

Mr. Speaker: This is very objectionable. For friendly countries why should we say "ganged up"?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are some East European countries. . .

Mr. Speaker: We ought to be more careful.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let me know what you object to.

Mr. Speaker: He said "ganged up".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Ganging up" is perfectly parliamentary. They are ganging up with China. It does not mean they are gangsters.

Mr. Speaker: "Ganged up" is always used not in a good sense.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: China is an enemy country. They have ganged up . . .

Mr. Speaker: He would continue the argument but would not listen to me. He has used the words "ganging up of other countries with China". We are now discussing about Poland. That is a friendly country to us. Everybody knows that. Therefore the use of such a phrase for such a friendly country is not desirable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not refer to Poland at all. As regards those east European countries like Albania who have ganged up with China have the Government taken a decision not to have such deals with those countries and if not what are the reasons therefor?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this. This is about Poland only.

श्री जिव नारायण : तीस करोड़ रुपया पहले का और दस करोड़ रुपया अब का, यह कुल मिला कर बालीस करोड़ रुपया हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस रुपये का प्रयोग किन किन विषयों और

दस्तकारियों में करेगी और उस से क्या इनकम होगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सब पावर के लिए खर्च किया गया है। 125 मैगावाट के दो पावर स्टेशन कहां बनेंगे, यह बात बाद में तय होगी। जब वे आ जायेंगे, तो इस बात का फैसला किया जायेगा कि वे कहां लगाए जायें और उन की पावर कहां खर्च की जाये।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When we are taking the machinery from them and we are paying interest on the price may I know why is it that it is called aid from Poland?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is aid because we need the foreign exchange to make the payment.

Failure in Agriculture

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*684. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission at the Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics on the 26th December, 1964 holding the Industry responsible for failure in agriculture in the Second and Third Five Year Plans;

(b) whether Government have given any consideration to this serious lag in various sectors of the Industries; and

(c) if so, the efforts to be made in this regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) In his Presidential address, the Deputy Chairman referred, among other things, to the failure of industry to provide the basic needs of material inputs for agriculture as

one of the reasons for the limited performance of agriculture during the Second and Third Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The position in regard to fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural machinery and other industries is being constantly kept under review and measures are being taken to increase production as rapidly as possible.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस बुद्धिमान सरकार के दिमाग में कभी यह बात आई है कि इंडियन फार्मर इंटेलिजेंस में किसी से भी पीछे नहीं हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में जरूरत इस बात की थी कि इंडियन फार्मर को साधन पहुंचाए जाते और उस को मैन्यूर और ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध किये जाते, लेकिन उस ने रिसर्च शुरू कर दी है, जिस की जरूरत नहीं थी ? क्या सरकार ने कभी सोचा है कि विदेशों से प्रनाज मंगाने में उसने जो बीस अरब रुपया विलायतों को दिया है, अगर उस में से एक अरब रुपया भी भारत के फार्मर को सबसिडी की शक्ल में दिया जाता, तो आज हिन्दुस्तान गेहूं से भरा हुआ होता ? क्या भारत सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि इंडियन फार्मर को सबसिडी दी जाये, ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके और रिसर्च पर रुपया खर्च न किया जाये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने अपना विचार व्यक्त किया है। इस का जवाब क्या दिया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह है कि क्या कभी सरकार ने यह सोचा है।

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Yes, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इतना भी नहीं कह सकते कि सोचा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हां, हम ने सोचा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत सरकार को कभी यह विचार आया है कि भारत के गांव कूड़े से भरे हुए हैं और खेत कूड़े से खाली हैं और अगर गांवों से कूड़ा निकाल कर खेतों में भर दिया जाये, तो किसी फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत नहीं होगी ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गांवों से कूड़ा निकाल कर खेतों में डालने के लिये क्या कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब सवाल कुठर करते हैं और उस के स्प्लीमेंटरज में कहीं और चले जाते हैं। अब वह कूड़े के प्रश्न पर चले गए हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चैयरमैन ने कहा है कि खेती की असफलता के लिए इंडस्ट्रीज रेस्पॉसिबल हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि खेती पर रुपया नहीं लगाया जा रहा है, इसलिये उस में असफलता हुई है। मैं ने भी बड़ी पूछा है लेकिन सरकार जवाब नहीं देती है। आप को हमारी कमजोर की—मदद करनी चाहिए, ताकतवर की मदद नहीं करनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ठाकुर साहब कमजोर होते, तो मैं जरूर उन की मदद करता।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक कूड़े को खेतों में भरने का सवाल है, हम हर जरिये से यह कोशिश करते हैं कि कम्पोस्ट या स्वाभाविक खाद का उपयोग किया जाये।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जितनी भी कृषि मंत्री रहे हैं उन्होंने सदन में यह बताया है कि कृषि की असफलता का कारण यह है कि किसानों को प्रकृति पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। किन्तु योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने बताया है कि कृषि की असफलता का कारण यह है कि कृषि को जिन औद्योगिक चीजों की जरूरत है, उन का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है। क्या योजना

मंली एक ऐसे आयोग का गठन करेंगे, जो कृषि की असफलता के वास्तविक कारणों की जांच कर सके और ऐसे उपाय सुझा सके, जिन से कृषि का विकास और विस्तार हो सके ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I think the hon. Member will be satisfied if I give the words of the Deputy Chairman to answer this.

Having mentioned the reasons for failure he said:

“This is meant only to restore the sense of perspective which should govern analysis in this difficult field”.

That was the intention of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and I think that hon. Members' comments will help to restore the sense of perspective.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : खेती के लिये छोटे हलों और छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता होती है, जिन को साधारण आदमी भी खरीद सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास इस के लिये कोई योजना है कि साधारण आदमी भी ये ट्रैक्टर या हल खरीद सके, ताकि अच्छी खेती हो।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि ऐसे मीजार बनाये जायें और कई राज्य सरकारों ने इस की शुभभात भी की है।

Shri Ranga: Apart from providing the missing sense of perspective, in view of the fact that the Minister of Agriculture has said the other day that due to shortage of foreign exchange it has not been possible for Government to provide sufficient quantities of fertilisers what is it that the Planning Commission has been able to do or is trying to do or to help the Government to do in order to fulfil the promise made by the pre-

vious Food Minister that one fertiliser factory would come to be established in each State, and more and more fertilisers to the extent that they are needed here by our agriculturists would be allowed to be imported until we have sufficient production within the country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a fact that recently the foreign exchange allotment for more imports of fertilisers has been given by the Finance Ministry . . .

Shri Ranga: That is not enough.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To the extent that resources are available top priority is being given for the import of fertilisers.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am stating the facts.

Shri Ranga: That is not enough.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the question of having more fertiliser units is concerned, all efforts are being made to see that more and more fertiliser units are set up. I remember that the point was made earlier that there should be one fertiliser unit in each State. But, now the thinking is something else . . .

Shri Ranga: Oh!

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The technological and other considerations lead to the point that instead of having one unit in each State of a smaller size, it would be better to have an optimum unit, so that more and more consideration could be given to the question of reducing the per-unit cost of fertiliser. This thinking is, I think more under consideration now.

Shri Ranga: You go on thinking until we shall become bankrupt.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are always thinking.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In which sector has the failure been larger, in the private sector or the public sector, which has led to this shortfall in agriculture production?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: It is a question of facts, not of opinion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a matter of opinion. So far as fertiliser production is concerned, it is true that we gave some licences to the private sector, but they could not fructify.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In consideration of our sad experiences resulting from shortfalls, may I know whether Government have devised measures to hold somebody responsible for the duties assigned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a continuous process, and all of us have to exercise that check.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know whether it is under the active consideration of Government to bring forward legislation for stopping the burning of cow-dung for fuel?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is for the State Government to see.

Realisation of Wealth and Expenditure Taxes

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*685. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Soodha
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an appreciable fall in the revenue realisation from Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Gift-tax and Expenditure tax

(separately) during the first nine months of the financial year 1964-65;

(b) if so, how the collections during this period compare with those made in the corresponding period last year; and

(c) the reasons for the fall in realisation and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) There was no short-fall in respect of Income-tax and Gift tax but in the case of Wealth tax and Expenditure tax there was a slight short-fall in collections during the first nine months of 1964-65.

(b) The comparative figures of collections are as under:

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1964-65	1963-64
1. Income-tax	328.98	300.01
2. Gift-tax	.95	.62
3. Wealth-tax	2.33	2.90
4. Expenditure-tax	.03	.07

(c) The reason for the fall in the realisation of Wealth-tax and Expenditure-tax was that Income-tax Officers were giving more importance to matters relating to Income-tax during the first nine-months of the financial year as this was the principal source of revenue of the Income-tax Department.

Instructions have been issued to all officers to pay due importance to the other direct taxes also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How far are the uncertainty and complexity of the tax structure responsible for people avoiding assessment, and what steps have been taken to simplify the tax.