकते हैं पर उन पर करों का बोझ दे ही डालते हैं। हमने अपने संविधान में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं रहेगा जिसके पास कि काम न हो। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम सात वर्ष तक स्वतंत्र रहने के बाद भी भिखमंगी को बन्द नहीं कर सके हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि भिखमंगी न रहे। लेकिन इतना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। हमको उनको कोई ऐसा काम देना होगा

जिससे वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें । अगर उनको खादी का ही काम दिया जाता जिससे कि वह कम से कम आठ आना रोज पैदा कर सकते तो हमको संतोष होता । जब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ और लोगों को इकट्ठा करके उनसे उनका हाल पूछता हूँ तो सबसे निचले वर्ग वाले उठते हैं और कहते हैं हमको भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता । आप हमारे यहां दवात में चले जाइये । हमारे यहां मुसहर लोग हैं जो विशेषकर मिट्टी के काम करते हैं । वे काम करते रहने पर भी इतने गरीब हैं कि उनके बच्चों के बदन पर कपड़ा नहीं पड़ता, जाई का मौसम आता है और निकल जाता है । मतलब यह कि यह जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं यह ऊपर ऊपर ही इलाज कर रहे हैं । इस तरह से हम असली बीमारी का इलाज नहीं कर सकते ।

बिहार में एक दूसरा वर्ग और है जिसकी भी शिकायत है । जमींदारी एबालीशन (उन्मूलन) हुआ इससे जो जमींदारों के यहां के काम करने वाले थे वे बेकार हो गये । वे लोग जमींदारी का काम अच्छी तरह से जानते थे । दुर्भाग्य से उन तमाम को नौकरियों से निकाल दिया गया है और उनके पास अब कोई काम नहीं है । वे अब बेकार होकर तकलीफ उठा रहे हैं । वे कहते हैं कि जब अंगूज यहां थे तब हमारे पास काम था । वह कहते हैं कि हमको काम दो । पर हम उन्हें काम नहीं दे सकते ।

एक तीसरा वर्ग और है जिसके पास काम नहीं है । बिहार में कुछ लोगों के पास बड़ी बड़ी भूमि है । वह उसे दूसरों को बटाई पर दिये हुए थे और उनसे आधी उपज ले लेते थे । अब कानून बन रहा है और बटाईदार को हक दिया जा रहा है । अब यह कानून तो साल छः महीने में बनेगा पर इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि उन बटाईदारों से जमीन छीन ली गयी है और उनके पास हल बैल होते हुए भी जमीन नहीं है जिस पर वह काम कर सकें । इस तरह वे बेकार होकर दुःख उठा रहे हैं ।

मतलब यह है कि जो हमारे देश के निम्न वर्ग के लोग हैं उनमें बेकारी है और यही हमारे

देश की असली बीमारी है । हो सकता है कि इस बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए आप नीचे के रूप में कुछ कर रहे हों लेकिन हम कहना चाहते हैं कि आप कुछ ऐसा भी करें कि जिससे इस वर्ग के मन में विश्वास पैदा हो और उन की तकलीफ कुछ घटे जिससे वह हमारे हाथ से न निकल जायें । अगर यह वर्ग हमारे हाथ से निकल गये तो हिन्दुस्तान की क्या हालत होगी यह कल्पना करके ही मैं डर जाता हूँ ।

वित्त मंत्री ने जो अतिरिक्त कर लगाये हैं उन पर अर्थ शास्त्र के विशेषज्ञों ने विवेचन किया है । कुछ कहते हैं कि टैक्स (कर) लगाने की जरूरत ही क्या है । जब घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था से काम हो सकता है तो टैक्स लगाने की क्या जरूरत है । कुछ कहते हैं कि टैक्स लगाना चाहिए लेकिन उससे इनवेस्टमेंट में रुकावट न पड़े । मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए जितना टैक्स लगाया जाये उतना ही कम है । टैक्स लगाने से जनता डरती नहीं है । जनता कहती है कि हम तो दूब हैं । दूब उगती है, जानवर आते हैं और उसको खा कर चले जाते हैं । फिर वर्षा होती है फिर दूब उगती है और फिर जानवर उसको खाते हैं । तो जनता कहती है कि हम दूब हैं । आप टैक्स लगाते हैं तो लगायें लेकिन कभी कभी वर्षा भी तो कर दिया करें ताकि हम जो नीचे दूब हुए हैं हमारे पत्तियां निकल आयें और हम दूसरे को जीवन प्रदान कर सकें । टैक्स लगाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है । संयम से जीवन बिताने में भी कोई हर्ज नहीं है । हम कम अन्न से और कम कपड़े से अपना जीवन बिता सकते हैं । लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री यह गारंटी तो दें कि इतनी तकलीफ उठाने के बाद एक निश्चित अवधि में हमको पेट भर भोजन मिलेगा और बदन ठांकने को कपड़ा मिलेगा । आप जनता को यह गारंटी दें और फिर जितना चाहें उन से टैक्स लें ।

मैं अन्त में यह कहूंगा कि अतिरिक्त कर का जो भार पड़ा है उसमें भी जो प्रत्यक्ष टैक्स है वह ९८ करोड़ है और अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्स चार

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

करोड़ हैं। टैक्स का यह तरीका मुझे गलत मान्द होता है। आप कहेंगे कि प्रत्यक्ष टैक्स के लिए अधिक गुंजाइश नहीं है और खास कर हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जहां धनी लोग बहुत थोड़े हैं। लेकिन जो धनी लोग हैं वे थोड़े जरूर हैं लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा धनी हैं। और दूसरी तरफ बहुत गरीब लोग हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ऐसे टैक्स ले आये कि अगर रेल में एक आदमी पर एक पैसा बढ़ा दिया जाय तो देश में २५ करोड़ पैसे बढ़ जायेंगे। इसमें कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की भी जरूरत नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जो प्रत्यक्ष टैक्स हैं वह ४ करोड़ ही हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आठ करोड़ हैं।

श्री एस० एन० दास : चार करोड़ तो प्रान्तीय सरकारों को मिल जाता है। केन्द्र को तो केवल चार ही करोड़ मिलता है। हम इस समय केन्द्र को बजट पर बोल रहे हैं इसीलिए हम चार करोड़ ही कह सकते हैं। जो परोक्ष कर हैं उनको कम करना चाहिए जैसे कपड़ों पर टैक्स है और दूसरी चीजों पर टैक्स है। जिन टैक्सों का इंडीक्स गरीबों पर पड़ता है उनको कम करना चाहिए।

1 P.M.

अन्त में मैं सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (नगर प्रशासन) के बढ़ते हुए खर्च के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं ने देखा है कि आगामी वर्ष में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (नगर प्रशासन) का खर्चा एक अरब ९९ करोड़ रखा गया है जब कि पिछले साल वह ८२ करोड़ के लगभग था। यह सही है कि चूंकि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था दिनानुदिन आगे बढ़ रही है इसीलिए हो सकता है कि हमारा खर्चा भी उस के अनुपात में बढ़े। लेकिन मैं ने हिसाब लगाया है कि जहां पिछले साल हमारा सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा पूर्व खर्च का २० पर सेंट (प्रतिशत) था अब इस साल वह २४ पर सेंट होने जा रहा है। अगर खर्च बढ़ता है तो परसेंटज क्यों बढ़ता जाता है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जो टोटल एक्सपेंडीचर

है जितना जमा खर्च है, उसमें सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खर्च का परसेंटज पिछले साल बीस परसेंट था, अब वह चौबीस परसेंट होने जा रहा है। इसके लिए जैसा कि कर जांच कमीशन ने कहा है कि जल्द से जल्द प्रान्तों और केन्द्र का जो शासनीय खर्च है, उसकी जांच करने के लिए कोई एक कमेटी की नियुक्ति करना जरूरी है। इसके साथ ही साथ कर जांच कमीशन की दूसरी सिफारिश है कि हिन्दुस्तान में टैक्स सम्बन्धी सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सुझाव और सलाह देने के लिए कोई स्थायी परिषद् नियुक्त की जानी चाहिए जो इस बात का पता लगाये कि टैक्सों का आधार क्या हो, जो टैक्सों के बारे में छान-बीन करती रहे कि सबसे ज्यादा असर टैक्सों का किन पर पड़ने वाला है।

अन्त में मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे जरा रोगी के मनोविज्ञान का अध्ययन करने की चेष्टा करें और खास तौर पर हमारे ऊपर पिछड़े लोग हैं जो खेतों में काम करते हैं और जो अभी तक उपेक्षित हैं उनकी दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न करें। हम देखते हैं कि बैंकवर्क क्लासेज के कल्याण के लिए स्कालरशिप्स का जो रुपया पहुँचता है वह उस वर्ग के जो पढ़ लिखे लोग हैं कालिज में पढ़ते हैं उनको मिलता है, बैंकवर्क और गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिलता है और इसीलिए सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया जाय कि जिससे गांवों में लोग रहते हैं और जो समाज रूपी सीढ़ी में सबसे नीचे हैं उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधरे और वे ऊपर उठें। उनकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति हो और वह गरीबी के गड्ढे से ऊपर निकलें, इसका इन्तजाम जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिए।

मैं सभापति जी से माफी चाहती हूं कि मैंने शायद कुछ अधिक समय लिया।

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Sir, the Budget is said to be of a socialistic pattern and if we do not find it in

the Budget we are asked to look for it in the Plan. Many of my friends have already said that they do not find anything either in the Plan or in the Budget. If even under the microscope we do not find it, I for one do not question the authority because I have got all respect for a specialist and like the doctor in the story "Doctor knows best," I would say the Finance Minister knows it best and let us take it that there is the socialistic pattern in the Plan and the budget. Sir, I hope you know the story "Doctor knows best". A doctor went round the ship and reported to the captain that so and so in so and so cabin was dead. The captain sent round his men to bring the body for burial in the sea. When these people were pulling the man reported to be dead, he asked: "What is the matter?" These fellows said: "We are very sorry, my dear fellow. You are such a good chap, but you are dead. We are taking you for burial in the sea". He then asked: "What do you mean by saying I am dead?" Then they replied: "No, no; the doctor has said that you are dead and we are very sorry that you are dead." Of course, the man then said: "What the H... does the doctor mean by saying I am dead?" and then there was a long conversation. Finally those people told him: "You better shut up. The doctor has said that you are dead and the 'doctor knows best'". So, the Finance Minister must be knowing best and I accept his statement.

Now, let us try and look for the socialistic pattern in the Budget. My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty referred to fall in prices of agricultural produce. Due to the importance of the subject I have to refer to it again and point out that the prices of agricultural produce have fallen and are still falling to a great extent. At the same time prices of some of the manufactured goods like cotton yarn are rising. I need not quote all the figures that I have with me, but I will just mention one or two things. For instance, take

cotton yarn. The price of 40's has risen from Rs. 22-2-0 in January 1954 to Rs. 26 in June 1954. So also in the case of mill cloth—I will give only one instance—the price has risen from Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 during the same period January to June 1954. Therefore, in the case of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods the prices are either at the same level or in several instances the prices have risen whereas the prices of produce like groundnuts and other things have steeply fallen. I will give you only one example to show the price of groundnut. Between January 1954 and January 1955 the price of groundnuts (machine-shelled) has fallen from Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 16-4-0. I need not give any further figures because that is not the question. The question is, where does the socialistic pattern of society come in when the prices are falling steeply particularly in articles like cotton and groundnuts in areas where the peasants already live on the verge of starvation? I do not know when the Government will come to the aid of these people. And, what is their machinery? They have absolutely no machinery to support the prices of these products. Unless they enter the market on a broad and well planned State trading, they cannot give any practical support, except some crocodile tears, to these cash crops. So, I urge that the Government, to prove that there is a socialistic pattern in the Plan and Budget, must enter the market and there must be State trading on a large scale. They can utilise these products in two ways. One is, they can start their own industries to utilise these products. Then, we are having a number of barter agreements with other countries. If we can enter into a long-term barter plan—not for a year or six months, but for four or five years—with countries that are prepared to supply us the goods we require and take our goods, then we can give a real, practical support to these cash crops. So, Sir, I hope Government will see that there is this element in their socialistic pattern and Plan.

[Dr. Rama Rao.]

Secondly, one result of any planning can be seen in the employment and unemployment position. I do not think the Treasury Benches will question the fact that unemployment is on the increase. Therefore, they must plan more boldly on the lines I mentioned, that is, start State trading and increase the public sector in industries.

In connection with these cash crops, I may be pardoned for bringing in again the question of sugar and sugarcane. Those Members who were present on the previous occasion when I spoke about sugar factories will excuse me because now they have brought in this excise. You remember, Sir, when they reduced the price of sugarcane the argument was: 'the interest of the consumer must be protected'. And, they protected the interests of the consumer to such an extent that the producer has gone to—I do not know where he has gone (*An Hon. Member*: To the wall)—to the wall. Now, when they want to raise this excise on sugar, I do not know what happens to the interests of the consumer. Here I want to refer to the sugarcane prices. The other day the hon. Minister of Agriculture said that they have decided not to increase the price of sugarcane from Rs. 1-7-0 and he mentioned one more point that several States are satisfied with this Rs. 1-7-0. I do not know which are those States that are satisfied with this Rs. 1-7-0. Probably, they are non-sugarcane growing States. I know the U.P. sugarcane growers, in the presence of—I do not know whether he presided over the meeting—Pandit G. B. Pant, who is now the Home Minister, passed a resolution—it must have been sent to the Central Government—demanding Rs. 1-12-0 per maund of sugarcane. Recently a resolution was also passed in the PEPSU Assembly unanimously that the sugarcane price must be Rs. 1-12-0. In view of these facts, it is high time that, as the Sunday Standard calls it, the pitiable sugar policy of the Government is revised and the lethargy

that we find in it is given up. In this connection, I may say that in the Madras State, out of four permits given, only one concern was ready to take it up, and that too a foreign concern which has already got a sugar factory there. If private capital is shy about sugar factories anywhere, I do not know how long the Central Government is going to woo them. I suggest—I have spoken already once—that the Central Government should on their own start sugar factories and they should not wait on the private capital to do the needful which they will never do. I am sure this excise duty will affect the industry very much. I am glad that the Government are following a rather determined policy as far as iron and steel are concerned. I hope that their plans will come into effect and that they will follow a similar policy with regard to many other industries.

One more sample of the socialistic pattern we find in the proposed tax on young industries like sewing machines, electric bulbs, electric fans, etc. You know that the sewing machine has been the monopoly of one particular foreign firm. It is a matter of satisfaction to find that several Indian companies have been manufacturing either parts or the whole machine. Just at a time when they are standing on their feet, the Central Government, in their socialistic pattern, want to give a knock to them on the head to help the foreign industry. I hope the hon. Minister will reconsider this matter and help the Indian industries to come up and be able to compete with the foreign industries.

The foreign concerns have a monopoly or a dictating hand on the prices of Indian products. I will give one example. Take the Harveys in South India. They have a textile mill; they have their banks. The banks advance moneys in every area where cotton is grown. At a particular moment, they demand the money and the price of cotton goes down. The monopolist buys the cotton at the price he dictates. Unless the Govern-

ment take practical steps to give a definite support to the cash crops, our industries will crumble down. I hope the Government will stick to their policy of socialistic pattern and build up our industries in a really national way and not just play second fiddle or be the handmaid of the private sector.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): It is admitted on all hands that the vast problem of unemployment, under-employment and non-employment cannot be successfully tackled unless both the people and the Government give encouragement to small-scale and cottage industries to the utmost extent possible. Even the Finance Minister has also referred to the important role that the small scale and cottage industries are going to play in the next Five Year Plan. It is for this reason that I welcome the proposal of the Finance Minister to levy an excise duty on mill cloth and to exempt the hand-made paper from the excise duty, and also to increase the preference margin for the medium sized and cottage groups of match factories. I am aware of the fact that both in this House and outside, the people are against the levy of an increased excise duty on mill cloth on the ground that it will hit the poor. Even Acharya Kripalani, who pleaded so much for khadi, was opposed to the increase in this excise-duty. I am sorry I cannot agree with those friends who are against the increase in the excise duty on mill cloth. On the contrary, my complaint is that the hon. Finance Minister is not levying still higher excise duties on mill cloth. The question before us is, do we or do we not want to encourage khadi and handloom cloth? If we really want to encourage khadi and handloom cloth, it logically follows that we must take every step which would encourage khadi and handloom cloth. We know that the greatest obstacle to the development of khadi and handloom cloth is the mill cloth. So, unless we take all the steps including the levy of a heavy excise duty on mill cloth to protect khadi and handloom cloth

from competition from the mill cloth, no real encouragement would be given to khadi and handloom cloth. When this subject of khadi and handloom cloth is being discussed on the floor of the House, hon. Members, including those who do not use khadi and handloom cloth, wax eloquent for encouraging khadi and handloom cloth. But, when the question of encouraging khadi and handloom cloth comes, if even a small step is taken by the Government, a hue and cry is raised that it will hit the poor people. We must worship at the altar of only one deity. We cannot worship at the altars of several deities, especially when all these deities are opposed to each other. Whatever may be the position in regard to other small-scale and big industries, I am definitely of opinion that there is an inherent conflict between khadi and handloom cloth on the one hand and mill cloth on the other. As Acharya Kripalani said yesterday, both the lion and the lamb cannot exist together, and if they exist together, the lion is bound to eat away the lamb.

As regards the poor people, now that cotton is cheap, why do they not spin? Let them spin and then the cloth will not be dear to them. On the other hand, those who cannot spin must pay a somewhat higher price, so that lakhs and millions of people can get employment in the Khadi industry. So, from every point of view, whatever the objection raised or representation made, I hope the Finance Minister will not only do away with this increase in excise duty, but, on the contrary, would increase it to some extent.

I have just now said that I am glad that Government is also giving encouragement to the small match factories. I would request the Finance Minister to give still more protection to the small-scale match factories. We know that at present WIMCO has got the monopoly in this industry. Therefore, in some areas of the country, co-operative societies are being started to manufacture matches, and

[Shri Dabhi].

their one demand is that Government should suspend for about three months the collection of excise duty, so that it may help the co-operative societies in forming the capital.

The Finance Minister has put down Rs. 3.3 crores more as the tobacco excise during the budget year than during the last year. We know that this tobacco excise duty was bringing about Rs. 9.6 crores in 1943-44. From that it has risen to Rs. 33.23 crores in 1953-54. The complaint of both the tobacco growers and tobacco merchants is not that they have to pay so much duty, but that their grievances are not properly attended to. The main grievance of these growers and merchants is with regard to the present system of assessment for the purpose of levying the excise duty. The criterion laid down for determining the rate of duty on tobacco is what is called "capability of being used for biris". This is a subjective test and so the result has been in every area, in every zone, the Central Excise Collector has been given the power to decide whether a particular variety of tobacco is capable of being used for biris or not. If they say, if they notify that a particular variety of tobacco is capable of being used for biris, then the excise duty on this tobacco is 14 annas per lb., while, if they say that is not capable of being used for biris, then the lower rate of six annas per lb. is being levied. The complaint of these tobacco merchants and growers is this. In the words of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the complaint is that "similar varieties are being taxed differently in different areas, that the classification of varieties made as to their utility is faulty and that frequent revisions are being made in the classification involving uncertainty and risk to business".

I shall give only one illustration to show how this subjective test is being misused—not consciously, but then, how injustice is being done to

these tobacco merchants and growers. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Ahmedabad, being satisfied that a lot of tobacco, of 20 bags of tobacco patti belonging to Messrs. D. Gokuldas & Co. of Nadied, was really incapable of being used for biri purposes, gave a certificate to that effect and therefore lesser duty was to be levied. But then, these bags were sent to Nagpur, and there the authorities came to the conclusion that this very variety of tobacco was capable of being used for biri purposes, and so, the result has been that the clearance certificate has not been given and all this tobacco is lying there.

Several representations have been made to the Taxation Enquiry Commission by the tobacco trade, and this is what they have also suggested. I will read their suggestion:

"A tariff classification that is based on the ultimate utilisation of the different varieties of the commodity for particular purposes, can be equitable only if the payment of duty is related to their 'actual' use, which is almost impossible to enforce, rather than to their 'intended' or 'potential' use. In the latter event, there is room for the exercise of personal discretion in the implementation of the criterion. Out of the two, it would seem that the 'capability' criterion has greater chance of being applied objectively as far as practicable, provided the initial classification is made scientifically, subsequent changes are made after careful investigation at a level which will inspire public confidence and a procedure is devised for the prompt disposal of the representations made. As there is no other workable alternative except charging a flat rate of duty, it appears to us necessary that all possible steps should be taken, now that the working of the criterion has been known for three years, to carry out an exhaustive review of the procedure adopted. We recommend

the appointment of an expert committee which should include a marketing expert in tobacco and a representative of the trade to go into the question fully."

We cannot expect immediately to take a certain decision with regard to this point, but I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister immediately to take action to implement the recommendation of the Commission, so that the dissatisfaction of the tobacco people may be removed.

The last point which I want to touch is this. The amount realised from the import duty on foreign liquor is about Rs. 233 lakhs according to the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report. When Government is pledged to implement the directive principle of prohibition embodied in the Constitution, I ask why Government does not forego even this trivial sum and completely prohibit the import of foreign liquor? Even the Constitution is being amended with a view to implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy. So, why this attitude of the Government in regard to the import of foreign liquor? I know that prohibition is a State subject and that a committee has been appointed to go into this question. But I do not understand why Government are still allowing the import of foreign liquor. I ask Government why they have not made any efforts to introduce prohibition even in those States which are directly administered by them. The other day I asked my hon. friend Shri Bhavanji Khimji whether any step had been taken to introduce prohibition in Kutch. He said that the people's representatives had made certain suggestions, but those suggestions were turned down by the Central Government on financial considerations.

We know that cocktail parties are going on in Delhi still, in spite of several Members including the Prime Minister, condemning these cocktail parties. The hon. Home Minister also had stated somewhere recently that

Delhi being the capital of India, it must serve as a model city. But nothing has been done so far to introduce prohibition in Delhi.

I would like to ask Government again why they have not introduced prohibition in the Army, Navy and Air Force. There cannot be difficulty in introducing it in these services. There cannot be surely any question of illicit distillation. On the contrary, I submit that it would be easier to introduce prohibition in the armed services, because the discipline is there. An argument is put forward that the army people cannot fight well and courageously, if they do not drink, and that drink gives them a sort of impetus and stimulation to fight. I do not understand why it is necessary to drink for purposes of fighting. I was agreeably surprised to hear the other day from Professor W. S. Schaffenberg, the executive secretary of the International Commission for Prevention of Alcoholism, that President Eisenhower does not drink at all. When a General who had defeated Germany could do without drink, I do not understand why our *jawans* also cannot do without drink. We should also remember in this connection what the wives of the army people feel. Everyone knows about the letter that was addressed to Shri C. Rajagopalachari by the wife of one of the officers, on the eve of their departure to Korea. In this connection I remind the Central Government of the Sutra—*परीपदंशं पाहिष्यम्*. If the Central Government want the States to follow this policy of prohibition, then they must first make a beginning themselves. Otherwise, their advice will not have any effect upon the other States who due to one reason or another do not want to introduce prohibition in their territories.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कृष्णा) : समाध्यज्ञ महोदय, कल से जो बजट पर बहस हो रही है और उस पर इधर के और उधर के मेम्बरान बोल रहे हैं उससे मालूम होता है कि बजट में कोई

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

तब्दीली अंगूज के जाने के बाद नहीं हुई है। न सिर्फ यह बिल्क हमने गुजिबता साल भी दखा और इरु साल भी दख रहे हैं कि डबेलपमेंटल एक्सपेंडीचर में जिस तरह तरक्की होनी चाहिए भी वह नहीं हुई है।

सेंटर के और स्टेट के बजट को तफसील से देखने से मालूम होता है कि गवर्नमेंट की जो टैक्स लेने की मशीनरी है वह निहायत इफीक्टिव है और वह कारबिले-तारीफ है। कोई गवर्नमेंट टैक्स के बगैर नहीं चल सकती है। लेकिन जो टैक्स लिया जाता है उसका रिडीस्ट्रीब्यूशन करप्ट मीशनरी के जरिये से होता है। इसीलिए कोई डबेलपमेंटल काम होना बिल्कुल नामुमकिन हो गया है। इसकी तरफ इशारा न सिर्फ में करता हूँ बल्कि टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमीशन ने भी आपको यह बतलाया है कि एक हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बिठायी जाय जो इस चीज को देखें ताकि लोगों में टैक्स देने के लिए विश्वास पैदा किया जा सके। आपको जनता में विश्वास पैदा करना होगा कि जो टैक्स आप जनता से लेते हैं उसको जनता के हित के लिए ही खर्च करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटीयों की जो रजिस्ट्रारियाँ आयी हैं और जो सेंटर की दस रिपोर्टें पेश हो चुकी हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि क्या डिफेंस, और क्या पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ, क्या एग्रीकल्चर और क्या सेंट्रल ट्रक्टर ऑर्गनाइजेशन सब के बारे में शिकायतें हैं। अगर मैं अपनी जवान से कुछ कहूँगा तो यह कहा जायगा कि मैं पार्टी फीलिंग की वजह से कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं "रूलर इंडिया" के सम्पादक श्री पुराणिक के विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने कांग्रेस के आइडियल के लिए बहुत त्याग किया है। आपकी जो फाइव इयर प्लान है उसमें कहीं कहीं आपने इरीगेशन के डबेलपमेंटल वर्क चलाये हैं लेकिन अधिकांश में वे फेल्योर रहे हैं। मैं उनके ही शब्द आपके सामने रखता हूँ :

"That being the factual background, it was expected of the

Congress leaders to have stressed the need and urgency of removing the defects hampering the progress of the present Five Year Plan and to effect 10 per cent. increase in national wealth for which both the Congress and the Congress Governments stand committed. But the present leadership seems to be afraid of self-introspection and want only ignores the working of economic laws by feeding the people on their overdrawn pictures of vague Creeds and still more vague hopes of the future. We doubt if this policy of ignoring the hard realities of the present in the vain hope of future prosperity is basically sound in building the nation on solid economic foundations.

न सिर्फ यह, बल्कि वह आगे जाकर यह कहते हैं :

".....wherein the record of the Government in spite of its First Five Year Plan has been one of failure during all these eight years".

टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमीशन ने कहा है कि सन् १९४२-४४ में जो रुपया जमा हुआ उसमें से एक रुपये में ६ आने ६ पाई गान-डबेलपमेंटल वर्क्स पर खर्च किया गया, २ आना २ पाई सिविल सर्विसेज पर, २ आना ४ पाई इकानामिक डबेलपमेंट के लिए। जब तक ६ आना ६ पाई डबेलपमेंट वर्क के लिए नहीं खर्च किया जायगा हम आपके बजट को इस हाउस में राष्ट्र का बजट कबल नहीं कर सकते।

हमने जो आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी तो न सिर्फ इसलिए कि हम अंग्रेजों को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर निकाल दें बल्कि इसलिए भी कि सब में मसावी लावें, और सब को रोजगार दें। यही हमारा आजादी की लड़ाई से मकसद था कि न हम किसी दहात में झोंपड़ी को देखें और न किसी दहात में "अम्मा रोटी दो, अम्मा रोटी दो" कह कर भीख मांगते हुए देखें। जब तक हम इसको नहीं कर पाते उस वक्त तक हम यहाँ

यहां पर अगर कोई बात कहें तो उसका कोई असर नहीं हो सकता। आपने बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनायी हैं और लोगों को एजुकेशन देने का इन्तिजाम किया है। लेकिन लोग तो पहले पेट भर रोटी चाहते हैं, कमड़ा चाहते हैं।

आपने बड़ी बड़ी रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स बनायी हैं। हमारे यहां भी आपने २५ करोड़ रुपये का तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट पर खर्च किया है। लेकिन उससे उसी चार पांच हजार एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिलता है जिसको पहले मिलता था। आपने कोई नई जमीन रिकलेम नहीं की। इसके अलावा जो आप इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा कर रहे हैं उसका क्या होगा क्योंकि वहां पर कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। जब तक आप नई जमीन रिकलेम नहीं करते और वहां पर नई इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलप नहीं करते तो डैम बनाने से और बिजली पैदा करने से राष्ट्र को क्या फायदा होगा।

आपने यह अच्छा काम किया है कि आपने रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट और मल्टी परपज प्रोजेक्ट्स हाथ में ली हैं। लेकिन इनके कामों में इतनी लाकावट पैदा हो रही है कि हमको मालूम नहीं होता कि हमको इनसे किस तरह से फायदा होगा।

अब मैं कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन स्कीम पर आता हूँ। जनाब वाला अब हमारी गवर्नमेंट कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सरविस् स्कीम के बारे में कहती हैं। इससे पहले वह कोऑपरेटिव कामन्-वैल्थ के बारे में कहती थी। उसके बाद सोशलिज्म आया, अब आगे शायद वह कम्युनिज्म को एडाप्ट कर लेगी। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि भारतवर्ष के लिए कोई और दूसरा "इज्म" की जरूरत नहीं है। यहां तो सर्वोदय और दासोहभभाव की भावना की हमारे देशवासियों में जरूरत है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हमने यह भावना अपनायी तो हम अपने देश की बिगड़ी हुई आर्थिक अवस्था को भी सुधारा सकते हैं।

आज कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन की बड़ी ही तारीफ की जाती है तो

मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि मुझे बम्बई, मँसूर और हैदराबाद स्टेट का थोड़ा अनुभव है, अन्य दूसरी स्टेट्स का तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है। वहां पर एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर टाप हैवी एक्सपेंडीचर है, करीब ५० और ६० फीसदी पैसा खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन काम अगर देखा जाय तो उसके मुताबिक नहीं होता। एससमेंट आफ एंजीवमेंट्स इन १९५२, ५४ और कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हर एक स्टेट की मैं छोड़ता हूँ। इन फिजिकल यूनिट्स और एन्रेंज इन स्टेट्स में एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर करीब ५० फीसदी खर्च हो गया है जब कि आल इंडिया में कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर चालीस फीसदी वर्क हुआ है और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन पर २४ फीसदी वर्क हुआ है। काम कम होता है, प्रोपेगंडा ज्यादा किया जाता है। नेशनल एक्सटेंशन वाले खेत में बैल लेकर काम करने वाले का फोटो ले लेते हैं, हमेशा कैमरा अपने साथ रखते हैं और उन फोटोज को शायद करके दुनिया में छिड़ोरा पीटते हैं कि हम यह सब काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन हकीकत में होता कुछ नहीं है, बराबरे नाम का होता है। कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स हाँ चाहे और कुछ हो जब तक हम अपने देश की आर्थिक दशा को ठीक नहीं करते और जब तक हम अपने देश के छोटे घराले उद्योगों को संरक्षण और प्रोत्साहन नहीं देते, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। जैसा कि आचार्य कृपलानी ने बताया था कि सरकार का को-एंगिजस्टेंस का सिद्धान्त प्रोक्टिकल नहीं है, शेर और बकरी एक साथ नहीं रह सकते और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सरकार छोटे और गृह उद्योगों को संरक्षण दे, उनको प्रोटेक्शन दे और उनके लिए क्लियर फील्ड वर्क भी छोड़े।

हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री के लिये मेरा कहना है कि श्री राजगोपालाचार्य की स्कीम को सरकार को मानना चाहिए और उस पर अमल करना चाहिए। नहीं तो हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री देश से तबाह हो जायगी। यह बड़ा अपमांस की बात है कि गुलामी के काल में यानी ब्रिटिश शासन काल में भारतवर्ष की हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री ने बहुत तरक्की की है लेकिन

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

कांग्रेसी शासन काल में और जो कि गांधी जी का नाम आये दिन लेते हिचकिचाते नहीं और जो शरीर पर खादी धारण करते हैं, उनके जमाने में हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री सिसक रही है और उसको पर्याप्त मरम्मत और सहायता सरकार की ओर से नहीं मिल रही है। श्री कानूनगो की रिपोर्ट का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहना है, उसका भी मुलाहिजा फरमाइये। उनका कहना है कि यह हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री सन् १९६० में बंद की जाय और इसको एक पावर लूम दिया जाय, पावर आप भले ही दीजिये लेकिन जब तक आप पावर नहीं देते हैं, तब तक रिजरवेशन रखना जरूरी है, क्योंकि जब तक आप रिजरवेशन नहीं रक्खोगें, हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री नहीं बढ़ेगी। कानूनगो रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस इंडस्ट्री के लिए रिजरवेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, हम इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश के विरुद्ध हैं और गवर्नमेंट को इसको नहीं मानना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि २६ इंच और ५४ इंच के बीच का जो कपड़ा है वह मिलों में नहीं बनना चाहिए, यह कपड़ा हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री में बनना चाहिए। इसी तरह की और स्माल रकल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए प्रोटेक्शन और रिजरवेशन होना चाहिए। हैंडलूम में कोई एक अलग पैटर्न आफ प्रोडक्ट फिक्स कर देना चाहिए। मुझे दुःख है कि हमारे कामर्स एन्ड इंडस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर इस ओर कुछ प्रयत्न नहीं कर रहे हैं, हालाँकि उनकी तरफ से काफी प्रचार दिया जाता है कि हम बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि यह सब मजाक हो रहा है और आप कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं, अपने आप को धाँसा दे रहे हैं।

हमारा भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान देश है और हमारे वहाँ करीब तीस करोड़ एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स बसे हुए हैं। टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई उसके प्रपोज़ल्स को हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जैसा का तैसा ले लिया लेकिन उसमें जो एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन और आल इन्डिया हाउसिंग बोर्ड स्थापित करने का सुझाव है, उस को आपने अभी तक नहीं

लिया है। गोरवाला रिपोर्ट पर अभी तक अमल नहीं हुआ है। जब यह जो कृषि के ऋण में तरक्की हुई है और पैदावार बढ़ी है तो वह कोई गवर्नमेंट के सिर पर उसका संहरा नहीं है, वह तो सीजन पर मेघराज की कृपा होने से फसल अच्छी हुई है, और पैदावार बढ़ी है, गवर्नमेंट के प्रयत्न स्वरूप शाब्द पैदावार पांच फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ होगा। मैं स्वर्गीय श्री किन्वर्ग को पैदावार में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, उसका श्रेय उन्हें देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे देश में स्वाध्याय पर से कंट्रोल को उठा दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप रूरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशंस स्थापित कीजिये और ग्रामीणों को क्रेडिट फॉर्सालिटीज दीजिये, आपने क्या काम किया है, कोआपरेटिव कामेनवेलथ की बात है, लेकिन वह सिर्फ जबान पर है। कोआपरेटिव सांसाइटीज का मूवमेंट अमली तौर पर नहीं चला है, सिर्फ जबान पर ही चल कर रह गया है और सिर्फ सरकारी भाषणों में ही उनका जिक्र सुनते हैं। कोई भी इन्स्टीट्यूशन ऐसा हमारे पास पार्लियामेंट के पास नहीं पहुँचा कि जिनको हम कर्ज दे सकें। किसानों को जब खेती करने के लिए अच्छे बीज की जरूरत होती है तो उनको अच्छा बीज खरीदवाने के लिए और उसके लिए पैसा देने का क्या कोई आपने प्रबन्ध किया है। रूरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन जो होनी चाहिए थी, उसको भी आपने कायम नहीं किया है। रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे का कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट का कर्ज २.२ फीसदी पहुँचता है और कोआपरेटिव्स का २.९ और प्रोफेशनल मनीलेंडर्स की टोटल बारीशिंग ४४.५ फीसदी जाकर पहुँचती है। इन फीगरों से आप समझ सकते हैं कि कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट में कितनी स्टार्टिंग इनएडिक्सी है। किसानों को ज्यादा तर कर्ज के लिए प्राइवेट क्रेडिट एजेंसीज पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है और अपने कर्ज के ६४ प्रतिशत भाग के लिए मनीलेंडर्स के पास जाना पड़ता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस आजादी के कोई मानी है जब हमारे किसान लोग मनीलेंडर्स के चंगुल से नहीं छूट पाते। सरकार को इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना

चाहिए और इसका माकूल इन्तजाम करना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल में सुन रहा था कि पोकर साहब बहुत जोर से कह रहे थे कि इस सदन में दो नेशनल लैंग्वेज हैं, मैं उनको बहुत साफ तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में केंद्र में दो भाषाएँ नहीं हो सकती हैं, केंद्र में एक ही भाषा रह सकती है और वह सिर्फ हिन्दी है, हिन्दी ही हमारा देश की नेशनल और स्टेट लैंग्वेज हो सकती है और है और आगामी दस वर्षों में सब लोगों को हिन्दी सीखनी पड़ेगी और केंद्र में सारा काम काज हिन्दी भाषा में चलेगा, लोगों को अभी से हिन्दी सीखनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि दस वर्ष के भीतर भीतर हिन्दी को अपनी जगह लेनी है जो कि संविधान ने उसे दी है । केंद्र में हिन्दी ही एक भाषा है जो राज्य भाषा हो सकती है दूसरी और कोई भाषा नहीं हो सकती लेकिन जहाँ तब तन्तों का सम्बन्ध है मेरा कहना है कि यह मल्टी लिंगुअल स्टेट्स नहीं बननी चाहियें, भाषावार राज्यों का निर्माण होना चाहिये, एक राज्य में एक ही भाषा हो । हैदराबाद असेम्बली में मैं आपको बताऊँ कि बड़ा कन्फ्यूजन रहता है, कोई मंत्री गुजराती में अपनी बात कहता है तो कोई कर्नाटकी या अपनी महाराष्ट्रियन लैंग्वेज में अपने विचार रखता है और लोग नहीं समझ पाते और मिनिस्टर लोग भी उसको फालो नहीं करते और असेम्बली क्या एक फार्स सा बन कर रह गया है । इसीलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि भाषा के आधार पर हैदराबाद राज्य का बंटवारा किया जाय और कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात प्रान्तों का निर्माण किया जाय । भाषा के आधार पर प्रान्तों का निर्माण करने में देरी न करनी चाहिये । यही मेरी प्रार्थना है ।

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): I rise to express my views on the Budget proposals as they are being discussed since yesterday in this hon. House. The criticism of the proposals in this hon. House started with the speech of the learned and revered

Acharya. I have heard the learned and revered Acharya in this House many times, and whenever he rises to make a speech, I take it for granted that there is bound to be an amount of bitterness and sarcasm in his speech. And I was not disappointed yesterday. He was very vehement in his denunciations of the Congress for having taken to the slogan of socialistic pattern. He said that it was a vote-catching device. I am very sorry to say that the learned and revered Acharya has got a very great disrespect for the Indian masses. The Indian masses are today not in a condition to be led away by anybody so easily. If anybody uses a particular phrase for simply catching votes, he is bound to be disappointed and the party is also bound to be disappointed. The standard of the voters in India is very satisfactory and they are not likely to be led away by any phrase or slogans. He may differ from us; he may not like that we should take to a socialistic pattern. He may differ from us regarding the contents of the socialistic pattern. But, he has no right to say, it will not be proper for him to say that we have taken to this phrase simply because we wanted to catch the votes. He also had been to Andhra himself with all the name and fame that is behind him. He went there from village to village, from city to city and tried to convince the Andhra people of the socialist pattern, particularly, which is to his heart. But, alas he was not able to convince the people. The people thought that the socialist pattern for which the Congress is struggling is the only socialist pattern on which the masses of India can rely. Acharya Kripalani wanted to minimise everything that has been done by the Congress and to minimise everything that is laid down in this Budget. For instance, he ridiculed so many things. He was President, once, of the Congress at Meerut. If he will re-read his speech once, he will surely find that many things which he enunciated there and which he hoped to be translated into action by the country, he will realise today

[Shri G. H. Deshpande].

that that has been done. The only thing is that he was not with us in doing that. When he delivered his speech as Congress President at Meerut, the food situation was very dangerous. He himself has referred to that in his speech. I have got a copy of it and I do not want to take the time of the House by giving any reference to it. He has said in his speech what a dangerous situation it is that for our food we have to depend on other countries. He had suggested several remedies and he said that these things ought to be done. If he will calmly and quietly think over it, he will find that the problem has been solved and all the things which he said ought to be done have been done. The only thing is now he does not want to give the credit to the Congress because he is no more in the Congress. The food problem has been practically solved and it has not been solved simply because nothing was done. My predecessor just now wanted to say that simply because seasons were favourable that could be done. No doubt, the seasons were favourable and they have helped us to a certain extent. But nobody can deny that so many things have been done for the improvement of our agriculture and it is due to the increase in food production that we are in a happy position today.

Now, when I look at the Budget, I apply three tests to it. My first test is whether there has been adequate provision for the implementation of the Five Year Plan in the financial year or not. My second test is whether there is more provision for nation-building activities in the financial year than in the current year or not. And, my third test is whether the taxation proposals are so arranged that a bigger burden will fall on the rich and there would be more and more tendency for giving relief to the poorer classes and the poorer sections of the Society.

I have applied all these three tests to the Budget proposals as they are presented to the House and what do

I find? I find that there is very adequate provision for the implementation of the Plan in the financial year. We will have to spend a lot in the coming year because that is the final year in the First Five Year Plan. The machine, no doubt, is in full swing and we will have to spend large amounts on the implementation of the Five Year Plan in the last year. And, anybody who will go through the Budget carefully will find that so far as money is concerned, satisfactory provision has been made. So, on that account, there cannot be any grievance about the Budget.

Then, let us go through the second test, as I said. Let us try to see whether there is more provision in it for nation building activities than what provision was made in the current year. Anybody who will go very carefully through the Budget will find that substantially more provision for nation building activities is made. A few crores more are reserved for the nation building activities, for education, for sanitation, for the uplift of the backward, and the suppressed and depressed classes. So, how can one say that it is not a progressive Budget?

Just in the beginning of the speech, the Finance Minister has taken a review of the progress that has been made in agriculture and then he has referred to the progress of the country in the industrial sector. While referring to that, he has made a reference to our textile production and he has said that cloth production has increased from 4 million to 5 million yards in 1954 and that yarn production has also increased during the year. The consumption of yarn by the handloom industry reached the figure of 78,000 bales during the first 10 months of the year as compared to 73,000 bales during the whole of the year 1953. My predecessor was saying that this was not done and that was not done, for the handloom industry. Let us see what has been done for the handloom industry. The handloom industry is progressing

under Government's help. The handloom industry has consumed 78,000 bales during ten months while during the previous three years for full twelve months they had consumed only 73,000 bales. What is the enhanced production? The enhanced production of the handloom industry during the period is said to be 100 million yards. That must have given more employment to a number of weavers of handloom. That must also have meant many more people working on handloom and in under-employment conditions.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.]

So far as the handlooms are concerned, there is no ground for any complaint. Something has been done for them and more is being done.

Then, my predecessor said, you are going to use power. What harm is there if we say that power should be used? When we say that we should have decentralised industry, that we should have cottage industry, does it mean that we must go on in the age-old fashion? Should we not take advantage of the power, if power is available in villages, if power can be made available in the homes of the weavers? Why is it that the weaver should be prevented from using power? Malegon in Bombay happens to be a powerloom centre today. It was a handloom centre a few years back. During the war, enterprising weavers changed over from handloom to powerloom. If the Government of India would send a team of officers to study this problem there, I am sure, they will recognise that this change-over from handloom to powerloom has in no way given cause for any unemployment. Not only has it not resulted in unemployment but it has even given more employment and better employment and it has given better production also. I would request the Government of India to send a few intelligent officers there to study this problem and the results achieved and how this has acted so far as employment is concerned. So, when we say that there must be

decentralised industry, let it not be said that in decentralised industries and cottage industries power should be taboo and that it should not be used. The use of power must be encouraged. We must have decentralised industry, we must have cottage industry but we should not have any works simply for the sake of handwork. We must have more and more employment and we must look to production and we must look to the fact that they get better wages.

Having said that there is adequate provision for the implementation of the Planning in its fifth year, and there is more allotment for nation building activities, I would like to say that so far as the third test which I wanted to apply is concerned, one will find, if he will go through the changes in the income-tax pattern, that rich people are taxed more, that a slow beginning has been made that rich people are taxed more and more and more and more relief is given to the poorer sections of the society. Some hon. Members have referred to the fact that the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission have not been taken into consideration fully. But that was admitted by the hon. Finance Minister; he said he wanted to do so, but this year there was not enough time. If these three tests are taken into consideration, one will find that the Budget is a satisfactory budget under the circumstances.

2 P.M.

So far as the socialistic pattern of society is concerned, it seems some people are unnecessarily disturbed. There were many who thought that it was their Party's right and they are disturbed because the phrase is being used by the Congress Party. But the Congress Party was working on those lines since long and now it thinks that it can be put into practice and it has said that it wants to do so. People have faith in the Congress and in Andhra it has been successfully shown that people know that the Congress is serious about it and, therefore, more and more people are rallying round the Congress

[Shri G. H. Deshpande.]

From this point of view, one may find that if there is nothing in this Budget, and no special reference regarding the socialist pattern, it is because that we have a faith that it is through the Five Year Plans or rather through the implementation of the First and Second Five Year Plans that we will bring about the socialistic pattern in the country. When I say that even the socialistic pattern which we believe is likely to be realised through the Five Year Plans, and when there is a provision for the implementation of the Five Year Plan, the Budget has satisfactorily backed the socialistic pattern which is before the country.

I would like to say one or two words before I sit down.

I come from a region which is known for a long time as a famine-stricken area. I come from a Marathi-speaking district of Bombay and that district in Maharashtra territory is known for years together, for centuries, as a famine area. Under the British very little work was done for its development. Whatever little was done was done because there were repeated riots and there were repeated famines, and the then imperialist government wanted to show that they were earnest in removing poverty. They did something but that was very inadequate. Only two years ago there was a famine in my territory on a very large scale, and thanks to the Government for the substantial aid that they gave, but this will not do. It is no use that we should always be under the fear of repetition of famines. I want the Government of India to take into consideration my region and regions of the same type throughout the Indian Union wherein there are repeated famines, and to see that they are made famine-free by taking some protective measures by which people have some stability and will be encouraged to improve their own lot.

Another thing I want to say is this. In the constituency from which I come, Nasik, there is the India Secu-

rity Press. It is one of the important institutions not only in the country but in Asia. In that press your National Plan Certificates on which the implementation of the Five Year Plan depends are printed; currency notes are printed; stamps are printed; and even post cards and envelopes are printed there. The institution is going on very well. I think there was a suggestion a few years before that as a lot of good quality paper is consumed in that institution, Government should start a paper mill to supply paper to this big institution. After some years, it seems that some officers of the Government of India were moving in that direction. Then I got the information that the proposal was to start this paper mill at a distance of 150 miles from the India Security Press. I think that will not be an economic proposition. About 25 years before some experts of the Government of India mentioned that in Nasik there was no provision for electricity and there was not adequate water and if a paper mill would have to be started, it would have to be located at some distant place. I think the Government of India officers have not taken care to see what development has been made in the region during the last 25 years. Some development has been made; there is adequate water now and even if tomorrow the mill is started there, there is adequate water for it. There is an electricity project also and the paper mill can therefore be started now, just near the area of the India Security Press, which will be economically sound.

I have got nothing more to say.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Gaya West): I rise to support the Budget which has been introduced by the Finance Minister. My friend, who just preceded me, has lent a very powerful support to all the proposals made by the Finance Minister and all that has been done so far and I think after that powerful support, it is hardly necessary for me to join in the chorus of praise which has already

been sung for the Finance Minister, but I shall be failing in my duty if I also do not place my appreciation on record and express my gratification at the all-round achievement and fulfilment of the targets of the Plan, which, in some cases, have exceeded even the target itself. The Budget shows that there is increased production, both in the agricultural and industrial fields in respect of all commodities and materials, except sugar. Some fear and apprehensions were expressed in responsible quarters at the resort to deficit financing, but not only have the prices not risen, but have shown a definitely downward trend; the cost of living index for the working class has also declined, which suggests a complete disappearance of inflationary pressure and a return to normalcy from the war-time stresses and strains. For all these, I congratulate the Finance Minister who has so skilfully handled the finances of the country.

Coming to the Budget proposals, we have to judge them in terms of the socio-economic impact on the community at large from the point of view, as to how far the policy of taxation and expenditure, as disclosed by the Budget, takes us nearer to our goal of socialistic pattern of society, as re-defined and reiterated at the Avadi Session of the Congress? I say "re-defined" because there have been some remarks that this is a smoke-screen to delude the masses which is not correct, as I feel, the socialistic pattern was implicit and inherent in the welfare ideal to which our Government has been wedded. However, judging from that point of view, it is clear that the Finance Minister has proposed definite measures in the right direction. The lowering of the minimum limit for the imposition of super-tax and raising the rate of tax in the higher reaches which goes even upto 13 annas in the rupee, is clearly intended to scale down the higher incomes. Then, again, the development rebate, tax holiday and permission to carry forward business losses indefinitely—much beyond six years as heretofore—are designed to provide

incentive to developmental activities. There are other measures intended to encourage savings and investments, as for example, the concession in taxation given in respect of insurance premia and investments in approved provident fund schemes. But we have to see whether these measures are good enough to achieve maximum production, full employment and social and economic justice—foundations of a socialistic pattern of society. We have seen that production has increased considerably in almost every sphere and yet employment has not increased nor have disparities in wealth and income been reduced.

I do not share the view of my hon. friend who has just preceded me that there is no unemployment problem at all. He said that it has been solved. But even the Finance Minister is not definite about it; he has no precise information on this point. He feels that the various indications show that the unemployment problem is on the increase rather than on the decrease. Employment Exchanges have also recorded an increase in the number of those registered and many of us are meeting a large number of persons every day, an increasingly large number of graduates, matriculates, etc who are going about for jobs. How can I believe my hon. friend who said that the unemployment problem is on the wane? So far as I have been able to gather, there is an increase of almost 18 lakhs of persons every year seeking employment which perhaps is about two-thirds of the aggregate employment provided by all large-scale organisations—both old and new industries put together. This will give us an idea of the magnitude of the industrial expansion which we require to provide employment to those who are every year swelling the ranks of the unemployed. There are other assessments. Some twenty years ago, Sir Visveswarayya made an assessment of those who were unemployed or underemployed and he put the figure roughly at 5 crores. But recent estimates made by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee and some

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.]

other surveys, basing their enquiry upon the 1951 census, put the figure nearer ten crores. This gives us the dimension of the problem. The Finance Minister, I do not say is oblivious of this. He himself admits the difficulties of finding a quick and easy solution to this problem which is steadily growing. He has admitted in his Budget speech that "it is only by accelerating development on the widest possible front, covering both the urban and rural sectors, that a diversified—and wherever possible a decentralised—pattern of production with employment opportunities on a scale commensurate with the needs of the population can be produced". These are his own words.

In spite of that, we have found that we are not making any big headway towards the solution of this problem. We have spoken of the large developmental activities and the tempo that has to be introduced. The Finance Minister has also referred to the special attention which the Government has been giving to small-scale and cottage industries. I think we cannot, therefore, accuse the Government of lack of appreciation of the problem itself. What we feel is that there should be a change in the emphasis and the outlook of the Government.

Yesterday, Acharya Kripalani referred to the real conflict in the society. He said that the real conflict, according to him—I think rightly—was between the big business and the small-scale industries. Government ought to make up their minds as to how they are going to drive a balance between the two conflicting interests. We have got to define our attitude on this point. As far as I have been able to understand, there is considerable confusion at the higher levels. Since 1930, Mahatma Gandhi had been demanding reservation of spheres of production—certain counts of cloth to be reserved for the handloom industry but the big business had always come forward and vetoed that kind of a proposal. Even now,

in the year 1955, some of our Ministers, we find, are not convinced of the need for reservations of different spheres of production in spite of the fact that the Avadi Congress resolutions have laid down clearly that we ought to have defined spheres of production in order to avoid an inroad into one by the other, and to avoid a conflict between the two. You can have a number of institutes and boards but I am afraid that they will not accelerate the tempo of activity among the masses, among the people, whom you want to take up these industries. You have got to create that psychological atmosphere where they may feel that whatever they are going to produce will be cared for and respected. Shri Deshpande said that we should not have handicrafts simply because they are handicrafts or small-scale industries but in the transitional period you have got to give some respect as we did with respect to khadi. Formerly, when it was introduced, it had a place of honour with the Congressmen. Many people used to wear it because it carried a lot of sentiments behind it; a great psychological factor was behind it. Likewise if you want to make progress today you should give a fillip or stimulation to cottage industries and small scale industries which will give productive employment to a large number of people who are going about in the streets and knocking at the door of many people who are influential, for employment and jobs, so that they can take up those industries which ultimately would increase real per capita income and reduce inequalities.

I think the greatest need is for credit facilities. I understand that the Reserve Bank has also carried out a survey of the credit facilities available in the rural areas of the country. The Ford Foundation also carried out a survey into this problem. They had said that whatever credit facilities were available have all shrunk on account of the various measures that we have taken to curb

the evils of rural money lending system, and they dislike providing credit facilities now when on account of the land reforms a lot of land will be available for re-distribution among the land-less people who don't have the wherewithal for cultivation. If you want them to take up cultivation you have got to provide them with credit for financing the purchase of bullocks, etc. In the course of my tour during the *bhoodan* movement, when I enquired about the requirements of land of a particular cultivator, he said ten *kathas* per head. For carrying on cultivation on these, he depended upon the other big *zamin-dars* or big cultivators in whose field he would work for five days in a week and during the remaining two days he would borrow the plough and the bullocks in order to cultivate his land. So, that shows the dire need for credit and you have got to go ahead with the reforms right now. Otherwise there will be chaos and confusion; whatever has been going on smoothly will be disturbed and we will not achieve our objective. So, the Finance Minister ought to tell us what steps he has been taking in this regard, because we are considerably agitated about this matter. We are going to place a ceiling on land holdings, in order to remove inequalities on this account but what about other sectors of life? Disparities in wealth continue to be as great measures proposed by the Finance Minister do not go far enough to minimise disparities. I think time has come for placing a ceiling on incomes in other sectors of life as well. If you are going to place a ceiling in one sector, the agricultural sector, you have to place a ceiling in other sectors also, if you want simultaneous and harmonious development of all the sectors and the society as a whole.

It is being said that if you place a ceiling on personal incomes, it will act as a disincentive. I do not say that right now the ceilings should be placed. I would like the Finance Minister to cause a survey made of

the pattern of expenditure in the case of persons having higher incomes. That will show that the mode of life that they are following is guided more by habits and customs than by economic motives which is unresponsive to tax-incentive. Not to put ceilings on personal incomes is to ignore public opinion and to lose a large amount of public support which is available in this matter.

The Finance Minister has spoken of the great interest which has been created in the country-side with respect to the operation of the Plan and of how people are becoming Plan-minded. I agree that in the 60,000 villages where community projects and extension schemes are in operation, the people are taking interest in those schemes. But what about the others? They want to see what you are doing. The Avadi Congress Resolution has placed a heavy obligation on the Government; but the Budget while attempting to scale down higher incomes does not go far enough. That is my main grievance to-day. I would like the Finance Minister not to do it straightaway; he should conduct some sort of a survey and find out whether such action will act as a disincentive or not. Personally I think it will not. On the other hand, it will create a big psychological atmosphere for the implementation of the Plan itself.

I have got one more suggestion to make to the Finance Minister and that is with respect to State undertakings. Government are having some sort of open competitions for recruitment to all services. All appointments are made through competition. But in respect of the State undertakings, I find that no such system has been introduced. In many cases, it depends upon the whims and caprices of people at the top. I do not say that nepotism or favouritism is rampant, but I am sorry to say that with respect to some undertakings in Bihar, of which alone I have some idea, there is very deep suspicion and feeling that appointments have not been made on merit

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alone. I therefore feel there is need for having an Industrial Public Service Commission on the lines of the Railway Public Service Commission for recruitment to all posts, so that you eliminate all suspicion and all talk of nepotism and favouritism. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with this kind of feeling that favourites can secure appointments. Public men are finding it very difficult to carry on with their normal work on account of the large amount of pressure on them to secure jobs. I want that we should create healthy conditions for our public men to remain free from such influence by purifying the atmosphere.

With these words, I support the Budget.

Mr. Chairman: I request hon. Members to note that when the bell is rung for the first time, they should take hint that they have only two minutes more. If the Members so desire, I will ring the bell once four minutes before and second time two minutes before, but such reminder will hardly be pleasant. Therefore, the general practice is that the bell is rung only once and I would request them to take note of it.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): Mr. Chairman, I think we must congratulate the Government on the improvement in productivity in the country. As we had planned, there will be enough food and other materials in the country. The year which has ended has seen improvement in food production and production of other materials and therefore one should have expected that the country would have been happy. But most unfortunately, in the wake of higher production has come a fall in the prices of agricultural products. This has led to a serious situation in the country. When we plan for increase in production, if it leads to decrease in the income of that sector which was responsible for higher production, then it may be said that there is something wrong in the economic policy of the

country. The Finance Minister should have studied the situation from this point of view.

Take the question of price support for agricultural products. Why is the price support necessary in an economy such as ours? What is the position in India today? Are the people getting enough food? Obviously not. Take, for instance, my State. The ration of labourers was reduced from 7 to 5 lbs. per week and it has not been restored even after the production has increased. The state has been forced to send the surplus out. That shows that the person who was getting 7 lbs. is not really enjoying 7 lbs. Prices have fallen: what does this mean? It merely means that corresponding to the increase in production there has not been planned an increase in purchasing power. When there is no plan for increasing the purchasing power, but merely for increasing the produce, there is bound to be unbalance. This unbalance should be set right. One of the greatest defects of the First Five Year Plan was that while we planned for increased production, we did not plan for increased consumption. The reason was perhaps that people thought that it was so hard to increase production. In any economy, when production is planned, you must plan the consumption part of it also. The only way by which you can do this is by planning a wage policy. Unfortunately that policy was not there. Therefore this position has arisen. I may point out that in certain industries like textiles, jute, engineering and coal, the annual wages vary from Rs. 1,034 in Bombay to about Rs. 605 in the coal industry in Bihar. Plantation is not included. If plantation is included, then the wages come to Rs. 400 per year. You also say, the *per capita* national income is Rs. 262. In a family of five persons, if there is one earner, in that case the income of the earner should be Rs. 1,130, so that the national income may be maintained. But I say there is not a single

industry in which the wages come to Rs. 1,130. The wages are much lower. That shows that even the earner in India is getting an income which is less than the national income. After all, in our country there are many non-earners. There is tremendous unemployment. Therefore, the income of the earner should be higher than the *per capita* national income. But here, it is the opposite.

Mr. Chairman: Is it not a fact that two members of the same family are also employed?

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Very few. For instance, even where there is one in plantations, the unit for a family is 4.15 having 1.9 earners. That shows that the number of persons who are to be maintained with one wage is more than two. So, if it is two, in that case, the earned *per capita* income of the highest worker in Bombay comes to Rs. 500. The lowest in plantations comes to less than Rs. 200. So I say that this was bound to be so. This was a mistake. Now, in this year, when we have crossed the limit of planned production, then it was necessary that the Finance Minister should plan for increased consumption. In the United States, there is price support, but there, price support is not for the purpose of preventing the fall of consumption, for, they are already eating so much that they cannot eat any more. It is for maintaining prices and subsidising export. But in an underfed country the price support is not necessary if the wages and purchasing power of the workers are expanded corresponding to increased production. Price support in a country like ours is not necessary so long as you have a wage policy. A wage policy itself would support the prices balancing the production. The price support becomes necessary when production limits cross the limit of consumption of a country, and then you have to make a price support, so that the prices may not fall. From this point of view, I think sufficient attention was not paid.

The second point which strikes me is with regard to the ceiling on national income. Since this idea was mooted in this country, a great deal has been said as to whether there should be a ceiling or not. But we have accepted the policy of socialist pattern of society. What is the main distinction between a capitalist society and a socialist society? The distinction lies in this: that in the socialist society, the profit motive is not regarded as the sole motive for economic activity, whereas in the other society, profit motive is regarded as the motive for economic activity. Now, the Finance Minister has said that we must keep the profit motive alive. Otherwise, production would fall. I think when we accept a socialist pattern of society, we must cease talking in terms of profit-making. We must change our talk and we must now say that profit motive is not necessary for economic activity. If you say that, then you have no right to ask people to come and give you voluntary labour for the purpose of developing this country. Yet we are asking the people to come and give voluntary labour. Hundreds and thousands of people are coming and giving voluntary labour. You have heard about Kosi. In my State, people are coming forward. So, here is one sector where the people are having economic activity without return. On the other hand, when you say that there shall not be economic activity without return, this is self-contradictory. If this argument is pressed, then I say that the very argument for the socialist society will break and crumble. Therefore, it is unfortunate that such a statement was accepted by the Finance Minister in the Budget speech after the House has accepted a socialist pattern of society.

Therefore, we come to the necessity of limiting income. We have not taken up any stand with regard to the limiting of income. It was very interesting to find one fact from the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report. It is known to the House that most of the managing agencies are

[Shri K. P. Tripathi.]

private firms. The report says that nearly 14 per cent. of the profits of the industries went to the managing agencies. Before that it was 12 per cent. So, you say that the profit percentage is rising, and 14 per cent. of the total profits went to the managing agency sector. If you have a society in which a handful of people corner 14 per cent. of the profits, then, what happens? The entire capital formation of the country goes into their hands. Because, out of the amount of money which is generated by the economic activity, 14 per cent. is not the capital formation but it is far less. Therefore, if 14 per cent. be cornered, then what happens? The entire capital formation goes into the hands of one single small minority which is most dangerous for any country. That such a capital formation may be cornered by one small minority is dangerous. Therefore, some steps should have been taken to prevent this. The Finance Minister has said that there was no time to consider this in all its aspects. That may be true. I hope the Finance Minister will apply all his mind to this aspect of the question, so that this cornering of the entire capital formation of our country in his way might be prevented. If it is not, then we cannot have a socialist society in a very short time.

Now we find that investment has to be guided. The Taxation Enquiry Commission makes a very interesting statement. It says that profit distribution also shall be controlled. That is, dividends have to be controlled. This interesting statement has been made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Why? Because, although 14 per cent. of the profits go to the managing agencies, the managing agencies also hold shares in most cases. In that case, further profits go into their hands. We find that in the industrial sector, profits are of a varying character. Take, for instance, the net profits in certain industries. The Taxation Enquiry Commission's report says that in cotton

textiles and other industries, the profits go on varying from 10 per cent to 9, 18, 11, 14, 13 and so on. There is also 2.4 per cent. If there is some industry in which there is a higher profit, obviously people will rush to that industry. They will not try to invest their money in some industry which is earning less profit, for instance, shipping, where there is a profit of only 2.4 per cent. Therefore, it is very necessary from the point of view of the State to so determine the dividend that the established industries may not get very high dividends, whereas in this case, the established industries earn very high dividends. Take, for instance, tea. The tea shares are selling four times higher. The dividends have increased four times. The capital formation which occurs in Calcutta today is rushing towards plantations. Plantation is an established industry. What they are purchasing today is old bushes, 40 years old, without knowing that they will be a liability. So, it is necessary to so control the dividend that the established industries may not divert all the capital formation and capital may remain to establish and start new industries. If the chart drawn by the Taxation Enquiry Commission is seen, it would be quite clear that there is a necessity to see that the established industries get less dividends. Newly started industries should get higher dividends. From this point of view, I support the development rebate which has been announced by the Finance Minister, because unless we give some special concession to new industries, new industries will not be floated, and capital will only continue to rush towards old industries. Some attempt was made before this also to attract capital to new industries but that was not found sufficient and this new concession has been given now. After all, if new industries come, they will not immediately produce profits. Therefore, this concession is necessary and proper. But, I personally believe that something must be done in order to control profits. It is said that in

shipping the profit would be much higher but the managing agents are charging very high commission and therefore that profit has been reduced to only 2·4 per cent. It has also been said that the managing agents are charging very high commission in the jute industry and therefore, the profit has gone down; otherwise it will be higher. I think from this point of view there is a case to examine these industries.

Jute is said to be a dying industry. Why is it so? One has to examine and find out how the profit is allocated and then only one will be able to find out whether it is real or unreal picture. I, from this point of view feel that the Taxation Enquiry Commission has really divulged very important and significant facts which are very necessary and if the Finance Minister considers them and takes action on them, I have no doubt that our industrial sector will be more healthy and we will be able to divert our capital to the right sector where it can produce better results and where it may not be wasted away in profits.

One last point which I want to refer to, if the Chairman permits me, is with regard to the necessity of exchanging foreign assets against our sterling balances. This question I raised last year also, but last year there was no case in point and therefore it was not understood. But, this year it is very interesting. We find that we are not trying to exchange assets but the foreign assets are exchanging all the same. The assets if exchanged on the basis of their capital investment, we would get one fourth the price. Because we have frozen sterling, if we are to exchange Rs. 50 crores of frozen sterling against Rs. 50 crores of foreign assets—particularly in one industry—it would have been easy. But, now Rs. 50 crores will go away and not even 5 per cent. of the industry will be Indianised. The reason is that at the present time those units of the industry are selling at such a high price that the unit which was worth Rs. 1 lakh is now

being sold at Rs. 20 lakhs. Therefore, if the transaction did not occur and the foreign assets did not go, then I can understand. Let them remain. But, if the foreign assets are to go why should they choose their own time for going, and mind their own interest and profit and not the interest and profit of Indian economy? When you know for certain that some foreign firms are likely to go, it is for you in the national interest to determine when they should go and how they should go and you should provide compensation for them that would be quite fair. Therefore, in exchange you make provision for compensation and if that compensation is provided I think nobody can say anything.

Now, I find that some of these concerns are re-valuing their assets. Without ploughing back new funds they are re-valuing their assets. I find there was an interesting experiment in Burma. In Burma they wanted to try the same thing. They wanted to re-value their assets. But, the Burmese Government said: "No; we cannot permit you to revalue your assets. Your assets are already there and you should go on the book value". Therefore, they could not re-value their assets and the result was, when they acquired, they acquired a very small price, whereas in our case these people are re-valuing their assets without ploughing back anything. The result would be that the property which has depreciated and which has gone down very much in value is again re-valued at a price which is extremely high in the modern market—whatever it is fetching. I therefore submit this point also to the Finance Minister for his consideration so that he may take some action on it.

श्री नय साहू शर्मा (सीकर) :

नमोऽस्तु रामाय सकलकृपापात्राय :

देवदेव चतुर्भुज जनकश्रीमहादेव ।

नमोऽस्तु रुद्रेन्द्र यमनिलैश्वर्यो

नमोऽस्तु चन्द्रार्क मरुद्गणेशाय ॥

सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान बजट के सम्बन्ध में

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को एक बात के लिए तो जरूर बधाई देता हूँ। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना का अन्तिम बजट हमारे सामने उन्होंने विशेषताओं और परिभाषाओं का प्रयोग करके उपस्थित किया है जिन का प्रयोग जंगूज किया करते थे। उन से इन्होंने एक बात सीखी, हात्स भी जाना, मार खाते भी जाना पर आवाज यह देते जाना:

'All quiet on the western front'. बिल्कुल शान्ति है और निरंतर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। कितने ही वर्षों से डीफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का आश्रय लेते हुए घाट के बजट उपस्थित करने पर भी किसी न किसी बहाने से यह कहते जा रहे हैं कि हम जनता के कल्याण के लिए यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं और कभी कभी यह भी कह देते हैं कि हम डीलबूटली, जानबूझकर देश को हानि पहुंचाने के लिए कोई कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं। उन के भाषण से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी ही ऐसी है और परिस्थितियां भी ऐसी ही हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। यह कहने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं कि अर्थ-शास्त्र की विशेषता और देश के अर्थ विभाग को उन्होंने अच्छी तरह पकड़ा नहीं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने भारतवर्ष के स्वरूप की ओर ध्यान न देकर इंग्लैंड और अमरीका, युनाइटेड किंगडम और युनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमरीका को ध्यान में रखा है और स्वप्न लेते हैं कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद एक एल डोरडो स्वर्णमजगत् (दिवातज के पार) हमारे सामने आने वाला है। वे समझते हैं कि वह जमाना आयेगा जिस में जनता पृथ्वी पर स्वर्ग का अनुभव करने लगेगी। इसलिए जितनी भी योजनाएं आज उन्होंने बनाई हैं और जिन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जनता पर बोझ डाला गया है उसे वह बोझा बढ़ाति करना चाहिए, इस में कोई हानि नहीं होगी। इस बार ३१८ करोड़ रुपये के घाट का बजट हमारे सामने रखने के बाद भी वह यह कहते हैं कि यह हमारी वृद्धि और उन्नति का बजट है। उन्होंने कहा है कि

हमारी आवश्यकतायें भी बढ़ रही हैं और हमारी योजनायें भी बढ़ रही हैं और उन पर खर्चा भी बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह सोलह आने स्वीकार नहीं किया कि यह सारे का सारा डेवेलपमेंट एक्सपेंडिचर नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि :

Our economy is expanding and therefore our administrative expenditure must go on progressively increasing.

अब हम इस खर्चे को घटाने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। हम पूछते हैं कुछ और बात तो नहीं है। आप की सरकार ने आज सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न का एक स्लांगन, जय घोष लगाया है। कल इस से पहले आप वेलफेयर स्टेट शब्द पुकारते थे। उससे पहले गांधी जी के जीवन-काल में आप राम-राज का नारा लगाते थे। आप एक बात से दूसरी बात की तरफ और दूसरी से तीसरी बात की तरफ बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से आपने राष्ट्र गान के बारे में किया। पहले आप ने वर्ल्ड मातरम् रखा, उसको त्याग कर आप ने दूसरा राष्ट्र गान बनाया और अब पता नहीं और कौनसा बनायेंगे-----

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्वाणी) : तरक्की के रास्ते पर हैं।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : जिस पत्थर को एक बार पर्वत की चोटी से लुटका दिया जाता है वह निरंतर तरक्की के रास्ते पर ही चला जाता है।

विवेक भूटानां भवति

विनिपातः शतमुखः

एक बार जब आप किसी सिद्धांत से गिर जाते हैं तो निरंतर गिरते ही चले जाते हैं और इतनी तरक्की होती है कि उसका जो पहला स्वरूप होता है उसको आप पहचान भी नहीं सकते।

मुझे केवल दो चार शब्द इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहने हैं आप ने कितने ही पैतरे बदले। पहले डीफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की बात कही, पर साथ ही आप कह रहे हैं कि हम ने इसके लिए इकोनोमीक यूनिट बना दिया है। एक इकोनोमिक

यूनिट बना हैं जो सब जगह यह दूँलेगा कि हम कहां पर किस डिपार्टमेंट में किस विभाग में किस किस खर्च को कम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम तो यह देखकर अनुभव कर रहे हैं और जनता भी इसको देख रही हैं। मैं किसी राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से अथवा स्वार्थ की भावना से आप पर आरोप करता हूँ, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जनता इस बात को अनुभव करती है कि आप कोई कमेटी बनाते हैं या कमीशन बिठाते हैं तो उसमें हर एक व्यक्ति का यह स्वार्थ रहता है कि मुझे केवल पांच वर्ष के ही लिए यह स्वर्ग न मिले, अगर किसी तरह से सम्भव हो तो यह परमानेंट हो जाय। तो वह आगे परमानेंट होने का प्रयत्न करता है और उसका फल यह होता है कि इसका खर्च जनता के ऊपर सदा के लिए लड़ जाता है। आपने इसी वर्ष में एक एक विभाग में दो दो तीन तीन मिनिस्टर बढ़ा दिये हैं जैसा कि आपने पिछले चार वर्षों में नहीं किया। आखिर इसका खर्चा किसके ऊपर पड़ता है? आपके एक ला डिपार्टमेंट में ही अब दो मंत्री हो गये हैं। वे क्या काम करते हैं? आज से पहले उन्होंने जो काम किया है वह हमने देखा है। मैं किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या विभाग विशेष पर आरोप नहीं करता। आपने इसी प्रकार से और विभागों में भी जगह बढ़ाई हैं। और फिर आप कहते हैं कि यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हम खर्च को घटा सकें। आप केवल टैक्स पेयर को यह शान्ति दते हैं कि वह कर के समुचित रिटर्न में उचित सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकें। लेकिन मैं अचम्भे में हूँ कि आपने जनसाधारण को क्या लाभ पहुंचाया है। टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी ने आपके सामने कुछ विषय निर्धारित किये हैं कि इन इन विषयों पर यदि आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा दें तो अच्छा होगा। राज्य सभा के भाषण में आपने उसका उद्धरण दिया है। इसमें मैं देखता हूँ कि सीने वाली मशीनें, ऊनी कपड़े, कागज, बिजली की बॉटिरियां, बिजली के लैंप, बिजली के पंखे, पेंट और वॉनिश जिनका जीवन की आवश्यकताओं से कुछ सम्बन्ध है उन पर टैक्स लगा दिया गया है और नम्बर 5 के बाद १२ नम्बर तक जितने पदार्थ हैं उनको

आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि वे जीवन की आवश्यकतायें नहीं हैं। इसमें पहले अंश मैं जो चीजें हैं उनका जीवन की आवश्यकताओं के कुछ सम्बन्ध हैं, तो भी जिस चीज के लिए देश एक आवाज से निरन्तर चिल्ला रहा है, हमारे सभापति महोदय ने स्वयं जिसके लिए आवाज उठायी है, अर्थात् वनस्पति तेल को वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं छुआ है। उसको छूना उनके बस की बात नहीं है। उसके लिए वह कहते हैं कि इसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रीटिव प्रोब्लम्स इन्वाल्व्ड हैं। वह आगे बतलाते हैं देश में २००० बिजली से काम करने वाली फैक्टिरियां वनस्पति तेल बनाती हैं और उस पर किसी प्रकार की एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का साहस हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को नहीं है, चाहे उसका देश के शुद्ध घृत के ऊपर कितना ही बुरा प्रभाव क्यों न पड़ता हो। स्वयं अपने लिए तो वे अमरीका से घी और बटर मंगाने के लिए तैयार हो रहे हैं, किन्तु इसको छूने तक उनको विचार नहीं हुआ। इसी प्रकार से इसके आगे भी जितने विषय हैं जैसे बिसकिट्स, एजरेंट्स वाटर, ग्लास और ग्लास बेयर, और सिरमिक्स, उनको भी छूने की भावना उनको नहीं हुई। लेकिन कपड़े और शुगर पर आपकी कृपा दृष्टि पड़ गयी। कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि इसका प्रभाव सामान्य जनता पर पड़ता है।

आप लोग सोशलिज्म की बात कहते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट आप से भी ज्यादा बोलते हैं। उनके मन में आ गया है कि देश के धनिकों को समाप्त कर दें। उन्होंने यह समझ रखा है कि इन धनिकों ने सारे विश्व को लूटकर रख लिया है। इनको समाप्त कर दिया जाय, उनको काटकर रख दिया जाय। आखिर आपका आदर्श क्या है? धनिकों को समाप्त करना? परन्तु साथ ही दरिद्र को धनिक बनाना आपका आदर्श नहीं है। दरिद्र को आप और दरिद्र कर रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस देश की समृद्धि कैसे बढ़ेगी। आप निरन्तर धनिक पर टैक्स लगाते

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

बं, यह ठीक था। लेकिन जो आप साधारण जनता के उपयोग के पदार्थों पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाकर उनको दुःख पहुंचा रहे हैं इसका क्या फल होगा। आप सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न शब्द को कहते हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में समाजवाद का अर्थ यह है कि जनता में त्याग की भावना उत्पन्न की जाय, जनता के मन में यह भाव आवे :

धावद्विभीर्त उदरं, तावत्स्वत्वं हि दीहिनाम्
अधिक योभिमन्येत सस्तनो दंडमहीति ॥

जितने अंश से मनुष्य का पेट भर उतना तो मनुष्य का स्वाभाविक अधिकार है। उससे अधिक के ऊपर जो अपना हाथ जमाये रखता है वह चोर है और दंड का भागी है। इससे अच्छा विचार न हमें साम्यवाद सिखा सकता है न समाजवाद सिखा सकता है।

धर्माय यशसेचार्थाय, कामाय स्वजनाय च ।

पंचधा विभज्जीन्वतीमहामुत्र च मोदते ॥

धर्म के लिए, यश के लिए, अर्थ के लिए, काम के लिए, स्वजन के लिए इन पांच प्रकार से धन को बांटा जाय यह स्टेट की ओर से नियम होना चाहिए था। इस प्रकार का व्यक्ति को अधिकारी नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह करोड़ों रुपया अपने घर में जमा रखे और उसका स्वार्थपूर्वक उपयोग करे और अमरीका आदि विदेशों में जाकर उसको नष्ट करे। लेकिन इस ओर हमारे वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान नहीं जाता।

स्वयं तीर्णः परीस्तरयति

स्वयं मग्नः परान्मज्जयति ।

स्वयं जो हमारे यहां सरकारी अफसर काम करने वालों के ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं उनमें जनता के हितों की ओर ध्यान नहीं है। उनके मन में तो यह रहता है कि वह कितने और समय तक इस इन्द्रासन पर बैठे रह सकते हैं और इसमें से क्या प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे

वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि वह व्यक्तियों को इतना भी नहीं सकते। वह कहते हैं कि :—

I greatly fear that the result of any enquiry such as that suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Commission would unavoidably be recommendation for overall cuts in establishments which would be difficult to implement.

जितनी अपने काम में आने वाली रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की उनको तो आप स्वीकार करने को तैयार हैं किन्तु जहां वह कहते हैं कि आप कमी कर सकते हैं वहां आप कहते हैं कि हमें अफसांस हैं हम कमी नहीं कर सकते हैं। कारण क्या है ? उन्होंने स्वयं यहां एडमिट किया है कि इसमें मेरा क्या दोष है। जैसी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी होगी वैसा चलना पड़ेगा। मध्य वर्ष में आकर उन्होंने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की आवाज दे दी। मैं इसके लिए पहले से तैयार नहीं था। इसीलिए मुझे तत्काल उसके लिए कुछ करना पड़ा। इसीलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस विश्वास सर्किल को तोड़ें जिसमें आप निरन्तर अधिक स्वर्ध करते जायें और फिर उस स्वर्ध को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक टैक्स लगाते जायें। इस तरह करते एक दिन जनता की कमर टूट जायगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो आपका क्या सुझाव है ?

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो आप लगातार अग्नि में घृत की आहुति देते जा रहे हैं उसको रोक दीजिये और यदि जीवन को बचाने के लिए आवश्यक हो तो कहीं कदम पीछे भी हटाइये। आप निरन्तर स्वर्ध को बढ़ाहयें नहीं। जनता के जीवन को सादा बनाने की चेष्टा कीजिये। हमारे राज्यार्थी टंडन जी जैसे महात्मा आपको बार बार कहते हैं कि आप ग्रामों की ओर बढ़ो, आप नगरों की ओर बढ़ने की चेष्टा न करो, और बड़े उद्योग धंधों की ओर बढ़ने की चेष्टा न करो, बल्कि एक कदम पीछे हटो

और अपनी आवश्यकताओं को कम करने की कोशिश करो, हर व्यक्ति की आवश्यकताएँ कम करने की चेष्टा करो। नहीं तो यह जनता रूपी राजहंस सोने का जंदा न दूँ सकेगा, आप इसका एक दम पेट फाड़ देंगे और इसकी मृत्यु हो जायेगी। सभापति जी, मैं इन शब्दों के साथ अपना भाषण....

3 P.M.

एक माननीय सदस्य : राम राज की घंटी बज चुकी है।

श्री नृप लाल शर्मा : यह राम राज की घंटी नहीं, यह घंटी तो सब की है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि जब तक राम राज सड़ा है, तब तक आप ज़िन्दा रहेंगे। मैं अपने कांग्रेसी बंधुओं से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे रामराज का सिंहासन सुनावें जिससे साम्यवादियों की घंटी सदा के लिए बज जाये।

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur—Pali):

Mr. Chairman, undoubtedly our country has made remarkable progress on the economic front during the last few years. We have had steady increase in production both in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Our credit today stands highest among the Asian countries. I think we can legitimately claim that our Finance Minister has not only imparted strength and stability to our economy, but our economy which was regarded as almost static and stationary a few years ago, has now assumed a dynamic role. Full credit is, therefore, due to the Finance Minister for handling the country's economic situation in a manner which has brought about this dynamic character in our economic situation.

Coming to our immediate problems, I was rather surprised to hear my learned friend, Shri Asoka Mehta criticising the adoption of deficit financing under present conditions. I should have thought that the deficit financing resorted to upto this time

has not only not brought about any inflationary effect to our economy, but as a matter of fact, in spite of whatever deficit financing has been undertaken, there has been a steep fall in the prices of our agricultural products, clearly indicating that deficit financing has to be resorted to on a bigger and bolder scale.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): For reducing agricultural prices?

Shri G. D. Somani: What I am submitting is this, that deficit financing resorted to on a bigger scale will arrest the decline in agricultural prices. I quite agree with him that the steps that the Government have taken so far to arrest the fall in the agricultural prices have not at all been effective. I wish the Finance Minister had given greater consideration to this serious aspect of the problem, but I find that both in his Budget speech and in his reply to the debate in the Rajya Sabha, he has not dealt with the steep fall in agricultural prices in the serious way in which it should have been done. He has only given a brief factual review of the fall in agricultural prices and left it at that. I feel that this serious fall in agricultural prices which still continues day by day can have very serious repercussions upon our economy and it is high time the Government took some positive and effective action to arrest this fall and to restore strength and stability in the prices of our agricultural commodities.

I do not for a moment suggest that the Government should enter the open market for bulk purchase of various commodities. (An Hon. Member: Why?) This has got several complications, and it may not be possible for the Government, from the practical point of view, to undertake large-scale purchases. But I think there are several other ways. The easiest and the simplest way is to increase the tempo of our developmental activity to an extent which will give more money to our people and restore their purchasing power.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance

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Minister to the observations made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission about the money supply position. The Commission observes that our money supply position has not kept pace with the increase in our production. The figures show that while the index of our industrial production in 1950 was 105, our money supply was Rs. 1,966 crores, while in 1954 when the production figure has gone up to 141, our money supply stands at Rs. 1,845 crores. I think this policy of the Reserve Bank in the monetary field is, to some extent, responsible for accelerating the pace of fall in our prices, and it is time the Finance Minister took steps to bring about the necessary increase in our money supply.

I also find that the ratio of money supply to our national income which was 21 in 1948-49 has also been declining. This is also not desirable.

The Finance Minister himself has said that finance is not the limiting factor, but it is the organisational factor and lack of trained personnel which are coming in the way of usefully and fruitfully utilising more funds for developmental activities. In this connection, I would like to draw attention to the housing scheme which was announced by the Government some time ago regarding the low income group people. When the scheme was announced, it was regarded as a very ambitious scheme and the inference was that anybody and everybody in the country whose income was below Rs. 500 per month could apply for the loan and build a house, the maximum of the loan being Rs. 8,000. This scheme naturally aroused great expectations in several parts of the country, but I am disappointed to see the way in which it is being implemented. It is surprising that the Finance Minister has made only a provision of Rs. 4 crores for advancing as loan under this scheme. Here there is no difficulty, and no elaborate government machinery is required. All that is required is that the applicant should

fulfil the conditions which have been laid down. I think the Finance Minister could very well make a provision of between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 crores for advancing loans throughout the length and breadth of the country to those in the category of Rs. 500 or less income per month, who require to build their own houses and who are in a position to fulfil the conditions laid down. I do not understand how the Finance Minister is going to implement that scheme by making a provision of only Rs. 4 crores. It is high time he increased the amount to be made available under that scheme.

Similarly, the provision made for the development of small-scale industries is only in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2 crores. We have seen that in the excellent report of the Ford foundation Team, several schemes for the development of small-scale industries have been outlined. If those schemes are to be implemented, certainly the Central Government must come forward with very substantial loans and grants to the State Governments so that they could undertake the schemes in the manner recommended by the Ford Foundation team.

These are the two directions in which I think the Finance Minister could very well pump out, a very big amount of money into the economy which will yield very fruitful results and which, at the same time, will not require that strengthening or widening of the administrative and technical personnel due to the lack of which he is unable to fulfil the targets in the Plan as we find today. Therefore, whether it is a question of unemployment, or whether it is a question of arresting the fall in the agricultural prices, I think the best way is that expenditure on developmental activity in easy and useful directions should be increased to an extent which will impart that money into the economy and which will give that purchasing power to the people, so that our economic conditions may not deteriorate.

I would now like to say a few words about the new taxation proposals. I need not repeat what several other speakers have already drawn the attention of the Finance Minister to. As a matter of fact, this estimate of deficit is really an over-estimate, and it could very well have been safely left uncovered. Even as it is, the way in which the taxation proposals have been formulated is, I submit, absolutely in conflict with the policy of Government in developing our resources.

Before I come to the proposals which, I think, are in conflict with that policy, I would first like to welcome the proposal of the development rebate. I am aware that there has been a criticism of that from certain quarters. But if a highly industrialised country like U. K. feels the necessity of an investment allowance of a similar nature, I do not know on what grounds this development rebate can be criticised in an under-developed country like ours. The various industries have been clamouring for the last several years that the depreciation allowance on the written down basis on the value of their assets at the pre-war level hardly leaves them anything from which they could find funds for rehabilitation and modernisation of their machinery. I think the Finance Minister, by going a little beyond the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and by making this development rebate applicable to all industries, has given some relief to those old industries also, which can now undertake a programme of modernising and rehabilitating their machinery, and claim this 25 per cent. development rebate. After all, even so far as the development rebate is concerned, ultimately, as the hon. Finance Minister himself has shown in the Rajya Sabha, in the fifth year after production starts with the new machinery, the company finds itself in a rather worse position than with the initial depreciation allowance. So far as funds are concerned, the initial depreciation allowance puts the company in a stronger position than this

development rebate. But I do admit that in the long run, this development rebate is going to be helpful to the various industries. But I would rather wish that this development rebate could have been over and above the initial depreciation allowance, and not in replacement of it, for as it is, it neutralises somewhat the benefit of the concession.

In a similarly way, the Finance Minister could have adopted the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission regarding a tax holiday for six years for new industries. This again would have been a concession which would have very much benefited the development of new industries for which we are planning. I hope that when a further review is made of the recommendations of the Commission, this concession recommended by the Commission for a tax holiday will be specifically considered and implemented.

Coming to the question of direct taxation, I submit that the increase in taxation between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 is certainly going to hit the middle class hard, who could well have been left untouched. So far as the upper income group is concerned, I do admit that they are in a position to bear the burden, but I would like to submit that this again is going to adversely affect the incentive for development; and this also could have been avoided.

The main thing about which I would like to make a representation, and to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, is the excise duties on cloth. Several speakers have already referred to this, but I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that this is becoming more or less a hardy annual. Every year, the Finance Minister finds it easy either to readjust or to rationalise the excise duty on cloth, and thereby the excise burden on cloth is increasing more and more. In 1953-54, when the *ad valorem* duties were converted into duties on the basis of linear yards the duties were so readjusted that the in-

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crease was almost a hundred per cent. As the Taxation Enquiry Commission itself has shown the increase in excise duties on fine varieties in 1953-54 has led to a serious fall in production. That was done exactly at a time when there was an acute shortage of cotton in the country. Now, the reverse thing has been done. At a time when the cotton supply is plentiful, Government have regrouped coarse, medium and fine under one category, and thereby they have now discouraged the consumption of Indian cotton and made the position of our cotton more difficult. I am just trying to point out how our textile directorate has advised the Finance Minister in a manner which is absolutely in direct conflict with the real situation as it exists; at a time when the fine varieties should have been increased, an excise duty was levied in a manner which discouraged that production; at a time when the Indian cotton cloth production should be increased, the duties have been readjusted in a manner which will discourage the production of medium, and coarse varieties, and thereby the consumption of Indian cotton will decrease.

Similarly, the estimate which the Finance Minister has made, namely that he will get an additional Rs. 9 crores from this readjustment of duties on cloth is, I think, a gross under-estimate. The average reed space of the looms working in our textile mills is much more than 36"; it is in the neighbourhood of 42" so far as coarse, medium and fine varieties are concerned, and about 47" so far as the superfine varieties are concerned. It has been estimated that these excise duties will bring an additional revenue of something like Rs. 15 crores, and not Rs. 9 crores; therefore, the nature of the burden which these excise duties will place upon the industry can very well be imagined. The Finance Minister himself says that the industry will not be able to pass on this burden to the consumer. So you can easily imagine what will

be the effect of this additional burden of Rs. 15 crores on the industry both in terms of profits as well as in terms of the total production of the entire textile industry.

I shall conclude by drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to what is being done in U.K. regarding the textile industry. There has been a hue and cry during the last several months against the increasing imports of Indian textiles in U.K. I am not going into the merits of that case. That case, of course, is based on an absolute misrepresentation. What I want to submit is that the entire Press, the Opposition Party and the Government there have shown a serious concern to something which has still not happened. The textile industry has been very well off during the last year, and they have paid handsome dividends but they are afraid that the industry might be affected adversely in future by these increasing imports. Thereby, there has been a hue and cry there, and the Government, the Opposition and the entire Press there are showing serious concern to take steps in time so as to avoid anything undue happening to their industry. I wish that our Parliament and our Finance Minister would also take the same interest in the fortunes of our textile industry.

श्री अजित सिंह (कपूरथला-भटिंडा—रहित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद देने के बाद मैं भी उन लोगों में शामिल हो जाता हूँ जिन्होंने हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दिया है।

आज हमारे सामने दो सवाल ज़रूर बहस हैं। एक तो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आक सोसाइटी और दूसरा यह कि हम अपने देश की आर्थिक दशा को कैसे सुधार सकते हैं। सब से पहले मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसा कि एक अंग्रेज़ी के शायर ने कहा है :

"Our antagonists are our best friends".

जो हमारे दुश्मन हैं वही हमारे दोस्त भी साबित हो सकते हैं और उन लोगों की बातों पर पूरा

ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि वह लोग बहुत कांक्रिट और ठोस बातें हमारे सामने रखते हैं और हम उन को सुन लें हैं, लेकिन कुछ हमारे दोस्त उन का मसाला उड़ाते हैं और उन पर उन बातों को सुनने के बाद कोई असर नहीं होता है। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उन की बातों पर अच्छी तरह गौर करें और पार्टी के भी जो लोग आप को अच्छे सुझाव दें उन पर अच्छी तरह सोच-विचार किया जाय।

अब सवाल आता है सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का। हम को अपनी सोसाइटी को और देश के आदिमियों को एक दूसरे के बराबर लाना है। आज ही एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में हमारे मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि एक एकड़ जमीन को हम ने साढ़े पांच लाख रुपये में खरीदा है दिल्ली में। जब हम गांवों की जमीनों को देखते हैं तो उन की कीमत में और यहां की जमीनों की कीमत में कितना फर्क है। कहीं तो वह लाखों में बिकती है और कहीं सैंकड़ों पर भी नहीं बिकती। गांवों में सड़कें निकाली जाती हैं, नहरें निकाली जाती हैं तो जमींदारों से जमीन ली जाती है और उस बेचारे को ६० रु० बीघा मुआवजा मिलता है और कहीं कहीं वह भी नहीं मिलता। बहुत साल गुजर जाते हैं, वह रोता है, चीखता है, चिल्लाता है, और यहां मैं नहीं समझता, क्या अन्दरूनी सोचिश है कि एक एकड़ जमीन की कीमत साढ़े पांच लाख रु० गवर्नमेंट को देनी पड़ी।

इस के बाद आप एजुकेशनल साइड को भी देख लें। लिखा जाता है कि पब्लिक स्कूल हैं मगर उन में पब्लिक के आदमी पढ़ने नहीं आ सकते, पब्लिक के बच्चे उन में तालीम नहीं पा सकते हैं। उन में जाते हैं बड़े बड़े अमीरों के बच्चे जिन के पास गाड़ियां हैं, बड़ी बड़ी मोटरें हैं, उन के बहुत काफी जराय हैं, वह काफी फीस दे सकते हैं। उन स्कूलों में भी सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न को लाना चाहिये। इसी तरह से सर्विस रूल देख लीजिए। अंग्रेजों के वक्त जो आई० सी० एस० आफसर बगैरह थे उनके लिए ये रूलज अलग थे और अब जो हमारे

आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में आई० ए० एस० हैं उनके लिए ये रूलज अलग हैं। इस के अलावा उनकी तनखाह अलहदा है और जो आई० ए० एस० हैं उनकी तनखाह अलहदा है। इन चीजों को हमें एक लेवल पर लाना है।

इसी तरह से लिंग्विस्टिक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। अभी अभी मरे एक दोस्त जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें हिन्दी को अपनाना चाहिए। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है और हम सब को इस ज़बान को सीखना है। मगर इस के मुताबिक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी प्रोविंस की ज़बान को खत्म करके हमें इस ज़बान को नहीं अपनाना चाहिए। इस ज़बान की अपनी जगह पर तरक्की होनी चाहिए और दूसरी ज़बानों की अपनी जगह पर।

अब मैं नौकरियों के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जिस किसी की सिफारिश होती है उसको तो नौकरी मिल जाती है और जिस की सिफारिश नहीं होती वह चाहे काबिल ही क्यों न हो, ज्यादा पढ़ा-लिखा ही क्यों न हो उसको नौकरी नहीं मिलती। यहां हाउस में जब सवाल पूछा जाते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि मीटरड्स पर लिए जाते हैं। हम इस तरह की कई मिसालें पेश कर सकते हैं जहां पर सिफारिश पर आदमी रखे गए हैं और जो उन आदिमियों से ज्यादा पढ़ा-लिखे थे और जो ज्यादा काबिल भी थे उनको नहीं रखा गया है। यह चीज भी खत्म होनी चाहिए।

अब मैं कपड़े की तरफ आता हूं। गांधी जी ने लोगों से कहा था कि सस्ते कपड़े पहनें और खदूदर के कपड़े पहनें ताकि हम लोगों में बराबरी की भावना पैदा हो और हम गरीब लोगों से नफरत न करें। लेकिन आज कल जो खदूदर हमारे बज्जिर साइडबान पहनते हैं और दूसरे लीडर हैं वे पहनते हैं वे महंगे से महंगा खदूदर पहनते हैं। हमारे अफसर आजकल यह समझने लग गए हैं कि अगर हम किसी गरीब से बात भी करेंगे तो यह हमारी डिग्रीनटी के खिलाफ होगा और उनको अपनी पेंट की क्रीज

[श्री अजित सिंह]

का ज्यादा खयाल रहता है बजाय इसके कि वे गरीब जनता के साथ जाकर मिलें-जुलें और उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करें। सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी तभी आ सकता है जब हम अपने आप को भी सोशल बनायें। तो मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप अपने को सम्भालें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि रद्दी कपड़े आप पहनें, स्वच्छ कपड़े आप पहनें, सही कपड़े आप पहनें लेकिन जो कपड़े आप पहनें उस की फी गज कीमत बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने से आप कुछ हद तक सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी के आम्बेक्त्व को अधीन कर सकते हैं।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में थोड़ा सा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तो तकरीबन 50 लाख लोग बेस्ट पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में आये। बहुत से लोगों को बसाया जा चुका है, लेकिन काफी लोग अभी तक ऐसे हैं जो कि अभी भी धक्के खाते फिरते हैं। कुछ तो मुजाहिदों के रूप में रह कर काम करते हैं और जो अभी तक बेकार हैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। अब यह हो गया है कि मेकनाइजेसन पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाने लगा है। ट्रैक्टरों के जरिये अब जमीनों को काबिले काश्त बनाया जाने लगा है। जिस खेत पर हल चला कर 20 आदमी अपनी सेजी कमाते थे वहां आज एक ट्रैक्टर ही काफी समझा जाता है। और वे जो 20 आदमी एक खेत में काम करते थे वे बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। उन के रहन-सहन का कोई जरिया नहीं रहा, उनके बच्चे भूखे रहते हैं उन के पास पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं और उनकी समझ नहीं आता कि वे क्या करें। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे कोई न कोई काम उनके लिए जरूर हों जिस से कि वे अपना पेट पाल सकें। उन लोगों की तकलीफें तभी दूर हो सकती हैं जब उनको खेतों में लगा दिया जाए। वे लोग ऐसे थे जो कि दूसरे लोगों के साथ मिल कर अपनी कमाई करते थे। इन लोगों में जो बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है उसको दूर करने का

एक तरीका मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब और पंप्स के बारे में कुछ पता है और पंजाब में गुड़गांव में, करनाल में, फिरोजपुर में और हिसार में काफी जमीन पड़ी हुई है और अगर यह जमीन इन लोगों को दी जाए तो उनमें जो बेरोजगारी पाई जाती है वह बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती है। जहां तक सीरिंग का फ़िक्स करने का सवाल है इस पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस से एक तो बड़ा जमींदार घबराया हुआ है और दूसरे ऐसे कानून बन रहे हैं जिस से लोगों में बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ महसूस की जा रही है। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि जो जिस जमीन पर पांच साल तक काश्त करेगा वह जमीन उसकी मीलकियत हो जायेगी। इन चीजों से बड़ी घबराहट फैली हुई है। इससे भी बेरोजगारी बहुत ज्यादा फैली हुई है और लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा और उनके बाल-बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं। इन लोगों की बेरोजगारी की तरफ बहुत जल्दी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

आर्थिक हालत को सुधारने के बारे में मैं आप को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस में शक नहीं कि कुछ लोग जो इस तरफ भी बैठे हैं और उस तरफ भी बैठे हैं मरे सुझावों को न मानें। लेकिन एक बात तो आप को माननी होगी कि हम ऊपर से कुछ और दावा करते हैं और अन्दर से कुछ और ही सोचते हैं। हमारे कपड़े खदूदर के होते हैं लेकिन हमारी बनयान रेशम की होती है, हमारी पगड़ी मोर्ट खदूदर की होती है लेकिन हमारी जेब में जो रूमाल होता है वह सिल्क का होता है। हम कहते तो हैं कि प्राहिबिशन होनी चाहिए, लेकिन क्या हम ने कभी यह देखने की कोशिश की है कि इस से हमारी आर्थिक हालत कितनी खराब होती है और क्या हम इस को कम्लीटली एन्फोर्स भी कर सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि बम्बई में प्राहिबिशन लागू की गई लेकिन वहां पर होता यह है कि बड़े बड़े लोग, बड़े बड़े अफसर और पुलिस वाले लोगों को शराब मुहैया करते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूँ कि यह ऐसी

चीज हैं जो पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं की जा सकती। मेरा सुझाव इसके बारे में यह है कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मुल्क की आर्थिक हालत सुधरे तो लोगों के लिए आप शराब इतनी मुहैया करें कि लोग पी पी कर थक जाएं। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप जितना चाहें इस पर टैक्स लगायें लेकिन इस के पीने पर मनाही नहीं होनी चाहिए। इससे एक तो लोग इसे चोरी-छिपे नहीं पियेंगे और दूसरे आपकी आमदनी भी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगी और लोगों की आर्थिक हालत भी सुधरेगी। शराब पीना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, शराब पीकर शराबत करना और कोई अनसोशल हरकत करना बुरी बात है।

Shri V. G. Deshpande: You are proposing that there should be no prohibition.

श्री अजित सिंह: इसी तरह से एंटरटेन्मेंट टैक्स है। सिनेमा देखने के लिए लोग इतने जाते हैं कि इसका कोई हिसाब ही नहीं। इस पर भी आप ज्यादा टैक्स लगा सकते हैं जो लोग सिनेमा जाते हैं वे इस टैक्स को दे भी सकते हैं। आप ने जो कपड़े पर टैक्स लगाया है इस का बोझ तो गरीबों पर पड़ेगा जो कि बाज़ार नहीं हैं।

चीजों की कीमतों की बात है। जिस कपास की कीमत दो महीने पहले ३५ रुपये की मन थी उसकी आज कीमत घट कर १२ रुपये की मन हो गई है। इन गिरती हुई कीमतों की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कांस्ट्रक्शंस के बारे में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जो कांस्ट्रक्शंस देते हैं वे सिफारिश पर देते हैं। एक आदमी जो २० लाख रुपये का कांस्ट्रक्ट लेता है वह १० लाख रुपया तो खर्च करता है और बाकी दस लाख रुपया रिश्वत देने चाय बगैरह पिलाने, खाना खिलाने में खर्च कर देता है। इस बारे में भी आपको सोचना है। वह काम आप अपने जरिये से करवा सकते हैं और जो रुपया इस तरह से एक दो आदमियों के हाथ में चला जाता है वह आप

बचा सकते हैं। इन कांस्ट्रक्शंस को आपको अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

अब मैं बढ़ती हुई आबादी के बारे में कहता हूँ। हर साल ५०-६० लाख की आबादी बढ़ जाती है। जमीन बहुत थोड़ी है और वह एक प्रॉब्लम है कि उनको कैसे जमीन पर बसाया जाए और उनके खाने पीने का कैसे इंतजाम किया जाये। जैसे मुदों, छड़ों पर टैक्स लगाया जाता है उसी तरह पैदायशी टैक्स भी लगाया जाना चाहिये। पैदायशी टैक्स लगाने से हिन्दुस्तान की जो आबादी बढ़ रही है वह बढ़ने से रुक जायेगी। इन सब टैक्सों के लगाने से जो आप के पास रुपया इकट्ठा होगा वह आप लोगों की आर्थिक हालत सुधारने में खर्च कर सकेंगे।

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous Distt—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Government for the steps it has taken so far to provide special assistance for the development of the tribal areas. In coming to discuss the Budget, I consider it my duty to focus the attention of Government on the condition of the backward hill tribes. As the House knows, their development was neglected when India was under foreign domination. With independence there has been an attempt to open up these areas and provide funds which might go for their development so that, within a measurable time, people living in these areas might be made equal to those living in the plains in every way. But we feel that the steps taken so far have not been adequate, and the provisions made have not been fully utilised with the result that the development has been delayed. The lack of technical personnel in the hand of State Governments has been a great barrier and unless it is solved, the development will continue to be delayed. The great difficulty about tribal areas arises out of lack of communication facilities. For instance, in the Garo hills in Assam, which might provide coal and cement and be, therefore, the cause of prosperity of the entire

[Shrimati Khongmen].

Garó hills leading to a higher standard of living could not be attained because there is no railway. Recently, the Government of India undertook to carry out a survey but the work is proceeding very slowly.

The main agricultural produce of the Khasi hills like potatoes, ever since partition, has lost its natural market in Pakistan. Even the export of oranges, betel nuts and bay leaves from the Khasi, Lushai and Garó hills have declined causing terrible hardships to the tribal people living in the border areas. The fact was brought to the notice of the Government but up till now, I am very sorry to say, no effective steps have been taken so that alternative markets might be provided through better communications. After the Lal Singh Committee Report it was expected that urgent steps would be taken, but, so far, nothing has materialised. As private parties are not coming forward, we had expected that the Government would come forward and make provision and take necessary steps for the preservation and marketing of the agricultural produce of the people of the border areas. The necessity for interconnecting roads in the hill areas is very acute because until they are available the other social benefits, like hospitals and schools, cannot be fully enjoyed by the people. Therefore, we hoped that in the Budget this aspect of development would have been borne in mind. The Government has started community projects and National Extension Services. We consider that the hill areas are immensely suited for this purpose and have thought that some important areas in the hills would be chosen for such development. The problem of transport in connecting Assam with the rest of India due to the creation of Pakistan has become acute. It is affecting the tribal economy very hard. We feel that the problems arising out of the transport dislocation have not been solved with regard to the tribal economy or the economy of

the state as a whole. Government should take some steps to assess the resulting difficulties and provide correctives so that the hardships to the tribal people of Assam and the State as a whole might be mitigated.

We feel very hopeful to refer to the speech of the Prime Minister in the Tribal Conference at Jagdalpur last Sunday where he said, 'we are all tribals including myself and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh'. I do hope the Finance Minister shares his view. We are also keenly looking out for the day when the difference between the tribal and the non-tribal people will disappear and it is for this reason we urge that urgent steps be taken for the development of the tribal areas so that such a day may be brought nearer.

The hon. Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, himself admitted in speech in the Standing Committee on Tribal Affairs the other day that somehow we have not rendered all service to the tribals as we should, and he rightly pointed out that if we can only create confidence among the people, three-fourths of the battle would have been won. This has, therefore, to be done. The tribals are good workers. They merely need assistance. With proper assistance they are capable of developing themselves in all possible ways. The tribal people are simple and therefore care should be taken to prevent their being exploited in every way or form. They wish everybody well; they consider all religions are equally great and desire freedom of worship which our Constitution has also guaranteed. When sending officers for administrative or social work, Government should bear this in mind.

In the hills, with a little effort and cost, it is possible to develop modern hydro-electric power with which the life of the tribal people might be made much easier. From this point

of view, different areas should be examined so that natural power might be utilised for the development of the hill people.

We also welcome the statement of the Prime Minister that our country is adopting a socialistic pattern of society. This has raised great hopes in the hearts of the tribal people who had always practised this pattern of society in their day to day life—maybe in a small and different way. We hope that urgent steps will be taken to give shape and substance to this declaration so that social justice might be obtained in this country.

With these few words I thank the Finance Minister for the Budget he has drawn, with the hope that the deficits therein will be made up.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): Mr. Chairman, I find it somewhat difficult to compress the various conflicting impressions that I have of this Budget in a fifteen minutes' review. The Finance Minister has provided us with a copy of the reply he gave in the Rajya Sabha, thus obviating the necessity for our covering the same points raised in the other assembly once again.

At the outset let me emphasise that this Budget, following as it does in the wake of the Avadi Resolution, has to be judged by the criteria laid down in that Resolution. There is an emotional content in that Resolution which is being over-emphasised by many of my friends here; there is however an intellectual content in that Resolution which has to be taken note of by administrators and statesmen and all of us, Members of this Legislature and which, I venture to think, has to be given equal emphasis. The operative part of the Avadi Resolution lays down that there ought to be an increase in the production of goods and an equitable sharing of them. The emphasis is on increase in production and a consequent equitable sharing of those goods. Therefore, the simple test that I propose to propound is: Does the Taxation Enquiry Commission give due weight to the goal of increased production and an equitable sharing of the fruits

of such production. Secondly, does the Budget advance the objective embodied in the Avadi resolution? I must confess, after having perused the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report and also the Budget of the Finance Minister, that basically the Commission and the Finance Minister have adopted a schizophrenic attitude to the individual. The individual, as a recipient of income to be taxed to the utmost to secure equality of incomes in our society while groups of individuals are to be given inducements for making new investment. It is this peculiar philosophy which can justify increased taxation of incomes of individuals, let us say, in the range of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 45,000. The marginal rates as revealed in the Financial Memorandum submitted to us, are steep; the increase in marginal rates tends to diminish incentives to save and this in turn diminishes the amount available for investment. Let us further remind ourselves that a 20,000 Rupees income in the fifties is quite different from what it was in 1938 or 1940. The Rs. 20,000 income of today is roughly equivalent to about Rs. 7,500 of the year 1939. It is this group,—the 20,000 to 45,000—which can save for investing in enterprises. Are we wise in taxing this group so heavily in the present context of development? I know that the Finance Minister has suggested that a tax holiday for certain new enterprises would be provided and that a 25 per cent. development rebate would be given to all new investments. I have followed the debate that has taken place both in this House and outside, on the merits and demerits of the 25 per cent development rebate. While agreeing with the finance minister in his defence of the policy of granting a 25 per cent. development rebate may I put this question of basic importance: Who is there to take advantage of this 25 per cent. development rebate if the tax on incomes is high? If taxes trench into savings, which would otherwise go into production, all that would happen is the transference of resources from development, which would have gone

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

otherwise into the private sector, into the public development sector. This transference in itself would not lead to more production. It is after all the substitution of one type of development for another. I am sorry that my friend, Shri Gadgil, is not here—he is the prophet of sterile socialism—and I wish he had been here to listen to my remarks on this subject. The incentives for investment have been provided by my hon. friend the Finance Minister, but the supply of domestic savings has been diminished. It is a factor which ought to have been taken account of by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and ways and means should have been suggested to reconcile the criteria of increasing equalisation of incomes and incentives to investment. I am aware, however, that bullish reactions in the market, followed in the wake of the finance minister's announcement but these reactions will die down shortly and then it will be realised that these advantages, tangible though they are, will not be cashed in by investors.

I approach this question of reduction of inequalities in incomes from a much more fundamental angle. This Budget, as I have pointed out elsewhere, is a provocative Budget. Why do I suggest that this is a provocative Budget? Inequalities in incomes can be rectified by taxation. There is another matter, profound and most important from the point of view of development of a welfare State, namely inequalities in economic opportunity. These can be diminished however, only by investment expenditure and development. How does it, for instance, satisfy a handloom weaver in Kancheepuram to be told that a plutocrat, who has Rs. 1,00,000 gross income, will have only Rs. 40,000 in his pocket after taxation when nothing is done to improve the weaver's lot, when he is primarily interested in the diminution of inequalities in the economic opportunity? How will it, for instance, interest the Hill Tribes, the Adibasis and those who are in the

backward areas to be told that some millionaire in Calcutta is made to pay Rs. 4,00,000 more to the exchequer? The position remains for these people the same. I want this problem to be viewed in its proper perspective and that is why I am attempting to suggest that while diminution in inequalities of income may be important, it must be understood that this must be a long-drawn out affair. The greatest inequalities in incomes arise from inequalities in the possession of property. We have already taken positive steps to rectify such inequalities. But when we are thinking of framing a Budget, when we are thinking of developing our country as rapidly as possible, we have to take into account the two objectives namely equalisation of income and equalisation of economic opportunity. The Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report on this subject—if my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, will forgive me for suggesting it—reads more like a professorial document than like a document of counsel and does not furnish a positive lead either to the Administration or the legislature. When the time arrives for a discussion of the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report,—I do hope it will be possible for the Government to allot us two days for this purpose—we will have something more to say on this body's recommendations. This discussion when it takes place will constitute the highest compliment that we can pay to the distinguished Members of that Commission!

But let me proceed with a discussion of the main problem which has to be tackled. I said a few minutes ago that what would be of interest to the handloom weaver in Kancheepuram, is that his children should have, let us say, at least comparable opportunities for education and such other things as are available to those more fortunately placed. How does this Budget tackle this problem? I do not think that it is necessary to shoot Niagara in order to achieve this objective. Indeed, the present conjuncture of circumstances

is so fortunate that we ought to take greater advantage of it to incur expenditure of a necessary but non-productive type which lessens such inequalities of economic opportunity.

My hon. friend, the Finance Minister in a classic statement of the position has pointed out on page 3—I hope I have the permission of this House to quote from the Budget his observations, thus:

“While a part of these recent gains in agricultural production is no doubt due to favourable weather conditions obtaining during two successive years, a significant part must be regarded as a permanent addition to our agricultural production obtained through a number of measures like extension of irrigation facilities, increased use of fertilisers and the introduction of improved seeds and techniques whose benefits are spreading to larger and larger areas.”

What is the import of these observations. The analysis given by my hon. friend suggests that there has been an increase in productivity in our economy. But the great defect about the first Five Year Plan is—and it is a defect which seems to linger still in high circles of administration—that the approach of its authors to the whole question of planning is one which lays emphasis on autonomous investment to the exclusion of exploitation of increases in productivity. No attempt has been made to take advantage of increases in productivity and canalise them for the purpose of promoting a greater increase in income and investment. In view of the established fact that prices are falling so steeply—agricultural prices have already touched low levels—we have an excellent opportunity for increasing expenditure for diminishing inequalities of economic opportunities without running the risk of an inflationary rise in prices. In the present circumstances, I join issue with my hon. friend when he says that there ought to be restrictions on consumption. I believe that for the next

year or two, we should not and need not lay emphasis on the need for restricting consumption. The dynamic fact in Indian economy today is the necessity for increased consumption for having our production plans stepped up. If one analyses how our economy is functioning one will find that production plans have been held up in many sectors—both in the private sector and the quasi public sector—because of lack of purchasing power. There has been a fall in prices of agricultural commodities. If this fall in prices of agricultural commodities had not been associated with a fall in agricultural incomes, no one would have suggested that it was a serious problem; in fact all would have welcomed it. But what has happened is that the fall in agricultural prices has been associated with a fall in agricultural incomes.

Basically in the present and the coming year there is no need to impose taxes to keep consumption under check because there is considerable unutilised capacity in our economy. May I point out that a diminution in inequalities of economic opportunities must lead inevitably to a consideration of regional development from a slightly different angle. The basic minimum for regions is as for individuals lacking. Expenditure in backward areas like Eastern U.P., Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, portions of Tamil Nad, Telengana, etc. would be ideal for diminishing inequalities of economic opportunities.....

An Hon. Member: Why don't you include Bihar?

Dr. Krishnaswami: But also from the point of view of benefiting the balance of payments. I think it will be realised that the objects with which deficit financing is resorted to will not create a strain on the balance of payments. Obviously, if there are better communications built up, better roads for instance in some of these backward areas there would be no necessity for importing anything very important from abroad. Besides, this is an important psychological factor which has

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

to be taken into account. Consumption on the lines of individuals in areas which are newly opened up will be such that they will not have to import many foreign goods and therefore, to that extent there will not be a strain on our balance of payments.

I have only dealt with these things cursorily. I should like to make one final observation. I know that the sword of Damocles is about to fall on me. That is why I would like to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister when he is levying these heavy customs duties that I am all in favour of having increasing coverage over a wider variety of products. Does he consider it expedient that a ten per cent *ad valorem* excise duty should be levied on objects like sewing machines and fans? We all know the history of these industries; we know that after a long period of waiting they have just emerged into a period of growth. Would it not have been better if we had started with a five per cent *ad valorem* excise duty and with a wider coverage of articles to bear this new import. It would be easier to administer.

Then there is a small point about perquisites. Logically, I can understand the case for taxing perquisites. A tax on incomes must be such that its purpose is not defeated by a person saving on expenditure. But let us remember that the Taxation Enquiry Commission has pointed out that a tax on perquisites, will not yield much and the Finance Minister also thinks that it will not yield tangible revenue. In some ways it is a nuisance to collect but in collecting this tax let us remember that perquisites are not the monopoly of the private sector alone. The hidden perquisites in Government employment may be as great if not greater and have to be taken into account. If it is considered that only perquisites in the private sector should be taxed, the immediate and important issue that comes up for consideration is this: What is the justification for the policy adopted? Is it the policy of

Government that first rate men should be encouraged to go into the administration, while third rate men should enter industry and other walks of life. This issue will of course be discussed in detail when the Finance Bill comes up. I know how 'perquisites' work in practice. An ordinary citizen if he is admitted into Willingdon hospital in Delhi has to pay about Rs. 30 per day whereas a Government servant or his wife has to pay only Rs. 8. Therefore, if we are thinking of administering this tax, I would like the Finance Minister to bear in mind that discrimination should not be practised against the private sector alone and that both the private and the public sectors should be taken into account.

Shri Bhandari (Jaipur): I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister on the proposals contained in the Budget and I support them wholeheartedly. I am a supporter of deficit financing at this hour in our economic history. For the last two years I was afraid that there may be a serious fall in our prices leading to depression in the market and in the whole economic structure of the country. The Finance Minister has taken note of this factor and the only remedy for fighting the depression is that of deficit financing and to find expenditure on capital works. Otherwise, there is a serious danger of the breaking up of our social structure and our economic system altogether. It is a matter of gratification that from the point of view of sound financing that we are in state of affairs where there is no serious danger to our economy. It is a matter of further gratification that the hon. Finance Minister is taking whatever steps are possible to fight any danger that may lie ahead.

4 P. M.

I may speak of some of the proposals and it is with respect to the excise duty that the greatest criticism has been made. If any proposal can be supported in the whole Budget, it is the proposals with respect to the excise duties

on cloth and sugar. I may humbly submit to this House that we have to fight one of the greatest problems that we are facing in the form of unemployment. The only way to fight this demon of unemployment is that we must increase our handicrafts. We must give all help to the cottage industry, especially in the production of khadi. The only way we can do it is to find support for the sale of khadi and create a market for it. There is the standing complaint that it is dearer. It is dearer for the middle-class as well as the poor-class people. We have to make it cheaper and the only way is that we have to subsidise it. We have to give it support and for this, we have to find money. Another way is to make the mill-made cloth dearer, so that the people may not have the temptation to purchase the mill cloth now and then and to neglect khadi altogether. This is the only way in which we can face the question of unemployment in the right spirit. It is the way that has been pointed out to us by the Father of the Nation and as we are today situated economically, this is the only solution of the problem. The question is, we have to find employment not only for our man power, but also for our women folk. In Rajasthan, as in every other part of the country, spinning is the only source of additional income. Otherwise, there is no other chance for them, especially for the middle-class. I have found from my own experience that at least Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month can be earned by any worker who works earnestly. I am glad that the Khadi Board is doing useful work in this direction. I would respectfully submit to this House that it is only by making mill cloth dearer, we can find a market for khadi. Otherwise, as the unemployment problem is increasing in magnitude day by day, we will find ourselves in a position in which we would not be able to solve this problem at all.

In the matter of excise duty on sugar, we have been importing sugar and the people who are addicted to

take sugar including the middle-class are going to be affected by it. But the poor people will not be affected. One of my friends was speaking in glowing terms about sugar but he forgot gur. Of course gur is more congenial to health and it is more wholesome. The poor people used to take it till recently. As I understand it, they were not using sugar altogether, if I may say so. In the matter of excise duty, therefore, we may support the Finance Minister's proposals and there is nothing to criticise in it.

So far as income-tax is concerned, we are going to tax the higher income group. We are going to give some relief to the married persons. This is a welcome proposal, but I may submit that there is something which the Finance Minister should have done. For married people, Rs. 2,000 is the exemption slab for payment of income-tax. This is too meagre because the married man has got children. It is our duty to see that their children are given education. Really the whole burden of the education of the children should fall on the nation. The nation should take care of them. I would submit that in the case of married people with children, at least the amount spent on the education of children should be exempted from income-tax. It is the duty of the State to look after the education of the children. It is sufficient that the parents are paying for the education of the children; It is not fair that they should be asked to pay income-tax also on that amount. The relief in this direction should be given and this relief will directly help the middle-class because their budget is something like Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000 a year and they spend even to the extent of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 on the education of their children. If this sum is free from income-tax, I would respectfully submit that we will be doing a just and equitable thing. This will surely lead us to the pattern of society which we are seeking to establish, namely, better educated children and better educated citizens.

[Sri Bhandari]

Another matter which I would like to refer to is the capital expenditure which we are planning on various developmental works. The expenditure is going to be to the tune of Rs. 223 crores. You will find that in the long run this is insufficient. The pace at which we are proceeding is not bold enough. We are not proceeding with the speed with which we should. As a matter of fact, in the Five Year Plan, the persons who made the calculations were no doubt intelligent and capable, but they were not imaginative enough. In the matter of food production and in so many other matters we are going ahead. But the whole structure of the Plan shows that we are not progressing with such a speed as the Nation expects of us. So there is so much of criticism, and people are saying that we have not achieved much in these seven years. Of course there is enough to the credit of the Congress Government, but their complaint is that the pace is not quick enough. We are not progressing with the speed with which we ought to. I would surely except that there will be further expenditure and we will be bold enough to increase this sum by even 100 or 200 crores of rupees, if there is no danger in this respect.

Another problem is that of population. Of course it is envisaged in the Five Year Plan that in the next 25 years the income of the citizen will be doubted. It has also taken note of the increase in population. In the first volume on census, this subject has been fully dealt with and it is said that by 1980 the population might become 60 crores, even with birth-control in our country. If this is the state of affairs, then I will accept that there can be no rise in our standard of living. It is the duty of the Government to take notice of this fact today, and if it is the duty of the Government to take notice of this fact today, I would respectfully submit that it is necessary that for this matter, a separate expenditure to the tune of at least Rs. 10 crores a year may be made, so that people may be made conscious of adopting various birth control

measures so that there may not be any untoward increase of the population in future, and the population may be controlled.

Another suggestion of mine is that on the expenditure side, we must provide something for the children of the country. This matter is merely left over to the various States. This matter has to be dealt with by the Centre, and the Centre has to see that in the various States at least a playground is provided in every village, in every *mohalla*, where there are at least 50 to 100 children living. If this is to be done, a sum of Rs. 10 crores must be provided. We have seen the good effect of such a measure in our Railway Budget. We are providing Rs. 2 crores annually for the amenities of passengers. That sum is annually spent with the result that there is always, I may say, a sort of appreciable change in the amenities that are to be provided to the citizens. The Centre must take interest in this matter also and see that in the whole of India, in every village and *mohalla* as said, amenities are provided for the children. At least Rs. 10 crores must be provided for this by the Centre. This matter should not be left to the various States. Otherwise, it will be altogether neglected by the various States.

Having made my suggestions with respect to these matters, I must speak about another feature. In the first Five Year Plan, what has been taken note of is, if some States are in a position to spend certain amount of money, then grant from the Centre is given to those States alone, with the result that Part A States stand in a better position to spend money and got more grants from the Centre than Part B States. Part B States remain undeveloped for no fault of their people. Just take the instance of Rajasthan, the State from which I come. Take Madhya Bharat or Vindhya Pradesh. All these States form the heart of India; they are in the centre of India and they are the most undeveloped States in the whole of India. I may say

at once that it is not the fault of the people that they remain undeveloped. It was because, as we know, they were native States. We know the history of the native States. They had rulers and the rulers did not want that the various resources of their country must be tapped, must be surveyed, with the result that today they are backward States. I may say that, as a matter of fact, in the matter of intelligence, physique, etc. the residents of those States are far above many other States. But unfortunately, economically, they are backward today. When we come to the Five Year Plan, you will note that the Part A States are treated separately because they can spend larger amounts, and the Part B States are treated in another manner because of the lower incomes they have got. Take the Rajasthan budget. Customs duty has gone away. There is a deficiency of Rs. 2½ crores and it will never be able to make up for this gap. I can of course congratulate the Government, and thank them for giving us Chambal project. I cannot deny, and it is a great thing by itself. But then, if it is expected that Rajasthan will contribute a very big sum so as to develop and in order to entitle it get a grant from the Centre, I would respectfully submit it is not in a position to do so and it cannot be in a position to do so for at least five or seven years to come, if not more. What was the budget of each of the native States?

Mr. Chairman: I have rung the bell four times. The hon. Member may kindly bring his remarks to a close.

Shri M. D. Joshi (Ratnagiri South): This Budget has been described as a 'provocative Budget' by Dr. Krishnaswami. It is veritably a provocative Budget indeed. It provokes certain people to opposition and it provokes certain other people in that it gears up their energies to further action. We must look at this Budget from its background, which, as claimed by the Finance Minister, is the background of the socialist pattern of society. He has explained amply how the socialist pattern can be viewed as envisaged in

this Budget. In the first part of his speech, the Finance Minister has painted a rosy picture, namely, that certain objectives have been attained. In the first place, the price index has descended to 360. Secondly, the working class cost of living index has descended also. Thirdly, agricultural production has been stepped up, and fourthly,—and that is the most important thing—the hope has arisen that we may recapture our lost rice markets. When we see this achievement and when we see our finances established on a stable basis, it is but proper for us that we should offer congratulations to the Finance Minister for his efforts and also for the luck which has attended his efforts.

I cannot welcome so heartily the excise duty on sugar and the excise duty on coarse and medium cloth. It is justly said that the middle classes have been hit hard. But the middle class to whom I am referring is not the 'middle class' over the income of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000. The extent to which they are hit is as follows:—

The man with an income of Rs. 10,000 will have to pay Rs. 9 more as income-tax and the man who has an income of Rs. 20,000 will have to pay an income-tax to the extent of Rs. 139 more.

If this is called hitting the middle classes—the middle classes with an income of Rs. 20,000—I do not think that the criticism is justified. The persons who will really be hit will be the lower middle class. Sir, we have undertaken deficit financing with a view to greater production and after some time to wipe out the deficit. What is the condition of the lower middle class at present? The condition of the lower middle class is very pitiable. My friend there just now spoke about the education of children of a man belonging to the ordinary middle class. These people, namely, people belonging to the lower middle class have been indulging in deficit financing from year to year for the whole of their lives, from generation to generation. What is the

[Shri M. D. Joshi]

incentive? They are running into debts with what incentive? The incentive is that some time or other one of their sons, someone of their progenies, who will be well educated, will rise up to lead their family and their people to prosperity. That is the hope or incentive with which they run into debts.

But, unfortunately, this Budget which seeks to be called a budget after a socialistic pattern has hit the lower middle class. The lower middle class people will not grudge to pay more taxes. They will not make a complaint of it. But, they must know what they are suffering for. They are prepared to put in their best efforts. But, it is incumbent on the State to provide them with better facilities of education to remove their difficulties. It has been said in the Raghuvamsha—the Finance Minister knows it; I need not tell him—:

प्रबानां विनयाधानात् रक्षणाद् भरणदीपः ।

सपिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः ॥

The king—formerly, of course,—was expected to educate the children of the people to protect them and to support them so much so that their own parents were such only in name and the king was their real parent. Here, our present Government is in the place of the parent to the people's children.

An Hon. Member: Welfare State.

Shri M. D. Joshi: Yes; because we are a Welfare State. If the lower middle class people, the people who are really have-nots, are being hit by certain taxation proposals, that really deserve to be seriously re-considered by the Finance Minister. Therefore, I very respectfully place it before him for his consideration that this excise duty on sugar and on coarse cloth might be cancelled.

There is one subject which properly belongs to the sphere of the States. However, we are concerned with it. In the expenditure on education a very substantial sum has been allotted to

basic education. Now, basic education is the concern of primary teachers mainly and it is the lot of this class of society to which I want to refer although the subject of primary education properly belongs to the sphere of State legislatures and State Governments.

Sir, I have to say with pride that it was the Bombay Government, before the First Five Year Plan was formulated, that came forward to ameliorate the lot of the primary teachers by raising their pay from Rs. 35 to Rs. 70 including dearness allowance. I do not know whether there is any other State in India which has taken that bold step. There may be some States which have done something, but on the whole, the lot of the primary teachers is miserable. It is a field which is an ideal field for agitators and trouble-makers, who incite people to disaffection and anti-social activities. Sir, you will remember, that in my State just before the elections in 1952, the Primary Teachers' Association was busy asking them to go on strike on a certain grievance. That particular instance in which the primary teachers were really exhorted to go on strike was a wrong one. Their contemplated action was unjustifiable. However, what I want to urge for the consideration of Government is that the lot of the primary teacher is so hard, his general condition is so miserable that it is, I may say, not less than a blot on any administration. You will remember, Sir, the Education Minister Maulana Azad had to intervene in order to avert a State-wide strike in one of the States because the grievances of the primary teachers were not listened to. Therefore, I again stress that this question calls for greater attention and more careful consideration.

Sir, if I may say so, the primary teachers are really engaged in the task of nation building because they are educating the younger generation. If they are to do this job properly their lot must be consistently improved by

Government. All efforts must be made and the efforts must be real. Just as the Bombay Government took courage and went forward with its proposals in spite of heavy expenditure entailed by them, I think it is incumbent on every State Government to try to improve the lot of the primary teachers. If a proper attempt is not being made by them, then I think the Central Government should step in and try to bring about a co-ordination of efforts on the part of the States—in the matter of betterment of the lot of primary teachers.

I do not want to dwell upon this point any more. As regards undeveloped areas one or two of my friends have mentioned that undeveloped areas need greater attention. I remember, you, Sir, the other day described about your area in the words of a famous description of the Shakuntalam:

काव्यं नृणां नाटकं रम्यं तत्र रम्यं शकुन्तला ।
तत्रापि च चतुर्धाऽङ्कः तत्र रत्नाकरचतुष्टयम् ॥

You mentioned that, I remember very well. The area from which I come, which is the neighbouring district of the Finance Minister—he very well—it is one of the most backward areas in the country.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Mine too.

Shri M. D. Joshi: Then we are in the same boat as the Finance Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Everyone is in one boat.

Shri M. D. Joshi: If we are in the same boat then there is some hope for me. What I mean to say is, these undeveloped areas must have certain industrial development. For example, take the shipping industry. My district—Ratnagiri—was famous for its ship-building industry. That industry must be given greater protection. We had read that a Bill was in contemplation to be brought before this Parliament to give protection to sailing ships. I do

not know what has happened to that Bill. But it has not yet come. (A Sailing ship is what is called a country craft.) There is a great future for the coir industry in my district. But, that also have not been properly attended to. I shall just hurriedly mention the points one after the other and finish in two minutes and I shall not compel you to ring the bell a third time.

There are some very good harbours on the west coast. One of the harbours needs to be developed or is fit to be developed as a naval base. There are strong and stout boys along the coast line ready to take up service in the Navy. They are not being given an opportunity. It is very necessary that a naval or nautical school should be opened in my part of the country. About the railways, it is good that more money has been given. Let me hope that the Finance Minister will keep in mind the needs of my place. Up to Dasgaon, Railway is coming; let it be extended into my District.

In his speech in the Rajya Sabha, the Finance Minister, who is a poet;

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member not to go to a new point? He has taken more than the usual time.

Shri M. D. Joshi: This is also an important point.

Mr. Chairman: It is no doubt a good point. The old point is over. Now, I should be allowed to call another hon. Member.

श्री श्री० श्री० सिद्ध (मुंगेर सदर व जमुई) :
माननीय सभापति जी, मैं कुछ थोड़े शब्दों में अपने विचार अर्थ मंत्री के सम्मुख रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ वह मैंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा है और उसको अनुभव किया है। उन बातों पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा भारत देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। इस देश की कुल आबादी का ७० प्रतिशत भाग

[श्री बी० पी० सिंह]

किसान हैं, लेकिन उनकी आय केवल ४५ प्रतिशत है। बाकी तीस प्रतिशत जो दश की आबादी है उसकी आय ५२ प्रतिशत है। आज आर्थिक समता की बात तो हम बहुत करते हैं और उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं भी रखते हैं, लेकिन मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से आदरपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने वास्तव में कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिससे तीस प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में यह जो ५२ प्रतिशत आय है, और इससे जो आर्थिक असमानता है वह कम की जा सके और गरीब किसानों को कुछ राहत दी जा सके और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था कुछ सुधारी जा सके? सरकार कह सकती है कि आर्थिक समानता लाने के लिए उसने स्टैंडर्ड ड्यूटी बिल लगाया है, ठीक है, लेकिन आय का बहुत बड़ा भाग उसके प्रबन्ध में चला जाता है। आज आप किसानों की आय में बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज किसानों की आय ही क्या है, जिसके बीच में आप बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आज अपने प्लानिंग मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने किसानों के बीच में अशान्ति पैदा कर दी है, शान्त समुद्र में अशान्ति के बीच जो दिये हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने फौमली होल्डिंग की बात कही है लेकिन उन्होंने इसकी कोई व्याख्या नहीं की है कि एक फौमली होल्डिंग की क्या आमदनी है। हमने इस सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को पत्र भी लिखा कि एक फौमली होल्डिंग की आय का उन्होंने क्या निश्चय किया है लेकिन उसका कोई निश्चित उत्तर नहीं मिला है। उनकी ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि यह जमीन का विषय, प्रान्त का विषय है, इस पर हमारी सरकार ने कोई निश्चय नहीं किया है। हमने इसको जानना चाहा और आज मैं अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से पार्लियामेंट में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने फौमली होल्डिंग की कोई आय निश्चित की है? मैं तो समझता हूं कि आर्थिक समता की जितनी बातें करते हैं वे कुछ

नहीं हैं, केवल भूल-भुलैया मात्र है और लोगों में एक गलतफहमी पैदा करने वाली है। आज बिहार के एक किसान की औसत आय जो आंकी गयी है वह करीब अड़सठ रुपये नौ आने है और यही अवस्था करीब करीब दश के और अन्य किसानों की भी है। आज जो आप किसानों की आय का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं और जो आय किसानों और मजदूरों की है वह सब भी उन्हीं में बांट दें तो क्या ऐसा करके आप उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार कर सकेंगे? और क्या इतने भर से किसानों की कपड़े, शिक्षा, और स्वास्थ्य आदि की जो समस्याएं हैं उन समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकेगा? मैं कहता हूं कि इतने से नहीं हो सकेगा। आज शासन किसके हाथ में है? कहने को हम सब शतप्रतिशत किसान हैं लेकिन वास्तव में बात ऐसी नहीं है। आज शासन सत्ता जिनके हाथ में है और जो ऊंचे पदों पर विराज रहे हैं, उन्होंने किसानों की तकलीफों और उनकी समस्याओं को समझने और उनका समाधान करने की चेष्टा नहीं की है। किसानों का जैसा जीवन बिताने की चेष्टा नहीं की है और यही कारण है कि आज जब सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की बात करते हैं तो उनको बड़ा संकोच होता है। अब यह जो आय का क्रम रखा गया है कि एक एकड़ खेत में जो फसल होती है उसकी औसत बचत चालीस रुपये होती है, तो यदि किसी प्रान्त में एक किसान परिवार की खेती करने की सीलिंग तीस एकड़ या पचास एकड़ रखना चाहते हैं, तो आप हिसाब लगा सकते हैं कि उस फौमली की आय बारह सौ रुपये या दो हजार रुपये सालाना होगी और आप समझ सकते हैं कि पांच आदिमियों का परिवार बारह सौ या दो हजार रुपये साल में कैसे अपनी गुजर कर सकेगा। और कैसे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकेगा? दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि सेंट्रल प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अधिकतम वेतन की सीमा तीन हजार रुपये मासिक रखी है, इस की दशा चक्रव्यूह में घिर चुके बालक अभिमन्यु

तरह की आर्थिक विषमता आज समाज में विद्यमान है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि हम किसानों के समान हैं जिसके सामने उद्धार का और बाहर निकलने का कोई मार्ग नहीं है। इसलिए मैं बहुत ही नम्रतापूर्वक कहूंगा कि यह जो आप एक किसान परिवार के लिये, तीस एकड़ या तो पचास एकड़ की सीलिंग फिक्स करने जा रहे हैं, उससे उनके साथ बहुत हाईशिप होगी और कैसे वह अपनी और अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की गुजर बसर कर सकेंगे और अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिला सकेंगे। मैं तो कहूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन और आपके एग्जामिनेस्ट्रेशन में जो सज्जन लोग हैं उन्होंने किसानों की कठिनाइयों की उनकी समस्याओं की और किस तरह का जीवन वह व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उनकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा नहीं की है। आज दश में गरीबों को जमीन देने की बात चलती है। लेकिन वास्तव में न तो आप हरिजनों का भत्ता किया चाहते हैं और न किसी और का। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि दश में आज २६ करोड़ ६० लाख एकड़ जमीन खेती करने के काबिल है जिसमें से २ करोड़ और ६० लाख एकड़ जमीन में पैदावार होती है, शेष जमीन को सुधार कर खेती के लायक बनाया जा सकता है आप बाकी सारी जमीन को सुधार कर उसमें खेती करने के लिए हरिजनों में तथा भूमिहीनों में बांट सकते हैं, उनको आप वह सारी जमीन दे दें। आप ट्यूबवैल्स का निर्माण करें और उनको सिंचाई आदि की सुविधाएं प्रदान करें लेकिन आप क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बतला सकते हैं जो उनके लिये की गयी हो। यह चीज मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं, मैं किसानों के बीच में रहा हूं और मैं उनमें से एक हूं। जितनी भी बातें आप किसानों की करते हैं, चाहे वह उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था के सम्बन्ध में हो या उनके स्वास्थ्य अथवा बच्चों की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हों, वह सब केवल बातें माय ही होती हैं और उन पर वास्तव में जमल नहीं होता है। हम गरीबों के स्वास्थ्य की बात आप करते हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं

कि स्वास्थ्य के लिये आपकी क्या स्कीम है? गरीब लोग जो पैसा कमाते हैं, उसकी आमदनी का बीस प्रतिशत शराबखोरी में चला जाता है। मुझ को अपने प्रान्त का अनुभव है। मैं एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का चेयरमैन ६ वर्षों तक रहा हूं और मैं बखूबी जानता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य की मद में जो पैसा खर्च होता है वह पैसा किस तरह से पानी की तरह बहाया जाता है। हमारे श्रद्धेय टंडन जी ने बताया था कि इंग्लैंड में वॉक्सनेशन कम्पलसरी नहीं है लेकिन हमारे स्वास्थ्य की स्कीम में वॉक्सनेशन कम्पलसरी है और बहुत पैसा वॉक्सनेशन में खर्च हो जाता है। स्वास्थ्य का सिद्धान्त यह है कि लोगों के लिए हम अधिक शुद्ध पानी पीने के लिए उपलब्ध करें। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो इनारें बनते हैं, उनको २१ मार्च तक बन जाना चाहिए ऐसा अधिकारी वर्ग मानते हैं परन्तु उस इनार में गमी के दिनों में पानी नहीं रहता है। इस सम्बन्ध में जब हमारे जिले में विकास योजना समिति की बैठक हुई थी तो उसमें बतलाया गया था कि २१ मार्च के बाद इनारें खोलने के लिये पैसों नहीं दे सकेंगे। हमारे यहां किसानों का यह अनुभव है कि रोहिणी नद्य में जिस कुएं में पानी रहता है, उसी कुएं में सब दिन पानी मिल सकता है। कुओं और इनारों के बनाने में जो पैसा सरकार की ओर से खर्च किया जाता है वह सोच-समझ कर और किसी योजना के साथ खर्च नहीं किया जाता है और होता यह है कि इनारें बनते हैं, लेकिन उनमें पानी नहीं रहता है। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि योजना के जितने काम हैं वे प्रायः बहुत योजनाहीन रूप में हो रहे हैं। हमें बतलाया गया था कि "डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान इज ए वाइटल पार्ट आफ प्लानिंग"। लेकिन जब हमने जानना चाहा अपने प्रान्त के अधिकारियों से कि हमारे जिले में क्या डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लान बना है? तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे बहुत निराशा हुई जब मुझको कहा गया कि वहां के लिये कोई निश्चित प्लान नहीं बनी है। पब्लिक से जो पैसा आता है वह पैसा पानी की तरह से बहाया जाता है।

[श्री बी० पी० सिंह]

आप बैसिक एजुकेशन की बात करते हैं, और वह स्वागत योग्य है लेकिन उस दिशा में कोई खास प्रयत्न हमें दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होता। सेंक्रेटरी एजुकेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हमने देखी, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन जूनियर बैसिक के समकक्ष है और मीनियर बैसिक एजुकेशन मिडिल के समकक्ष है लेकिन आपने यह कहीं नहीं लिखा कि मॉडर्न कलेशन किस के समकक्ष होगा। जब मैंने सेंक्रेटरी से पूछा कि आप बैसिक एजुकेशन की क्या हद रखते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने गौर करने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की कि पोस्ट बैसिक एजुकेशन जो है वह किस परीक्षा के समकक्ष है तो पहले तो सेंक्रेटरी महोदय कोई जवाब नहीं दे सके, लेकिन दूसरी बार उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि चूंकि हम बैसिक एजुकेशन का दरवाजा नहीं बन्द करना चाहते हैं इस लिये कुछ निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों है? आज सरकार की कोई भी योजना ऐसी नहीं है कि कोई भी विद्यार्थी पोस्ट बैसिक पास कर के यूनिवर्सिटी में दाखिल हो सके। आज बिहार में पोस्ट बैसिक ट्रेनिंग का एक कालेज खुला है वह उसी प्रकार से शिक्षा देता है जैसे और स्थानों में शिक्षा दी जाती है लेकिन आप उस को साधारण कालेजों के समकक्ष नहीं मानते। अगर आप उस को समान भी मान लें तो भी हमें सन्तोष नहीं होगा क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि पोस्ट बैसिक स्कूलों में ज्यादा अच्छा ढंग की शिक्षा दी जाती है। आज आप राज किसानों की भलाई की बात यहां पर कहते हैं लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आप का दिल साफ नहीं है। मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जब पोस्ट बैसिक एजुकेशन को मॉडर्न के समकक्ष नहीं माना है तो बताइये कि आप ने कौन सी ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिस से पोस्ट बैसिक को पास करने के बाद कोई विद्यार्थी यूनिवर्सिटी में दाखिल हो सके। उन में शिक्षा का प्रसार करने का आप ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है? आप रूरल

यूनिवर्सिटी की बात करते हैं लेकिन आप ने कितनी रूरल यूनिवर्सिटीज की स्थापना की है? जो रूरल यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा होगी क्या आप उस को अपनी यूनिवर्सिटीयों के समकक्ष मानेंगे?

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के वेंतन कमीशन ने सरकारी नौकरों के वेंतन की सीलिंग २००० रु० रखी है। मगर उस ने यह ध्यान नहीं दिया कि जो हमारे किसान हैं उन की आय क्या होती है। आप ने किसानों के लैंड होल्डिंग की सीलिंग २० से ५० एकड़ तक रखी है। अगर एक एकड़ की आय ४० रु० (स्वर्च काटकर) लगाई जाय तो एक किसान की कुल आय १२०० रु० से लेकर २००० रु० तक होती है। आज सरकारी अधिकारियों और किसानों की आय में इतना भेद क्यों रखा गया है? मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप का आर्थिक समता और समाजवादी समाज का लक्ष्य है क्या वह इस तरह से पूरा होगा। आज आप भारत के किसानों की स्थिति को क्या समझ सकेंगे। मैं उन की स्थिति को समझ सकता हूँ। मैंने सेवाग्राम का वातावरण देखा है और दिल्ली का भी वातावरण देखा है। अगर आप दिल्ली में सेवाग्राम का वातावरण ले आइये तो हमारी बहुत सी कीठनाइयां हल हो जायेंगी। मैं तो देखता हूँ कि आप बात तो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न की करते हैं और दिल्ली को महलों का नगर बनाते जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि इस पार्लियामेंट के भवन को गिरा कर यहां पर झोंपड़ी बनाइये। क्या आप समझते हैं कि महलों का शहर बना कर आप अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा कर सकेंगे? मैं ने एक बार अखबार में पढ़ा कि पूज्य बापू अपने आश्रम में बैठे हुए थे। उन के ऊपर खिड़की से धूप आ रही थी। उन्होंने कहा कि उस पर एक तख्ती लगा दी जाय। फिर उन्होंने सोचा कि तख्ती का मूल्य २ रु० होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि अच्छा तख्ती रहने दो इस पर एक कपड़े का पर्दा लगा दो जिस का मूल्य ६ पैसे होता है। इस के बाद उन्होंने

अपनी प्रार्थना सभा में प्रवचन करते हुए कहा कि आज मुझ से बड़ी भारी गलती हो गई। मैं तो गरीब जनता का संवक हूँ पर धूप से बचने के लिये २ रु० की तख्ती लगाने की भावना मुझ में पैदा हुई। वह इस तरह की मिसाल हमारे सामने रख गये हैं। अगर सरकार हम लोगों के सामने कोई ऐसा रास्ता रखे जिस पर चल कर हम अपना काम चला सकें तो जरूर हमारे देश की उन्नति हो सकती है।

जब मैं ने अपने अर्थ मंत्री द्वारा रखे गये बजट को पढ़ा तो मुझे बड़ा अफसोस हुआ। अफसोस इस कारण हुआ कि आज हमारी बेअर नीसिसिटीज आफ लाइफ के ऊपर टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। आप भी कपड़े पहिनते हैं और गरीब किसान भी कपड़े पहिनते हैं, लेकिन गरीब किसान अपने शरीर की शोभा बढ़ाने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं पहिनता है, केवल अपनी लज्जा ढंकने के लिये पहिनता है, सर्दी गर्मी से बचने के लिये पहिनता है, पर आप उस पर भी टैक्स लगा रहे हैं। मैं देशमुख साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि जो हमारी बेअर नीसिसिटीज आफ लाइफ हैं कम से कम वह कार-मुक्त हों। मुझे अफसोस है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने फॉमिली सीलिंग की वार्षिक आय निश्चित नहीं की है, नहीं तो उस का पर्दा फाश हो गया होता। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस हुआ यह देख कर कि टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमीशन ने सिगरेट पर कर घटाने की सिफारिश की है और यह बताया है कि इस तरह साधारण आदमियों को बड़ी हाडीशिप होती है। और अर्थ मंत्री ने उसके अनुसार काम किया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि टैक्सेशन कमीशन के जो सक्षम होंगे वह सिगरेट पीने वाले होंगे, नहीं तो वह ऐसा फैसला कभी न करते। इसी तरह से यदि हमारे किसान प्लानिंग कमीशन में होते तो वह किसानों की गरीबी की बात को समझते और उस को दूर करने के रास्ते सोचते। आज आप को मेरी बातें अच्छी भले ही न लगें लेकिन अगर आप उन को नहीं सुनेंगे तो उस का परिणाम अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं ने जब किसानों से इस बार में बात-चीत की तो मुझे

ऐसा जान पड़ा कि आज शान्ति के समुद्र में अशान्ति के बीज बोये जा रहे हैं और वह बीज बो रही हैं प्लानिंग कमीशन की रायें। आज आप नहीं देखते कि गांव के किसानों की क्या दिक्कतें हैं। मुझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि आप के प्लानिंग कमीशन ने फॉमिली होल्डिंग की कोई आय निश्चित नहीं की है। उन को यह कहना चाहिये था कि उन की इस बार में क्या राय है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के ऊपर लोक-सभा सेक्रेटरीयट से चिट्ठी आई है कि मैं ने एक प्रश्न में जानना चाहा था कि फॉमिली होल्डिंग की क्या आप निश्चित की गई है। इस में लिखा हुआ है कि इसका निश्चित करना सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम नहीं है बल्कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है। मैं आप को वह पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ:

"The execution of the land policy falls within the purview of the State Government. The size of a family holding is therefore, to be determined by each State Government after taking into consideration its own circumstances and the agricultural conditions."

मैं प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप ने क्यों नहीं तय किया ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस ने चिट्ठी भेजी है ?

श्री बी० बी० सिंह : कोई श्री चान्द नारायण, अन्डर सेक्रेटरी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सेन्टर में इस के लिये कमेटी कायम हुई तो क्या वह कमेटी इस विषय पर नहीं बतला सकती थी कि फॉमिली होल्डिंग की कितनी आय होनी चाहिये और इस का क्या अर्थ है ? मैं अपने अर्थ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान करार्षी कांग्रेस की तरफ आकर्षित करूंगा, जिसमें वह निश्चय हुआ था कि एक कर्मचारी का अधिक से अधिक बचन ५०० रु० होगा, जब अपना राज्य होने पर उसे क्यों नहीं चालू किया गया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। अर्थ मंत्री

[श्री बी० पी० सिंह]

का जो यह कहना है कि जो करंट एक्स्पेंडिचर हैं उस को वह करंट टैक्सेशन से पूरा करना चाहते हैं इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इस की ओर उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में ६,००० से ले कर १०,००० तक कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो ५०० रु० से अधिक वेतन पाते हैं। आखिर इस का मतलब क्या है? हम ने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के साथ आई० सी० एस० वालों के लिये जो वाई किये थे क्या वे अब भी हम पर लागू हैं? मैं पूछता हूँ कि आज चाइना में क्या किया गया है? आज चीन में सब से अधिक वेतन माओ-त्से-तुंग का है जो ६०० रु० होता है और साधारण वेतन २४० रु० से ले कर ४५० रु० तक है। क्या हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस तरह के वेतन यहां लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं कर सकती है? मैं यहां पर इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी कायम करना चाहती है और हमारा कराची कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव इस का उदाहरण है, लेकिन वह सुधार की जितनी भी बातें कहती हैं उन सब का प्रयोग वह सिर्फ किसानों पर ही करना चाहती है क्योंकि वह बेचार सीधे सादे लोग हैं और बहुत शान्ति से रहने वाले लोग हैं। वह आप की बातों को समझ नहीं सकते हैं, न आज वह यह समझते हैं कि आगे चल कर उन के पास कितनी जमीन रहेगी मैं किसानों के बीच में रहता हूँ, मैं उन की बातों को समझता हूँ इस लिये मैं आप से कह सकता हूँ कि यह चीज बहुत दिन चल नहीं सकेगी। हम ने शान्ति के साथ स्वतंत्रता हासिल की है हम शान्ति के साथ अपने हक भी हासिल करेंगे। हमारे देश से राजे-महाराजे चले गये, जमींदार देश में बचे नहीं। सब छोटे छोटे किसान बच गये हैं। हो सकता है कि दो-चार किसान ऐसे हों जिन के पास कुछ ज्यादा हो, नहीं तो सभी साधारण आदमी हैं।

आप इंटर्निसव कल्टिवेशन की बात करते हैं लेकिन एक भी सरकारी फार्म में बचत नहीं होती

है। अगर आप इंटर्निसव कल्टिवेशन का तरीका और मुलकों का देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि सब जगह यहां से ज्यादा सफलता मिली है। मैं ने रूस के इंटर्निसव कल्टिवेशन का थोड़ा सा अध्ययन किया है, चाइना के किसानों का और उन के इंटर्निसव कल्टिवेशन का भी अध्ययन किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रयत्न रूप में हुआ है या चीन में हुआ है वह आप से ज्यादा अच्छा है और वहां का इंटर्निसव कल्टिवेशन का तरीका आप से बेहतर है। मैं सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि जो उस के फार्म हैं उस में कितनी खेती, मुनाफे से हो रही है? कहीं भी आप को मुनाफा नहीं हो रहा है। जब सरकार खुद साधन रखते हुए कोई मुनाफा नहीं कमा सकती तो वह किसानों से कैसे उम्मीद करती है कि वह मुनाफे के साथ कल्टिवेशन कर सकेंगे? आप किसानों को २० एकड़ दते हैं उस से उस का क्या बनता है? क्या आप ने उन किसानों की खलहा, सूखे और बाढ़ से बचाने का कोई खयाल किया है? अगर आप उस को सिर्फ २० एकड़ ही दते हैं तो क्या उस से उस की सारी मुश्किलें दूर हो जायेंगी, उस के पास खाने भर के लिये भी पैसा बच रहेगा? मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब आप किसानों की सेल्फ सीफीशएन्सी की बात करते हैं तो आप ने उन का क्या जीवन-स्तर निश्चित किया है या जब वह लोग खाने के बिना मर रहे हैं तो आप उन का जीवन-स्तर निश्चित करने के बारे में क्या सोचते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर आदमी को खाने को मिले, उस को पहिनने को मिले और उस के जीवन की सारी आवश्यकतायें पूरी हों। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस के लिये क्या योजना बनाई है और उस को इम्प्लमेंट करने के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैं ने कहा है वह उस पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City):
The Budget is a combination of the characteristics of red and green. On the one hand, it has raised the level of

taxes on the rich in order to draw more money into the exchequer while on the other it has also given concessions to the industries, so that they may have a chance to replace their old machinery and have further expansion and development. The Finance Minister's proposals have had a bullish effect on the stock exchange. For this I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister.

Deficit financing which was introduced about two years ago has gone through a long process of adjustments, and everyone now has reconciled himself to the concept of deficit financing. During the last two or three years, it has been definitely proved that 'deficit financing' has no effect whatsoever at least on prices and inflation. The Finance Minister and the Planning Commission had defined 'deficit financing' in very broad terms. The Planning Commission had stated:

"The term 'deficit financing' is used to denote the direct addition to gross national expenditure through budget deficits, whether the deficits are on revenue or on capital account. The essence of such a policy lies therefore in Government spending in excess of the revenue it receives in the shape of taxes, earnings of State enterprises, loans from the public, deposits and funds and other miscellaneous sources. The Government may cover the deficit either by running down its accumulated balances or by borrowing from the banking system."

So, the expenditure of accumulated balances is also included in the definition of 'deficit financing'. The Finance Minister has stated that the quantum of deficit financing this year may be of the order of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 208 crores. I should very much like to know how much of these Rs. 200 crores comes from the accumulated balances—which is already included in the definition of 'deficit financing'—and how much by what is called creation of money.

I wish to raise this question because we find that during the last three years, the excess expenditure over our resources is not Rs. 202 crores. In the Explanatory Memorandum also, no explanation has been given regarding the actual amount of deficit financing we have had so far. On the basis of the definition given by the Planning Commission—I have worked out the figures for the last three years from the accounts of 1952-53, 1953-54, and the revised estimates for 1954-55—I find that the surplus on the revenue account is Rs. 42.43 crores. If we take the capital account, i.e. the capital budget for which the accounts are not given but only the revised figures are included in the Explanatory Memorandum, we find that the deficit is about Rs. 93.85 crores. As the capital account and the revenue account are mutually transferable, if I combine these two together—which will not be correct, because the one is the accounts, and the other is only the revised figures—the capital deficit since 1952-53 is of the order of Rs. 51.42 crores or nearly Rs. 52 crores.

The point that I am raising is only for the purpose of understanding the mechanism of deficit financing. We find that the excess expenditure is of the order only of about Rs. 52 crores, during the last three years while the Finance Minister has announced that the deficit financing has been of the order of about Rs. 202 crores; that is to say, new currency has been created for the purpose of meeting this expenditure. The money supply during 1954 is Rs. 150 crores more than the trough in 1953, while according to the Finance Minister's statement itself, currency has been added to the extent of only about Rs. 75 crores. Now, this seems to be very perplexing. I at least cannot follow how these figures were worked out.

In any case, deficit financing has, as the Finance Minister has stated, acquired now a positive role. I hope that he will continue to evolve the technique by which more and more of deficit

[Shri Mohiuddin]

financing could be used for development of the country.

Indian economy has during the last three or four years shown a remarkable resilience. There is a new life, and there is a new urge for better economic conditions in the rural areas. The production has increased far beyond the expectations of the Planning Commission. Various articles of agricultural produce have reached the targets for five years within a period of three years. This performance of the people of India in the agricultural sector has been remarkable.

I am reminded of prophetic insight of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. In *Discovery of India*, he said:

"Surely, India could not have been what she undoubtedly was, and could not have continued her cultured existence for thousands

of years, if she had not possessed something very vital and enduring, something that was worthwhile. What was that something?"

The search for that "something", of course, is the duty and function of all of us, and especially of the Finance Minister, the Finance Ministry, the public as well as the Planning Commission.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member propose to continue?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes. Shall I continue tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the hon. Member may continue tomorrow. The House will now stand adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 18th March, 1955.