

Tuesday, 16th July, 1957

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume III, 1957

(15th July to 26th July, 1957)



सत्यमेव जयते

SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. III: contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

'A'

'B'

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).
Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).
Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).
Achint Ram, Lala (Patiala).
Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa
(Koppal).
Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mands-
aur).
Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved
—Sch. Castes).
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Rama-
nathapuram).
Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).
Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—
Anglo—Indians).
Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilli-
puthur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).
Assar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).
Atchamamba, Dr. Komaraju (Vijaya-
vada).
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhour).
Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Ayyengar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam
(Chittoor).
Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam
(Gurgaon).

Bedan Singh, Ch. (Bisauli).
Bagdi, Shri Magana! (Hoshangabad).
Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jammalal
(Wardha).
Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).
Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Buland-
shahr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Banerjee, Shri Santosh Kumar
(Cooch-Bihar).
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
(Contai).
Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
Banerji Shri Pulin Behari, (Luck-
now).
Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).
Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-
Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians).
Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goa-
para—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

'B'—contd.

- Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga).
 Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).
 Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).
 Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).
 Bhogji Bhai Shri P. B. Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bholi Sardar, Shri (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
 Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).
 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).
 Brahm Prakash, Shri (Delhi Sadar).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).
 Brij Narayan, Brijesh, Pandit (Shivpur).

'C'

- Chakravartty, (Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

'C'—contd.

- Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand
 Chandra Shankar, Shri (Broach).
 Chandramani, Kalo Shri (Sundargarh).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chawda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).
 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Pudukottai).
 Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'D'

- Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).
 Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).
 Dasgupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan (Purulia).
 Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).
 Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).

D—contd.

- Deb, Shri Narasingha Malla Ugal Sarda (Midnapur).
 Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).
 Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).
 Deo, Shri Shanker (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).
 Deahmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).
 Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpuri).
 Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).
 Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Dindod, Shri Jaljubhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch Tribes).
 Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).
 Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).
 Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).
 Dubish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardaana).
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

- Echaran, Shri V Iyyani (Palghat).
 Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

'G'

- Gaekward, Shri Fatesinghrao Pratapsinghrao (Baroda).
 Gaikward, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik).

'G'—contd.

- Ganapathy, Shri T. (Truchendur).
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Ral Bareil).
 Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Gautam, Shri Chuntaman Dhivrjuji (Balaghat).
 Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji.
 Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).
 Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).
 Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).
 Ghosh, Shri Mohmdra Kumar (Jamshedpur).
 Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch Tribes).
 Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).
 Gohokar, Dr Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).
 Gopalan, Shri Ayilath Kuttieri (Kasergod).
 Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).
 Gounder, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).
 Goundar, Shri A Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).
 Gounder, Shri K Periaswami (Karur).
 Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).
 Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—East).

H

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra
Martand (Bhaadara).

Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond
Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).

Hanada, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker
(Halar).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath
(Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous
Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

I

Imam, Shri J. M. Mohamed (Chital-
drug).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

J

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
(Malegaon).

Jaggiwan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur)

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

Jadhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao
(Baramati).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad
(Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Telli-
chery).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

J—contd.

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra
(Shahdol).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad
(Sagar).

K

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur,
Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao
Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch.
Castes).

Kamble, Shri Babu Chandrasen
(Kopargaon).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidam-
baram).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar
North).

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra
(Kotah).

Katti Shri D. A. (Chitodi)

Kayal, Shri Paresah Nath (Basirhat—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat
(Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav
(Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao
(Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).

K—contd.

- Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed** (Marahidabad).
- Khawaja, Shri Jamal** (Algarh).
- Kistaiya, Shri Surti** (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Kodiyan, Shri P. K.** (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K.** (Hyderabad).
- Kotoki, Shri Lilsdhar** (Nowgong).
- Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas** (Moovattupuzha).
- Kripalani, Acharya J. B.** (Sitamarhi).
- Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta** (New Delhi).
- Krishna Chandra, Shri** (Jaleswar).
- Krishna, Shri M. R.** (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama** (Gudivada).
- Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.** (Madras South).
- Krishnappa, Shri M. V.** (Tumkur).
- Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata** (Masulipatnam).
- Krishnaswamy, Dr. A.** (Chingleput).
- Kumaran, Shri M. K.** (Chirayinkil).
- Kumbhar, Shri Banamali** (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Kunhan, Shri P.** (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Kureel, Shri Baij Nath** (Rae Bareilly—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

- Lachhi Ram, Shri** (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Lachman Singh, Shri** (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
- Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath** (Serampore).
- Lal, Shri Ram Shanker** (Domariajdi).

L—contd.

- Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra** (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Laxmi Bai, Shrinati Sangam** (Vicarabad).

M

- Mafda Ahmed, Shrinati** (Jorhat).
- Mañagaonkar, Shri Bhausahab Ramesh** (Kolhapur).
- Mahanty, Shri Surendra** (Dhenkanal).
- Mahendra Pratap, Raja** (Mathura).
- Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra** (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh** (Tarn-Taran).
- Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bibari** (Ghatal).
- Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa** (Udipi).
- Malaviya, Pandit Govind** (Sultanpur).
- Malaviya, Shri Keshva Deva** (Basti).
- Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal** (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Malviya, Shri Motilal** (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Manaen, Shri T.** (Darjeeling).
- Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji** (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes):
- Mandal, Shri Jailal** (Khagaria).
- Mandal, Dr. Pashupati** (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew** (Kottayam).
- Manjula Debi, Shrinati** (Goalpara).
- Masani, Shri M. R.** (Ranchi—East).
- Masuriya Din, Shri** (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu** (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra** (Pali).
- Mathur, Shri Mathur Das** (Nagaur).
- Matin, Shri S. A.** (Ghidih).
- Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed** (Rampur).

M —contd

- Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswant Raj (Jodhpur).
 Melkote, Dr G S (Raichur)
 Menon, Dr K B (Badagara).
 Menon, Shri V K. Krishna (Bombay City North)
 Menon, Shri T C Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).
 Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar— Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Mishra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj)
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha)
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Sahasra).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai)
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar)
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr)
 Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).
 Mohan Swaroop, Kanwar (Pilibhut).
 Mohideen, Shri M Gulam (Dindigul)
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad)
 Munisamy, Shri N R (Vellore)
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu)
 More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur)
 Mukerjee, Shri Harendra Nath (Calcutta—Central)
 Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch Tribes)
 Murthy, Shri B S (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes)
 Musafir, Giam Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar)

Muthukrishnan, Shri M (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

¶

- Nadar, Shri P Thanulingom (Nagercoil).
 Naidu, Shri R Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).

N —contd.

- Naidu, Shri T D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).
 Naidurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shrinivasrao (Osmanabad).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Nanjappan, Shri C (Nilgiris).
 Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Narasimhan, Shri C R (Krishnagiri).
 Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Perryakulam)
 Naskar, Shri Purendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour)
 Nathavani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath)
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur)
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Nayar, Dr Sushila (Jhansi)
 Nayar, Shri V P (Quilon).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur)
 Nek Ram, Shri (Mahore—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Neswi, Shri T R (Dharwar South)

¶

- Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch Castes)
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

¶

- Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).
 Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba)
 Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes)
 Palaniandi, Shri M. (Perambalur).

P—contd.

- Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).
- Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).
- Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
- Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).
- Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).
- Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).
- Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
- Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).
- Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).
- Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).
- Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbai (Anand).
- Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).
- Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
- Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).
- Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).
- Patil, Shri Rakhmaji (Dhondiba Bhir).
- Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).
- Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).
- Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).
- Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).
- Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
- Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Manjeri).
- Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Pragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

P—contd.

- Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gerakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).
- P
- Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Bellia).
- Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).
- Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).
- Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
- Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).
- Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).
- Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).
- Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kher).
- Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
- Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Raju, Shri Pusapati Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).
- Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).
- Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazari-bagh).
- Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Ranga-swamy Naidu (Pollachi).
- Raman, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).
- Raman, Shri Patabhi C. R. (Kumbakonam).
- Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Bara Banki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).
- Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).
- Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).
- Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).
- Ram Garib, Shri (Besti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendergarh).
- Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

'R'—contd.

- Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).
 Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).
 Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).
 Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahabubabad).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).
 Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
 Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).
 Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).
 Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).
 Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).
 Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).
 Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).
 Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S'

- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).
 SaJunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).
 Salam, Shri M. K. M. Abdul (Tiruchirappalli).
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
 Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).
 Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapatnam).
 Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).
 Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).
 Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).
 Satis Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Seindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).
 Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sen, Shri Asoka Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Sausrashtra).

S—contd.

Shah, Shri Manvendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Shankariah, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandra (Jaipur).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).

Shastri Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Singh, Shri Awadhesh Kumar (Katihar).

Singh, Shri Babunath (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Pupri).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).

Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shabdol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Kamal (Buxar).

Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).

Singh, Shri Rajendra (Chupra).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).

Sinha, Shri Anirudh (Madhubani).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Siwan).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sivaraaj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subbaroyan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suryanarayanamurthy, Shri Missula (Golugonda).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S', contd.

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).
Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).
Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

'T'

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).
Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patan).
Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).
Thummaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).
Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
Tiwari, Shri Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).
Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahu (Khajuraho).
Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).
Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao).
Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).
Tyabji, Shri Saif F B (Jalna)

'U'

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandia—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).
Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

'V'

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).
Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).
Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).
Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).
Venkatasubbalah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilarwara).
Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

'W'

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramaji (Chundwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Warrior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Wilson, Shri John N (Mirzapur).
Wodeyar, Shri K G (Shimoga).

'Y'

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyala (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri Upendranath Barman.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri Frank Anthony.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

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Sardar Hukam Singh

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

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Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri B S. Murthy

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi

Shri Raghuraj Sahai

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendra Mahanty

Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri Vijayarama Raju.

Committee of Privileges

Sardar Hukam Singh. (Chairman)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Shri Asoka K. Sen.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Uppadhyay.

Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.
Shri N. M. Wadiwa.
Shri Sarangadhara Sinha.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Jajnik.
Shri Bimal Comar Ghose.
Shri Shradhdhakar Supakar.
Shri Hoover Hynniewta.

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

Shri Mulchand Dube. (*Chairman*)
Shrimati Shakuntala Devi.
Shri V. N. Swami.
Shri M. Ayyakannu.
Shri Ram Krishan.
Shri Kamal Krishna Das.
Shri Surti Kistaiya.
Shri Rungtung Suisa.
Shri B. L. Chandak.
Shri K. R. Achar.
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.
Shri Karsandas Parmar.
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav.
Shri Harish Chandra Sharma.
Shri Ignace Beck.

Committee on Assurances

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. (*Chairman*)
Shri Anirudha Sinha.
Shri Mulchand Dube.
Shri Bhakt Darshan.
Shri C. R. Basappa.
Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam.
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury.
Shri Naval Prabhakar.
Shri Jeswantraj Mehta.
Shri Motilal Malviya.
Shri Karnal Singh.
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
Shri Ramji Verma.
Shri R. K. Khedilkar.
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair.

Committee on Petitions

Shri Upendranath Barman. (*Chairman*)
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi.
Shrimati Uma Nehru.
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam.
Shri Jiyalal Mandal.
Shri K. G. Wodeyar.
Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel.
Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah.
Chaudhary Pratap Singh Daulta.
Shri D. R. Chavan.
Shri Nath Pai
Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Sardar Hukam Singh. (Chairman)

Sardar Amar Singh Saigal.
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani.
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury
Shri Krishna Chandra.
Shri Jhulan Sinha.
Shri K. R. Sambandam
Shri S A Agadi
Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia
Shri Sunder Lal
Shri S. Easwara Iyer
Shri Balasaheb Patil
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar
Shri Shambhu Charan Godsora.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Sardar Hukam Singh (Chairman)

Shri Pham Gopal Sen
Shri Anand Chandra Joshi.
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri R M. Hajarnavis.
Shri K S Ramaswamy
Shri Sinhasan Singh
Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri
Shri Bahadur Singh
Shri T. N Viswanatha Reddy
Shri Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
Dr. A. Krishnaswami.
Shri Braj Raj Singh

Estimates Committee

Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta (Chairman)
Shri S. A. Dange.
Shri Jogendra Singh.
Shri Mahavir Tyagi.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh
Shri Gopalrao Khedkar.
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri R R Morarka.
Shri M. Thirumala Rao.
Shri J Rameshwar Rao.
Shri C R. Narasimhan
Shri Amjad Ali
Shri R Ramanathan Chettiar.
Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin
Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik
Shri Raghurib Saha
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.
Shri Govind Malaviya
Shri R L Jangde
Shri N C Kasliwal
Shri Dodda Thimmaiah
Shri M L Dwivedi
Shri A E T Barrow
Shri V. P Nayar
Shri R K. Khadilkar
Shri B K Gaikward
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

House Committee

Shri U Srinivasa Malliah (*Chairman*)
Shri Resham Lal Jangde
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri A. E T Barrow
Shri K T. K Tangamani
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Bhausahab Raosaheb Mahagaonkar

Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament
Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri U Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala.
Shri Raghurib Dayal Misra
Shri Doraiswami Gounder
Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray.
Shrimati Parvathi M Krishnan.
Shri U Muthuramalinga Thevar

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Rajya Sabha

Dr. Shrimati Sita Parmanand.
Shri Amar Nath Aggarwal.
Shri T. J. L. Wilson.
Shri Santosh Kumar Basu.
Shri M. V. Govindan Nair.

Public Accounts Committee
Lok Sabha

Shri T. N. Singh. (*Chairman*)
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar.
Shri N. G. Ranga.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri A. C. Guha.
Shri N. R. M. Swamy.
Shri Upendranath Barman.
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam.
Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Prabhat Kar.
Shri Jaipal Singh.
Shri N. Siva Raj.
Shri Vijayarama Raju.

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
Shri P. T. Leuva.
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shri M. Govinda Reddi.
Shri Jaswant Singh.
Shri J. V. K. Vallabha Rao.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. (*Chairman*)
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.
Shri Tekur Subramanyam.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Dr. Sushila Nayar.
Shri K. T. K. Tangamani
Shri Purushottamdas R Patel.
Shri Amjad Ali.
Shri M. B. Masani.
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikward.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.**
- Minister of Education and Scientific Research.—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.**
- Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.**
- Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Morarji Desai.**
- Minister of Railways.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.**
- Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.**
- Minister of Finance.—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.**
- Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.**
- Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.**
- Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.**
- Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.**
- Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.**
- Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri S. K. Patil**

Ministers of State

- Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**
- Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Dr. B. V. Keskar.**
- Minister of Health.—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.**
- Minister of Co-operation.—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.**
- Minister of Mines and Oils.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.**
- Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.**
- Minister of Commerce.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.**
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.**
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.**
- Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.**
- Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.**
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.**
- Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke K. Sen.**
- Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Humayun Kabir.**

Deputy Ministers

- Deputy Minister of Defence.—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.**
- Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali.**
- Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Anil K. Chanda.**
- Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.**
- Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi.**
- Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Satish Chandra.**

(xvii)

- Deputy Minister of Planning.—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.
Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shri B R. Bhagat.
Deputy Minister of Education.—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.
Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.—Shrimati Violet Alva.
Deputy Minister of Defence.—Shri Kolha Raghuramaiah.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 16th July, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up questions

I have already said yesterday that whoever wants to take the oath must first of all give his name in the Notice Office. That is why I am not calling generally "All hon. Members who have not taken the oath so far may do so now". I do not find any names written down here. Let me not commit the same mistake that was committed yesterday.

Soil Conservation

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

(a) the total loan and grant asked for by the Punjab Government for soil-conservation and Grow More Food Schemes during 1957-58, and

(b) the amount actually sanctioned for these Schemes?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b) The total loan and grant asked for by the Punjab Government and the amounts actually sanctioned are as follows.—

Soil Conservation	Amount asked by the State Government	Amount actually sanctioned.
Loan	Nil	Nil
Grant	Rs. 4.03 lakhs	Rs. 3.38 lakhs.

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G.M.F. Schemes

Loan	Rs. 50.83 lakhs	Rs. 47.99 lakhs
Short-term Loan	Rs. 274.42 lakhs	Nil
Grant	Rs. 14.14 lakhs.	Rs. 7.36 lakhs.

In the case of short-term loan the matter is under consideration

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Punjab Government has submitted any concrete schemes so far as soil conservation is concerned and, if so, the nature of those schemes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Every one of these items has been sanctioned against definite schemes submitted by the Punjab Government. There is a whole list of schemes against which the sanctions have been given.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what basis the loans and grants and, what you call, short-term loans are given to the States, and what is the percentage of the loans and grants granted against the amounts asked for?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a pattern of assistance that has been evolved for a number of years which is applicable in the same manner to all the States in India. It is according to that pattern. It is rather a detailed matter which cannot be explained in reply to a question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any fine distinction is made between those areas which are surplus areas and those which are deficit areas, and whether surplus areas and deficit areas are treated on a par or whether there is any other differential applied between these two types of areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The rules are very clear. I do not think there is any distinction between a surplus area and a deficit area. The rules that have been evolved are acceptable to all the States—all the State Governments have accepted them.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Besides loans, what is the other assistance that is being given to those places which are annually subjected to erosion?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Occasionally there are certain schemes which are intended to be worked out for such areas.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Who bears the cost of those schemes, may I know?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Between the Centre and the State there are proportions laid down.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In the scheme that has been evolved regarding assistance to various States, may I know whether Government are following the priority list that was given out by the Arid Zones Conference held in this country about two years ago?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I should like to have notice of that question.

एअर फ्रांस

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 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री राधा रमण :
 श्री अ० क० गोपालन :
 श्री भार.महा. कृष्ण मेनन :
 श्री हरिश्चन्द्र भाबुर :
 डा० राम सुभग सिंह
 *३८. डा० क० ब० मेनन :
 श्री बाबुरेयी :
 श्री सुपाकर :
 श्री अ० डा० भाबुर :
 श्री अक्षय दहान :
 पंडित मु० बि० भार्यव :
 पंडित डा० ना० तिबारी :
 श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिबहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) २५ मई को लन्दन जाने वाले विमान से पांच भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को उतार देने के सम्बन्ध में एअर फ्रांस के अधिकारियों से की गई पूछताछ के परिणामस्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में फ्रांस सरकार से कोई लिखा पढी हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या, और, अब यह प्रश्न किस स्तर पर है ?

परिबहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : (क) क्योंकि पूछताछ अभी तक जारी है इसलिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

An Hon. Member: In English.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will give the reply in English also.

(a) No action has yet been taken as inquiries are still in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या भारत सरकार ने एअर फ्रांस के अधिकारियों से कोई जवाब तलब किया है कि उन्होंने क्यों भारत के पांच नागरिकों को जहाज से उतार दिया ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बताया है, इस बारे में एन्क्वायरी चल रही है । लेकिन इस में भारतीय नागरिकों का इतना सवाल नहीं है । पांच पैसीजर्स को उतारा गया था । इस में कोई रेडियल सवाल नहीं है । अगर कोई रेडियल सवाल होता, तो इस मामले में दूसरे तरीके से कार्यवाही की जाती ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : एयर फ़ॉस के अधिकारियों ने इन पांच नागरिकों में ऐसी कौन सी बुराई पाई है कि उन को बहाण से उतार दिया गया और यात्रा करने से रोक दिया गया ? बाद में उन को यात्रा करने की इजाजत कब दी गई ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर : जो नागरिक जा रहे थे, उन्होंने खुद बताया कि उनके कपड़े बहुत मैले थे, और बहुत ताजीम के साथ उन को कहा गया था कि चूकि उन के कपड़े बहुत मैले हैं, इसलिये दूसरे पैसजर्ज को तकलीफ होगी। उन्होंने खुद ही मान लिया। उन्होंने यह अपने लत में लिखा है।

Mr. Speaker: I understand the substance of the question to be that there has been some discrimination. If it is merely a question of unloading some people and five persons have been sent down, I would not have admitted. It may happen anywhere; it may happen in our country also. The substantial portion is, why did it happen that all the five that were asked to get down were Indians. If the hon. Minister has got any information, let him give it. Otherwise there is no good trying to get over it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: May I answer the point raised by the hon. Speaker? If there had been any question of racial discrimination, the matter would have been entirely different. In every air carrier's contract there is a clause that if anyone is likely to cause offence to other passengers, the carrier has the right of requesting that passenger not to travel by that line or to make such changes in the dress or other department as may be required. In this particular case the lady in question—we have a photostat copy of the letter from the lady—she was very politely told that her children were dressed dirtily and were likely to cause inconvenience to other passengers. And she decided to go by another plane.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन यात्रियों को बाद में लन्दन

जाने की इजाजत दी गई या नहीं और अगर दी गई, तो वे लन्दन कब गए।

Shri Humayun Kabir: According to the information available, they travelled the next day.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: Is Government aware that this statement of the lady was taken under undue influence or some other means at the place of destination? Would the Government make an enquiry to find out if the statement was a free one or was given under some pressure or undue influence?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, may I say a word on this? I think it would be desirable not to discuss this matter here further, because it is still under enquiry. I do not say that I feel satisfied over the whole incident, but it might create difficulties for us if we pursue this matter in this House at the present juncture. I would therefore request the hon. Member not to pursue it just now till the enquiry has been fully completed.

Mr. Speaker: May I then suggest to the hon. Minister that after the enquiry is over, of his own accord he will make a statement in this House?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I will pass on to the next question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since the enquiry is still proceeding, may I refer to one material point which I think the hon. Minister should be in possession of? One is in regard to the fact that the lady was carrying four infants in one passport. I would like the Enquiry Officer to go into the whole question of passport, as to the age of the fourth child, because that will be very material.

Mr. Speaker: All relevant matters will be taken into consideration.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if the hon. Minister will be pleased to

make a statement after the enquiry is completed?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he has said so.

Delhi Sewage Tank Tragedy

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 *39. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Shri B. C. Kamble:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the report of enquiry into the death of seven labourers in the sullage tank near the Coronation Pillar has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, sir, the report was received with the comments of the Chief Commissioner on 11-7-57

(b) Government are examining the Report and the question will be considered after decisions are taken on the recommendations made in the Report

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि जिन वक्त इसमें पाच छ आदमी फस गये थे उम वक्त उनको निकालने में करीब-करीब आठ दस घंटे लगे ? यदि हा, तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इनको निकालने में इतनी देरी क्यों लगी ?

श्री कर्मकर : इसके अन्दर मान आदमी फस गये थे और उनको निकालने में मेरे खयाल से कोई १४ घंटे लगे । सबको निकालने में १४ घंटे नहीं लगे बल्कि आखिरी आदमी को निकालने तक १४ घंटे लगे ।

श्री न० ना० द्विवेदी : इतनी देर लगने का क्या कारण था ?

श्री कर्मकर : वे निकाले नहीं जा सकते थे । जो बाल थी वह २४ फुट की पक्की दीवार थी और उसको तोड़ना बहुत मुश्किल था । इनलिये भार्मी की सहायता भी ली गई और तब जा कर निकाल सकना सम्भव हुआ ।

Shri Radha Raman: Pending the action proposed to be taken on the basis of the enquiry, may I know whether Government has taken any precaution with regard to the persons who are going into the tank to see that their life is not in danger?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as my information goes, after this incident, may have not gone into the tank if men are sent, we shall see to it that all possible precautions are taken.

श्रीमती ता कडवरी सिन्हा : मैं जानना चाहती हू कि क्या इस दुर्घटना के पहले भी कोई ऐसी दुर्घटना हुई थी, यदि हुई थी तो कब हुई थी और क्या कारण है कि इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने का पहल से ही कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया ?

श्री कर्मकर : जहां तक मेरा खयाल है, इस तरह की दुर्घटना पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी और इसके बाद भी कभी नहीं होगी, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हू ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : क्या मंत्री महोदय दृगकी अच्छी तरह से जानकारी करेंगे कि पहल कभी इस तरह की दुर्घटना नहीं हुई थी ?

Mr. Speaker: After the report is examined, I am sure it will be placed on the Table of the House

Mr. Sushila Nayar: May I know when this enquiry report was received, how much time has passed while it has been under consideration and how much more time is likely to be taken?

Shri Karmarkar: The report that was submitted to the Chief Commissioner is dated the 1st July. The report along with the Chief Commis-

sioner's comments thereon reached us on the 11th July. It has been with us for about four days now. I expect that with immediate consideration we shall finish the examination within a fortnight's time.

Mr. Speaker: As soon as it is over, I shall allow a discussion on this matter. I find it is an important matter where 7 people have died.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Question No. 74 also relates to the influenza epidemic. It may be taken along with Question No. 40.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question No. 75 also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, if the hon. Minister is agreeable, they may be taken together.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Certainly.

Influenza Epidemic

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Shri Radha Raman:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rup Narain.
Shri Heda:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
*40. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. N. Dwivedy:
Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Shree Narayan Das.
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Kasliwal:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
Shri Nardev Snatak:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of Influenza recorded in different places in India;

(b) how many of them proved fatal,

(c) the steps taken by Government in general for checking this disease all over India and the total amount spent by the Central Government thereto,

(d) whether medicines for the prevention and control of the epidemic were obtained from foreign countries as well,

(e) whether in view of the possibility of this disease breaking out again, Government have taken any steps for the control and treatment of the disease and if so, what, and

(f) whether this epidemic is due to radiation of radioactive materials on account of nuclear explosions?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11]

(c) Following measures were taken:

(1) Check on importation of influenza from foreign countries by air and sea

(2) State Governments have declared Influenza as a notifiable disease and Government of India have declared it as an infectious disease

(3) Isolation and treatment of cases

(4) Prevention of overcrowding

(5) Health Education through press, radio, etc

(6) A sum of Rs 1,37,900 has been sanctioned for prevention and check of disease and manufacture of vaccine

(d) No

(e) All State Governments have been alerted and requested to keep

beds ready and stock pile essential drugs.

(f) Scientific data is not available to connect the nuclear explosions with present epidemic.

दिल्ली में शीत उबर

†
 { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी
 श्री प्र० क० देव :
 श्री प्र० च० बोस :
 श्री कोन्नर :
 श्री विमलित मिश्र :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में शीत उबर से कुल कितने व्यक्ति रोग-ग्रस्त हुए ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सब रोगियों को दिल्ली के हस्पतालो मे स्थान नहीं मिल सका :

(ग) क्या इस रोग से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के उपचार के लिये दिल्ली में हस्पताल शिबिर खोले गये थे , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने रोगियों के लिये; यदि नहीं, तो किस कारण ?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 88,070 cases were recorded in Delhi up to July 1957

(b) No case requiring hospitalization was refused admission

(c) Yes

(d) Two emergency hospitals were established, one with 100 beds at Shahdara Municipal Area and the other with 150 beds in the Tibbia College. Two additional wards with 260 beds expandable to 300 were opened in the Irwin Hospital. Provision was also made to admit 150 cases in the Bara Hindu Rao Hospital. Influenza cases were also admitted in the 120 bedded Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Anti-Influenza Vaccine

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 *75. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the anti-influenza vaccine prepared at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor has been experimented and found successful,

(b) the centres where it has been used on a large scale, and

(c) the after effect, if any, of the vaccine on the health of a patient?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) Anti-influenza vaccine under preparation at the Government of India Influenza Centre, Coonoor, has not yet been experimented upon to assess its protective value.

(c) The likely reaction from vaccination against influenza are.

(i) Local Slight redness, pain and swelling

(ii) General (a) fever, and (b) allergic reaction in individuals sensitive to eggs, if they have not been desensitised before immunisation

I should like to add that as this is a subject which is likely to interest a large number, we are circulating a small brochure on the subject

Shri Radha Raman: According to the statement that is handed over to us, we find that in the State of Madras, the total number of cases reported was 5,08,309 and in West Bengal 72,775. The deaths in these places is out of all proportion to the number of cases recorded, for instance in West Bengal the number of deaths is 211 against 72,775 recorded cases, and in another place the number of deaths is 145 against 3,35,724 recorded cases. May I know whether it was due to some

negligence on the part of the authorities who were concerned with this situation or something else?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir; I am satisfied that the arrangements both in West Bengal and Madras were amongst the most efficient according to the reports we have received so far. It is likely that variations in the figures which can never be predicted are due to local conditions. May be the patients come too late to be helped and casualties may be more because of that. One cannot be sure in giving adequate explanation about such things.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether this question has been taken up with the World Health Organisation and any information has been received from them regarding the vaccinations etc.? If not, will the Government be pleased to do that?

Shri Karmarkar: The annual sessions of the W.H.O. are too crowded to admit detailed enquiries of such questions, which are so many. But regarding general health problems, we are in touch with the W.H.O. and they supply all the information necessary for us. For instance, they supplied information about Japan.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister has stated that the question whether radioactivity has anything to do with this has not been studied. From the statement laid by the hon. Minister, I find that all the coastal States have had a higher incidence whereas States like U.P. and Punjab have had comparatively lesser incidence. May I know whether this question has been investigated?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the last aspect of the question, which appears the most relevant, Punjab has been late in coming. It is also being affected; as for the other parts of India, some are affected now and some will be affected later. I understand that Kerala was quite bad, but that was by an accident, possibly because the passengers coming from the

sea came there first. That is one possible explanation in the case of Kerala and Madras. About radioactive reaction, I have said in the answer itself.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is it a fact that this disease was introduced into this country by passengers from the Far East, particularly Malaya and Singapore and if so, whether those passengers were quarantined and isolated, so that the epidemic might not extend into India?

Shri Karmarkar: The first two ships which arrived in Madras, I think, were quarantined. In fact, we have given all the detailed information. If after that, hon. Members want more information, I am prepared to accept a short notice question.

Shri Mohamed Imam: It is apprehended that this epidemic will come again in a very serious form soon. If so, what steps are being taken by the Government specially to provide the necessary medical facilities in the rural areas?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said in the answer, it is apprehended that second wave might come in; not that it will certainly come, but it might. With regard to the arrangements, we have alerted all the State Governments to keep their hospitals well-equipped with medicine and with sufficient number of beds if that is necessary.

Shri Keshava: I find that the disease is in a virulent form in Bihar. What are the steps Government are taking in this matter?

Shri Karmarkar: Unfortunately it is far too virulent in Bangalore also. I wish my friend takes the necessary precaution.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, three questions have been answered together, all relating to influenza, its control, medical relief to rural areas, greater incidence in some places, etc. I would like to allow a full-dress debate on this matter, so that all hon. Members may give some

suggestions. I will allow one hour for this on Wednesday, i.e., tomorrow evening.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is it necessary to give notice of a motion?

Mr. Speaker: Any hon Member may give notice formally.

Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme

*41. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to enhance the expenditure involved in the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme, and

(b) if so, what is the amount and for how many years?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) There is no proposal before Government for increasing the grant-in-aid to the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme during coming years

The Scheme was inaugurated in September 1953 with a grant-in-aid of Rs 75,000. Since then there has been a progressive increase in the yearly amount of grant-in-aid due to expanding activities under the Scheme. During the year 1957-58 a provision of Rs 5 lakhs has been made. The amount of actual allotment every year depends upon the nature and scope of programmes that are drawn up for that period.

Shri Keshava: May we know which are the places in which this scheme is put into operation and what are the items of sports that are involved?

Shri Karmarkar: Perhaps, may I lay it on the Table? It is an one and a half paged list or may I read it?

Mr. Speaker: Can't he give an abstract?

Shri Karmarkar: It can be summarised. The items are athletics, tennis, table tennis, basket ball, volley ball, swimming and things like that. Permanent coaching camps are in pro-

gress at the following centres: Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, Bangalore—Bangalore for athletics and tennis—Hyderabad, etc. The universities covered are Andhra, Allgarh, Bombay, Calcutta, ..

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may lay it on the Table.

Shri Karmarkar: Only four more—Madras, Mysore, Osmania and Nagpur—that is all

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know what are the reasons—there may have been reasons why these funds were allotted to the hon Minister's predecessor in office—why the handling of these funds should continue with the Ministry of Health, because the Ministry of Education handles all such matters?

Shri Karmarkar: Is that a suggestion or information or question for answer?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to know the reasons why there is duplication of this activity in the Government of India. The Ministry of Education deals with all these matters of sports.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has already allotted Rs 1½ lakhs. Whoever gives the money, let him have a control over that. It is a suggestion for action. The hon Minister may consider. Sports increases health more than knowledge.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am not suggesting any action. I want to know why this overlapping?

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be answered. It is a matter of policy. The hon Minister will consider this matter.

Export of Rice

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*42. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kadiyan:

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

(a) whether Government have recei-

ved complaints about the large-scale export of rice from the Delta districts of Andhra Pradesh to East Bengal by lorries via Ratullah in West Bengal; and

(b) If so, the steps Government have taken to stop the exports?

The Deputy-Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) General allegations have been made that rice being despatched from Andhra to Ratullah station in Calcutta area, was for smuggling into East Pakistan. Ratullah is an important goods delivery point in Calcutta and serves the wholesale market in that locality. Enquiries have been made. The complaints made have not been established. The West Bengal Government have already been vested with necessary powers to prevent smuggling and they have already tightened up control over movement of foodgrains in the border area.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Andhra Government has been taking sufficient care not to allow export without permission?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Now the Zone has been formed. Only with the permission of the Andhra Government can exports be made.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that more rice from the coastal districts of Andhra has been exported towards the West Bengal side than the deficit that existed in West Bengal itself?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the very nature of things total elimination of smuggling is impossible, since we have got a long land border. At the same time, I may submit it is not possible to have large-scale movement either by rail or road, having regard to the precautions now taken. This matter was enquired into by a senior officer of the Office of the Regional Director, Calcutta. The matter has also been enquired into by my colleague Shri M. V. Krishna when he toured the eastern region. The enquiries have not established that large-scale smuggling is going on.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if the Government have any calculation as to the amount of rice that has gone from Andhra to West Bengal and how much has been acquired by the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The figures with me indicate that to West Bengal, in the year 1956, 82,000 tons have moved from Andhra. In 1957, till March, 8,480 tons have moved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The second part of my question, Sir? How much rice has been acquired by the Central Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: From this Ratullah station? A major portion of this quantity has been taken to the scarcity areas of Nadiad and Murshidabad.

Mr. Speaker: That is not what she wants.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No portion of this has been acquired.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Can the hon. Minister give me any figures with regard to the exact deficit in rice in West Bengal and the quantity of rice that was exported from Andhra to Orissa in 1956 and 1957?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have not got figures at present.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is very difficult to assess the exact deficit. In the major part of 1956-57, there was no restriction on movement from Andhra or from Orissa. In the latter part of 1956-57 restrictions were imposed from Orissa and a small quantity of rice moved from Orissa to West Bengal.

Shri Punnoose: It is admitted that there is large-scale movement of rice to West Bengal. Whether it goes to East Bengal is doubtful. How has this movement affected the price of rice in Andhra?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has affected to a certain extent. That is why we have formed the Zone to restrict movement from Andhra to West Bengal.

Shri Punnoose: To what extent?

Mr. Speaker: They are not in a position to say. Next question.

Flood Control Schemes

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 *43. { Shri Punnoose:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the amount spent on Flood Control Schemes during the first year of Second Five Year Plan and budgetted to be spent during the second year State-wise, and

(b) the progress made by flood control measures to date?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure 12]

Shri Punnoose: Are the Government aware that the current monsoon has resulted in large-scale floods in the southern States and may I know whether the Government have received any representations for help to control the floods?

Shri S. K. Patil: From what State?

Shri Punnoose: To be more accurate, Kerala

Shri S. K. Patil: There are Flood Control Boards in almost all the States. Unluckily, Kerala has not yet formed a Flood Control Board. We have not got such information. Eleven out of the fourteen States have got their own Boards and allotments have been made. I have no information about complaints of floods from Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that no representation has been received from Kerala Government regarding floods. The Government in charge of the State must apply to the Central Government. There is neither a Board, nor has the local Government moved. What can the Central Ministry do? Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Punnoose: I want information from him.

Mr. Speaker: So, he goes on putting questions of a fishing nature. Hon. Members will see here, there are a number of questions which are to be asked.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What particular steps have the Government taken or propose to take regarding the flood problem in the eastern districts of U.P. where floods are very common? Every year floods visit the place. What steps have the Government taken to prevent floods in the eastern districts of U.P.?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is perfect liaison between the Central Flood Control Board and the Boards in the various States. There is a large number of plans, not one or two. There are hundred methods by which this has got to be done. Allotments are made. So far as the U.P. is concerned, we have made allotment. Possibly, it is the largest possible.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What particular step has been taken to meet this problem in this area?

Shri S. K. Patil: Various schemes are there. Mostly those schemes are looked after by the Flood Control Board of the State concerned.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the measure of having embankments to protect the floods in the various States has not met with the success expected? If that is so, may I know in how many places the embankments have given way even in this early monsoon itself?

Shri S. K. Patil: There cannot be any fool-proof or 100 per cent success in these things—sometimes 50 per cent, sometimes 25 per cent, but there it is, and it is done in consultation with both the State and Central Governments. I cannot give exactly the figures as to in how many places it has been successful and in how many cases it has not been.

Shri Mani Ram Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the major reason for floods right throughout India on almost all rivers is the silting of the

river beds, has the Central River Research Institute at Poona co-ordinated its activities with the various State River Research Departments? At least in my State I know they have got such a department. Has there been any co-ordination and have any schemes or formulations been made as to how the desilting of the rivers will take place?

Shri S. K. Patil: That problem is under constant investigation both by the Research Centre and the various State Boards, but so far as this question of silting is concerned, to a certain extent it is true, but that is not the only reason, but most of our major irrigation schemes take cognizance of that fact also. The amounts that have been allotted are not a part of that. They are in addition to that, and surely they are not a 100 per cent answer. So far as the silt question is concerned, it is a very important question indeed so far as our schemes are concerned, and surely there is no remedy any where known to us where 100 per cent answer has been provided. We are doing our best to see that these problems are tackled efficiently.

Chambal Project

*45. **Shri Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Chambal Project has been re-examined by certain French experts,

(b) what advice, if any, has been tendered by the experts to Government and the reaction of Government to it, and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No. Only some technical aspects pertaining to Kotah Barrage were referred to French experts for a second opinion.

(b) French experts have agreed with the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) A few copies of the report which is of a technical nature, have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Shri H. C. Mathur: May I know whether it is a fact that even the revised estimate of Rs 75 crores for this project is found to be inadequate?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have not yet received the revised estimate.

Shri H. C. Mathur: Is the hon Minister aware that only yesterday the Minister concerned in Madhya Pradesh has stated in the Assembly that the amount of Rs 75 crores which was the revised estimate will not be adequate and that that figure will have to go up still further?

Shri S. K. Patil: It might be their opinion, but we have not received it, and the question pertains to the subject of expert opinion and there I have answered that that expert advice is just the same as the C P W C's recommendations.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether these French experts went along with the Projects Enquiry Committee or had a separate examination?

Shri S. K. Patil: They went alone and they have made their recommendations, but they went much earlier than that.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the latest design of the barrage as approved by the C W P C differs radically from the original design as envisaged in the project plan itself?

Shri S. K. Patil: This matter is highly technical. It refers to the grouting process and so on. If the hon Member is very much interested in it, a few copies of the report have been kept in the Library on the technical aspect of it, but ultimately the advice of these foreign experts and the recommendation of the C W P C were just the same.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the estimated expenditure as under the original design is much less

than what it is, and what is the difference between the two?

Shri S. K. Patil: For that I would require notice

Shri H. C. Mathur: May I know what necessitated the further examination by the French experts at a late stage?

Shri S. K. Patil: Whenever we are in doubt, we get problems examined by experts. When we are spending hundreds of crores of rupees, it is always necessary that a second opinion should be taken. It does not mean any particular thing.

Shri H. C. Mathur: That is exactly my question. What gave rise to your doubts which necessitated examination and obtaining of a second opinion?

Mr. Speaker: In this particular case

Shri S. K. Patil: In this particular case, it was thought that this type of grouting might perhaps strengthen the dam. Therefore, our engineers felt that they might get their opinion strengthened by some expert opinion outside. That has been done in most of the cases.

Price of Foodgrains

- *46. †
- Shri Shree Narayan Das.
 - Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 - Shri Bhakt Darshan.
 - Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
 - Pandit D. N. Tiwary.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the present position with regard to wholesale prices of foodgrains prevailing in important *mandis* and retail prices in important centres in various States;

(b) the price fluctuations since the beginning of the year up-to-date;

(c) steps taken since the last session of Parliament to check the rising prices, and

(d) the extent to which such steps have borne fruit?

The Deputy-Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) Two statements showing (i) the wholesale prices of foodgrains in certain selected centres in different State, and (ii) the weekly index numbers of wholesale prices of foodgrains in 1957 are placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 13] Information regarding retail prices is not available.

(c) Following special measures have been taken since the last session of the Parliament

(i) formation of three wheat zones with effect from 13th June, 1957 and restrictions on the export of wheat from these zones,

(ii) restrictions on the export of wheat products from Bombay and Calcutta cities to ensure larger supplies for the population of these cities,

(iii) restrictions on the export of rice from greater Bombay,

(iv) creation of Southern rice zone comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala with effect from 9th July, 1957, and

(v) further restriction on advances by banks against foodgrains

(d) The formation of the wheat zones has had a salutary effect on the prices of wheat in these zones. The prices in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh have declined by eight annas to one rupee per maund and in other areas also they are showing downward tendency. The other measures taken have helped in checking the upward trend in the prices and with the recent formation of the Southern rice zone, the prices of rice are expected to ease down in this Zone.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that the prices of rice have not fallen to any extent. May I know what special steps are

being taken besides the formation of the Southern Zone to make the price of rice fall?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is expected that with the formation of the Southern Zone, the price of rice will appreciably go down. During the last two or three days there has been a fall to the extent of one to two rupees per bag in Andhra after the introduction of the zone.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any, and if so the extent to which, steps have been taken to bring hoarded rice into the market and if not why no action has been taken to use the powers given by Parliament recently?

Shri A. M. Thomas: When such restrictions on movement have been introduced, we expect hoarded stock will come out, especially when prices go down.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: While we find from the figures that the fall is not very steep, may I know whether this fall is only a temporary reaction to the steps taken by the Government, or whether it shows a firm downward trend?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Hon Members will remember that this is the lean period for rice, and until the next crop usually the price of rice in this part of the year shows a tendency to rise. This year a further rise has been arrested. In fact, in some places there is a decline, though not a sharp decline. It is rather difficult to say what the future trends are going to be, but we hope to hold on to the price line.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if Government is aware of the wide discrepancy between wholesale and retail prices and also that in certain States the sales tax is so high that the prices become higher than they should be?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a fact that there is a difference and sometimes a substantial difference between the wholesale and retail prices, and wherever there is sales tax, particularly when it happens to be a multi-point sales tax, the incidence of the tax is

heavy and it raises the price quite considerably.

श्री भक्त वरदान : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि सरकार द्वारा कीमते गिराने के लिए इतने प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, तो भी अधिकांश जनता को उममे लाभ नहीं पहुच रहा है और उस को दस रुपये और पंद्रह रुपये मन तक भाड़ा देना पडता है, खासकर पर्वतीय इलाको मे। इसलिये क्या ट्रांसपोर्ट कोस्ट को सम्बन्ध ईज करने के बारे मे विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : जहा पर रास्ता खराब है, वहा भाड़ा ज्यादा होता ही है और हमेशा मे ही चला आया है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। पर मुझे पता चला है कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ पहाडी इलाकों को सम्बन्ध दी है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the amount of bank advances that have been given against speculation in foodgrains during the last six months, and how far the advice recently given by the Reserve Bank to the banks not to give advances against agricultural commodities and foodgrains has borne fruit?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In spite of instructions issued by the Reserve Bank, it has been noticed that at the end of April, 1957 advances against paddy and rice, at Rs 22 crores were about 97 per cent higher than the corresponding level in 1955, and 84 per cent of the abnormally high level in April, 1956. So, the instructions which were formerly issued have now taken the shape of directives, so that the banks would be compelled to follow those directives.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that in spite of all efforts by Government, prices do not seem to have fallen, may I know what effect the recommendations of the Foodgrain Prices Enquiry Committee have had on future control of prices, and if they have made any recommendations,

whether Government have done anything about those recommendations?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct to say that prices have not shown a downward trend. The latest figures with me indicate that out of the 65 centres in respect of which figures have been collected, rise has been recorded only in 24 per cent of the areas; there has been fall to the extent of 33 per cent, and the price was steady to the extent of 41 per cent so that it is not correct to say that it has shown an upward trend in all cases.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether these directives that have been given or are proposed to be given by the Reserve Bank will apply only to the scheduled banks or the non-scheduled banks also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Directives have been issued to three non-scheduled banks also. And it is under consideration whether directive have to be issued to the other non-scheduled banks also.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know which of the States in India have asked for food subsidy in order to sell rice and wheat in their areas at reduced prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are subsidising the sale of wheat as well as rice through the fair price shops. Wheat is being sold at the rate of Rs 14 per maund.

Shri Panigrahi: I wanted to know which States have asked for grants subsidies.

Shri A. P. Jain: This subsidy applies to all the States. We are issuing to all the States at a uniform rate, wheat at the rate of Rs 14 and rice at the rate of Rs 16.

Several Hon. Members: rose—

Mr. Speaker: This question affects all sections of the community and all places. Again and again, this question of rise of prices in each one comes up. Before the session starts, or soon after the session, may I suggest that the Minister of Food and Agriculture may

have a small conference—the Hall is here—of all the Members, and allow them to ask questions to which he can give answers. If, still, there are certain doubts, I shall take them up.

So far as this question is concerned, I have already allowed about eight or nine hon Members to ask supplementary questions. Still, there are ten more hon Members who are rising, and after they finish, others may rise.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I want to ask one question regarding the wheat zone.

Shri A. P. Jain: On the last occasion, I held conferences with the Members of the different States. I propose to do so again. In fact, I was thinking of doing so, and I shall do so shortly.

Mr. Speaker: If, still, hon Members are not satisfied, I shall allow them to ask questions later on. Next question.

Shri Tangamani: In regard to the southern States, I want to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Train Collision in Bombay Suburban Service

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 Shri Feroze Gandhi:
 Shri M. M. Gandhi:
 Pandit M. B. Bhargava:
 Shri Anirudh Sinha:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that two local trains came into collision on the Harbour Branch of the Central Railway on the 2nd June, 1957 between Wadala Road and Sewri Station,

(b) if so, the causes of the accident,

(c) whether it is a fact that three similar accidents occurred on the 29th December, 1953, 4th June, 1954 and 9th September, 1955, and

(d) whether the Government Inspector of Railways has submitted his report on the accident of 2nd June, 1957 and if so, what are his findings?

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

(b) and (d). The Government Inspector has submitted his Preliminary Report.

His provisional finding is that the accident was caused by the failure of the Guard and Motorman of No M. 22 Up (one of the trains involved) to comply with the procedure to be observed after passing an Automatic Singal at danger

(c) Yes

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is it a fact that the Government Inspector of Railways has passed severe strictures against the Railway Administration and commented on the "ineffectiveness of supervision, which resulted in such lapses and breach of safety regulations", in connection with the accident in December, 1953, because all these accidents are of a similar nature?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: After every serious accident, the Government Inspector of Railways carries out an enquiry and then he makes his recommendations drawing pointed attention to any lapse, that there might have been. We take immediate steps to comply with those recommendations and do everything possible to reduce the incidence of accidents in the future.

Shri Tyagi: What about the strictures?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Whenever the view of the signal ahead is not clear, the driver is required to follow the stop-and-proceed regulations. May I know whether it is a fact that in all these accidents, the driver failed to follow those rules?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: That was so. The procedure that has been laid down is very clear. But, unfortunately, this rule was not observed. Although it is very clearly laid down, and great emphasis is laid on this rule being known to every person who is concerned,

sometimes the failure of the human element leads to the ignoring of this rule by the people concerned.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I think there is no question of failure of the human element at all. The Government Inspector of Railways, when he reported on the first accident, submitted a report, and in regard to the rest of the accidents also, he says that he has been repeating those very recommendations. If, as the Minister says, those recommendations had been accepted, and his decisions had been carried out, the word 'again' would never have come in the subsequent three reports.

Shri Goray: That is failure of the human element on their side.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is true that all the three accidents took place due to the same reason, namely the failure of the human element, and every time, we have fulfilled whatever recommendations were made by the Government Inspector.

In this case also, the section that relates to the precaution to be observed at such places is quite clear. I shall read it out for the benefit of the hon. Member. It is as follows:

"Where an automatic signal is found to be 'ON' and where the next stop signal cannot be seen clearly due to curvature, fog or other reasons, the guard shall proceed on foot in advance of the train, and the driver should follow with his tram at a walking pace behind him, in response to the guard's or fireman's signal, the train shall stop to pick up the guard or fireman at the point where it can be seen and the line head is clear after the next stop signal."

This is the reason why the accident has taken place. I do not know what further precautions we on the railways' side could take, except emphasising the necessity of observance of these rules on the part of the drivers of the motor-cars of the railways. We have been doing that.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

already in spite of that, there have been failures on the part of drivers and unfortunate accidents have happened.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member evidently wants to know whether after the report of the Government Inspector drawing attention to this particular clause or regulation, any special measures have been adopted to instil into their minds the need for observing this rule and that failure to observe it would result in some danger

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The Government Inspector of Railways has recommended that where the starter signal is not visible to the guard, all stations on the electrified Harbour Branch shall be equipped with repeaters. May I know whether this has been done?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, this has been done not only in that particular case, but in all places where there is the necessity for such repeater signals

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I would like to know when it was done, because four accidents of a similar nature have taken place

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As soon as the recommendation was made, it was given effect to immediately, not only in that particular place, but in all other places where similar repeater signals were required

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Does the Minister mean to say that after the accident of December, 1953, these recommendations were made, and the Inspector goes on repeating the same recommendation? We do not know whether the Inspector is right or what the Minister is saying is right

Shri Tyagi: Human failure on the part of the Railway Board

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have carried out these instructions. That is all that I can say.

Mr. Speaker: If every time the recommendations had been carried out, then where was the need on the part of the Inspector to go on making the same recommendation again?

Shri Tyagi: It is on account of his human failure

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It sometimes so happens. These precautions are taken and have been taken. Before this accident, signal was provided. There was no defect on that score before the recent accident

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether Government will be pleased to place the report of the Inspector on the Table of the House?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As soon as the Inspector submits his reports to the Ministry of Communications, it is published

Shri Manay: Is it a fact that there was considerable delay in rendering medical aid to the sufferers? If so, what are the reasons for the delay?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There was no delay at all. As a matter of fact, medical relief reached the place within 20 minutes

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I would just like to read three sentences, with your permission, from the report of the third accident. This is in connection with what the Minister has stated just now. The Government Inspector of Railways states

"Recommendations previously made in similar accidents on this section were repeated as for example, exercise of regular periodical checks to enforce compliance of the rule at places where the view up to the signal head is restricted and automatic signal is passed "

In view of this, how does the Minister state that the recommendations were carried out? I have read from the third report dealing with the third accident which took place in 1955

Shri Jagdivan Ram: It does not say that the defects about signals have not been removed. He says about periodical checks, and I will read what steps we have taken.

Mr. Speaker: Is a matter of this kind to be thrashed out only during the question hour by supplementaries? In that case, only one question can be disposed of.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I agree I would suggest a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: There are other devices like half-hour discussion, one-hour discussion, one-and-a-half-hour discussion, two-hour discussion etc.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Yes.

Corneal Grafting

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*48. { **Shri V P. Nayar.**
Shri Easwara Iyer

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1142 on the 16th August, 1956 and state what progress has been made in regard to legislation regarding the setting up of eye banks and corneal grafting?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The State Governments have been addressed for their views on the desirability of enacting Central Legislation on Corneal Grafting and Eye Banks. Replies in the matter are yet to be received from some of the State Governments. A final decision will be taken in the matter after the outstanding replies from the State Governments have been received.

Shri V P. Nayar: In August 1956 also, the then Minister of Health stated that the matter had been referred to the State Governments. I want to know which of the States have so far reported and which have not.

Shri Karmarkar: The States which have not replied are Kerala

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about his State?

Shri Karmarkar: and four other State Governments.

Shri V P. Nayar: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a private member's Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislature on this subject? If so, do Government propose to have legislation on the pattern set in that Bill?

Shri Karmarkar: We shall consider all the patterns. It is a fact that the idea was provided by a private member who introduced a Bill in the Bombay Legislature. On the Government themselves offering to introduce a Bill, I understand the Bill was withdrawn by Dr Sathaye, the member concerned. I also understand that the Bombay Government propose to have such a Bill considered in their Legislature.

Shri V P Nayar: In answer to the original question last year, the hon Health Minister stated that Government were pursuing the matter in regard to a news item which appeared in the press about grafting by the cornea of chicken. Do I understand that Government have further pursued the matter, and are in a position to make a statement on that?

Shri Karmarkar: We have, however been advised by experts that the question of hetero-transplantation in keratoplasty is a dead chapter in the history of corneal transplantation. We do not propose to revive the same.

Telephone Traffic

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

(a) whether it is a fact that for about three weeks beginning from the last week of May 1957 telephone traffic between Delhi-Calcutta, Delhi-Bombay, Delhi-Madras, Calcutta-Bombay, Calcutta-Madras, and vice versa had been subject to heavy delays,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) the approximate loss to telephone revenues as a result of cancellation of bookings, and

(d) the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) Shortage of staff in the telephone exchanges due to the break-out of 'Flu' epidemic in India

(c) No specific information is available at the moment on this particular point, but it is anticipated that the loss would not be much

(d) Since the cause of delays was the break out of Flu epidemic, no special action appears necessary

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know how many trunk lines there are between Calcutta and Delhi, and Delhi and Bombay— I believe there are about 8 lines—and how many of them are usually out of order and how many working?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may not be able to give the specific number of the circuits that we have between Delhi and Calcutta, but it is a fact that occasionally on account of thefts of copper wires these lines are out of order. We try our level best to preserve and maintain them. However it is essentially a problem of law and order and not of communications.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that overhead lines are liable to be tapped by people who cut wires and so forth, as also there is the dislocation caused by weather conditions, what steps are being taken to have more underground lines so that the service may not be dislocated?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have already a scheme by which we propose to connect Calcutta with Delhi and

Delhi with Bombay by underground cables. It is already on hand.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of frequent disorders in the trunk lines, what steps Government propose to take to keep statistics about monthly rates of booking and cancellation, as this goes on every-day?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A complete record of bookings and cancellations, that is effective and ineffective calls, is maintained and can be provided, if required.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister has said just now that he has no record of the approximate loss of telephone revenue as a result of cancellation of booking. Now, there is heavy cancellation of booking due to the trunk lines going wrong. In view of this, how is it that statistics about this are not maintained?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that we have got a record of effective and ineffective calls. What exactly is the loss in money and how many factors have to be taken into consideration—these have not been calculated.

Mr Speaker: If a separate question is put they will be calculated.

Development of Fishing Harbours

*50 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr C R Bjuke, the Fishing Harbour Specialist of Food and Agriculture Organisation has submitted a report to Food and Agriculture Organisation at Rome regarding the development of fishing harbours of India, and

(b) if so, what are his main suggestions?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Preliminary survey has been conducted

but, as far as we are aware, no report has so far been sent to F.A.O. Rome.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Baghunath Singh: May I know how many fishing harbours on the west coast are going to be improved?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa. We have not got any fishing harbours as such. Now, these experts are conducting a survey according to which in the West coast nearly 15 fishing harbours are expected to come into existence after the submission of the report.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that the maximum catch of marine fish is on the coast of the Kerala State, may I know whether this expert has been asked to visit that State and report whether any of the ports there could be converted into fishing harbours?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly, it is one of their important jobs to go to Kerala and make a proper survey. They have selected two places, Bay-pore and Vizhingom as suitable.

Delegation to International Commission on Irrigation, Flood Control and Drainage

*51. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) who represented India on the International Commission on Irrigation, Flood Control and Drainage at its third plenary session at Los-Angeles U.S.A., and

(b) whether the Indian delegation submitted any report on their participation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The following delegates attended the meeting —

(1) **Shri Kanwar Sain,** Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission;

(ii) **Shri U. N. Mahida,** Chief Engineer, Bombay,

(iii) **Shri Yadava Mohan,** Chief (Natural Resources) Planning Commission,

(iv) **Shri Baleshwar Nath,** Secretary, India National Committee and General Reporter, and

(v) **Shri N. D. Gulhati,** Chief Engineer and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power

(b) The Leader of Indian Delegation has recently returned from abroad and he has not yet been able to submit his report.

Shri Heda: There was a comment that delegates to this Conference as well as other Conferences obtained more exchange than they needed. In view of that may I know how many dollars were allotted to them and whether those were necessary for them to carry on their work?

Shri S. K. Patil: I cannot give that information exactly, but if I mistake not, we have not spent more than Rs 12,000 in all including their fare and all that. It was for four of them. The last one was already there and the others who joined were from our delegation at Washington. I do not think that that charge, so far as our delegates are concerned, has been substantiated.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Welfare Board

*44. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 316 on the 23rd May, 1957 and state.

(a) whether the special sub-committee of the National Welfare Board for sea-farers have submitted their report about the scheme for social security for seamen,

(b) if so, whether the same has been examined by Government, and

(c) what decision has been arrived at?

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

(a) Not yet

The non-official Chairman of the Sub-Committee has been reminded

(b) and (c) Do not arise

झाख क्षेत्र

*५२ श्री बाबुरेयी क्या झाख तथा कुबि मनी यह बत ने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के सम्मुख चावल और धान के लने व लेजाने पर प्रतेबन्ध लगने की दृष्टि से पुयक-पुयक क्षत्र निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इम सम्बन्ध मे कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) A Southern Rice Zone comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore has already been created with effect from 9th July, 1957

Nagarjuna Dam

*53. Shri Ball Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether necessary machinery and equipment required for the construction of Nagarjuna Dam has been moved to the Dam site?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil) Yes, Sir Most of the machinery and equipment required during the early stages of the construction of the Dam have been moved to the Dam site

Electrification of Railway Stations

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

(a) whether the power available from power plants for tubewells in Bihar has been utilised for electrification of Railway stations there;

(b) if so, whether there are still a number of stations there which are just on the electricity lines but have not yet been electrified, and

(c) whether the position in this respect has been examined with regard to the stations on the Savan-Gorakhpur and Chupra-Savan via Mashrak line and action taken for electrification of stations thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A number of Railway Stations have been electrified by obtaining power from the Bihar Government But the Railway Administration is not aware whether the power houses from which Railway gets its supply also supply power to tube wells

(b) and (c) statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 14]

Tube-wells

*55 Shri M. D. Mathur. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of experimental tube-wells allotted to the State of Rajasthan so far, and

(b) how many experiments have been conducted up to now and with what results?

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

(b) Nine exploratory bores have been drilled so far One of these yielded large quantities of sweet water and was completed as a tube-well The remaining eight were abandoned, as seven of the bores were dry and the eighth yielded small quantities of brackish water

Waiting Rooms and Rest Houses

*56. **Shri M. M. Gandhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to cancel all the plans for the construction of new big station buildings and of waiting rooms and rest-houses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of the stations which would be affected by this decision; and

(d) the savings which would be effected thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Basic Agricultural Schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at the request of the Ministry of Defence, the Food and Agriculture Ministry agreed to train military ex-servicemen in the State's Basic Agricultural Schools,

(b) if so, how many persons have been trained year by year, up-to-date; and

(c) whether these trained ex-servicemen have been absorbed in the Ministry or after completion of training they have been utilised in the Defence Ministry or elsewhere?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Railway Workshops

*58. **Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the programmes of the Railways as regards expansion and modernisation of workshops and construction of new lines were held up for want of necessary materials;

(b) if so, the shortage of materials that was felt; and

(c) steps that have been taken to keep up the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Progress in some cases was retarded.

(b) Mostly steel, cement, signalling materials and pipes.

(c) A Steel-Purchase Mission has been sent abroad for procuring track materials etc. Cement. Ministry of Commerce & Industry have been requested to arrange and to expedite supply

Attempts are also being made to use alternative materials.

Track between Shoranur and Cochin

*59. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report about the condition of the Railway Track between Shoranur and Cochin Harbour Terminus on the Southern Railway and also about the bridges on the same line,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chalakkudy and the Perendur bridges on this line are in a very dangerous condition; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to improve the condition of the bridges?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b) No, Sir The bridges and track are reported to be free from danger on this section.

(c) Does not arise.

Surplus Rice in Andhra

*60. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an excess stock of ten lakhs of tons of rice in Andhra State;

(b) whether that stock has not been removed to rice shortage areas uptil now,

(c) whether any efforts were made to get bogies; and

(d) if so, what was the result?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The present estimate is that surplus now left in Andhra is of the order of 6 lakh tons.

(b) to (d) Under conditions of de-control, rice moves on trade account upto about the middle of April '57 the demand from trade for wagons was very small and the outstanding indents were negligible. From about 20th April there was a sudden heavy demand for wagons and outstandings increased. As a result of special measures taken by the Railways the loading stepped up appreciably and there has been a substantial fall in the outstanding indents.

Overcrowding in Third Class Compartments

*61. Shri R. J. Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued overcrowding of passengers in Third Class compartments on South Eastern Railway; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to relieve such overcrowding?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Some overcrowding is noticed on the sub-urban local trains and on certain other main line trains on the South Eastern Railway during the busy

season generally—which is roughly from November to May each year.

(b) The S. E. Railway have recently provided additional train room on a number of trains by attaching extra carriages

The S. E. Railway are also further examining the feasibility of augmenting train accommodation on trains wherever required, consistently with the availability of coaching stock.

Book on Indian Soil Management

*62. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Agricultural Research is preparing a book named 'New Text Book on Indian Soil Management', through the help of Dr. Roy L. Donahue, soil specialist at Hyderabad,

(b) if so, whether that book will be useful throughout India; and

(c) the period within which the book will be published?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) At the instance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Dr. R. L. Donahue, in collaboration with Indian authors, has agreed to write a text-book on Soil Science and Soil Management for the use of under-graduate students in Agricultural Colleges in India. The exact title of the book has not yet been decided.

(b) Yes

(c) About 18 months

Spices Enquiry Committee

*63. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the study of the report and recommendations of the Spices Enquiry Committee;

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken,

(c) when the Committee submitted the report, and

(d) what amount is expected to be spent for implementing the recommendations?

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

(b) The recommendations covered different aspects of the commodities dealt with in the report of the Spices Enquiry Committee and called for action by State Governments and different Ministries of the Government of India to whom they were forwarded for necessary action. Information received from various authorities regarding action taken by them on these recommendations is given in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 15]

(c) In October, 1953

(d) Since the implementation of the recommendations is the responsibility of State Governments and different Ministries of the Government of India, information about the aggregate amount to be spent is not available

Railway Lines in Orissa

*64 **Shri S. N Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether a total survey has been undertaken as to the need of Railway lines in Orissa,

(b) whether Government of Orissa have made representation for more Railway lines in the Second Five Year Plan, and

(c) if so, what are the lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No such survey has been undertaken as the necessity of surveys is not determined State-wise

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 16]

Railway Claims

*65. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that even after decision on a considerable number of outstanding claims for payment, it is not made in time on the North Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir

Manufacture of Pozzolon

*66. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the factory for manufacturing Pozzolon set up near Bhakra Dam has started functioning,

(b) if so, what is its production at present and the ultimate targets of production contemplated per month, and

(c) what quantity of cement will be saved by the use of Pozzolon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The present production is 1 000 tons per month. The target is contemplated to be 3,000 tons per month

(c) It is expected that 75,000 tons of cement will be saved by the use of Pozzolon

Congestion at Calcutta Port

*67. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**
Shri Raghunath Singh
Shri Kasilwal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that several ships had to unload their cargoes into lighters in Calcutta port during the last week of June, 1957,

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to remove the causes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In the second half of June, 1957, the number of ships that arrived in the port of Calcutta was in excess of the capacity for alongside berthing. To avoid detention to ships the shipping agents unloaded cargoes into lighters from ships moored mid-stream

(c) Discharge into lighters is not an uncommon feature in port operation when circumstances demand it. The problem is being tackled in Calcutta by certain long-term and short-term measures. The long-term measures include the construction of additional berths. The short-term measures consist of—

- (1) provision of additional mechanical appliances for which orders have already been placed;
- (2) putting into operation newly erected mechanical coal loading and ore loading plants;
- (3) improvement of the output of labour which is expected to follow the introduction of a piece-rate scheme which is being evolved by a tripartite committee appointed for the purpose

Cauvery North Railway Bridge

*68. **Shri Shankariah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cauvery North Railway Bridge near Seringpatam is damaged;

(b) whether the damage caused was due to the heavy goods train No. 3048 run on 22nd April, 1957 with two "Y" "D" class engines;

(c) whether any inspection of the bridge was made either before or after the 22nd April, 1957; and

(d) if so, by whom and to what effect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) There is no damage to Cauvery (North) Railway Bridge near Srirangapatna. Some joints in the lower courses of the masonry in one pier of the bridge were found exposed on 26-4-57 due to the pointing in joints having got washed away

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) Yes. The bridge was inspected by the District Engineer (II) Mysore on 23-4-57, i.e. three days before the exposed joints were noticed by the gangman. At that time the water level being higher, the masonry joints in question were not clearly visible

The bridge was again inspected by the District Engineer at about 10 P.M. on 26th after receipt of the message conveyed by the Station Master and was declared safe for passage of trains. Two Deputy Chief Engineers jointly inspected the bridge on 27th and found nothing wrong, except that mortar had been washed away from the masonry joints of one pier

Honnemaradu Hydro-Electric Project

*69. **Shri Mohamed Imam:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 156 on the 24th November, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have been urging for the speedy completion of the Hydro-Electric project of Honnemaradu in the State of Mysore, and

(b) if so, the grant set apart for the implementation of this project during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Honnemaradu Project, now styled "The Sharavathi Valley Project" has been included in the Second Five Year

Plan The execution of the project is the responsibility of the State Government

(b) No grants are given by the Central Government for execution of Hydro-electric Projects by the State Governments Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the provision made for the project in the Second Five Year Plan The amount so provided is Rs 1,300 lakhs

General Manager's Office Building,
Gorakhpur

*70. Shri Rup Narain: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the approximate cost of the General Manager's office building Gorakhpur, North Eastern Railway which is under construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The revised cost of the General Office building under construction will be about Rs 8 lakhs

विहारी में पानी की वसू.

*७१ श्री नवल शंभाकर क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३० मई, १९५७ को एक विजयि जा रही थी जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि बृहत्तर दिल्ली के निवासियों को प्रतिदिन १० म० प० और ५ म० पू० के बीच स्थच्छ करने पानी से वचित रहना पड़ेगा , और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रों (श्री करमरकर) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) बजौराबाद की तरफ यमुना में, जहाँ पानी खींचने वाले नल काम कर रहे पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी न मिलने की कठिनाई है, ऐसा हुआ । वार्षिक मरम्मत के लिये अस्थायी रूप से बन्द करने के पश्चात् पश्चिम से यमुना नहर में ताजेवाला हेडवर्क्स से पानी खींचने के बाद नदी बाईं तरफ हट गई जिस

कारण यह कठिनाई उत्पन्न हुई । नदी की मुख धारा अन्तर्गामी पानी-धर से लगभग २००० फीट पीछे हट गई और एक लम्बी अन्तर्गामी नाली की व्यवस्था बरनी पड़ी। तथापि अधिकारियों के सामयिक कार्यवाही करने पर तीन दिन के अन्दर फिर सामान्य स्थिति आ गई और इस दौरान में बृहत्तर दिल्ली के बड़े भाग में यह प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया क्योंकि अन्तर्गामी पानी-धर पर पंपिंग के लिय पर्याप्त पानी प्राप्त कर लिया गया था ।

Assam Railway Link Stabilisation
Committee

*73. Shri S. K. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) what are the main findings of Assam Railway Link Stabilization Committee,

(b) whether the existing lines particularly between Malbazar and Hasimara, and between Fakiragram and Rangia, can be fully stabilised for all weather,

(c) whether an alternative route is essential for movement of all traffic because there are breaches during monsoon and

(d) if so, what alternative route in addition to the existing Railway route is proposed by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The main findings of the Committee are —

(i) The present alignment must be retained and stabilised, as far as practicable, by taking the protective measures as detailed in the Report

(ii) Due to peculiar physical features of the terrain it is not possible to ensure absolute stability of the present route. The majority Report recommends construction of a southerly second link from

near about Bela Koba to Alipurduar

(b) The existing line may be stabilised to the extent the nature of the terrain will permit

(c) and (d) The Majority report has recommended an additional route to the south of the existing route from near about Bela Koba to Alipurduar across the Tista Jaldhak and Todsa. However, there is a note of dissent

Co-operative Laws

*76 Shri Radha Raman Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee on Co-operative Laws,

(b) if so, its principal recommendations and other features, and

(c) how far Government have accepted them or taken action on these recommendations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement containing principal recommendations and other features is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 17] Copies of the report have also been placed in the Library of Parliament

(c) The Report of the Committee is under examination

Grand Trunk Express

*77. Shri Keshava Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the reasons for abolishing the through bogie from Bangalore city to Delhi and vice versa on the Grand Trunk Express?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) Inadequate platform and yard facilities at Madras Central Station

Buckingham Canal

*78. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 453 on the 28th May, 1957 and state

(a) whether the Government of Madras have since completed the technical investigation of Buckingham Canal

(b) if so, at what stage is the proposal to widen the canal with a view to making it navigable by motor launches, and

(c) when action is likely to be initiated in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir). (a) and (b) The technical investigations for the purpose have been completed and the estimates are now being further examined

(c) Further action will be taken after the Gokhale Committee's inspection of the Canal in August, 1957

Supply of Foodgrains to States

*79. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
Shri Bibhuti Mishra }

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the foodgrains and the quantities thereof asked for by each State during 1957 so far,

(b) the quantities allotted, and

(c) the rates at which the various State Governments have been selling these foodgrains in their respective States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) After de-control yearly demands for foodgrains are not submitted by the State Governments, but their requirements are assessed from time to time and are

met largely by issue of foodgrains through central sales depots.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha giving the quantities of foodgrains actually supplied to the State Governments or issued from central sales depots during the six months January to June, 1957 [See Appendix I, annexure No 18]

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha showing prices at which foodgrains are issued to retailers [See Appendix I, annexure No 18] The retailers are allowed a reasonable margin according to local conditions prevailing in each area

Dental Health

*80. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have made any survey of dental health,

(b) whether it is a fact that the dental health especially of children is deteriorating, and

(c) whether Government have any control over the advertisement and sale of dentifrices?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir

(b) Government have no information to this effect

(c) Government have no control over the sale of dentifrices Under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, Government have to control the advertisement of dentifrices seeking to make false or misleading therapeutic claims

भारत-पाकिस्तान नहरी पानी विवाद

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री बाबूदेवी :

श्री सुवाकर :

श्री बहली :

श्री० राज सुभग सिंह :

श्रीमती इला पालचीबरी :

श्री अस्तर :

श्री बहादुर सिंह :

श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र :

*८१ { श्री बी० एं० शर्मा :

श्रीमती तारकोदारी सिन्हा :

श्री न० रा० मुनिस्वामी :

श्री हेडा :

श्री बोडेपार :

श्री सें० बं० रामस्वामी :

श्री रा० ज० राव :

श्री रामशंकर लाल :

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माधुर :

श्री मोहन स्वल्प :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान के साथ नहरी पानी विवाद के सम्बन्ध में विश्व बैंक के प्रतिनिधि से हुई बातचीत का क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) . विश्व बैंक के प्रतिनिधि ने, भारत तथा पाकिस्तान की सरकारों के साथ बातचीत के फलस्वरूप, दोनों सरकारों के सामने इस दृष्टि से कुछ सुझाव रखे कि ५ फरवरी, १९५४ के बैंक सुझाव के आधार पर सिंध जल विवाद का फैसला सुगम हो सके। यह सुझाव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है। नहर जल विवाद की वर्तमान स्थिति पर अगले कुछ दिनों में एक वक्तव्य दिया जायेगा।

New Railway Quarters

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

(a) whether the different Zonal Railways have drawn up schemes for

the construction of new quarters during the Second Five Year Plan period,

(b) if so, which Railways; and

(c) the nature of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). It is proposed to construct about 64,500 quarters for all categories of staff and improve some existing staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 35 crores during the Second Five Year Plan on all the Indian Government Railways.

Extraction of Sugar from Bagasse

*83. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 655 on the 2nd August, 1956 and state whether the method of extracting sugar from bagasse on the lines of Mannheim Rheinau method of sugar extraction from hard wood is being tried on a pilot plant scale for adoption in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir, not so far.

Navigation Channel in Cochin Port

*84. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any obstruction for shipping in the navigation channel of the Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, what are the causes for the same and what steps have been taken to remove the obstruction?

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

(b) Does not arise

ग्राम पंचायत प्रणाली

*८५. श्री विभूति निधु : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम पंचायत प्रणाली भारत के सभी राज्यों में लागू कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या अब तक ग्राम पंचायतों का काम संतोषजनक पाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या पंचायतों में कोई सुधार करने के लिये किसी सक्रिय पग के उठाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हा । मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, अंदमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह और लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमीनद्वीप सब क्षेत्रों के प्रतिरिक्त भारत के सभी राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायत प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Quilon-Ernakulam Line

*86. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Quilon-Ernakulam railway construction work;

(b) when the line will be completed, and

(c) whether Government propose to use diesel engines on the line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The overall progress is about 87 per cent. of the work.

(b) The entire line is expected to be completed by the end of October, 1957.

(c) No, Sir

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा कण्ड

*८७. श्री रूप नारायण : क्या सानु-हायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में कितने राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा

खंड और सामुदायिक विकास खंड खोले गये ;

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के कितने खंड खोलने का विचार है ;

(ग) इन राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंडों और सामुदायिक विकास खंडों में राज्य सरकार किन किन मदों पर खर्च करती है ,

(घ) क्या कोई ऐसी मद है जिनके विषय में योजना आयोग का राज्य सरकार को व्यय न करने की सलाह देने का विचार हो, जिससे कि धन की अप्रव्यय न हो सके ; और

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश में इन खण्डों पर सरकार अब तक कुल कितना खर्च कर चुकी है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री मु० कु० टें) . (क)

१ कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स ६

२ मी० डी० ब्लाकम ३६

३ एन० ई० एम० ब्लाकम १०६

(ख) १ मी० डी० ब्लाकम २५२

२ एन० ई० एम० ब्लाकम ७५०

(ग) मिनाड़े, बंजर जमीन को खेती के काबिल बनाना घर बनाना बगीचा-बगीचा जैसी अपना खर्च आप निकालने वाली स्कीमों के लिये केन्द्र ऋण पर उधार देना है जो बराबर बारह मालाना किस्तों में लौटाया जाता होता है। दूसरी स्कीमों में अपना खर्च आप नही निकालती है उनके लिये राज्य सरकारें बार बार होने वाले खर्च का ५० प्रतिशत और बार बार न होने वाले खर्च का २५ प्रतिशत सहन करती है।

(घ) मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है।

(ङ) ८.४३ करोड़ मार्च १९५७ के आखिर तक।

Irrigated Land under Major Projects

*४४. श्री S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land irrigated under the major projects;

(b) to what extent there is a shortfall in the utilisation of impounded waters; and

(c) what steps are being taken to utilise these waters for increasing the production of foodstuffs?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when ready.

भरुचा-छत्रपुर रेलवे

*८९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या द्वितीय योजना काल में मध्य रेलवे पर भरुचा-सुमेरपुर-हरपालपुर-छत्रपुर रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा ,

(ख) यदि हो तो इस लइन के निर्माण की प्राथमिकता का क्रम क्या है।

(ग) इस कार्य के कब से हाथ में लिये जाने की सम्भावना है , और

(घ) क्या प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण आदि के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन तथा अन्य विवरण मभा-मटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) .

(क) जाहिरा तौर पर माननीय सदस्य का मतलब भरुचा-सुमेरपुर-हरपालपुर-छत्रपुर लाइन से है। इस लाइन के बनाने का काम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना (Second Plan Period) में शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठना।

Third Class Passengers' Amenities Committee

*90. { Shri Keshava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Bhakt Darahan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 308 on the 28th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the report of Third Class Passengers' Amenities Committee has been received; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Report of the Committee is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge over Choti Gandaki

*91. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No 525 on the 28th May, 1957, regarding the scheme for the construction of a bridge over the river Choti Gandaki at Guthani in Guthani P S and state:

(a) whether the reply from the Government of Bihar has since been received, and

(b) the general outline of the scheme and the phases of its execution?

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

(b) The proposal is of the construction of a bridge that would link the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. After the arrangements for financing the work have been finalised, the detailed plans and estimates will be submitted by the State Government for the technical approval and financial sanction of the Government of India before taking up the work.

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme in Kerala

*92. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are conducting a survey of the Iddiki Hydro-electric scheme in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what is the progress and when the preliminary survey is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Photography of reservoir and dam site surveys have been completed. Reconnaissance of dam site, tunnel alignment and Power House site was also undertaken by the Geologist. Further surveys will be undertaken after the monsoon. Gauge and discharge observations are being continued

Investigations are expected to be completed by December, 1958.

Periyar Project

*93. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Periyar Project will have only 3 turbines of 35,000 K W each;

(b) whether it is a fact that one more turbine of similar capacity can be set up to yield extra power; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this is not being done because the Planning Commission have not set apart the extra sum required for the additional turbine?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir, in the first Stage.

(b) There is provision for the ultimate installation of a 4th generating unit of 35,000 K.W. This will not, however, yield additional energy but may be useful for 'peaking purposes' at a later date.

(c) No, Sir. It was found after a study of the integrated operation of all hydro and thermal stations comprising the Madras Grid, that three machines of 35000 K.W. at Periyar are sufficient for utilising the potentialities of the project fully. There was therefore no technical justification for the installation of a fourth unit at present and it was, therefore, not recommended for implementation under the Second Five Year Plan.

Survey of Foodgrains

29. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 292 on the 28th May, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the figures given have been worked out by any survey of the actual intake of food, and

(b) if so, will Government lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement giving details of such survey?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No; the estimates have been framed by taking into account the total availability and population

(b) Does not arise

Sugar Factories

30. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 290 on the 28th May, 1957, and state whether the sugar factories are called upon to submit the figures regarding total wage bills, bonus paid to Members and gross profits?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir, not by the Government of India

Per Capita Food Consumption

31. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 294 on the

28th May, 1957, and state:

(a) whether there is a great disparity in the value of food available to an average person in different States;

(b) whether the Government of India has conducted a sample survey to assess the value of food of a common man in the different States; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of such survey?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No definite information is available

(b) No

(c) Does not arise. It may, however, be stated that certain State Governments have conducted some diet surveys. These surveys show that the average Indian diet is mostly composed of cereals and is nutritionally ill-balanced as it is deficient in protective foods such as milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and fruits and is thus lacking in essential nutrients such as proteins, vitamins and minerals

Per Capita Consumption of Fish

32. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Easwara Iyer:

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

(a) the per capita consumption of fish in each of the States in 1956-57; and

(b) the extent to which the per capita consumption has increased in each State since the first year of the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No information is available with the Government of India.

(b) No data is available as detailed surveys in the matter have not been carried out in any of the States.

Wooden Sleeper Requirements

33. { Shri V. P. Nayar
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the availability of wooden sleepers required by the Railways,

(b) whether the Kerala Government has been requested to supply sleepers, and

(c) if so, the quantity required to be supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In 1956-57, 21 lakhs of Track sleepers of all gauges and 17 lakh cft special sleepers were obtained. Targets for 1957-58 are 25 lakhs Track sleepers and 12 lakhs cft special sleepers.

(b) Yes Sir

(c) (1) 46,000 sleepers were to be supplied by the erstwhile Travancore and Cochin State during October 1955—September, 1956. Only 10,405 were supplied.

(ii) 1,15,000 sleepers are to be supplied by the Kerala State during the year October, 1956—September, 1957. Nothing has been received so far.

Railway Connection to Digha

34 Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to connect Digha of Contai sub-division of Midnapore District, the only sea resort and sanatorium in West Bengal, with a railway line from Machada, Ballichuck or any other suitable station on the South Eastern Railway, and

(b) if so, whether this will be included in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Tubewells in Punjab

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

(a) the total number of tubewells sunk in Punjab during 1956-57, district-wise, and

(b) the total number of tubewells proposed to be sunk during the current year, district-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected from the State Government and the same will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Grow More Food Schemes

36 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of loans and grants given to various States for Grow More Food Schemes, during 1956-57, State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the information is appended [See Appendix I, annexure 19].

Passenger Amenities

37 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amenities proposed to be provided at the stations on the Rewari-Bhatinda Branch line of metre gauge section at Northern Railway during the current year and the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The following amenities are proposed to be provided during the current year
Hissar Station

(1) Providing overhead watering arrangements and

(2) An approach road to the goods shed

As far as amenities proposed to be provided during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan are concerned no detailed lists have yet

been drawn out. A programme for passenger amenity works is framed every year in consultation with the Passenger Amenities Committee, which includes representatives of the Zonal and Regional Railway Users Consultative Committees.

Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks in Punjab

38. Shri Ram Krihan: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state

(a) the total outlay incurred in the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks Mahendergarh District (Punjab) upto the end of June, 1957, and

(b) the outlay incurred in connection with the establishment in the Project and Block?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1957 is Rs 3,24,356. Figures upto June, 1957 are not available.

(b) Rs 1,30,484 (Upto end of March 1957)

Minor Ports in Madras State

39 Shri Tangamani. Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of minor ports in Madras State which will be developed during the Second plan period their names and the progress so far made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The development of minor ports is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government gives financial assistance for the execution of schemes included in the Five Year Plans. Two minor ports in the State of Madras, namely, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam are proposed to be developed during the Second Plan period. A statement giving the particulars of the schemes involved and the progress made upto the 31st March, 1957, is attached [See Appendix I, annexure No 20]

भोजन व्यवस्था

४०. श्री शाहमीकी: क्या रेलवे नहीं यह बात ने की हुआ करेगा कि रेलवे में भोजन-व्यवस्था में ठेके की प्रणाली को हटाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : रेलवे में ठेकेदारों द्वारा संचालित खान-पान व्यवस्था को बिल्कुल खत्म करने का इरादा नहीं है।

लेकिन बड़े ठेकेदारों के ठेकों को घटाकर एक क्षेत्र में सीमित कर दिया गया है।

यह नीति भी बरती जा रही है कि स्टेशनों पर भाड़ियों से सामान बेचने के लिये सीधे खोमचेवालों को लाइसेंस दिये जायें और इस तरह बीचके ठेकेदारों को हटा दिया जायें। कई स्टेशनों पर खोमचेवालों को सीधे लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं।

जिन रेलों में पहले विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था (Departmental Catering) नहीं थी, वहाँ कुछ खास स्टेशनों पर विभागीय व्यवस्था भी चालू की गयी है। अब सभी रेल-प्रशासनों में ठेकेदारों द्वारा संचालित खान-पान व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था भी चालू है। आशा है कि विभागीय व्यवस्था से खान-पान के ठेकेदारों के लिये सेवा और भोजन का एक स्तर (Standard) कायम हो जायेगा।

Indonesian Medical Students in India

41. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of Indonesian students receiving education in different medical colleges in the various States since 1952 year-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The requisite information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Central Road Fund

42. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount allotted to the State of Punjab and the erstwhile State of Pepsu from the Central Road Fund for the year 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): Old State of Punjab Rs 13,37,253; Erstwhile State of Pepsu Rs. 1,65,184, Total Rs 15,02,437

Indigenous System of Medicines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that registered medical practitioners in the Indian systems of medicines like Ayurveda and Unani have to pay an annual fee to Delhi Administration,

(b) if so, how much and how it compares with adjoining States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, and

(c) whether these registered practitioners have been representing their case to Government for exempting them from payment of fees with no results so far?

The Minister of Health (**Shri Karmarkar**): (a) Yes

(b) Rs 10 per annum The renewal fee charged in the State of Punjab is Rs 2 per annum No fee is charged in the Uttar Pradesh or Rajasthan

(c) Yes The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Karbala Refugee Colony

44. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Karbala Refugee Colony is being used as cattle sheds and dairy farms;

(b) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee collect any taxes from the owners of these cattle;

(c) whether any sanitary services are provided to the dairy-owners by the Municipality; and

(d) whether the residents of the locality complained about the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the colony due to the presence of these cattle?

The Minister of Health (**Shri Karmarkar**): (a) Yes There are about 300 unlicensed cattle kept mostly by displaced persons in the old monuments located in Karbala;

(b) The Committee collect milch tax from the owners of the cattle

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have permitted the construction of two cattle troughs for use of the cattle for which water supply is being provided Refuse and cow-dung are also being removed every day by the Health Department of the Committee

(d) Yes, the removal of the unauthorised dairies is possible only if alternative sites could be found for construction of cattle byres and residences for the "Gwalas" This matter is under consideration

उचित मूल्य की दुकानें

४५. श्री श्रीनारायण दास क्या साख और कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किल किल प्रान्तों के कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में कितनी उचित मूल्य की भनाज का दुकाने खोली गई है , और

(ख) इनमें से कितनी दुकाने पंचायतो और महकारी समितियो द्वारा चलाई जा रही है और कितनी व्यक्तिगत व्यापारियों द्वारा ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) (क) निम्न निम्न राज्यों में खोली गई उचित मूल्य की दुकानों का एक विवरण

सूचना की टेबिल पर रख दिया गया है।
[विशेष परिशिष्ट १, अनुसूच संख्या २१]।

(क) यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रायः दुकानें राज्य सरकार निर्धारित करती हैं।

'Cortisone'

46. Shri V P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether 'Cortisone' is being used in Indian Hospitals,

(b) if so, the annual consumption in terms of value, and

(c) whether any Indian Manufacturer is making 'cortisone'

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

(b) The annual consumption of cortisone for hospital use is not known. The value of cortisone and derivatives of cortisone imported in the country during the calendar year 1956, is about 11 lakhs

(c) No

Railway Machine Tool Factory

47 Shri D V. Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that peasants of Manduadih of Varanasi have sent a memorandum to Government suggesting that the Railway Machine Tool Factory should be established in Pilkhury which would save the small peasants from eviction, and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take?

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

(b) After having taken into consideration all the factors governing the location of this factory, the site at Manduadih has been selected. Reasonable compensation for the land to be taken over will be paid under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act

Telegraph and Telephone Line

48. Shri P K. Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of days in the last three months, the Bhawani Patna Sambalpur telegraph and telephone line has remained out of order, and

(b) the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Sambalpur-Bhawani Patna Telephone line remained out of order on ten occasions for a total of 74 hours during the month of March, April and May, 1957. For the same period the Telegraph line remained out of order on eight occasions for a total period of 127 hours

(b) The main causes for the interruptions on both the Telephone and Telegraph Circuits were —

(i) Tree falling on the lines due to heavy wind,

(ii) Breakage of wires due to blasting of rock by the canal Department

Lighthouse at Visakhapatnam

49. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the cost of the construction of the new lighthouse on the Dolphin's Nose at Visakhapatnam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The total cost of the project is approximately Rs. Six lakhs

Tube- Wells

50. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of tube-wells for agricultural improvement sunk during 1956-57 and those proposed to be sunk during 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The number of such tubewells sunk during 1956-57

was 361 and the number proposed for the year 1957-58 is 618.

Ferry Steamer "Sir T. Wynne"

51. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 936 on the 20th August, 1955; and state what amount Government had received as sale-proceeds by the auctioning of Ferry Steamer "Sir T. Wynne"?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahaswaz Khan): Rs 1,53,000 for the vessel and Rs 6,200 for the cost of the steam coal of board

Foreshore Road, Ernakulam

52. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have issued any directions to stop the construction of the Foreshore Road at Ernakulam; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

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

(b) Does not arise

Wagon Assembly Work, Visakhapatnam

53. Shri E. J. Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (a) of Starred Question No. 484 on the 28th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the wagon assembly work at Visakhapatnam is being done by the Railway Department or entrusted to any contractor; and

(b) if entrusted to any contractor, the terms and conditions of the contract?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahaswaz Khan): (a) Entrusted to a private contractor

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

Air-fields in Tripura

54. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to wind up a number of air-fields in Tripura, including that of Khonai and Belonia?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): The question of abandoning only one airstrip in Tripura, namely, the Belonia airstrip, is under consideration at present. This is not likely to lead to any difficulty as there has been hardly any traffic at this airport and there is no prospect of any traffic developing in the foreseeable future. Moreover there is considerable erosion of the airfield due to a neighbouring river

Postal Deliveries

55. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the opening of so many village post offices, postal deliveries are being delayed for months,

(b) percentage of delayed deliveries State-wise, and

(c) the steps taken so far to mend it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No On the contrary the delivery frequencies have increased as is evident from the statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

[See Appendix I, annexure No. 23].

(c) Although the delivery frequencies are progressively increasing, yet these are subjected to periodic review to effect further improvements therein

by re-adjustment of delivery beats; appointment of additional delivery staff, where justified by departmental standards, and by employing Cycle owning staff on delivery work, where necessary and practicable.

बगहा पुल

५६. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह करने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बगहा पुल को बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर पन-विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का सम्भारन जिले और नेपाल से बाहर जाने वाले यात्रियों की भीड़ को कम करने के लिए कोई अन्य योजना बनाने का विचार है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भीड़ नहीं होती, इसलिये भीड़ कम करने की योजना बनाने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Cheap Housing Colonies in Delhi

57. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of displaced squatters were rehabilitated in cheap housing colonies on plots of 100 sq. yards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the orders now issued by the Delhi Development Provisional Authority, only 55 sq. yards can be covered by roof which is insufficient; and

(c) if so, whether Government are prepared to relax the limit?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Construction on plots of 100 sq. yards was carried out by the Rehabilitation Ministry in certain colonies.

(b) According to the bye-laws of the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority the permissible area which can be covered in a plot of 100 sq. yards is 56 p.c. of the plot area. This is not insufficient as it is possible to meet the needs of a low income group family with a covered area on the ground floor of 55 sq. yards according to the details given below:—

	S.ft.
Living rooms (2)	.. 250
Bath room	.. 35
Kitchen	.. 45
Latrines	.. 25
Verandah	.. 140
	495 or
	55 sq.
	yards

(c) No.

Cholera in Tripura

58. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths in Tripura due to cholera epidemic from January to the 20th June, 1957;

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent the cholera epidemic there; and

(c) the names of areas worst affected?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) 169.

(b) Medical Units have been deputed for treatment and inoculation to check further spread in affected areas.

(c) Khowai Sub-division.

Overtime Allowance to running staff

59. Shri N. R. Manisamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the overtime allowance given to running staff from the 1st January, 1957 to 30th June, 1957, Zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Foot-Board Travel

60. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many deaths have been reported on the various Railways in the last ten years by falling of the passengers from the foot-boards of Railway trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Records are not available to show the required information for the full period of last 10 years. But the available information is given in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure 24]

Loopline between Chamarajanagar and Kollegal

61. **Shri Shankariah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a loop line between Chamarajanagar and Kollegal via Yelandur in Mysore District, and

(b) whether any survey has been made?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir

(b) A Traffic Survey was made in 1928

Railway Police

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

(a) whether the Sub-Inspectors of the Railway Protection Force enjoy the same facilities as their counterparts in the State Police;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) if not, the reasons for debarring them from such facilities;

(d) what pay was recommended by the Central Pay Commission for them; and

(e) how much they are getting at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The facilities enjoyed by the Sub-Inspectors of Police vary from State to State and therefore no comparison can be made as between the facilities enjoyed by Sub-Inspectors of the Railway Protection Force—who come under the control of the Central Government—and those enjoyed by their counterparts in the State Police. Also, there is, in the circumstances, no question of debarring Sub-Inspectors of the Railway Protection Force from facilities enjoyed by Sub-Inspectors of the State Police, the position being that the former enjoy certain facilities which the latter do not and *vice versa*.

(d) Does not arise as the Railway Protection Force did not exist when the Central Pay Commission recommended certain scales of pay.

(e) The scales of pay of Sub-Inspectors R.P.F. are as under:

Grade II Rs 80-5-120-EB-8-180

Grade I Rs 150-7-185-EB-8-225

In addition they get Dearness and other allowances at rates prescribed for Central Government employees

पश्चिमी दिल्ली में भूमिगत नालियाँ

६३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केशोपुर मैट्रिक ट्रेक के द्वारा पश्चिमी दिल्ली नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में भूमिगत नालियों बिछाने की योजना स्थगित कर दी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Railway Connection to Peoha

64. **Shri M. C. Jain:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to connect Peoha in Karnal District by rail in view of its being one of the most important places of pilgrimage in Northern India,

(b) whether representations were received by Government in this connection, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Preliminary Engineering and traffic surveys for Pehowa-Kurukshetra Rail link are in progress

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A decision will be taken after receipt and examination of the survey reports

Water-Logged Areas

65. **Shri M. C. Jain:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the area under water-logging is increasing every year,

(b) the total of such areas, State-wise, on the 31st March, 1952 and the 31st March, 1957,

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reclaim this area,

(d) whether any such area has been reclaimed by Government, and

(e) if so, its area in acreage, State-wise?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Overbridge at Jalarpet Station

66. **Shri Doraiswami Gounder:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an over-bridge for vehicular traffic at Jalarpet Junction; and

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Panchayat Board, Jalarpet for constructing this over-bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Railway has no such proposal at present

(b) Yes, a representation has been received from the Executive Officer, Jalarpet Panchayat, requesting the conversion of the existing footover-bridge near the old Jalarpet Railway Station into an overbridge for vehicular traffic. The Panchayat is being asked to move in the matter through the State Government

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker. Yesterday, out of the ten and odd adjournment motions, there was one in the name of Shri Ramji Verma. He asked me as to what happened to his adjournment motion. When I received it in Hindi I sent it for translation. Then I thought that the translation would not be ready and it would not be brought up here yesterday. Later on, it appears—and I did not notice it—that the translation was put up along with the other adjournment motions here. That adjournment motion was in substance the same as the adjournment motion tabled by Shri Shibban Lal Saksena relating to food and other scarcity in Gorakhpur etc. I then ruled out both those motions standing in the name of Shri Saksena and Shri Ramji Verma and I did not give my consent. I was under the impression that the translation had not been placed before me. I did not notice that it was there. Therefore, I told him that 'I shall find out and dispose of it tomorrow'. I find I have already disposed of it yesterday along with Shri S. L. Saksena's motion. If once again it is to be disposed of, I can only say that the matter has been disposed of yesterday and it does not arise today.

श्री जयप्रसन्न शर्मा (देवगिरा) प्रश्न
अध्यक्ष मुझे यह विवेक करना है कि यह
जो प्रश्न हैं वह बहुत महत्व रखता है। करीब
डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी जोकि पूर्वी जिलों में रहते
हैं यह उनका प्रश्न है। वहां पर भाज मुल-
मरी है। इस प्रश्न को यहां पर इस सदन में
पिछली बार भी उठाया गया था लेकिन
इतना कह कर कि यह एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट
है, इसको टाल दिया गया था। जो स्टेट
गवर्नमेंट है वह पटवारी के काजजात को
ही देखती है और जो बाकयात है उनकी तरफ
कोई तकाजह नहीं दी जाती है। कांग्रेस पार्टी
के रिजॉल्यूटिंस ने भी इस प्रश्न को उठाया
था और कहा था कि जो मुलमरी वहां है
वह उन्न रूप धारण

Mr. Speaker. Order, order If the
State Government does not care what
can be done? The State Assembly
consists of as good representatives as
there are representatives in this
House They know what to do If
the State Government does not care
to do anything, either it is not worth
taking any care or something must be
done with the State Government
What are we to do here?

I shall now proceed with the other
work before the House

RE QUESTIONS

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug)
Before proceeding further, I would
like to draw your attention to the
large number of questions that are
lapsing without any answer, it is
usual every day

Mr. Speaker They are not laps-
ing The answers to them are laid
on the Table All the papers
and proceedings that will be put in the
lobby before this evening will contain
the answers to these questions, whe-
ther they have been called here in the
House or not Of course, it will take
some time before they are printed
Hon Members will notice that copies
of the proceedings are kept each day
there in the lobbies

Shri Mohamed Imam: Apart from
that, we would very much like that
all these questions are put here so
that we may elicit more and more in-
formation I think that some remedy
may be thought of We know the
average number of questions we are
able to dispose of every day So, we
may have only such number of ques-
tions on the list or the rate at which
the questions are answered may be
speeded up

Mr. Speaker I am willing to hear
representations in this regard It is a
big question and I am trying to do
my bit If I do not allow supple-
mentary questions people get angry
with me if I allow supplementary
questions other questions are not
reached In between I am jostling I
shall only be too glad to get enlighten-
ment on these matters The hon
Member may kindly see me in my
chamber or he may send me a written
memorandum suggesting various
means I shall ascertain from other
Members also their views

RE PROCEEDINGS OF 15TH JULY

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—
Reserved—Sch Tribes) May I just
point out to you that in view of the
fact that every executive action relat-
ing to this House emanates from a full
authority of the Chair, I regret I have
to request you one thing, to expunge
from yesterday's HANSARD the in-
sinnuation about victimisation which
was made by the hon Member from
Bombay City Central

Mr Speaker Yesterday some gen-
tleman posed himself to be an elected
Member and came and took the oath
When the matter arose, I think, Shri
Dange, the Leader of the Communist
Group, said that he hoped that there
would not be any victimisation of the
Watch and Ward Does the hon
Member refer to that?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes, Sir. It re-
flects on the Chair So, I suggest that
it may be expunged or suitably modi-
fied

Mr. Speaker: As I understand it, victimisation means that I will proceed against the Watch and Ward for having allowed this particular person. Certainly, I won't be unreasonable. He had escaped their notice. All that was sufficiently said. It was not necessary for the hon. Leader of the Communist Group to say what has been said. The Deputy Speaker said that it is very difficult. Members come in and the Watch and Ward ask questions about their identity. They get annoyed. He narrated an incident also when some Member was asked questions he was about to beat the Watch and Ward and so on. After all that, I think, it was unnecessary for the leader of the Opposition group to say, 'I hope there would not be any victimisation'. It will make the Watch and Ward to look to the Members of the Opposition to take up their cause instead of coming to me. That rather embarrasses the persons in authority. Some suggestion may be made that I should be lenient. Some other suggestion may be made that I must be careful about my Secretary and other persons. Then I cannot get on with my work.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City-Central): May I say a word of explanation, Sir? There was no insinuation meant against the Chair at all. In fact, the subject-matter was raised by Sardar Hukam Singh when he brought in the reference to the Watch and Ward. I only made a request that we must pay attention to this. It was a simple affair. I never thought I was insinuating anything.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the Leader of the Opposition group say that?

Shri S. A. Dange: What is now being said by the hon. Member is worse insinuation, Sir.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The point is whether the word 'victimisation' appears or not. I have raised the point and I still move that that sentiment may be expunged from the records.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it was intended. It was a kind of misapprehension in his mind that I will be very harsh.

Shri S. A. Dange: Not at all.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, hereafter, hon. Members would not suggest on the floor of the House as to how I should deal with my own servants or subordinates. It rather demoralises them and it demoralises me also. It is open to the Watch and Ward to go and complain to the leader of a group and then he may bring in an adjournment motion. I would request all hon. Members that if they want to make any suggestion or statement regarding my own subordinates, they will kindly write to me or talk to me and I shall try to be just.

There is nothing meant and I am not expunging it.

Now, we proceed to other business before the House.

—
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REPORT OF THE RICE MILLING COMMITTEE AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(1) The Report of the Rice Milling Committee, 1955

(2) Government Resolution dated the 13th July, 1957 containing the decisions on the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee

[Placed in Library. See No S-100/57]

—
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRD REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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

[Shri Satyanarayan Sinha]

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House today"

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khan-desh) Sir, before you put it to the House for adoption, may I submit that four hours allotted to the Wealth Tax Bill is a very small period? So, it may be extended

Mr. Speaker. We have allotted four hours for Wealth Tax Bill and four hours for the Expenditure Tax Bill. It was stated that between the two, six hours might be taken. Anyhow, the Business Advisory Committee allotted one more hour for each Bill. If we are able to save time on one Bill, we may try to use it on the other. Let us see. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House today"

The motion was adopted

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE BILL

Mr. Speaker. The House will now proceed with the further clause-by-clause consideration of the Railway Protection Force Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Kasiwal (Kotah) How much time will this take?

Mr. Speaker. We spent five hours and nineteen minutes. Then, we spent another hour beyond the schedule. We will finish it in half an hour. I think the hon. Minister has to reply.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) There is an amendment.

Mr. Speaker: He has tabled an amendment after the discussion is over.

Shri Tangamani: Yesterday, I gave notice of fifteen amendments to clauses 1 to 20. Today, only amendment

No. 59 alone which relates to clause 20, has been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The Minister has not yet started. He may move his amendment if he wants.

Clause 20—(Protection of acts of members of the Force)

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6,—

omit lines 1 to 5

By this amendment, I seek to delete sub-clause (2) of clause 20 which reads

"Any such plea may be proved by the production of the order directing the act, and if it is so proved, the superior officer or member of the Force shall thereupon be discharged from any liability in respect of the act so done by him, notwithstanding any defect in the jurisdiction of the authority which issued such order."

I have already said that the powers given to this new Force are extraordinary. Having given those powers, if this clause is not deleted, then any act done, whether lawful or otherwise, will be exonerated. Incidents may happen where a person may not only be detained and searched, other things may also happen like opening fire. If he can show that there has been some order of the superior, he will be exonerated. I do not know wherefrom this clause has been taken. If I am right, the hon. Deputy Minister, when introducing this Bill, said that these clauses were found in the Navy Bill or the Army Bill. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has also tabled an amendment to the same effect. I would like to endorse all that he said yesterday when he opposed clause 13 as it existed. Whatever he has said regarding that clause, its spirit applies equally to this clause also and as such, I move that this clause be deleted.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 6,—

omit lines 1 to 5

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): This clause is not a novel clause. It finds a place in several Acts—in the Police Act and in the Frontier Constabulary Act. We must not forget that, if a person carries out certain orders which an authority is ordering and the order is proper

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): There is not the word 'proper' before the word 'order'. If the word 'proper' is there, there will be no difficulty.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am prepared to make it 'proper order'. I propose to go a step further. I think that 'the authority is proper and the order is proper'. But, there may be some defect in the jurisdiction. There is as I said earlier, a clause in the Police Act, Section 43. If it is proved that a person acted under proper authority and order, this clause provides that he will have the benefit of having acted under that order and he will be let off. But, if any authority has committed a mistake and issues an order which it is not competent to issue, it should be called upon to explain or it should be held responsible for that act which was committed under that order. This is what the Police Act provides. I am also prepared to make a proviso which will read something like this:

Provided always that any remedy which a party may have against the authority issuing such an order shall not be affected by anything contained in this section."

If this provision is there, there will be no necessity for these amendments.

Mr. Speaker: In the Police Act, the wording is like this: "In any suit or proceeding against any member of the Force for any act done by him in pursuance of a warrant or order of a competent authority."

It is not as if a duty is cast upon him. He merely acts and says that there is this authority or order.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Such an act was done by him on a proper authority or order. It shall be lawful for him to plead that such an act was done by him under the authority of such an order.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the draftsman wanted to make it shorter by removing the words 'in pursuance of a warrant or order of a competent authority' and so he has said 'under proper authority'. If there is no intention to depart from this, why not we adopt the wording used in the Police Act unless the intention is to give more powers.

Shri Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): There is also the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker: We may keep the expression contained in the Police Act. Why should the railway people have greater powers than the Police?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khairatpur): And greater immunity too.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If we include that expression I do not think that it will make any substantial difference. I am prepared to put in "in pursuance of an order of a competent authority" instead of 'in the discharge of his duties'.

Mr. Speaker: We may also change the last line to read "such act was done by him under orders of a competent authority."

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We may say "it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the orders of a competent authority."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then sub-clause (2) also will have to be modified.

Mr. Speaker: We will come to that later on.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The question of jurisdiction arises only there. We shall have to amend the second sub-clause. At the same time,

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

the order itself must be a proper one; a proper authority may issue a wrong order

Mr. Speaker: The Police Act only says. "competent authority" If a constable receives orders to fire at a crowd he must find out whether the orders are from a competent authority It is not open to him to question whether the authority exercised its discretion in the right way When the culprit is likely to escape he has only to obey the orders if they are from a competent authority It is very difficult for a soldier on the battle field to see whether the orders issued by a competent authority are correct

Shri Jagjivan Ram: At that moment the constable will have to obey the orders

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will an order issued by a competent authority become proper also?

Mr. Speaker: It may or may not be proper, but a subordinate will have to obey the orders of a competent authority

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Then, what is the effect of saying that a soldier who obeys his officer is bound to be sent to gallows by the Senior Judge because the order that he obeyed was illegal? This is the law in England and in India If an officer obeys the order of a superior officer who has no right to give such an order he will be sent to gallows There are sections 78 and 79 of the Indian Penal Code which are general exceptions and no other exceptions are legal

Mr. Speaker: It has been there in the Police Act

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava The Police Act may be wrong

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In the Central Reserve Police Act, 1949 also there is such a section It reads

"In any suit or proceeding against any member of the Force for any act done by him in pursuance of a warrant or order of the competent authority "

It does not say "proper" or "legal", it only says "of the competent authority" It further reads

" it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of such warrant or order "

Only the authority should be a competent authority, the order may be legal or illegal, may be proper or improper He is not to judge whether the order is proper or improper, he must carry out the order so long as it comes from a competent authority To judge whether an order is proper or improper and decide what action should be taken against the authority which issues a wrong order is beyond his jurisdiction That comes in the proviso Here the question is only about the authority, whether the authority is competent or not

Shri Naushir Bharucha Is that your amendment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram The Chair has suggested it I do not think it makes any difference I will accept that The sub-clause will now read

In any suit or proceeding against any member of the Force for any act done by him in the discharge of his duties, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the orders of a competent authority "

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava Is it suggested that an illegal order of a competent authority is bound to be obeyed by his subordinate, an order illegal to the knowledge of the person who is asked to obey? Though the authority is competent, should that be obeyed? I submit it is a wrong proposition

Mr. Speaker: If it has been obeyed all along since the passing of the Police Act, let it remain

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Police Act of the British Regime is no authority. The substantial law is given in sections 76 and 79 of the Indian Penal Code and it is in consonance with sound principles of jurisprudence

Mr. Speaker: All that I am saying is if in the Police Act this provision has been found quite legal for all this time since its passing, let it remain

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Indian Penal Code is a much better statute than the Police Act. Supposing a competent authority passes an illegal order and the person who obeys also knows that it is an illegal order, then the person who obeys is bound to be punished under the law

Mr. Speaker: It shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the orders of a competent authority. After that we come to sub-clause (2). It is only open to him to plead, whether that pleading will exonerate him is to be seen. Let us assume that orders are issued to catch a man from his house and to shoot him if he does not yield

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is exactly the example given in the Indian Penal Code. Supposing a superior officer asks his subordinate to catch hold of a person and if he does not agree to be caught to shoot him, the subordinate knows that shooting is not allowed and a competent officer cannot issue an order like that, then he is liable to be punished

Mr. Speaker: Here it says "for any act done by him in the discharge of his duties". It is in the discharge of his duties that he is shooting and that too under the orders of a competent authority. The act must be done in the discharge of his duties and, secondly, under the orders of a competent authority

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I suggest, Sir, that we may also take up

sub-clause (2) and see whether it fits in with sub-clause (1) as amended now?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any corresponding provision in the Police Act corresponding to sub-clause(2)?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir. It says

"Any such plea may be proved by the production of the warrant or order directing the act, and if it is so proved, the member of the Force shall thereupon be discharged from any liability in respect of the act so done by him, notwithstanding any defect in the jurisdiction of the authority which issued such warrant or order."

Mr. Speaker: It is not stated "notwithstanding the fact that it is not in the discharge of his duties". Therefore, I think it covers everything

So, I shall put the amendment, as suggested by the hon. Minister, to the vote of the House

Amendment made

Page 5, line 39—

for "proper authority or order" substitute "the orders of a competent authority"

—[*Shri Jagjivan Ram*]

Mr. Speaker: So far as sub-clause (2) is concerned, it is taken verbatim from the Police Act. Whatever defects there are in the Police Act, they will continue here

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When you have been pleased to amend the first sub-clause to read "under the orders of a competent authority", the words "notwithstanding any defect in the jurisdiction of the authority which issued such order" will have to be deleted. We will be stultifying ourselves if we accept the sub-clause as it is after having made the amendment in the first sub-clause. The whole thing will not be reconcilable. We must take away these words from sub-clause (2). If these words "notwith-

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

standing any defect in the jurisdiction of the authority which issued such orders" are allowed to remain, the authority will become incompetent.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has been copied from 2 or 3 acts.

Mr. Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das knows very well that a defect or the wrong exercise of jurisdiction is not so bad as being without any jurisdiction. In the exercise of jurisdiction some excesses may be committed. That is all that is meant under sub-clause 2. Then I shall put amendment No. 59 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Pages 6—

omit lines 1 to 5.

The motion was negatived.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have moved amendment No 51 standing in my name

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants only that portion alone to be omitted. I shall put it to the vote of the House

The question is:

Page 6, lines 4 and 5—

omit "notwithstanding any defect in the jurisdiction of the authority which issued such order".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to put the other amendments?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have moved an amendment which is 54 in the list

The words of the clause are: "notice in writing of such proceeding and of the cause thereof shall be given to the person concerned or his superior

officer". Suppose the notice is given to the superior officer and he does not convey the subject-matter of the communication to the person concerned, what is the use of giving notice to the superior officer?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: You are dealing with sub-clause (3)?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes. The offence may not be discovered and three months may be over and nobody may be punished and after that a notice should be given to the person concerned I am not concerned whether you give notice to the superior officer or not. He may be remiss himself and may not communicate to the person concerned. What is the use of making a provision which would stultify the effect; the superior officer may not communicate to the person concerned.

Mr. Speaker: For the word 'or' he wants 'and'

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not accept that '3 months' should be changed to 6 months' but I have no objection to substitute 'and' in the place of 'or' in line 14

Amendment made.

Page 6, line 14,—

For "or" substitute "and"

—[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put other amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is

Pages 5 and 6—

omit lines 36 to 39 and 1 to 5 respectively

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 39,—

for "under proper authority or order" substitute—

"under lawful orders".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 11,—

for "three" substitute "six".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 12,—

after "committed" insert "and discovered".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 14,—

omit "or his superior officer".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"that Clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 21—(Power to make rules).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move

Page 6, line 29,—

omit "or the revision of".

The clause reads as follows:

"regulating the punishments and providing for appeals from, or the revision orders of punishment or the remission of fines or other punishments;"

We have got a provision in section 9(2) which provides for an appeal. A person who is punished under clause 9 can appeal under clause 9(2) but there is no provision whatsoever in this Bill about any revision and no revisional powers are given to the superior officer in respect of these punishments. So far as clause 17 is concerned there is a magisterial conviction; but so far as clause 9(2) is

concerned, the Government can make rules whereas in the Bill there is no provision for revision. How can there be revision in the rules if there is no substantive provision in the act itself? Without any provision in the Bill, I am afraid it will not be right to give any power to make rules in regard to revision. The hon. Minister must see that the rules should provide for revision also. It is most unusual. Take it away; let it remain for appeal only. I do not understand how the revision will be justified

I beg to move:

Page 6, line 36,—

add at the end "or at any other time"

I want to make a departure from the usual provision. The Members of this Parliament have power to object to any rules in the session or in the coming session. I used to see that provision used to be made that within 8 days the Members of Parliament could object to the rules but now I find that there is ampler provision and in the next session the rules can be changed. I must submit that this is a wrong provision. After all, Parliament is the sole custodian of these rules. It is delegated legislation which Government have, whereas a delegate can change the rule at any time it pleases, the parent body, the Parliament cannot alter them except in that session or in the coming session. I do submit that whenever Parliament shall find that a rule has not worked well, it should be within the powers of the Parliament to amend the rules and the power to amend the rules should not be restricted in this manner, that in this session or the next session this power may be available. Therefore, I have given notice of an amendment that if the Parliament feels or any member feels a rule has worked wrongly or has played a havoc, we should be enabled to put an amendment at any time whenever we feel that a rule is not right. A.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

member can bring a Bill to repeal the entire statute

It is not a matter relating to this Act only, but he cannot change a rule except in specified time. I would therefore appeal to the hon Minister to be much more generous so far as the rights of the Members of Parliament are concerned now and in the future also.

Mr. Speaker: How long is it to be then? Are the rules to be nebulous?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The rules will be there for all times. Government will be able to change the rules at any time.

Mr. Speaker: They have to place the changed rule also before the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Suppose Government does not put any rule. But if I or ten Members feel that a particular rule has worked havoc, suppose after six months we discover that it has worked so badly, we should be able to amend the rule.

Mr. Speaker: How?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: By putting a motion in the House. Today also we do it by a motion by a Member.

Mr. Speaker: For all eternity? Or soon after?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: "Soon after" means, we do not know how it has worked. With regard to punishments etc., suppose we find that the rule has not worked well. What is the remedy?

Mr. Speaker: The remedy is by way of a resolution in this House. If an Act is passed, what is the remedy? Can we just at any time modify the Act without a Bill to amend the Act? Likewise, when rules are framed, they are placed before the House, and opportunity is given to the House to modify them in that session or in the next session. If any rule is hard and

requires to be modified, or a new rule has to be added, Parliament has this right of passing a resolution here, calling upon the Government to frame a rule. And if they refuse to do so—well, in a democratic State the Government must abide by the decision of the House. A resolution can always be moved at any time, as any other resolution is moved, saying that such and such a rule should be inserted or that such and such a rule should be modified. What is the difficulty?

Amendments moved

(i) Page 6, line 29—

omit "or the revision of"

(ii) Page 6, line 36—

add at the end "or at any other time"

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Yesterday the hon Minister gave me an assurance that as regards recruiting he would set up Service Commissions, particularly for Class III officers. But in clause 21, in the subjects on which Government will frame rules there is no particular mention about recruiting and appointment of officers. I do not know whether there should be any specific mention of that in this clause. I think it is better to make a specific mention. But if the hon Minister feels that the phrase "without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers" would also cover the framing of rules for appointment and recruitment, I am not particular about putting it specifically. Still I think the hon Minister may examine it and, if necessary, put it specifically that rules should be framed for appointment and recruitment of officers, including Class III and Class IV.

My hon friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has mentioned about the power of revision. In clause 9(2) we find the provision, "Any member of the Force aggrieved by an order made under sub-section (1) may appeal against the order to such authority as

may be prescribed, and the decision of the said authority thereon shall be final."—which means that there is no scope for any revision petition for the officer concerned who might have been punished. So I think that should also be provided. In several cases, after the appeal, the aggrieved officers have to make revision petitions and even petitions to the President. But here it has been put that the decision of the said authority shall be final. I think this also requires to be examined properly whether some modification is to be made or not, so that the aggrieved officer may file a revision petition to the Government, as also to the President.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, after what you have observed, there is not much for me to say. In this clause 21 we have followed the general pattern that we have been following in this House practically in all the Bills. We do not include only those items which have been specifically included in the sections.

Then, **Shri Guha** referred to revision by higher authority. Review usually is by the authority himself at a subsequent stage, if he finds that the orders which he has given

Shri A. C. Guha: The aggrieved officer may file a revision petition.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So it is an enabling provision and it will be useful.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is no provision for revision. According to clause 9(2) the decision of the authority who might have heard the appeal is to be final. So there is no scope for revision.

Shri Hajarnavis (Bhandara): In law, revision is always regarded as a form of appeal.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is quite separate from appeal. And it is the next stage after appeal.

Shri Hajarnavis: Revision is always part of appeal.

Mr. Speaker: We know an appeal is preferred under the Civil Procedure Code. Invocation of that section can

be made for a revision or where no appeal is competent. Now, there is no specific provision here for revision. What they say evidently is that in the body of the Bill an appeal is provided for and it is said that the decision of the authority on the appeal shall be final, but in the rules reference is made to revision, and it is not referred to in the body of the Bill. So, firstly, under what circumstances can the authority to revise be exercised, and, secondly, whether—when the order on the appeal is final—, there will still be any right to revision. It will be governed by the general provisions. Even though it is not referred to in the body itself, rules can be framed. They have been framed. If we give powers for particular things, there is always a section.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If they provide like this in the Bill, then the revision may be made to the Government. The appeal is to the authority.

Mr. Speaker: If it is an appeal, it is final when once an appeal is preferred. He must take the chance of appeal or revision.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I suggest that the rules may provide for some period within which an appeal is to be preferred? If for any reason a member of the force who is punished or dealt with is unable to file his appeal within the time, the question is whether he should still have a remedy or not. If, for instance, by reason of any difficulty or disability, he cannot file the appeal in time, there should be some remedy here for him to go by way of revision. If that clause remains there, there is nothing that will prevent the securing of justice.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the Third Reading we may add a clause under clause 13(2) giving some power for revision by Government.

Shri A. C. Guha: Clause 9(2) or 13(2)?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am sorry, I mean clause 9(2). That will solve all the difficulty. Then Government can make the revision.

Mr. Speaker: It will all be governed by the rules. It is not necessary to add it on to clause 9. But the rules may provide for it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is the opinion of the Law Ministry, that it is not necessary that everything mentioned in the rule-making section should be mentioned in the body of the Bill. And we have followed that procedure.

Shri A. C. Guha: My only apprehension is regarding the wording of clause 9(2) where it is stated that the decision of the said authority shall be final. The question is, whether even after this wording, there will be scope for revision and for somebody to hear the revision.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, as you have yourself remarked, when an appeal is provided, then there is no revision. But even if there is no revision, the petitioner has a right to approach the authorities that they might revise their decision—they might or they might not, that is different. But if in any case, they find that there is sufficient cause, Government might revise it. If the rules provide that it will be considered in such and such circumstances, there is no harm. Even if no provision is made in the body of the Bill, there will be powers for revision. Those powers will remain, they are inherent, and Government can revise the orders. So there is no need for making a specific mention in the Bill.

Shri Patabhi Raman: I wish only to invite attention to what the hon. the Deputy Minister said yesterday, namely, that this is more or less on an army footing. They want to have a finality about the order. You will remember, Sir, that yesterday there was some little argument about the powers of the superior officer, and it was stated by the hon. the Deputy Minister that it should be on an army footing. Therefore, there is going to be no revision but only an appeal. The revision may always be there. Section 9 provides only for appeal ..

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. It is said that there can be an appeal and the order on the appeal is final; the revision is sought thereafter. They want to have a revision even after a final order is made on the appeal. That is a matter of substance, which it is open to the House to accept or not. Another point raised is whether, without providing for a revision in the body of the Bill, provision can be made by rules only. We were under the impression that there must be a provision in the body of the Bill itself, but we have departed from that. Clause 21 is as much in the body of the Bill as any other clause. It is asked whether we should add sub-clause (3) to clause 9 providing that a revision can be preferred under conditions which are to be laid down in the rules, I do not think that is necessary. I think clause 21 is sufficiently wide.

I will now put amendments 55 and 56 of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to the vote of the House.

The question is

Page 6, line 29—

omit "or the revision of"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

Page 6, line 36—

add at the end

"or at any other time"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was negatived

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central) rose

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to say something?

Shri S. A. Dange: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Cr'y--Central): Mr Speaker, I am opposing the third reading of this Bill. It looked that you wanted straightaway to go to the third reading, expecting that there should be no remarks offered during the third reading. But I would have liked to suggest that after all this debate and after some amendments had been made, if we had been given some time to consider how the Bill stands after the second reading and then gone over to the third reading with some mature thought, it would have been better. Anyway it cannot be done now and even as it is I want to say a few words about this Bill.

I do not know whether the seriousness of this Bill had been really grasped by people outside or even by this House. But the seriousness was discovered during the course of the debate on the amendments. I should like to refer to that in short. This Bill introduces a very dangerous precedent in the machinery of the State and I draw your attention to the dangerous principle that is being enunciated. What is the principle that is being enunciated by this Bill? Certain thefts are taking place, which are very serious, of governmental property. The thefts amount to, say, Rs 2½ crores or so. Nobody certainly supports the thief either here or outside. Everybody agrees that thieving ought to be stopped. Now, in order to stop this thieving which takes place ordinarily in the whole society in India today, we have got the ordinary law and order departments both of the Centre and of the States. The introduction of this Bill is first an admission that neither the Central machinery in the law and order department nor the State machinery is capable of so functioning that theft of railway property can be stopped. A complete nullity of the usefulness of the law and order

department, either of the States or of the Centre, is reflected through this Bill, because this Bill comes forward on that very basis that the law and order departments are unable to check thefts of railway property. Therefore, one department of the State, which is based upon a heavy force of law and order, comes forward and says, since the ordinary law and order department cannot function, my department must have its independent force, its independent army and its independent jurisdiction, which is not only what obtains in the ordinary army and law and order force, but with powers to shoot. What is this leading to? It is leading to militarisation of the railways. Power is given practically to establish martial law on the railways and create independent armies for each department. This is the beginning of the breakdown of the State machine as such as a composite whole.

I do not think this aspect of the matter has been at all discussed here or attention drawn to it. Each department can say that its property is being stolen. Just now we heard a Minister saying that copper wires are being stolen from the telephones department. Then another department comes round and says that in Bhakra Nangal steel is being stolen, cement is being stolen and so on. What will it amount to then? It means that since the Home Ministry is failing to restore law and order or to carry out its duties, each department comes forward and says, "I want a protection force for myself". The railway department demands an army for railway property. The communications department demands a force for its property. The prohibition department has got its police force. Gold smuggling requires its own force. Only the Finance Minister has not so far come with a demand for a police force to arrest some tax evaders, he might do so later on. What is it amounting to? It means that the State is dissolving itself into different departmental armies in order to guard the particular property in the name of

[Shri S. A. Dange]

course, of that being national property. Because the national law and order force fails to function, a departmental force, a departmental army and a departmental law and order come into existence. Thus, the State breaks down into a form of mediaevalism, where each department has its own armed force. This is what is going to happen through this Bill and nobody seems to have realised this theoretical aspect, this aspect of principle, that the State is dissolving itself into departmental armies and departmental forces. The communications department wants a force, the railways want a force and the prohibition department wants a force. Smuggling wants a force and all these forces together are incapable of doing anything good to the society. The anti-smuggling force found some gold hidden in some *mahant's* house in Kathiawar. What is our experience with the prohibition force in Bombay? The prohibition force has not done anything. The force is there and sometimes we find that the boot-leggers have some of the officers of the force on their pay rolls. This is the experience in Bombay and the force is not able to prevent smuggling of liquor. The customs force is not able to prevent smuggling and Rs. 6 lakhs worth of gold was found hidden in a big man's place in Kathiawar. Is this force going to attack real sources of corruption and theft? It is not a bag of rice in a waggon which five thieves burgle which really matter. The real burglars are hidden in big places and in those big places such forces are altogether ineffective and cannot do anything.

12 58 hrs

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

While speaking on the budget, I had suggested that the real remedy is not to go on adding to different forces. The real remedy is to make the people have their own committees—works committees, trade union committees, etc.—and ask them to guard property, then property will be guarded. Instead of that a principle is now being en-

unciated in this country that for the protection of departmental property, departmental armies will be born. If two of such departmental armies were to clash, then God save this country and its national unity. The nation may not be dissolved into different States with sovereign powers, but at this rate the nation might be dissolved into different departmental armies clashing with one another. This is what we are finding in this Bill.

13 hrs

What is happening here? Along 40,000 miles of railway lines we are going to have 36,000 men, a strength of three divisions of an army which is going to be posted along the railway lines running through the whole country side from forest stations to village towns and cities—one gunman for each mile.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): All of them are not going to have guns.

Shri S. A. Dange: Then why the power to shoot? Are they going to shoot without guns? I have to learn that new invention.

Not only that. About a month back there was a report from Sholapur that the Watch and Ward Department in trying to catch a thief ran after some people and shot not the thieves but a woman in the field and wounded her. I do not know who is going to compensate that woman. This was a report which appeared in the papers even before this force had come into existence. What is going to happen with a law creating an army of 36,000 people with wide powers to detain to search to arrest and to shoot at the least suspicion. The moment you dip under a table it is ground for suspicion that you are hiding yourself, result? shoot. This is the meaning of the Bill. I am sure this Bill is being brought forward not so much with the object of protecting railway property. Perhaps it is being brought forward to deal with other matters, maybe to deal with strikes maybe to deal

with workers, maybe even when a man pulls the chain because there is congestion, as used to happen in Calcutta and Bombay, or when people get disgusted with the number of accidents that take place. If ordinary petitions do not help and people squat on the track, the protection force would be used against them in the name of danger to movement of railway property, because an engine is railway property and it must run. So, I am very serious in my opposition to this Bill.

My first point is one of principle. If you want to establish real law and order, give powers to the hon. the Home Minister, give more forces to the other law and order departments. But why should each department run about with its own army and armed police force? That I do not understand. So, on the point of principle I am vehemently opposed to this Bill.

My second point is that it is ineffective. Perhaps at the end of the year at the time of the next Budget we may be told that the force had done wonderfully well and that the incidence of theft has gone down by about five lakhs. Today the ordinary thief would only run away with the property tomorrow after this force is sent against him he may have to find some more cost for hiding that theft by other means that is by using this force itself. I do not mean to say that all the officials in the force are corrupt. I do not wish to cast any reflection on the services as such. I wish to make that very clear. No doubt there is corruption. Everybody admits that. In regard to the Prohibition Department of Bombay, an hon. Member of the Bombay Assembly the other day said that in spite of the vigilance of the Prohibition squad he could produce any brand of liquor within five minutes.

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur) It is so all over the world, perhaps here it is not more.

Shri S. A. Dange. I thought the Gandhian word should be "better". That is why I said it.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: You are thinking of thought, I am mentioning facts.

Shri S. A. Dange: Anyway you do not know your own country, perhaps. What can I do?

On the point of principle, on the point of effectiveness, I am opposed to this measure, because it would really mean having departmental armies in various departments.

My third objection is that the powers given here are very wide. Over 40,000 miles of track running throughout the country, over which 10,00,000 workers are working and millions of people are moving, an ordinary constable is entrusted with the power of arresting and shooting. What does it come to? It will mean harassment to the villagers, harassment to the workers and harassment to the passengers, if this force is allowed to function with all the powers it has got.

I am not opposed to giving powers to the police to protect national property, to prevent its being stolen away. I am objecting to the method of it. The other thing which I want to point out is the callousness with which the whole thing has been done. It was very painful to see yesterday's sight when my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was fighting for protection of individual liberty, when the gentlemen on the opposite benches were making jokes about that liberty. If an ordinary Member does not appreciate the seriousness of the situation he can be excused; he does not know the law. But what was the scene? Even the Law Minister who is expected to know the provisions of the law well would not come to the help of individual liberty. He was joking about the thing. It was said here is a Bill either you pass it or we do not care. The answer to it can also be given outside the House, if this is the way in which legislation is going to be handled.

Ultimately it was by chance that the Prime Minister dropped in. I must congratulate my hon. friend

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Pandit Bhargava though he belongs to the opposite party for having fought doggedly for individual liberty, until the Prime Minister was good enough to intervene and the Chair also was good enough to intervene and agreed to the insertion of the word "forthwith". My hon. friends opposite wanted at least twenty-four hours detention for the man for the sake of prestige, and therefore, they did not want search "forthwith". What is the conclusion from this?

People very often ask: What after Nehru? Let that be. But this is what happens when Mr. Nehru is absent even from the House. My hon. friends on the other side would not agree to the insertion of the word "forthwith" and the Prime Minister had to intervene asking "why not accept it, it is a simple amendment". Then the Minister comes round and says it might be done. What does it mean? It is not my intention to sow any seeds of division in their ranks. There is no division between the Prime Minister and the other Ministers so far as running of the Government is concerned. I am just recalling the scene to show the way in which bureaucracy sticks to a draft and rejects even reasonable amendments.

There should be no question of prestige on this matter. It is a question of individual liberty being protected. You should have been more careful about individual liberty; you should have been more liberal in accepting amendments. What I say is that the attitude, their approach to individual liberty exhibited in this Bill is extremely vicious and will lead to dangerous situations. It is not merely a question of faulty draftsmanship, though the drafting of this Bill is a little shoddy. What can the poor draftsman do when he is given directions to take away every liberty that is possible through this Protection Bill. He says all right, I shall attack with all the words at my command and he has done it. Departmental armies or forces is a most

dangerous principle to be introduced. It means that the ordinary law and order machinery is incapable of functioning.

The effectiveness of this force is going to be more or less nil. Thirdly the way in which it is being done shows that in spite of the presence of men of goodwill on the other side the approach of the ruling party to the question of individual liberty smacks of police approach. Nothing but this is in this Bill. It is a manifesto not of democracy, which exists only for propaganda or election, but for action it is a police state, every department suppressing the liberties of the individual in the name of protecting national property. National property is not going to be protected by this. Not because we do not want it to be protected; we want it to be protected. We are the protectors of national property. All these forces in all the States are not able to protect it whether it is Bhakra Nangal or D.V.C. or any of these schemes. Therefore, this is not the way to do it. My appeal to the Government would be, please do not carry on with this. My appeal would be, go to the trade unions, go to the works committees, go to the people, take their co-operation and hand over the protection of property to them. Let the Ministers talk to them and argue with them instead of threatening deprivation of liberties. Then, something good will come. I hope that they will take that course instead of having such a dictatorial measure.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not much to say. I was not intending to speak but for the enthusiastic pleading by my friend for individual liberty. That was rather a strange and anomalous thing, individual liberty being pleaded so enthusiastically by a person who represents a party which cares so little for individual liberty. He made so much of the word 'forthwith'. He pinned his faith on that. I will refer him to the proceedings and the speeches of

yesterday's debate on that clause and request him to refresh his memory whether at any stage he suggested this word 'forthwith' and whether there was resistance from this side to that word. He is making too much of that. I myself said that where the word 'detain' has been used, it may be for 10 minutes or half an hour at the most. As soon as the word 'forthwith' was suggested it was accepted. It was not suggested from that side, it was suggested from this side.

Then, he said, go to the workers, go to the employees, go to the masses, as if he has the only monopoly of approaching the masses and workers,

Shri S. A. Dange: I have

Shri Jagjivan Ram and this side does not

Shri S. A. Dange: Because the hon. Minister does not recognise any works committees because they are to his distaste. Take for example Chittaranjan workshop.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We also know to approach the masses. I make bold to say that we enjoy better the confidence of the masses and working classes than the hon. Member.

Shri S. A. Dange: Very doubtful.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He does not believe in the democratic principle. That is why he says he will go outside and see. What does it mean? If you are here in this Parliament and if you really believe in the democratic processes and democratic principle, you have to decide here. What is the meaning of saying that if we do not listen here, he will go and make us listen outside?

Shri S. A. Dange: That is a democratic right.

Some Hon. Members: Democratic principle.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In a democratic way, we also approach the

workers. That is democratic, of course. I would request him again to go to the basic principles of democracy. We are doing it here with the consensus of the majority of the House. That is exactly the democratic principle. He may try to win more the confidence of the masses of the country. That can be done if he changes his methods. If you really believe in democratic principles, if you believe in individual liberty, then you should do it.

To say that each Ministry wants to create a force of its own is farthest from the idea. We have on the Railways the Watch and Ward. We are expending more or less the same amount which we are now proposing to spend. From the nature of the railways, extending over so many thousands of miles, and the properties scattered all over and properties of the public being entrusted to us, it has not been possible to check and protect them effectively by methods that have been followed up till now by the Watch and Ward. We are not assuming all police powers. We are assuming certain powers for protecting these properties. It is never the intention to supersede the powers or authority of the State Governments or the police. That is evident from the Bill itself.

Then again, regarding entrusting it to the workers and employees, I assure my hon. friend that I am always prepared to take the full co-operation of the employees in the Railways. I make bold to say that I am getting that co-operation and I try to enlist it more and more so that with their help we can protect railway property, the property of the nation and give efficient service to the nation. There is no word in the Bill which may give cause for the apprehension which my hon. friend has in his mind that his party will not get enough opportunity to engage in that type of activity for which it is keen. The cat was out of the bag. He said that this force may be utilised in checking undesirable activities or some other activities.

Shri S. A. Dange: In dealing with strikes, I said not undesirable activities

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So long as a strike is sought for on genuine trade union lines where we fail to meet the genuine grievances of the workers, I will be the last person to use any force

Some Hon. Members: Thank you for the assurance

Shri Jagjivan Ram: But, if there are undesirable activities by persons who do not believe in democratic principles, who think that subversive activities are the only way to establish supremacy, of course all the forces of the Government will be utilised to suppress them. I do not want to make a secret of it

Some Hon. Members: Now the cat is out of the bag

Shri S. A. Dange: That is what makes independent workmen *(Interruption)*

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Why does it pinch my hon. friends so much? If they believe in the methods of this Parliament why are they so much perturbed by the mention of the word subversive activities?

I have not much to say. There was not much in what my friend Shri S. A. Dange said. When he rose to speak I thought that he was going to contribute to the debate but I was disappointed. I commend the motion to the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

I think the 'Ayes' have it

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Shri S. A. Dange: I claim division.

Mr. Chairman: We shall have to defer it according to our convention. At what time shall we have it?

Shri S. A. Dange: Four o'clock, or, as you like

Some Hon. Members: Four o'clock

Mr. Chairman: The voting is deferred to 4 o'clock.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Chairman: Now, we have to take up items 4 and 5 in the agenda. Here, I want to mention to the House that it has been suggested to the Chair that both the motions may be moved one after another and placed before the House. The time allotted is four hours for the first Bill, that is, the Wealth Tax Bill and four hours for the Expenditure Tax Bill. If that is acceptable to the House, we shall get a sum total of eight hours.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): On a point of clarification

Mr. Chairman: I am asking the opinion of the House

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I just want a clarification. If the two Bills are moved does it mean that the discussion on the Bills is taken together?

Mr. Chairman: That is the point

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): That is not acceptable at all

Mr. Chairman: So, that is not acceptable. So, I call upon the hon. Finance Minister to move his Bill.

WEALTH TAX BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the levy of wealth-tax be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Asoke K Sen, Shri H C Heda, Shri Prafula Chandra Borooah, Shri R Jagannath Rao, Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Anand Chandra Joshi, Dr G S Melkote, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Shri G D Somani, Shri R R Morarka, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri C D Pande, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri R M Hajarnavis, Shri M R Krishna, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri Saif F B Tyabji, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad, Shri K Periaswami Gounder, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Shri U S Malliah, Prof N G Ranga, Shri T C N Menon, Shri Prabhat Kar, Shri Bimal Comar Ghose, Shri Lalsaram Achaw Singh, Shri R K Khadilkar, Shri M R Masani, H H Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji of Bikaner, Dr A Krishnaswami and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 12th August 1957

In one sense this Bill and the next Bill that I will move are part of one attempt at improving our tax structure and that is why I suggested that I may move the two together and make a single speech.

In the speech that I made at the time I introduced the Budget, I had given more or less full particulars in regard to this Bill and the discussion to a very large extent has taken place in regard to the principles of these two Bills, and therefore it is unnecessary for me to go over the whole ground again.

The Bill has been before the country for nearly two months and I might say that all that I have heard inside and outside the House has not in any sense altered the justification that I originally claimed for introducing this Bill. Hon Members know that a tax

on wealth is considered to be complementary to a tax on income, and the two together are a measure of a person's ability to pay taxes. As I have explained before, it is just because a wealth tax is proposed to be imposed, and an expenditure tax as well, that I suggested in the Finance Bill a reduction in the income-tax and super tax, particularly the earned income rates of individuals.

The wealth tax is proposed on individuals with a wealth of more than Rs 2 lakhs, on Hindu undivided families with a wealth of more than Rs 3 lakhs, and on companies with a wealth of more than Rs 5 lakhs.

It has often been said and I do believe that even parties that normally would support this measure in this House have been heard to tell the common people. Here you are, you voted for the Congress, so you will have to pay a wealth tax. And many people have asked me "Have I got to pay the wealth tax?" The question which I have to ask them is

"Have you got Rs 2 lakhs?" Well, they have not got. Many of these people who are told that the Congress Party which they have returned to power have imposed a tax on their wealth, have not got Rs 2 lakhs, and so much of the agitation against the wealth tax engendered by vested interests and even people who are not vested interests who want to agitate against this tax for political purposes is without any foundation. I can understand the vested interests complaining because it does affect them and it is intended to affect them, but the propaganda that is being made, the processions that are taken out, the protest meetings that are being engineered, no matter what their principle is they are all done by people who I suppose in this House will support the principle of the tax. And of course it is their duty to mislead the people that is democracy. I have no complaint.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is it not the wealthy people who are carrying on the propaganda?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They do, but also others who are not supporting the wealthy people, that is my grievance. I am quite prepared to admit that wealthy people complain, and rightly complain. I have no quarrel with them at all. After all, if you are going to take a sacrificial goat to the altar, and the goat wants to hit you, to bore you down, I think it is perfectly entitled. It is a measure of self-protection. The organisation of the wealthy people in this country in the shape of forums is a very justifiable method of defending their own interests, I have no grouse against them. In spite of the fact that I am called the most atrocious names, I have really no anger against them.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The trouble is that those people who do not believe that the tax is wrong, would still like to tell the people: "See what you have done, whom you have put in power." But the common people who voted for me or my party have not got Rs. 2 lakhs and over, they are not likely to get it. Therefore, much of the agitation, the bulk of the agitation I should say, which reaches the common man has been intended for political purposes, has been an agitation deliberately, wilfully misdirected in order to cloud the issues and the bona fides of Government in introducing these taxes.

It is said that according to the figures known to the income-tax authorities, and I would admit those figures are by no means complete, we shall have about 36,000 assesses including companies, but we do expect that we should be able to get a lot more once the tax is in operation, and that is exactly another reason why the tax is introduced.

We have tried as far as it lies within our power, even in the booklets that we have issued, to explain

the necessity of this tax. So far as the drafting of the Bill is concerned, we have taken particular care to avoid disincentives as much as possible in the way of production of more wealth for the country and increase in the national wealth, but I think it is for the Select Committee to examine this matter and pronounce an opinion whether any changes are necessary in order to safeguard certain principle which it is worth while to safeguard in a developing economy.

In the meantime I had myself to think of what we should place before the Select Committee in regard to the changes that we consider necessary, and we have been working at it. I am sorry to say that I have not been able to find many changes that I can suggest to the Select Committee in the wealth tax. It does not mean necessarily that the Select Committee will not be able to make changes if some of the Members of the Select Committee have some more fertile imagination than such as I may be able to command either in person or through my officers.

I had at the conclusion of the general debate on the Budget mentioned two changes which I intend to place before the Select Committee. The first change proposed by me then was to give a wealth tax holiday in regard to companies for the first five years from the date of incorporation, that is until they earn, provided the undertaking is not formed by splitting up or reconstruction of existing businesses or by the transfer to a new business of buildings, machinery, plant etc. that has been used in the existing business. The other change that I mentioned was that investments of one company in another, namely what are called inter-corporate investments, will not be liable to wealth tax. It has been suggested to me that *a fortiori* the first suggestion that I have made, namely giving a wealth tax holiday to companies should also be given to individual investors; that is to say,

a person who has bought shares in a new company, on which he is not likely to get any income for five years should not be called upon to pay any wealth tax. May be, it is likely that he might sell the shares to an existing company and buy shares in a new company. But I would leave it to the Select Committee to judge whether it is proper to extend the principles to individual investors in a new firm. Of course, in the case of income-tax, we give that concession, it is not a principle which is new. But it is for the Select Committee to examine this particular matter.

The other suggestion that I thought I should put before the Select Committee was in the case of a non-Indian who resides elsewhere and has property in this country. It has been said that wealth tax is a disincentive. People will probably sell their investments and take their money back. It may be that if he is a non-Indian not resident in this country, and he has an investment at the present moment if he sells it, it may be very embarrassing to me from the point of view of foreign exchange. It is for the consideration of the Select Committee whether in this case we should not offer some kind of concession that is to say while he will be liable to pay wealth tax the rate will be somewhat lower may be round about 50 per cent.

So far as the criticisms against the tax are concerned apart from the fact that it has been said by vested interests that it will be a disincentive against investment that it would prevent growth of companies and that corporate investment will not take place and so on, one outstanding complaint was that it would lead to harassment that there would be more harassment by the wealth tax authorities that is to say the income-tax authorities and that they will go into all the personal effects of a person and find out how many pieces of clothing he has, and how much of pots and pans and crockery he has.

Of course, the fact that we have given Rs 25,000 exemption takes away what you might call the common man's complaint. But a complaint has been made, and it is for the Select Committee to consider whether we shall give up the tax in regard to personal effects, pots and pans, crockery, furniture, livestock and things of that sort, and merely stick to jewellery. It is tangible wealth. After all personal effects cannot be sold and money cannot be garbed. Maybe, even if you buy a radio and you sell it, you sell it at a loss and the quick changes does not happen. But in the case of jewellery, you can probably sell it you have not to sell it at a loss, you can even sell it at a profit.

It is for the Select Committee to consider whether personal effects should come in in view of the fact that the income-tax man will go and ask how many blouses a lady has. One friend asked me, How can any person come and ask my wife how many jewels she has? If she has no jewels the questions will not be asked. The simple thing to do is not even to divest herself of the wealth but to cash the jewels and put it in the bank. Incidentally, probably the jewels might give some foreign exchange for us, we might sell it abroad. My hon friend Shri S. A. Dange even though he might sympathise with me might say in answer to that that it is callous.

Therefore we might think that so far as jewellery is concerned it can not be exempted because jewellery is part of people's wealth and often times it runs into lakhs and sometimes into crores of rupees. But that is a matter for the Select Committee to consider, namely eliminating furniture, household utensils, clothes, livestock and so on. I do not mind how many sterile cows a person has or how many milk yielding cows and all that sort of thing. We can probably eliminate them. But that is for the Select Committee to decide.

[Shri T T Krishnamachari]

Then, in regard to valuation, the Bill provides that all assets will be valued at what they fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation day. So far as stocks and securities are concerned, the valuation of these will not be very difficult, because stock exchange prices afford an indicator.

As regards immovable property, it is possible only to go upon local conditions and the general principles of valuing the asset on the basis of the rent that it fetches.

In this connection, hon Members will notice that under clause 24(5), the assessee has the right to refer the question of disputed value of any immovable property to the arbitration of a committee consisting of a valuer and an adviser appointed by the Central Board of Revenue in this regard.

Some reference has been made by hon Members here and also by the deputations that met me to the provisions of the UK Estate Duty Act, under which the Board of Inland Revenue has the right to accept real and household property in satisfaction of payment of estate duty, succession duty etc. It has been suggested that Government should be prepared to take over property at the valuation placed upon it by the wealth tax officer. I might mention that although the Board and the assessee in UK have the power by mutual agreement to take over such property, there is no statutory provision in regard to the acquisition price. This acquisition price depends upon agreement so that it is a matter of negotiation. As far as I can gather the value payable is the value of the property at the time of the negotiations, which may be different from the value for duty on the date of the death of the assessee, in the case of estate duty. The UK parallel is, therefore of no help in this matter, because the valuation still remains a subject of negotiation.

These, in brief, are the changes that I thought that Government might put before the Select Committee for their examination. I have nothing more to say about the Wealth Tax Bill.

So far as the changes that might be made are concerned—may be, there might be one or two verbal alterations—the Select Committee itself is a very impressive Committee with a large element of legal talent.

Shri V. P. Nayar. And wealthy persons too.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. and I do hope that they will be able to scrutinise the Bill and send it back to the House with their report, so that it will be a Bill which will cause the least amount of annoyance to the people and will also not be, under ordinary circumstances, the subject of litigation. Sir, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr Chairman. The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is before the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar. I listened to the Finance Minister's speech. But when I went through the Bill, I could not help thinking that the Finance Minister is not as serious in this measure as he ought to have been, in this legislation.

The Bill undoubtedly, has certain advantages. And coming as it does in this context of financial strain, certainly it is welcome to the extent it goes. With the background of collection of taxes as we know, I am not however very hopeful about the results, and I am sure that the Finance Minister has made no serious attempt to mop up all the surplus money which may be left with the richest classes.

We know that in his budget proposals, he has given some relief to the tune of Rs 7½ crores for the highest tax-paying slab. At the same time, he has had to take about Rs 5 crores from the lower slabs. And

here he comes forward with a Bill and says that he will take credit, on account of this Bill, to the extent of Rs. 15 crores.

I do not know the exact figure but I am very glad that he himself confessed that the figures at his disposal may not be very correct.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I never said that my estimate was in any way an overestimate. I do not think my hon friend can draw from anything that I have said that my estimate of Rs 15 crores is an over-estimate. On the other hand, I have been accused by many people that it is an under-estimate.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is an under-estimate and a gross one too, that is what I say.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I get more money, it is quite welcome.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not know Sir, how when Prof Kaldor himself thought that by this tax for the first year we may get Rs 20 crores, the Finance Minister seems to think that we will get only Rs 15 crores. I am sure Government have no figures and they have to rely by and large on those supplied by the income-tax department. When we know that tax evasion is still being practised—and practised to a very large extent—the figures given by the Finance Minister are certainly liable to be an under-estimate. I am sure if figures are collected, it may be possible for him to collect not Rs 15 crores, but double or treble that amount.

As you go through the provisions of the Bill, you will find that it has some peculiarities. After the decision of the Government to tax wealth was publicised, you find that both the Finance Minister and his Deputy being over-anxious and going about the country telling big business men that they need not fear so much about harassment.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Consoling their children.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Punnoose says it is consoling their children. I do not go to that extent, but I would say that it is consoling their dear friends.

I find Sir, that even Shri B. R. Bhagat, when he went to Poona and made a speech on the Second Five Year Plan, prefaced it by saying that the new taxes may do a bit harm but nobody need be worried that he will be harassed. I ask them, why this over-solicitude? Do they think that these richest people amongst us will not be able to pay these taxes? We do not find the same solicitude when it is a question of taxing the lower slabs.

Sir, I also find the Finance Minister speaking in Calcutta almost assuring the same, but I know that despite these comforting statements of the hon Minister and the Deputy Minister, there is opposition from among our friends on the other side.

There has been a campaign against this tax. Many trade associations have protested, I find my hon friend, Shri G. D. Somani, looking very seriously at me, he may have a different view, but I know that, as pointed out by the Finance Minister, vested interests have been doing a lot of campaign against this. They have produced several articles written by so-called economists on the defects of this Bill, how it will prevent incentives for the business community. All this is nothing short of nonsense, because the opinion of economists who do not hold a brief for a socialist pattern of society, indicates—and indicates very clearly—that this wealth tax will not result in any incentives being taken away either for investment or for other purposes.

I was interested to read in Prof Nicholas Kaldor's report that this would not be so. As everybody will agree, Prof Kaldor did not come to India with a brief for introducing a socialist pattern of society. You will also find in a representative journal of India's biggest business saying that

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

this tax will not be a disincentive or deterrent to investment; on the other hand, it will only promote some more investment. I am referring in this connection to a statement in one of the most authoritative publications representing the interests of capitalists in India, the *Fortnightly Share Market Report* which is quoted in a very critical leading article of the *Hindustan Times* of the 20th June, 1957. It says:

"The *Fortnightly Share Market Report* issued by the well-known share broker firm of Place, Sidons and Gough seriously argues that the new tax proposals are in a way bullish to equities. Both the taxes, it is considered, instead of discouraging investment, may actually stimulate it, on the one hand by curtailing expenditure and on the other, by coaxing capital".

But the editorial note of the *Hindustan Times* would dismiss this as 'rather conjectural'. Probably, in their way they do it. But we know that this wealth tax will not in any way affect investment adversely. Then why all this fight? We have received tons of representations—I am sure every Member of Parliament must have received them—asking us to oppose the wealth tax and the expenditure tax. I am sure many hon. Members who will be speaking on this will have something more to say about these.

So when you are very tight for money and when you have already given some reliefs to the richest section of our people to the extent of Rs. 7½ crores, you introduce a Bill by which you hope to collect a tax of Rs. 15 crores. I submit that as we read the provisions of the Bill, in the background of the income-tax collections, we are inclined to think that Government have a double purpose: (a) to allay the feelings of the lower sections in having been taxed for the Plan, and (b) to create the illusion that all that could be mop-

ped up from the richest people is being mopped up.

This Bill has several shortcomings. I do not want to go into all the details. But if you go through the provisions, it will be found that the Bill ought to have been presented to the House in a very much better form. I do not go about drafting details, because they can undoubtedly be improved. But there are certain points in regard to the provisions of the Bill which require very serious consideration by the Select Committee. There is, for example, chapter III. The hon. Mover states in his Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill that this will be a tax which will be collected by the income-tax department, because the assessment and collection which will have to be resorted to under the provisions of the Bill are almost similar to the assessment and collection under the Income-Tax Act. I agree, but then there is one difference, that in the matter of income-tax, there is some account of the income kept and therefore it is easier; in the matter of collecting wealth tax, I do not believe that a person who owns wealth will keep such accounts in such a way as to facilitate assessment and collection, and unless we are very certain about the officers who are deputed for this job—very very able and honest officers—there is no point in asking them to collect.

The income-tax department, as the Mover says in his memorandum, is overburdened with work. We know that despite all the amendments which this House has passed relating to the Income-tax Act, despite several inquiries conducted by the Income-tax Investigation Commission, we find tax evasion on a wide scale. Even here, Prof. Kaldor has given a figure which I do not want to quote because it has very often been quoted in the House.

Now, Sir, a department which has not been able to plug the holes in an existing law and collect all the money

which ought to have been collected and which has left scope for large-scale evasion and which has not been able to check evasion to any appreciable extent, is being asked to go into this work. I submit this will not be fair to the cause for which we are introducing this Bill. On the other hand, I submit that as assessment and collection of wealth tax requires the services of very honest type of people I do not say that all the income-tax officials are corrupt, some of them are and others are not—and as in this case the work involves certain duties which are certainly more strenuous than those of an income-tax official, the Select Committee should consider whether they should not revise the chapter instead of making the income-tax officials responsible for assessment and collection, an entirely different team the cote of which, in view of the very great job which is ahead of them, should consist of officers recruited from the judiciary, a department which has the least suspicion of corruption around it. Therefore, I submit that once it is accepted that the assessment and collection of this tax has to be done by a different set of very efficient and honest officers about whose integrity there is comparatively a lesser charge from the public, then, the whole machinery improve.

As I go through the other provisions I find that there are many shortcomings. I will refer to the definition clause. Here, 'net wealth' is defined. As the hon. Member said two months ago the declaration of the intention of this Government to impose a wealth tax was made known to the public. Now Sir, 'Net wealth' is described as follows—

"Net wealth' means the amount by which the aggregate value computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act of all the assets, wherever located belonging to the assessee on the valuation date, including assets required to be included in his net wealth as on that date under this Act, is in excess of the

aggregate value of all the debts owed by the assessee on the valuation date other than debts which under section 6 are not to be taken into account."

Nowhere is debt defined. So, we have to take 'debt' in its common parlance. The difficulty is this. As we know from the reports of the Income-tax Investigation Commission, firms which have been supposed to keep accounts in the reasonable course of business, in the conduct of business have accounted for fictitious debts. They have bought fictitious debts. If you put the definition of net wealth and put debt there, having given an opportunity for the entire tax-paying section to know that Government is coming out with such a legislation, how will you prevent such fictitious debts being put into the accounts? They had plenty of time and, in the time which will never be wasted by such people, you will find that a number of fictitious debts will be acquired. How will you prevent that? That is a provision which if not changed will rob Government of its legitimate dues.

I would refer to the provision of clause 6. Here, again, there is some trouble. I do not understand how this is going to be applied. In Explanation II it is stated

A company shall be deemed to be resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if during that year the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly in India"

What happens in the case of a company incorporated in India but which manages its affairs in India through a London office. We know companies like the Kannan Devon Hills Produce Co. Ltd., incorporated in London and managing the affairs in India. Here, unfortunately, the words are—control and management of its affairs is wholly in India. It is not very clear to my mind—probably, my understanding is not correct—but I think that by this provision you are giving a chance for certain foreign

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

companies which function in India to escape the Wealth Tax.

Then, again, you find in clause 7(2) that the Income-tax Officer also functions as the Wealth-tax Officer. It is said—

“ the Wealth-tax Officer may, instead of determining separately the value of each asset held by the assessee in such business, determine the net value of the assets of the business as a whole having regard to the balance-sheet of such business. ”

What is the balance-sheet? Is Government prepared to say that all balance-sheets reveal the exact state of accounts? Can they say that they are all true and have nothing but truth? I, for one, would think that all balance-sheets, almost every one of them, are manipulated and more so in the case of balance-sheets prepared by companies managed by managing agents. So, if you are giving the Income-tax Officer or the Wealth-tax Officer the authority to believe the balance sheet, then, there is trouble. Most of these manipulators will find some way of escape through their balance-sheets and they will rely on the balance-sheets for purposes of assessment.

There is another question which I want the Select Committee to consider very seriously and that is the provision in clause 18, penalty for concealment. I know that under the Income-tax Act which is now in force, the penalty for concealing the correct income is about 150 per cent of the tax. Very conveniently, the same percentage has also been incorporated in this. But, is it justified? What is a penalty worth if it is not deterrent? Here, again, I would request the hon. Minister who takes his cue from Prof. Kaldor to read that report and find out what he had to say. Prof. Kaldor says that the penalty ought to be very deterrent in order to avoid tax evasion. I do not propose to read the entire passage. The hon. Deputy Minister has the book

before him and he may refer to page 131. There it is said.

“I very much doubt whether the policy of ‘softness’ is of much avail, or whether, on the contrary, it tends to increase the scope of evasion. For it leads to a ‘heads I win, tails I do not lose’ attitude, which must have the most destructive effect on tax morality. Indeed, even if a taxpayer knows that he cannot avoid penalties in case of detection it may still pay him to evade so long as the chances of detection are considered by him to be less than the proportion which the tax evaded bears to the total liability (i.e., penalty plus original tax charge) he would incur in the event of being detected. Thus if the penalty imposed is equal to 100% of the tax evaded, it pays to evade so long as the chance of detection are less than 50%. The maximum that can be levied under the Income Tax Act in India is 150% ”

Later on, Prof. Kaldor in the same paragraph says

“ the likelihood of detection in India is above 1 in 10 in the average, so that to be a real deterrent the penalty imposed should be more than 10 times the sum risked and not 1½ times ”

Despite Prof. Kaldor's very unambiguous statement that tax evasion is very rampant in this country, if Government have any intention to have a deterrent punishment to prevent tax evasion it is surprising that the hon. Minister has chosen to introduce a measure which considers a penalty of 150 per cent as sufficiently deterrent. It will provide an opportunity for the tax evaders who have developed it as a fine art to indulge in that as long as they choose to do.

Sir, I also wish to refer to another provision about which I think the hon. Finance Minister has already received a representation. Under section 61 of the Income Tax Act—I am

liable to correction—I think in cases where income-tax matters are taken before competent authorities, apart from a pleader or a representative an income-tax practitioner can also appear. On the one hand the Government says that this is almost like income-tax and that the income-tax department will take up the work. Then, I do not understand why in clause 44 the income-tax practitioners have been left out.

We have received a copy of a petition and I find that there is a very strong case for the inclusion of income-tax practitioners also, who have been defined under section 61 of the Income Tax Act, as it stands today, to represent parties.

There is one other question also which I want the Select Committee and the Minister to consider. We are fixing some fees for appeals. I have not applied my mind in detail to that but on a rough calculation it appears that the lowest tax which could be levied on incomes will come to about Rs 1,500 or Rs 1000, or from Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,500. In every case of appeal, the provision is for a fee of Rs 100. Cannot we think in terms of having a percentage because here it is not that every assessee will have to pay Rs 1,500. Most of them will have to pay more and for every appeal the prescribed fee is Rs 100. Instead of that, I would suggest that a percentage basis of the amount involved in the appeal may be fixed. It may be ten or fifteen per cent. The sections relating to the provision of appeals should be modified accordingly.

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With these suggestions, I welcome the Bill subject to this condition that Government must make a very serious effort to realise as much money as it can. The charge of the business community that the Government, by such measures, is trying to kill the goose which lays the golden egg is a charge made not with any patriotic instinct. We know that the top business people can never be called as goose which

lay golden eggs. The eggs they have laid are mostly rotten and no mercy need be shown to them. Every effort should be made to collect as much money as possible by these measures and every provision should be thought of in terms of plugging every possible loop-hole as the tax dodgers and tax evaders who practise this profession as a fine art, would reap rich harvests from any lacuna which may possibly be left out in case we do not take sufficient care about the wording of the various provisions. With these words, I submit that I welcome this Bill in so far as it goes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) I rise to support the Bill because it appears, if we are serious about the socialist pattern of society, a Bill of this character is inevitable. The Finance Minister pointed out various justifications for these measures. If one is to have an integrated system of personal taxation, it becomes inevitable that the income-tax has to be supplemented by other taxes such as the wealth tax, expenditure tax and probably gift tax, which may probably be in store for us the next year. It does seem that if the personal taxation system has to be integrated, this measure is inevitable. It is egalitarian in intent and purpose. But, the real reason seems to be that the stark necessity of the State to save the Five Year Plan from collapse for want of funds that alone is one big justification.

If we examine the scheme of the Bill, it will be found that if a tax on wealth has to be levied, wealth has to be defined. It has been defined in clause 2. The method and manner of computing wealth has been laid down in clauses 4 and 5. Certain items have been excluded. To my mind, they do not seem to be of a very important character but they may be accepted on grounds of expediency. After the net wealth is determined, certain procedure follows. Ample provisions have been made for appeals from decisions of various officers and I do not think that anybody can find fault with the procedure laid down.

[Shri Nausahir Bharucha]

for appeals, revisions, references to High Court and even to Supreme Court, if need be.

The second point that I desire to deal with is the incidence of this tax. It has been said that this tax has to be levied on individuals, joint Hindu families and companies. Let us take individuals first. There is considerable agitation in certain quarters that the schedule of tax, the imposition of a tax of 0.5 to 1.5 per cent, taken together with other taxes such as the income-tax in the higher bracket, may lead to a stage where not only the entire income of the individual will be taken up by taxation but that the assessee will have to pay something out of his capital. I have read a table where it has been pointed out that if one values his capital at the rate of six per cent for the purpose, the income in that case of a person having Rs. 5 lakhs will roughly be about Rs. 30,000 and he will have to pay only Rs. 8,000. A person with Rs. 10 lakhs may have to pay about Rs. 30,000 and a stage is reached at Rs. 80 lakhs, where he pays all the income to the State by way of personal taxation. Not only that. It is calculated that he will have to pay Rs. 24 from out of his capital to make good the tax demand.

Now, I ask: is that a reason for rejecting this tax? If a man has got Rs. 80 lakhs, I will tell him certainly to pay not only the entire income but a little bit out of his capital also. Calculated at Rs. 24 per annum, it will take a person having Rs. 80 lakhs about 330,000 years to wipe off his capital. It is absurd for anybody to say that a stage is reached in this tax measure where not only the entire income is taken up but something out of his capital. His duty to the society is that he must pay out of his capital as well.

The second point is that the incidence does not at all seem to be heavy. People with a net wealth of about Rs. 2 lakhs have been excluded. What is the percentage of people

to be excluded? More than 90 per cent of India's population is excluded but the great agitation that is raised against this tax seems to suggest that a good bit of the population is against this tax. Let us consider what the major objections to this tax are. First, it was considered in Britain and dropped; it does not exist in any other country which is big. It exists in small countries—Netherlands and Sweden. Evaluation of wealth is such a cumbersome process that in UK it was estimated that it will take about 2½ years. Assuming there is this difficulty is that a ground for rejecting it? There were other grounds which were advanced against this tax by so prominent and respected a leader as Shri Rajagopalachari. He has said that this tax has been taken straight from academical thought to actual imposition in India. All taxes have first to belong to academical thought. It has also been stated that sacred secrets of families will have to be opened up. The income-tax already rips open many of our secrets. We have gradually reconciled ourselves to that thing. It is also stated that this tax will lead to greater evasion. Most taxes lead to evasion of some kind or the other. That is only an argument for making the collection machinery still tighter.

The argument has been advanced that it will lead to depreciation, depletion and deletion of capital and that it will lead to disintegration of wealth in forms such as jewellery and precious stones and so on. We have been given these arguments at every stage when direct personal taxation has been imposed; they are not new. The rate of income-tax being so very high, still we find that capital formation has in no way suffered. I would like to ask anybody who opposes this Bill on the ground that it slows down capital formation or that it destroys capital formation, where has the capital formation at all been checked? These are grounds which I am not prepared to accept. Also, it has been stated on one hand that the yield

from this tax will be negligible, and on the other hand it is stated that if this tax is imposed capitalists would rush to the markets to sell their properties and there will be a collapse of security markets, a collapse of property markets. How these two things can be reconciled, I cannot understand. I think the incidence is estimated at Rs. 15 crores and it may be Rs. 20 crores. We are collecting from income-tax a much larger figure and there is no collapse of the security market or property market. Why should an addition of Rs. 20 crores lead to it, I really cannot understand.

It has also been argued that the Finance Minister has taken this Wealth Tax from Prof. Kaldor's suggestion without implementing his other suggestion in regard to the integrated system of taxation, namely that there should be only 45 per cent maximum income-tax. It is said that some relief has been given but the other part of Kaldor's report has not been implemented. I submit that that is not an argument which can be legitimately advanced. Today, the State's requirement of money is so acute that we cannot permit any form of academic arguments to stand in the way of collection of this tax.

But, I must admit that there are certain valid objections to the Wealth Tax. First, for instance, the evaluation of wealth calls for extraordinary administrative machinery. That point cannot be gainsaid; it does call for it, and there may be inquisitorial investigations into the privacy of domestic affairs. On the tact and the manner in which the income-tax authorities implement the provisions of the Wealth Tax will largely depend the success of this tax. But these are incidents connected with the collection of most of the taxes and they cannot be made a ground for rejecting the Bill.

At the same time, I do believe that some method of simplifying evaluation will have to be invented. The hon. Finance Minister has said that in case of firms and other companies it

may be possible to take the balance-sheets for purposes of evaluation. The hon. speaker who spoke before me said that balance-sheets do not represent a correct state of the financial position of the concern. It is quite true. But, I am afraid, even then the balance-sheets will have to be the basis for calculating the wealth of firms and companies. They may be adjusted to a certain extent, for instance, where they reflect immovable properties at a very low valuation because the costs of those properties have been written off. For instance, it is said that in the Bank of England balance-sheet the building of the Bank of England is valued only at one pound. That may be so. All these things can be adjusted but, by and large, balance-sheets will have to remain the basis for evaluation for this type of assessment, unless the income-tax authorities want to launch themselves into serious trouble.

But matters like this will have also to be gone into further for simplification of evaluation procedure. For instance, in the case of valuing an immovable property I am sure it is not necessary every time to refer such matters to two people or go through the very tedious and cumbersome process of evaluation. Why can't we invent some sort of a method by which we may divide the immovable properties into half a dozen categories, like first class, second class, third class and so on, and have a rough and ready yardstick? You can say that it is so many rupees per cubic foot for a first class building and so on. In the Bombay City such a yardstick is applied; they have fixed a particular amount per cubic foot for a flat type building, so many rupees for a second type of building and so on for purposes of evaluation. Some such forms for simplifying evaluation will have to be decided upon. It may be that they will not be perfect, but they will serve a practical purpose. If, by and large, they serve the purpose I am not very keen if a little bit of wealth tax is

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

evaded here and there That is bound to happen

I will go even to the extent of saying that in the first few years let the wealth tax be administered generously. If there are some sort of evasions, unless they are very serious do not bother about them, collect the tax in a rough and ready way, do not get entangled too much in evaluation processes.

There is also some legitimate complaint made in regard to the shareholders. The hon Finance Minister has already referred that it is open to the Select Committee to consider whether in case of new companies, where the concession is being extended to them on account of their being new, the concession should also be extended to the shareholders. I will go a step further and say, if you are going to collect wealth tax the principle of it should be that you must collect it from wealthy people only. Who owns the shares in the thousands of limited companies? The middle-class people. They own the shares. I, therefore, plead on behalf of the middle-classes who own shares that the system of refund should be incorporated in the Bill. They should be given refund of the wealth tax which they pay, just as we get refund in case of income-tax. If you are going to tax companies, by all means they must be taxed, otherwise there will be evasions in the form of people creating new companies and so on. But I do make this plea that if a company pays the wealth tax ultimately it goes out of the dividends of the shareholders and, therefore, the middle-class men must get some relief, otherwise, it will mean that the wealth tax is being imposed not only on the rich but on the middle-classes as well. I do hope that this point will be looked into by the hon Finance Minister and the Select Committee.

I am glad the hon Minister has said that new companies may be exempted for five years. That is a concession sufficient to repudiate any argument that this wealth tax will act as a deterrent to fresh investments.

The conclusion, therefore, is that even though this may be a novel form of taxation, if it is administered wisely and well and certain directions are issued by the Central Board of Revenue, I am inclined to think that this may be a good tax by and large and a good resource which we can tap at will. Our collecting a larger amount from wealth tax will not necessarily involve additional collection charges.

As I said, Sir, this tax does not touch 99.9 per cent of the population. The rich people must now reconcile themselves to this idea that socialistic pattern means that their wealth is not merely for exploitation for their own benefit but that they hold it in the nature of a trust partly for the benefit of the society at large also. The rich will have to soon get themselves reconciled to this idea. Why should they grumble if at the stage of 80 lakhs the entire income is taken away? I repeat, Sir, if a person has got so much wealth he owes a duty to the society to see that the income derived from that wealth goes to the benefit of the society.

Already the poorer section of the community are paying through their nose. This year we have taxed to the tune of Rs 93 crores and a large portion will have to be borne by the poor people and the middle-class people. When they contribute so much to financing the administration of our country, I do not see any reason why the rich people should grumble about the wealth tax.

There may be some difficulties experienced here and there. There may be some defects in the beginning and we might find the working of this measure defective here and there. But that does not alter the situation. The wealth tax is not only a socialistic

measure; it is a necessity which should have come long ago. I whole-heartedly support the Bill. I hope that the suggestions that have been made by many hon. Members here will be borne in mind by the Select Committee and the Bill will emerge in such an improved way that most of the pin-pricks will disappear and yet the State will have benefit of the yield which we expect from the wealth-tax.

Shri Pocker Sahib (Manjeri) Mr Chairman, Sir, I was really very much surprised at the criticism levelled against the nature of the agitation against the new taxes by the public.

The hon. Minister assumed that any criticism of the new taxes can legitimately come only from the people who are directly affected, whose pockets are really touched by the new taxes. This is an assumption which very much surprised me. It is the right of every citizen to see that the taxes imposed are in the general interests of the public and that they are in the best interests of the proper administration of the country. Therefore to assume that it is only for those well-to-do people who are directly affected by this wealth tax that are entitled to agitate against this measure and the common man whose pocket is not directly touched by this wealth tax is not entitled to do so. This assumption is absolutely wrong. I do submit that the hon. Finance Minister should have thought it as the legitimate right of even the poorest man in the country to agitate against such measures in the best way he can. The question is not to be decided on the criterion of the kind of tax which touches the pockets of particular individuals.

His further assumption that there is no real agitation by the people who are directly affected, namely the wealthy people is, I fear, absolutely wrong. Everybody knows that this agitation has been going on a very wide scale in the country and everywhere there is a very great discontent

expressed against the nature of the new taxes imposed by the Government including this Wealth tax and the wealthy people who are affected by these measures are also agitated very seriously against. I have not the least doubt that all sections of the people are really represented in the agitation against these new taxes including this Wealth tax. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that ought to view the agitation from that point of view.

So far as this measure on the merits is concerned, I do submit that I agree with the principle that you have to tap the wealthy people in order to recoup the finances of the country. It is the wealthier people that ought to be taxed and we ought to get as much reasonable amount from them as it is practicable. I do also agree that whatever measures we take must be in consonance with the principle that has been adopted, namely that our march is towards the socialistic pattern, but I do oppose this particular measure on more than one ground. This measure does not achieve the purpose for which a tax measure is directed, namely, the realization of revenue. I have stated that it is the wealthy people that ought to be tapped and it is from them that we must try to recoup the finances of the country. But this is the worst method that can be adopted to realize anything from the wealthy people.

As I understood from the speech of the hon. Finance Minister, he seems to have in mind some bargain by which the wealthy people are partly exempted from the income-tax on higher income. They are given substantial relief so far as the income-tax on the higher income is concerned and in order to pacify the public, though we have exempted the wealthier people from higher income-tax, we are taxing on the very corpus, instead of the income. It is in that way that the bargain seems to have been struck. I am afraid that in spite of all his experience as a businessman and a successful businessman, he has struck a very bad bargain from the point of view of the State. The State will

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certainly be a loser by this bargain. I am absolutely certain that in the long run this Wealth tax which is sought to be imposed as a compensation against the relief which is given to the wealthy people as regards the income-tax on higher income will go very badly against the State.

The very idea of assessing the wealth of the people particularly of the richer type is really a fantastic idea. I do say that it will be an impossibility for you to get at the right estimate of the wealthy people, of individuals or families or companies. Of course, there may be cases in which it can be assessed by means of records that are available, as, for instance where an individual or family owns landed property, that cannot be concealed, but even in those cases when this idea of Wealth-Tax has come into being or where the people know that they are going to be deprived of some percentage of their wealth, certainly all kinds of measures would have been adopted and in order to conceal that, it is given such a shape as to escape the assessment and there are so many loopholes in the Act itself. Therefore, I say it is a very unwise measure even as regards that part of the wealth which may be proved by record and which cannot be concealed ordinarily.

Then, so far as cash and other movables are concerned it is physically impossible for anybody to assess it aright. It is said that the people here in this country are in the habit of investing a large portion of their wealth in jewellery. It is so, I do admit. But to go to the extent of catching the jewels which a family possesses is something beyond the possibility of the Government or anybody.

I would also like to say that this measure will make the people who are already habituated to evasion of tax more dishonest. This is one of the methods of making them more dishonest and we should not adopt such a method. Of course, income-tax in respect of which relief is being given

is also not a matter in which there is no method of evasion. There is evasion no doubt, but it has been working. We have to take as much efforts as possible to defeat their methods of evasion. To give up that method and to resort to this wealth-tax is really very unprofitable and very bad. Therefore, I would say that the relief that is sought to be given in respect of higher income-tax should not be given and this wealth-tax should not be imposed. This Bill should be dropped. My submission is that apart from this evasion of tax, there will be no incentive to earn wealth also. After all, wealthy people are as much a necessity to the country as anybody else in various ways. So, we must encourage people to earn more wealth and we should not discourage them. This measure will discourage people from amassing wealth. If the wealth is amassed, after all what is derived from wealth is income which can be taxed. When the wealth is invested in various ways, income will be derived and the Government should catch at that income to as much an extent as possible. So, I agree with those who say that the people who have got wealth should be allowed to earn more. They should be encouraged to make more profit and the Government should realise as much money as possible out of that profit and not resort to methods like these which will increase the harassment of the people. Therefore, I hope that this measure will be dropped.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): Just now the Speaker announced that both the Wealth-tax Bill and the Expenditure-tax Bill will be taken together and 8 hours would be allotted.

Mr. Chairman: That has not been the opinion of the House.

Shri Mohamed Imam: So, only 4 hours will be set apart for this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: That is right.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I whole-heartedly support

this measure. The hon. Finance Minister fully deserves the congratulations of this House as well as the congratulations of the poor people residing in India for the bold step that he has taken with regard to the reforms he has brought into the taxation system in India. When hon. Members from time to time drew the attention of the Government that certain steps should be taken to remove the great gap existing between the rich and the poor in the country, everytime vested interests came forward with arguments that if such taxes were levied, there would be no incentive for saving and earning. In a country like India, when we have

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[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

adopted a socialist pattern of society as our objective, I think anyone desiring the prosperity of this country cannot shut his eyes to the great extremes of poverty and richness existing in India. Taxes like the wealth-tax and the expenditure-tax should have been levied long ago, just after the country attained independence. This would have convinced the people that the party in power is really desirous of improving the lot of the poorest in the country; but, better late than never. I think the name of our hon. Finance Minister will go down in the history of Indian finance as the man who was bold enough to take such steps and to disappoint such of our countrymen who, though not large in number, nevertheless exercise some influence either through the papers or other channels. Therefore, in the history of Indian finance and taxation, this day will be long remembered and remembered with gratitude towards our hon. Finance Minister.

There are three considerations on which we have to base our arguments. Here the objectives are laudable. There is great necessity for this measure. It is desirable that we should remove the great gap existing between the rich and the poor. Some of our friends have just expressed their opinion that the working of this

measure will not be feasible, and there will be great many difficulties. Some hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party also have said that there would be harassment in executing this measure. But I think that any tax that is levied may lead to harassment of some people; that may be due to the defects in the administrative set-up, which can be easily removed. Here the principle is important. We are having before us the ideal of a socialist pattern and the question whether we will have to wait for a long time for the introduction of such measures. I think this Bill has come at the right time. Our objective of socialist pattern demands it; the fulfilment of the targets of the Second Five Year Plan necessitates this measure. Professor Kaldor has said that the additional burden that has been imposed or is going to be imposed either through taxation or through a rise in prices on the broad masses of population should be complemented by an efficient system of progressive taxation on the small minority of well-to-do people in India, who number only 1 per cent. of the population. The hon. Minister has said that the tax system in India is an old system and that it requires some drastic reforms. By the levy of the Wealth-tax and the Expenditure-tax and the Capital gains tax which has already been introduced, we will have an integrated and coherent tax system which will avoid all the loopholes of evasion or avoidance of tax. We know that in our country and in other countries also, the marginal tax on income is high and it has been observed and found that those on whom these taxes are imposed take recourse to so many devices to avoid the tax or evade taxation. I think, by the introduction of these taxes, avoidance and evasion of taxes will not be there and the organisation that would be entrusted with the collection of these taxes will find it easy. It is good that the Income-tax department is going to be entrusted with the assessment and collection of these taxes and I think there will be less opportunity for those anti-social elements who, instead of giving their best for the cause of the country try to avoid taxation.

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

I think the Opposition in this House does not function as it should function. Every time they criticise whether the measure is good or bad They try to find loopholes in every measure coming from this side This Wealth-tax Bill has been welcomed by my hon friend Shri V P Nayar Even then, he was critical He thought that the Income-tax and Wealth tax would not be properly worked and the income from them would not be sufficient The fear in his mind was that the authority or organisation that would be entrusted with this work will not do their duty I think this is prejudging the case As we have observed in this House, we have criticised the Government and we have criticised the organisation that has been entrusted with the task of collecting Income-tax We have found lacunae The hon Minister said during the Budget session that he is trying his best to re-organise that organisation which is responsible for assessing and collecting this tax With that assurance I think that the Wealth tax and Expenditure tax will be collected properly and as much money as possible from these sources would be obtained by the Government and utilised for the fulfilment of the Second Plan It has been suggested by my hon friend Shri V P Nayar that there should be a separate team for these taxes I think that is unnecessary The very principle on which these integrated and coherent taxes have been suggested by Prof Kaldor and accepted by the Prime Minister would be destroyed We want them to be under one organisation We want that there should be less expenditure in the collection of the tax and in administration Therefore, it is necessary that the collection and assessment of these taxes should be handed over to the same authority or organisation as is entrusted with the assessment and collection of Income-tax

The vested interests who are going to be affected by these taxes say that such taxes are disincentives for capital formation I think every tax whether

it is on wealth or on income is, to some extent, a disincentive But, we have to place two things before us. The object of taxation is to remove the great disparity in the social and economic field, economic field in this case Some tax may be a disincentive Nevertheless, it is necessary that the disparity between the rich and the poor, the great gap between the cottage and the mahal, should be removed It is necessary that the wealth that has accumulated should be lessened gradually even when the private sector remained We require them for some time There must be some incentive It was with this purpose that Prof Kaldor suggested that while introducing the Wealth tax and Expenditure tax, the marginal rate of taxation on income should be reduced to some extent Speaking for myself, I would suggest that the rate of taxation should be increased I have not worked out the whole scheme We have seen that after all the expenditure incurred in the First Plan and the heavy expenditure on the Second Plan, there has been some increase in national income At the time of the Budget discussion, we questioned the Prime Minister as to which sector of society this increase in national income has gone There are no statistics available to show whether this expenditure has benefited the lower class or the middle class or the higher class Generally we have seen that the rich have grown richer all these days The benefit of all the expenditure that we have made so far has gone mostly to the rich people We know that the taxes raised in our country at present is only 7 per cent of our national income During the five years that have elapsed, we have seen that the tax revenue has not increased This shows that the money that has gone into the pockets of the rich is there Sometimes they invest, sometimes, they do not invest. That is hoarded wealth If this Wealth tax is levied, the officers of the Government will get a chance to see where the hoarded wealth is.

It is necessary that this tax revenue which is 7 per cent should be raised

with the increase in national income. With the increase in national wealth, there must be an automatic increase in the tax revenue. That is not happening. In spite of the fact that we have levied so many duties on so many things, indirect taxes, and getting all the tax, the rich people are not fully taxed. They have not been taxed according to their capacity to pay. I think the rate given in the Bill is low. I think after some experience is gained, we may increase it afterwards. This is the first time that this tax has been imposed. My personal opinion is that the rate should be increased. The sooner the disparity between extreme richness and poverty is removed the better for our country and our society. There will be less dissatisfaction and discontent and less of these strikes, etc. The Taxation Enquiry Commission suggested that this great gap between the salary of the lowest group and the highest group should be removed as far as possible. We have not taken any steps with regard to this. I think the Finance Minister will take these steps to remove the gap between the incomes of the lowest and the highest. That is also necessary. It is all these things that lead to discontent, lead to demands that there should be another pay commission and we have to resist it. We do not resist it on principle. We resist saying all these things should be considered in due time, we have to fulfil the Second Five Year Plan and after the national wealth has increased we will be in a better position to distribute it on an equitable basis.

There is one point which is a matter of detail. With regard to appearance before the wealth tax authorities by authorised representatives, I received some representation from some organisation. I have not studied their viewpoint fully.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Income-tax practitioners

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Here it has been said in clause 44 of the Bill that assesses can appear before the wealth tax authority or Tribunal

through legal practitioner or chartered accountants. Chartered accountant and legal practitioner have been included, but income-tax practitioners have been excluded. I think this matter deserves consideration, and if the Select Committee thinks it feasible and proper they may also be included.

I have nothing more to say. I think the organisation is practically the same as the organisation of the Income-tax Department. Matters of appeal, matters of valuation and other things connected with them have been provided for in the Bill.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support this measure, and I hope that in proper time, if not by this Select Committee, the rate of this tax will increase so that the great gap that is existing may be brought to an end.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I rise to support this Bill, and while supporting it I need not make a lengthy speech as it is going to be considered by the Select Committee.

I support this Bill mainly on three grounds. Firstly, it is in accordance with the socialistic principles to which all of us are wedded. Secondly, by passing such a measure I expect that the poor and the needy who are already oppressed by the appalling weight of taxation will get some relief if not now, at least in the future. And thirdly, it is more or less a personal matter. I am a Muslim, and Islamic principles lay down, and the *Koran* lays down that every person who can afford to pay and who is rich shall set apart every year $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his property. Perhaps Mr Pocker knows this. It is a mandate. So, on these three grounds I support this new taxation measure, though we are in an era of indiscriminate taxation.

It is a well known fact that ever since democracy dawned on us, every year has brought to us either new taxes or enhancement of old taxes, and it has also happened that these taxes have fallen mainly on the poor who can ill afford to pay. But this tax seems to be in the right direction.

[Shri Mohamed Inam]

because it is in accordance with the principle that taxes shall be paid only by those who can afford to pay and it shall be in accordance with their paying capacity

I know this wealth tax is not levied in many advanced countries England and America have not accepted this principle for reasons best known to them selves. But I know the Finance Minister and the Ministry are always engaged in evolving and finding out new means of taxation, and perhaps I may say that to them this is an achievement. I may say that by introducing this tax India so far as taxation is concerned, is far advanced than many advanced countries

I know that in the beginning any new tax will cause serious misgivings. We cannot predict what its effects and its implications will be, but we are all of us wedded to a certain policy though we form different groups. The Congress is also wedded to a socialistic pattern of society which it discards now and then to suit its convenience. The PSP and the Socialists are also wedded to socialism and I think our Communist friends also are wedded to socialism. Perhaps it is Soviet sort of socialism. So, it is in accordance with this principle that is existing in this House, and I think this tax and this measure will have an easy passage, and the Finance Minister is in a happy position

According to this socialistic principle, it is necessary that the rich shall part with a certain percentage of their wealth in favour of the poor. The socialistic principle may be construed either way. Either it contemplates the equalisation of wealth which is a more intense form of socialism, or it lays down that those who are happily placed and who are in a more fortunate position shall part with a reasonable portion of their wealth for the uplift of the poor and the needy. So, it is on this ground, it is on this principle that I support this measure

Secondly, I think such a measure is necessary in order to give relief to the

poor. Very soon we will be faced with a series of new taxes, series of enhancements of present taxes. They will come up in the Finance Bill. Then I will have my say. But what I want to say is this, that those taxes and the present taxation policy are such that they hit the common man more than the rich. The limit of squeezability so far as the middle classes and the poor are concerned has been exhausted. I think the time has come when the poor man and the middle classes cannot be burdened with any more taxes. It is imperative that hereafter that some relaxation, some relief will have to be given, and hereafter taxes will have to be levied only on people who can afford to pay. And the poor and the unhappy people should not be made to pay taxes

15 hrs

Taxation is the vital part or the central part of modern public finance. It is true that to run a government and to carry on an administration, you must have recourse to taxation. It is necessary that the people should be expected to contribute towards the cost of administration, in accordance with their paying capacity and in accordance with their earnings. But what I am anxious about is this. It is easy to pass a measure and levy a fresh tax. But I am anxious that the proceeds of such tax are made use of wisely and judiciously

When fresh taxation is imposed, the Finance Minister will give us all kinds of assurances and say that the proceeds of the taxes will be utilised for the sake of the poor, he will assure us that the poor stand to gain, and they will be assured of social amenities. But in the end we find that the proceeds of the revenue derived from the fresh taxation disappear somewhere, and the people do not actually stand to gain. For the last ten years, we have been imposing fresh taxation, but I must say that the corresponding benefit conferred on the people is rather disproportionate and disappointing also. The more the taxes that we have levied, the greater has

been the financial pressure, and the more the taxes to which we have had recourse, the greater has been the unsatisfactory state of our finances

So, it is necessary, whenever a new taxation measure is placed before this House, that the Finance Minister indicates to what purpose he is going to devote the revenue, whether he is going to devote it to providing amenities to the people, or to making education free and compulsory, or to providing free medical service or to give old age pension, or whether he is going to use it for bridging the gap or to wiping off the deficit

It has been our experience from the very beginning that the more the taxation, the greater has been the financial crisis, and the greater the deficit We, therefore, feel that all the extra income that would be derived will go towards increasing the cost of administration, towards filling up more jobs or to employing more persons, and it will not go towards providing amenities or benefits to the common man That is what I am afraid of

I have no objection to taxing the rich, I have no objection even to taxing them more But I am anxious that the extra revenue that is derived should be utilised for the benefit of the common man, and for his good

The Finance Minister, as I said a little while ago, will hold out the assurance that all these moneys will be diverted for the uplift of the common man But from previous experience, we find that many a time, this promise has not been fulfilled If the amount is not properly utilised, we feel that all our efforts have been in vain, and that the taxation measure has been not for the benefit of the persons who deserve it, but for the benefit of those that do not deserve it It may be a case of taking away something from Peter to pay Paul, which we all approve We can rob Peter to pay Paul, but if we rob Peter to pay some other Peter, I think it would be a very unsound and unwise policy too I hope this will be borne in mind whenever the Finance Minister

comes forward with new taxation proposals

As I said earlier, we are not against legitimate and reasonable taxation But we are only anxious that the moneys derived by way of such taxation should go towards improving the finances of our State and not for causing serious dislocation

In spite of the hundreds of taxes that have been levied, what is our financial position today? I am afraid a fathomless abyss has been created, which can never be bridged, or filled up

Now, various criticisms have been made It has been said that the wealth tax would retard the growth of industry, and the growth of wealth In fact, a certain amount of wealth is essential in every country In any country, there are people who are wealthy, who belong to the middle classes, who are traders, who are industrialists, and who are poor I do not know what the position is in Russia, perhaps, my Communist friends will enlighten me on this matter

This measure is not one which aims at the confiscation of wealth or the grabbing of wealth It does not aim at legalised robbery, as it is said sometimes It is, pure and simple, a reasonable measure which lays down that a person who is in a more fortunate position shall part with a portion of his wealth in the interests of the country

A good deal of anxiety was expressed about the collection of the tax I know a capital levy like this always involves problems of valuation, assessment and so on Many persons are not afraid so much of the tax as of the process and the hardships that they will have to undergo in regard to assessment I know that this is a tax which is new and which is of an experimental nature We, therefore, do not know what will be the effect We do not know also what has happened in other countries, because very

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

few countries have levied this tax. However, care must be taken to see that there is least harassment for the purposes of assessment. Expert valuers are quite essential.

We know of some unhappy incidents in connection with the income-tax collections, to which I shall refer at the appropriate occasion. Here, I would like to suggest that a feeling should be created among the assessees that they are dealt with fairly and courteously. As compared to other western countries, in India, in the Income-tax Department and also in other Departments of a similar nature the officers start with the presumption that everybody is an evader or a scoundrel, unless the contrary is proved.

Shri V. P. Nayar It is a moderate presumption.

Shri Mohamed Imam So the burden of proving that he is fair and honest lies upon the assessee, and in some cases even his frantic efforts to clear his character will not convince the assessing officer. That is what many of us are afraid of. And it may lead to further troubles also.

For instance it has been mentioned that for valuation one has to produce one's property both movable and immovable.

As regards jewels it may so happen that a person who comes to assess the property, may suspect that the assessee has concealed his jewels and other property underground. So there is scope for harassment. In fact it is this that has made people nervous. So I appreciate the suggestion by an hon. Member that in such cases it is better to have a judicial officer who will arrive at a fair valuation.

Also, the creation of a separate department is necessary. I know that it will involve extra expenditure. But I do not like the idea of this department being tagged on to the present income-tax department which has been moving in a certain groove and which

is wedded to certain policies. Assessment of property and wealth requires quite a sound handling of the affairs. One must proceed on quite sympathetic grounds. On the other hand, I know that the income-tax officers have been asked to see that a certain target is reached and they are more concerned to reach the target than to do justice. So I think that not only a new technique of assessment should be evolved, but expert valuers, who will be specially trained, should be appointed and people with impartial outlook must be appointed to assess the wealth.

Shri V. P. Nayar. He wants to have the judiciary do it.

Shri Mohamed Imam Yes.

I will make one or two suggestions more. It is proposed to tax companies. I welcome the idea of the Finance Minister that a new company will not have to pay for the first five years during its infant stage. At the same time, we are interested in the promotion of companies and we are anxious that industries should prosper. It is our duty to give all encouragement and facilities to companies and to various industries. While I have no objection to tax a company which is already well established which is on a sound footing and has been making profit, I think it is a matter for consideration whether we can tax the assets of a company till it is on a sound footing. There are companies and companies which make profit but there are others which are still struggling and running at a loss even though years and years have elapsed. So is it prudent and equitable to tax a company which is on tottering ground for years, which is unable to make both ends meet and support itself? So I feel that in the interest of the country and the development of industries, if we lay down a principle that a joint stock company, till it is on a sound footing, will be exempt from such tax it will go a long way to that objective.

I need not take much more time. I am only anxious that we must make

the best use of this opportunity I hope the introduction of this novel tax will give a new orientation to our financial policy. Till now, it has been a case of indiscriminate taxation and of grabbing as much money as possible from all sections of people, irrespective of existing conditions, status or capacity. I think hereafter the entire conception has to be changed. Let them tax by all means, let them tax only those who can bear the burden of the tax.

Secondly, when they tax, when they bring forward a new measure, let them give an assurance that all the proceeds thereby will go directly to benefit the common man and improve his status and earning capacity, and that it will not go somewhere else where we may think it is a waste.

On these grounds, I support the motion.

15.16 hrs

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) Sir, I welcome this new venture of introducing a new system of taxation and I hope the Select Committee will take into consideration certain problems which will naturally arise out of this Bill.

You know very well that this is the after-effect of a survey of the Indian tax system made by Prof Kaldor. In calculating the amount likely to be realised from this tax and the number of assesseees who are likely to be affected by it he bases his calculation on the income tax figures available in the country. In this connection, I will refer to page 26 of his report (para graph 37) where he states

"In the absence of any direct statistics bearing on the value of various forms of property in India and its distribution according to size groups, any estimate of the yield of wealth tax can only be undertaken by a rough method of working backwards from income. By capitalising the profits of firms, partnerships and individual busi-

ness and divided income of companies, a rough estimate of the total value of wealth and its size distribution can be obtained".

On this basis, he calculates the figure and makes an addition of 10 per cent for non-income earning capital, and arrives at the final figure. I believe that in calculating the expectation of returns at the figure of Rs 15 crores, the Finance Minister must have relied on this process. I submit that this is taking the wrong view of things, it is as if he would take a bucket of milk and calculate from it the market value of cows and she-buffaloes which yield the milk, but many of whom may not be in a position to yield any milk at all.

The problem is not so much as to by what percentage the Finance Minister does err or how much more or how much less we are likely to expect from this source of taxation, but the greater human problem is are you going to tackle wealth which does not yield any income or which yields only an insufficient amount of income on the same basis as you are dealing with the wealth which yields a reasonable income and which has a reasonable market value at all times?

You know that big houses and other non-agricultural properties in big cities and towns have a certain percentage of rent assessed on the basis of their value. They yield good rent. Not only that, there is always a good market and they frequently pass hands. But, what about other properties which are situated in the interior of the country, having a very large value but yielding very little income? There are also properties which are practically unsaleable or have no ready market at all. In such cases, are you going to treat them in the same way as the properties in large cities and towns, which have both a good annual yield and also a ready market, or, are you going to make a special provision for such properties in order to tax them on a more equitable basis?

[Shri Supakar]

The next point is: as soon as there is a default there is some time-limit for the payment of the tax and if the tax is not paid within that time, certain steps are taken. It is just possible that in many cases—and probably in thousands and thousands of cases—the owner has no income and the property has no ready market. In such cases there should be a provision to ensure that either Government is ready to purchase that property at a reasonable price and affords the owner an opportunity to redeem it or buy it back within a reasonable time or provide some such safeguard so that such properties may not be *उत्तर-सौदा* *संयुक्त*—able considerations demand that proper consideration should be given to such properties which though of high value have no market or, rather, no ready market and where the owner has no income properly so-called. Such cases should be provided for in the Bill when it emerges out of the Select Committee.

I have no other suggestions to make and I hope that the Select Committee will take into consideration all these matters.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a Bill here which had raised high hopes when it was merely a proposal. When the Finance Minister announced during his Budget speech that a Wealth-tax and an Expenditure Tax would be imposed for the first time in this country, many people in the country did heave a sigh of relief. Not many of us, not many people in the country then realised that this could hardly be a relief to them and that the Finance Minister hardly meant what he said.

Let us remember the background in which we are considering these taxes. We have the background of an impoverished people who have been asked to bear an intolerable burden of taxes in order to take our country through the Second Plan. First of all, through British oppression and then

through many kinds of mismanagement our country is growing poorer and poorer and, as it grows poor every year, we have to pay taxes on all our necessities, on everything you can think of, on which the common people have to incur expenditure, cloth, match-box, mustard oil and what not. It is in this context that expectations were raised when this Wealth-tax was promised to us in the Budget.

Now, what do we find here? Looking at clause 3 of the Bill, we find that the wealth-tax is to be charged on the net wealth and so on and so forth. But, when we look at the Schedule, the first disappointment comes. Up to Rs 2 lakhs, there is total exemption. Even after that the charge is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the maximum rate is not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Let us not forget that we in this country who are bearing a crushing burden of taxes—the common people of this country—have an aversion for people who have amassed fabulous wealth, in most cases without deserving it. Who hold the wealth in this country? The big landlords who oppressed their tenants and wrung out huge sums of money through the exploitation of the tenants, ex-Rulers of States who have fat privy purses quite undeservedly and who had by age-long oppression of their subjects, been able to gather fabulous fortunes. It is said—I do not know with what truth—that the richest among them has a fortune of about Rs 500 crores. It is said a thousand; I do not know. Both are alike to me. The point is that we would have expected

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It makes very material difference to the man who possesses that.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I do not know because it is all equal for me.

People in this country who are bearing this crushing burden of taxes might well expect that other people who had amassed large amounts of wealth, who obviously did not need

all that they have amassed and will not need that for generations to come, should at least part with the surplus wealth to the fullest extent in order to help our country tide over our difficulties, if not to give the poorer sections of the people some money from their pockets. That has not been done. We would clearly suggest that in the case of very huge concentrations of wealth, this tax should have been utilised for the purpose of mopping up the entire amount of wealth, let say, over a certain period so that the entire wealth should have been taken away in taxes. Even in capitalist societies something like capital levy is known. A capital levy has been introduced in some cases. Why should not we, by way of this wealth tax, impose a capital levy on very high concentrations of wealth?

At what concentration we should take away the full wealth can be decided with reference to the circumstances of the case and so forth. But, there is no doubt that there are quite a number of individuals—and what is more—quite a heavy concentration of wealth in our country which would justify the entire taking away of the wealth by way of this capital levy. This is what we would have expected. The Finance Minister knows better than I what fabulous amount of revenue that could have brought. It appears that it would have brought at least a revenue which would supply a substantial portion of what we would require for fulfilling our Second Plan. Incidentally, it would enable the Finance Minister to grant the much needed relief to the common people.

What is happening with the taxes on the common people? Not only are they made to pay. When you impose a tax of an anna, the price of an essential commodity goes up by two or three or even five annas. I take it that the Finance Minister will continue to impose these excise duties in future years also throughout this Plan and as a result, there is no doubt that the prices will shoot up. If we could have taken away this surplus wealth, we could have checked the rise of prices

apart from giving the common people relief from the tax burden. That is one aspect of it.

The concentration of wealth has not been broken which ought to have been done by way of this tax. Secondly, through loop holes, exemptions and exclusions, it is quite likely that much of the wealth will either be evaded from tax or avoided. You know the distinction between evading and avoiding. Evasion pre-supposes some kind of guilty intent—evading an obligation, that is to say, not carrying out an obligation which, otherwise, he would have had to carry out. Avoiding means to get clear of the law by availing the loop-holes which the law itself provides.

If we look at clause 4 of the Bill, there is in the third sub-clause a reference to heirlooms but I am not making much of it. Let us look at clause 6. It refers to domestic animals and furniture, household utensils, wearing apparel, jewellery and other articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee subject to a maximum of Rs 25,000 in value. The assessee will be there. There will be other dependents of his. Through the instrumentality of this sub-clause, he may be able to provide not only himself but also others with very valuable articles and thereby escape a large part of his liability. Let us look at sub-clause 9. It is even more serious and even more an apparatus for those who want to avoid the tax. Ten year treasury savings deposit certificates, fifteen year annuity certificates, deposits in post office saving banks, post office cash certificates and post office national savings certificates held by the assessee—it refers to them. That way a large part of the income may be transformed into wealth of this kind which would be free from tax. It may be said that the income from this source will be liable to taxation but that is a different matter and the point is that whatever the tax on income may be, a part of it will be left out and he would as at present, be enabled to avoid wealth tax by converting his present income into those different kinds of invest-

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

ments In some cases, there is a limit beyond which you cannot invest For instance, in national savings certificates, I believe there is a limit of Rs. 50,000 But an assessee may have a number of people around him He can buy national savings certificates—Rs. 50,000 for his wife, another sum for his children, yet another in the name of dependents, *benami* and what not. That way he can take away lakhs of rupees from the purview of the wealth tax

I do not know whether in the case of other things mentioned—treasury savings deposit certificates and annuity certificates, there is any limit Even if there is a limit, there are ways of avoiding those limits and if there is no limit, there is no restriction on the amount of wealth you can transform into non-taxable wealth Therefore, if there is any case for exemption, those exemptions should be granted only up to a certain amount and it should not be carried to the extent of exempting the whole amount If you do it, then, you will possibly, instead of taking a tax on wealth, succeed in diverting wealth to these channels

These are the loop-holes by which much of the tax on wealth may be avoided by those who would otherwise have to pay it I want to draw the attention of the House to the case of exemption of foreign assets of non-resident companies There are many nefarious practices practised by these people The other day a certain gentleman who works in a very respectable European firm in quite a high capacity gave me certain instances of how these non-resident companies cheat our country of huge amounts of foreign exchange by showing transactions whereby the branches here act as so-called agents of those companies They buy on behalf of these companies, say tea or similar articles, and only deduct an agency commission They buy tea, say at Rs 5 a pound, take an agency commission of two annas a pound and they show Rs. 4-14-0 as having been paid by their parent company at home That way

we lose our foreign exchange and, obviously, in the case of the wealth tax the assets will be shown as foreign assets, whatever is bought will be shown as foreign assets

Similarly, there may be manipulations in other cases also to convert what should be taxable in our country into foreign assets and thereby deprive us not only of foreign exchange but also of our legitimate share of the tax on wealth Therefore, this matter should be very well looked into by the Select Committee and suitable amendments should be made to plug such loop holes

In conclusion, I want to say that the Select Committee of this House should keep in mind the overwhelming desire of the people, the overwhelming demand of the people of the country that concentration of wealth should be broken up Therefore, I hope the Select Committee will evolve some formula by which the entire concentration of wealth at the highest levels may be taken away through this wealth tax I also hope that other loopholes will be well plugged and that way this Bill which is absolutely useless as it stands today will be made into an instrument which will really serve the people, which will really serve to relieve the common people from an intolerable burden of taxes

My only fear about the success of the Select Committee is that the Finance Minister has already been going about promising businessmen so-called adjustments in these taxes I do not find any reason for adjustments in these taxes; of course, minor adjustments you have to make because there may be unforeseen anomalies here and there, but there is certainly no case for an adjustment in the principle of the tax, namely, that the concentration of wealth must be broken up Therefore, the tax at the highest levels should be at the highest rates; 1½ per cent is nothing at all at the highest level, it should be one hundred per cent and as you go down it must be graduated

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Could there be a tax then?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It can be a capital levy. There is nothing absurd about it. Look at the expenditure tax proposed by the Finance Minister and you will find a tax of hundred per cent at the highest level. Therefore, there is nothing absurd about it. At the highest level, I repeat, it should be a hundred per cent. It would be a capital levy but let it break the concentration of wealth at the highest levels. At the lower levels I have no objection to the rate being half per cent, one per cent or even one and a half per cent, but at the highest level it should certainly be one hundred per cent.

Shri V. Raju (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the whole House has, I believe, with a few exceptions, congratulated the Government on introducing this measure of legislation. We will be able to take up the Bill clause-by-clause after it returns from the Select Committee but pending the opportunity and the right of altering the Bill being given to the Members of this House, I would like to say a few words of recommendation to the Select Committee that is meeting in a few days' time.

I find, with my knowledge of legal procedure, that the drafting of the Bill as such has provided for many loopholes for the evasion of the tax contemplated. These loopholes necessarily have to be plugged, and I feel that the Finance Minister and the Finance Department in drafting the Bill itself may to some extent be responsible—when I use the word 'responsible' I mean that they may have been lenient in their approach—for the provisions of the Bill militate against the purpose of the Bill itself.

Under clauses 4 and 5 of the Bill there are possibilities of much misunderstanding. Under clause 5 sub-clause (1) of the Bill the assessee shall be exempt from paying the tax in the event of the property being held under a trust and a trust has been defined as a religious institution or for charitable purposes etc.

So far as religious institutions are concerned, except in southern India—that is, in the State of Madras and now in Andhra Pradesh also—most temples are under the management of private individuals with no control, and under the provisions of the Constitution where religious observances are given complete freedom any interference in this direction would immediately be raised in a court of law as militating against one's right of worship.

I know that in the State of Kerala the big Padmanabhaswami temple is in the charge of the previous ruling family. There is also the Syrian and Catholic church which has large assets. Outside southern India also there are huge trust properties where the trustees are virtually the owners of the properties enjoying the benefits of the properties. As far as I know they are most irreligious in their ways of expenditure. Of course, I know there may be good religious trustees but there are quite a few who even gamble and drink. The Hindu religion, I know is rather flexible in this respect. I do not want to discuss metaphysics here, but we have a system which allows us to equal good and evil on the basis of the assessment of the mind. Therefore, religious trustees also can do whatever they like. Of course, I know Islam and Christianity have the concept of evil, but Hinduism is more flexible in this direction. If you take provision by provision.

Pandit Govind Malavia (Sultanpur): How can everybody be a Hindu?

Shri V. Raju: That is true. I happen to be born one. That is about all.

Apart from the question of religious assets, there is the question of charitable assets. What do we mean "by charitable purposes"? I know that in the City of Bombay in certain areas the feeding of pigeons is considered a charitable purpose. Huge monies have been left for feeding of pigeons in the City of Bombay by certain pious individuals, certain Gujeratis and Marwaris. Today assets of this nature have grown into crores of rupees. Here also the successors of these

[Shri V Raju]

charitable institutions are to be completely exempt from the purview of this tax

If you go stage by stage in the exemptions, I can point out to you any number of contradictions. You get a contradiction between exemption in sub-clause (iii) of clause 5 and exemption in sub-clause (vi) of the same clause. In sub-clause (iii) we are told that jewellery or heirlooms is to be exempted. In sub-clause (vi) we are told that jewellery valued only up to Rs 25,000 will be exempted. Who owns the heirlooms? Is it the ex-Maharajahs or zamindars of this country or do the business tycoons of India the newly created aristocracy also own heirlooms? I am surprised that such a provision should have been made by the Congress Party which talks of socialism and the first essence of socialism is that you have necessarily a policy of curtailing privilege and bring about a situation of equality in terms of birth rights if not in any other direction. Therefore the concept of 'heirloom' or collections, works of art, books and so on, are to say the least loopholes through which wealth can be collected by individuals and this tax is completely negated.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think there is any particular value in books.

Shri V Raju: I do not know about 'books'. There may be a certain argument brought up that if we do not exempt art and if the rich do not buy artistic objects, paintings, pieces of sculpture etc., who will look after the poor starving artists? I am sure some such arguments may also be put forward, but if all the artists of the world when they were impoverished and those who were particularly starving during their life-time, if they were able to sell some of their art during their life-time it would have made a difference. I do not think that the money incentive has created art as such. For example in this country art has been created from a religious point, and mostly the works of art in

this country have been the creations of saints or Sanyasis who worked for the creation of religious motives. Therefore, to say that the modern artist creates for the purpose of selling as such, I think, is a direct insult to the concept of creativity in a community.

If you go down the exemption list, you will find that at all stages Government has allowed the richer classes to use these forms of exemption and escape from the tax.

The last sub-clause is, I believe, the greatest loophole that would be used by the ex-ruling princes of this country.

"Any deposit made by the assessee with the Government or in any security of the Government or of a local authority not specified in clause (ix) which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt from wealth tax."

From my own State of Andhra Pradesh, we have a very old and venerable gentleman who was at one time supposed to be the world's richest miser, he is supposed to have at least a thousand crores of rupees. I am given to understand that he has in Government securities alone something like Rs 150 crores—I am subject to correction by the Finance Minister or whoever may be in the know of this. Under this sub-clause huge deposits made overnight by covenant or contract with the Central Government or the Home Ministry or the Ex-Political Department by the ex-rulers can be completely exempted from taxation. This is an instance as far as my State is concerned. But throughout India many of these ex-princes have large assets which can be valued by the Government. What is the capital value of the asset? In valuing the wealth of the Nizam, I think he gets Rs 50 lakhs per annum from the Political Department or from the Home Ministry. What is the value of this asset? Does it come under the head pension? If so it is to be exempted. If it is not

a pension and it is a covenant between the Azaf Jah family and the Government of India, at what rate do you capitalize the Rs. 50 lakhs that is going to be provided to this one family that is there in the South? Rs. 50 lakhs x 20 times means Rs. 10 crores. These are some of the problems that are to be clearly understood by all of us when we go into the question of these assets.

Then again the same sub-clause ends by saying:

"Provided that the value of any deposit or security so exempted shall be included in computing the net wealth of an assessee."

Then Clause 2(n) reads as follows:

" 'Net wealth' means the amount by which the aggregate value computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act of all the assets, wherever located, belonging to the assessee on the valuation date, including assets required to be included in his net wealth as on that date under this Act, is in excess of the aggregate value of all the debts owed by the assessee on the valuation date other than debts which under section 6 are not to be taken into account "

- If you read both of these together, it is possible for an assessee to have two types of wealth 'A' taxable and a different set of assets which we may term 'B' which are exempt from taxation. Yet the value of the exempted items shall be taken into consideration in valuing the asset 'A'. For example, if I have a lakh of rupees savings certificates and borrow Rs. 90,000 from a bank on the savings certificates, that sum that is borrowed on asset 'A' can be offset against the value of property which is then subject to taxation and a very easy method of tax evasion is available for the people

From purely legal standards the so-called asset, value, after taking into consideration of the interest on the debt can be incurred against the property which in turn is subject

to taxation under this Wealth tax. This anomaly is to be completely corrected.

All property which is subject to exemption, all such assets and liabilities should not be allowed to encumber property which is subject to tax, for by clubbing of property which can be encumbered and property which is free from encumbrance and subject to the tax there will be a large scope for evasion.

Then in clause 6 which has to be read in conjunction with sub-section (n) of clause 2, you will find that in the explanation No 2 very significant words have been used

It says,

"A company shall be deemed to be resident in India from the year ending on the valuation date if during that year—here is the interesting part of it—the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly in India"

The words used are "control and management" and then it is qualified by the term "wholly" meaning thereby, for instance, if any Indian concern had amalgamation with a European, American or British concern, the word "wholly" would facilitate that company in saying that it is not wholly managed in India. When we use the words "control and management", what do we mean by "control"? The word 'control' can be stretched in any direction. Any financial liability by any company leads to control. Suppose I take a patent .

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon Member likely to take some more time?

Shri V. Raju: Yes; about five minutes more

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we have to stop the discussion at this stage and have the division

**RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE
BILL—contd**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. It may be made clear to hon Members that every hon Member has been allotted a specific seat here in the chamber. For the correct recording of the vote, he will have to stick to that particular seat, otherwise, there might be mistakes. I hope every hon Member is in his own seat.

Before putting the question I might make it clear that there is a special method for recording the vote. I will read it out and then if some of the hon Members want practical demonstration, I will ask the Secretary to demonstrate.

'A push button set containing a pilot light and three push buttons—a green button for Ayes, a red button for 'Noes' and a black button for 'Abstain' together with a push switch suspended by a wire has been provided at the seat of each member. In the case of seats with desks the push button set is fixed on the top of the desk and

the push switch suspended inside the desk. In the case of the seats without desks, the push button set is fixed on the railing of the front seat and the push switch suspended in the receptacle."

Would the hon Members require any practical demonstration?

Some Hon. Members: Yes

Several Hon Members: No

Mr Deputy-Speaker. There was a complaint last time that one hon Member could not have his vote recorded because he had a certain handicap and the Speaker had promised him the help of some official. If there is any hon Member who wants the help of an official, I might give that help in the first instance, because last time the other hon Member who wanted to assist him lost his own vote.

The question is

That the Bill as amended be passed'

*The Lok Sabha divided Ayes 128,
Noes 38*

AYES

Division No 1]

[16 08 Hrs

Abdul Lateef Shr	Datar Shr	Kasliwal Shr
Achar Shri	Desai Shr Morari	Kedaria Shri C M
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah	Deshmukh Shri K G	Keshava Shri
Arumugam, Shri R S	Dinesh Sinph Shri	Khan Shri Osman Ali
Bahadur Singh, Shri	Dube Shri Mulchand	Khan Shri Sadath Ali
Banerji, Dr R	Dubliash Shri	Khedkar Dr G B
Barupal, Shri P L	Dwivedi Shri M I	Khawaja Shri Jamal
Basappa, Shri	Gandhi Shri Peroze	Kriplani Shrimati Sucheta
Bhagabat Sahu, Shri	Hajarnava Shri	Krishna Chandra Shri
Bhagat, Shri B R	Harvani Shri Anwar	Krishna Shri M R
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das	Harda Shri Subodh	Krishnamachari Shri T T
Bhatkar, Shri	Hazarka Shri J N	Kureel Shri B N
Bhogi Bhai, Shri	Heda, Shri	J shri Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri	Jagwan Ram Shri	Mafida Ahmed Shrimati
Birendra Singhji, Shri	Jan, Shri A I	Maiti Shri N B
Chaturvedi, Shri	Jan Shri M C	Malliah, Shri U S
Dasappa, Shri	Jangde Shri	Mandal, Shri J
Das, Shri K K	Jyotshi, Pandit J P	Mangadai, Shri
Das, Shri Shree Narayan	Kale, Shrimati A	Mishra Shri M D

Mahra, Shri J R
 Mehra, Shri B. D
 Mishra, Shri Bhabuji
 Mina, Shri R. R
 Mohideen, Shri Gulam
 Monka, Shri
 Nader, Shri P T
 Nair, Shri C. K
 • Nair, Shri Kutukrahnai
 Nallakoya, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nanappa, Shri
 Nasumban, Shri
 Nathavan, Shri
 Naskar, Shri P S
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nek Ram, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Palaniyandy, Shri
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Patel, Shrimati Maniben
 Radha Raman, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Rajab, Shri

Bharucha, Shri Naushir
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
 Dange, Shri S A
 Elias, Shri M
 Ghosal, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri A K
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan
 Imam, Shri Mohamed
 Jadhav, Shri
 Kamle, Shri B C
 Kar, Shri Prabhakar
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Kulkarni, Shri

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we might resume the discussion.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Some lights are not on, with the result that some Members have not been able to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may not be a correct reading, but it would not make any difference, because the com-

Raja, Shri D. S
 Rakhmal, Shri
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P R
 Ramao, Shri Pattabhi
 Ramasanda Tirtha, Swami
 Ramaswami, Shri S V
 Ramaswamy, Shri K S
 Ramaswamy, Shri P
 Ram Krishan, Shri
 Rampure, Shri M
 Ranbir Singh, Ch
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri E M
 Rao, Shri R J
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Roy, Shri Buhwanath
 Rungtong Susia, Shri
 Samantnihar, Dr
 Sarhadi, Shri A S
 Selku, Shri
 Sen, Shri A K
 Sen, Shri P G
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shankaraya, Shri

NOES

Mahagaonkar, Shri
 Majhi, Shri R C
 Matera, Shri
 Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
 Mukerjee, Shri H N
 Nayar, Shri V P
 Pande, Shri Sarju
 Panigrahi, Shri
 Parulekar, Shri
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
 Patel, Shri P R.
 Patil, Shri Balu Saheb
 Patil, Shri Nana

Sharma, Pandit K. C.
 Sharma, Shri R C
 Siddanajappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Singh, Shri H P
 Singh, Shri T N
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
 Simhasan Singh, Shri
 Sogavane, Shri
 Sultan, Shrimati Maumoonah
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
 Tiwari, Shri R S
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyabji, Shri
 Uike, Shri
 Umrao Singh, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
 Vedakumari, Kumari M
 Vyse, Shri R C
 Vyse, Shri Radhela
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Wodeyar, Shri

Punnoose, Shri
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
 Ramani, Shri
 Rao, Shri D V
 Reddy, Shri Nagi
 Sharma, Shri H C
 Singh, Shri Kamal
 Sugandhi, Shri
 Tangamani, Shri
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati
 Warrior, Shri
 Yajnik, Shri.

plaint has come from this side only. Therefore, I declare that the eyes have it.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): We can have a demonstration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members want a demonstration, we might have it, but not just now. Let us wait for the next opportunity. I find there

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

are complaints that lights in certain seats did not burn and those hon Members have not been able to get their votes recorded. They might give their names at the Table, but that would not make any difference so far as the result is concerned. It would be better if hon Members who had no lights in their seats kindly give their numbers at the Table so that the mistakes could be checked and corrected for the future. Hon Members might pass on chits to the Table.

WEALTH TAX BILL—contd

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Yes. Shri V Raju

Shri V. Raju. As I was pointing out

Pandit Govind Malvia: If this apparatus is to be used, it is best that it is checked from time to time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will have the checks occasionally or even daily, we will see that it is checked. I am told that it is checked every morning. Even then if there are mistakes we will have to see that it works properly.

Mr. Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Regarding this machine in a recent study on Indian Parliamentary Institutions, Morris Jones has pointed out the experience of Finland where, — he says—it has failed. It has been misused in the sense that by using match sticks, you can vote for another man also. That should be taken into consideration.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Only three weeks ago, I was in Finland. I inspected this very machine. I made enquiries and I was told that it was working satisfactorily. They said that it was very satisfactory. There may be mistakes. The hon Member has referred to this. In this device, both the hands are employed. It is a new one here. In the other country, it is one. There, it is possible to misuse it. On the

other hand, we have both the hands employed. It is not possible to misuse. What may happen is, the wiring of one or two seats may be missing. It is working all right, but some seats have lost contact. That can be checked.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot help any hon Member with any technical knowledge of that. We have to wait and see that it is checked properly. The hon Member may continue.

Shri V. Raju. As I was pointing out, we were dealing with the Explanation to clause 6. It is said

“A company shall be deemed to be resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if during that year the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly in India.”

The wording ‘wholly’ is subject to interpretation. What do we mean by management being wholly situated in India? In the case of a subsidiary of a foreign company, is its management wholly situated in India? In the case of a partnership between an Indian company and an English company, is business carried on in this country and the management in relation to the Indian partnership subject to this tax? Would it be wholly controlled from India? Certainly not. Therefore this Explanation completely negatives the main clause. In computing the net wealth of an individual, the Explanation completely negatives the clause itself. This would mean that, slowly, in due course of time, some Indian concerns can, in trying to improve the conditions of production in the nation, sell existing national assets to foreign combines when the occasion arises and if necessary alter the composition and management of the concern. This is an extreme case. I do not put it past our capitalists to even try and subvert or forego the payment of this half a per cent tax that they are to pay to the country by trying the method of partnership.

with foreign concerns and using this definition of the company management as not being completely Indian. This loophole should be completely blocked.

16-17 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I am unable to understand why in taxing business assets we have fixed a tax of half a per cent without any type of gradation or alteration as the capital of the concern becomes larger and larger. If the tax on the wealth of an individual would vary in relation to the extent of the capital resources in the hands of the individual, in a similar manner, I believe a larger wealth tax should be imposed on companies which have large capital holdings.

Apart from this it must be understood by all of us that the assets or wealth of an individual under capitalism in our country is usually held in the form of industrial wealth, in the form of capital in business, plant and machinery, etc. As such, the basis of ownership would allow the capitalists as a group to maintain their wealth in the form of management, capital in business, plant and machinery and even converted into share capital. In the case of share capital, wealth tax is assessable between the estimate of the share in the open market and the total value of the interest that the share is paying as dividend over a period of time. Therefore, the management, by restricting the total payment of dividend on the one hand, can reduce the value of the share in the open market, thus restricting the amount of tax that is collectable on the basis of individual wealth tax, limit the tax payable on the capital holding in a limited concern and thus negative the operation of this tax. This also must be carefully understood by our law-makers.

Lastly I would like to make a general observation, and that is that all forms of wealth have not been covered by this Bill. Agricultural

wealth being a State subject has rightly been left to the States to be taxed if they so desire on the same pattern as is today being attempted by the Centre. However, it has been the general practice of Government to control legislation in various State Governments, control various tax measures in State Governments by indicating to these various Governments the necessity of resorting to certain forms of taxation when such taxation is required for nation-building activities like development of industry, irrigational sources etc. Today with the huge burden of developmental expenditure that we are going through both on the Central and the State levels it is indeed strange that the Central Government has not thought it proper to mildly inform or instruct the various State Ministries to resort to such a tax. Apart from its theoretical aspects, a tax of this nature helps towards the introduction of an egalitarian society.

In Kerala because there is an Opposition Government and because there is the necessity of development under the Second Five Year Plan, and the possibility of adverse criticism forthcoming if the resources are not found for the development of the State, the State Government has introduced a wealth tax on agriculture, but in other States the Finance Minister goes on giving subventions for crores and crores of rupees for all sorts of development plans, both good and bad. And in an important affair like taxation where both principle and utility are involved, the Finance Minister keeps absolutely silent and the States have merrily been going on with deficit budgets. I am surprised at this.

I believe there is a political motive behind it. At least speaking about my own State, the larger landed zamindari class, the talukdari class, the large peasants are all followers of the Congress Party. The backbone of the electorate, at least those who are supposed to bring the voters to the polls on behalf of the Congress Party during election campaigns are

[Shri V. Raju]

these so-called rich peasantry, and they are being exempted. On the one hand; it helps the Congress Party and on the other it satisfies landlords' demand and the rural gentry are exempted.

I do not want to make purely political speech, but after all, taxation also is a political question, and must be completely understood by all of us present. Therefore, the capitalists go off scot free by the loopholes that are provided in the Bill, and the agriculturists; the zamindars, talukdars etc. are exempted totally from this tax because the Central Government is unable to tell the State Governments that they must introduce this tax at all costs, that it is necessary for development purposes, that apart from development it is necessary as an instrument for the introduction and fulfilment of socialist norms in this country. I hope the Finance Minister will take over the power of taxation in this case just as this House took a measure to take over the taxation rights of death duties pertaining to agricultural holdings. The Central Government in the circumstances took over the right of collecting agricultural death duties from the States.

One of the pleas put forward now is that if we had postponed the implementation of the Bill till such time that we could have taken the permission from the various State Governments to introduce this tax, there would have been an unnecessary delay in the introduction of this Bill and therefore we have done right in introducing this Bill straightaway without waiting for the various State Governments to come forward with their assent. But having introduced this Bill, I find there is nothing that stops the Central Government from taking up the issue immediately with the various State Governments. In the instance of Kerala where they have taken action unilaterally them-

selves, no such plea need be put forward. I am sure that in a sense a smaller tax collection authority like Kerala is preferable to the Central Board of Revenue, and would be more economical ultimately in defraying the collection charges of this tax. Therefore, instead of keeping all the authority in the Central Board of Revenue to collect both the agricultural wealth tax and also corresponding death duty, it is possible to allow a certain amount of decentralisation in collection authority to the various States. But in the instance of a State refusing to accept the imposition of this tax I know it is a delicate issue, the Central Government cannot say that they must introduce this wealth tax whether they like it or not. But the fact remains that all the Governments in India are Congress Governments with the exception of Kerala, again however even if the writ of the party here does not run fully in administrative matters in State areas, even then there are ways by which the Central Government can lessen the development loans and various other financial benefits that they are giving to the State Governments so that in course of time they would be forced to fall in step and introduce this wealth tax.

I would venture to say that if only when comprehensively all categories of property in the country come under this Bill would it be possible to say that it is a Wealth Tax Bill. Otherwise, some of the very ardent supporters of capitalism, those who cry hoarse that capitalism is the only panacea for all the ills of India, can easily turn round and get away with it by criticising the tax proposal negatively. There is a way of saying that the idea is bad, by throwing ridicule on it, and through the process of ridicule you are able to obvert or subvert a genuine piece of legislation which may bring benefit to the people. Ridicule is a very powerful weapon in the hands of politicians. Ridicule used positively by the Opposition can-

to some extent lead to the downfall of a Government, but ridicule used by the followers of Government themselves negates all progressive measures that Government themselves may be putting forward. And in this instance you are allowing a large measure of rightist ridicule to be heaped on this proposed piece of legislation, and ultimately I do not know what would come out of the Select Committee. I hope that the Members of the Select Committee would do a good job of it and give us a chance of feeling proud of a progressive and socialist piece of legislation that is now contemplated.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) I join with the hon Members on almost every side of the House, in congratulating the Finance Minister on his having introduced this measure. In view of the fact that it is going before a Select Committee, there is not very much need to make any lengthy speech.

This is one of those taxation measures, which has commended itself to almost every section of the people of this country, and even those on whom the tax burden will fall heavily have not shown any real antipathy to this measure, but on the other hand, have welcomed it. I would only say that this Bill serves more than what it purports to by way of securing us additional resources.

When we make income-tax assessments, we find that very often there is tax evasion, and one of the ways by which we can find out these evaders is to ascertain the wealth that an assessee has, so that, I believe both income-tax and wealth tax will be mutually complementary. When, in the course of assessment for income-tax purposes, it is found that there is a large income, it necessarily presupposes that that person has got a fairly large amount of wealth which yields that income. And those who assess the income-tax will be able to find out exactly what the wealth is.

I would like to develop this point further, because the hon Member from Chitaldrug said that the persons who administer the Wealth Tax Act, and who collect the wealth tax should not be the income-tax officers, he advocated that a separate Department was necessary to work this measure. I shall answer that point. The Finance Minister is perfectly justified in trying to see that the income-tax officers are charged with the task of assessing the wealth tax also. Then, there is also the other corollary, namely that when the wealth of a person is ascertained, it gives us some indication as to the sources of income. The income-tax officer will be assisted by a knowledge of the wealth that an assessee possesses. So, the two things are mutually complementary.

Another virtue of this measure is this. When we are pumping in large sums of money into the various nation-building departments for the developmental activities, in order to increase production, the necessary consequence of it is that it is reflected in the national income. My hon friend Shri Shree Narayan Das was saying that this country is not sufficiently taxed. I must join issue with him on this point. Even the Prime Minister has said that India is one of the most heavily taxed countries in the world. But my hon friend's statement may be true partially, because the people who have real wealth and real income are taxed more lightly than their counterparts in other parts of the world.

When we are pumping in so much of money, the result is that there is a rise in national income. There is no doubt about it. Whether the national income inures to the benefit of the large masses and whether they get their proper share of the increase in the national income is another issue. I have not got the figures with me, and I wish that the Finance Minister would be able to supply those figures on the appropriate occasion. But this fact is fairly evident that the

[Shri Dasappa]

rise in national income has inured to the benefit more of the select few in the land than of the large masses of people

That being the position, I feel that this measure has not come a day too soon to enable us to mop up the additional wealth that inevitably flows into the hands of the few richer people. Viewed from that angle, this is one of the most equitable taxation measures that India, at any rate, could have.

My hon friend from Chitaldrug said that there might be very many concerns which might have a total wealth exceeding Rs 5 lakhs, but there might also be uneconomic units which would not be able to find any dividends for their shareholders and which possibly might be running at a loss also. His question is a very proper one and I think the Finance Minister has to supply the necessary answer. The Select Committee would be well advised to go into this question of exempting these uneconomic units which may have a total asset of Rs 5 lakhs and more but which because of various circumstances are unable to earn enough to pay the wealth tax.

Shri Sadhan Gupta was pleased to say that the rate of wealth tax in regard to the assessee in the higher slabs should not be just one per cent or one and a half per cent but it should be cent per cent. That was a very extraordinary suggestion and I was surprised that such a suggestion should come from the lips of that hon Member. If you are going to have very per cent taxation, then it will mean pure and simple expropriation of property. It can be nothing else, because the tax will be cent per cent and the man will have nothing left

in the shape of wealth, the whole of it will go to the Finance Minister. That was an astounding suggestion that was made, and I do not think this House need take it too seriously.

It is true that in the present circumstances, there are large items of wealth which are unproductive. If you assess those items, then the amount will no doubt run very high. But whether it would be right to tax an assessee and compel him to part with the tax amount without giving him a chance to find a purchaser for his property is a point which has got to be considered. I am glad that the Finance Minister has made a reference to it. I think equity and justice demand that Government who choose to assess a certain property at a certain value must be prepared to purchase that property at that value, if they stick to their assessment of a property but they are unable to find a purchaser who will be able to purchase it at that value, or even half that value would it be just I ask to assess that property at that particular value? It is obvious that such an assessment will be totally unjust. So, I feel that this Bill must provide for a corresponding obligation on the part of Government who assess the property to purchase the property at the value at which they assess it. That is one of the points which I thought would be well worth consideration at the hands of the Select Committee.

There are so many other things which I do not want to go into, but the point referred to by Shri V Raju, regarding the definition of a company, I think, requires further consideration. It is quite likely that when we say that a company the control and management of which is wholly outside India cannot be deemed to be a resident company, there is likely to be certain abuse, and we ought to find a suitable definition by which we must be able to make that company assessable which does carry on its business within India, to the extent

of its operations within India. The question of apportionment, as to what proportion of the wealth of that company is to be treated as Indian and what proportion as foreign, is a thing which has got to be considered, and we have got to evolve a formula. And this term 'wholly attended' is a thing which will lead to a great deal of complication, I am pretty sure of that.

At this stage I do not want to say anything more. I think this is a measure which is complementary to the Expenditure Tax Bill. It would have been very nice if the discussion had been carried on together because expenditure tax is a thing which helps savings. The more the expenditure, the more it invites tax. So there is an obligation on the part of the assessee to keep the expenditure within certain limits, and in so far as that tax helps savings, it does help the country.

I think clause 5 also needs a lot of consideration. I quite see that sub-clause (ix) of that clause is liable to some amount of abuse in so far as it enables a person to convert his other values of wealth into various savings certificates and so on. If total exemption is given to the owners of these properties, it will be possible for them to evade the tax by converting them into these certificates.

But the real trouble will arise in respect of sub-clause (vi). It refers to exemption upto a certain limit. We exempt to the extent of Rs 25,000 the following items: domestic animals and furniture, household utensils, wearing apparel, jewellery, provisions and other articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee. Now, I do not think the Finance Minister will be too eager to inspect the wearing apparel of persons. I do not know how into this very fine measure he chose to include this question of wearing apparel. I ask, what would be the wearing apparel of even the richest, the princes? What would be the value of that apparel? If, for instance, a suit is worth Rs 200 or Rs 300, and if he goes to sell it, where to get a man

whom it fits? I would not like to show the extreme unreasonableness of it. I think it is just as well that we completely omit wearing apparel.

I do not want to refer to wearing apparel of the fair sex, because I have indicated when dealing with the wearing apparel of the menfolk that even there, it is absurd.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri)
One of the suggestions made by the hon Member was that Government should be prepared to purchase the property at the value assessed by them. I hope Government would not be forced to purchase wearing apparel.

Shri Dasappa. I am thankful to my hon friend who has further shown the extreme unreasonableness of this.

Then there is the question of household utensils. I do not think anybody invests his property, his wealth, in household utensils. They are meant to serve a definite purpose, namely, household needs. But that that also should form part of wealth for the purpose of computation passes my comprehension. (*An Hon Member: It may be kept in gold.*) That is stretching the point too far. I do not think that that is a thing which merits much consideration.

Even with regard to jewels, there must be certain limits with regard to this. Ordinarily, jewellery worn by a person should not come into computation. It is only the heirlooms and the rich fabulous wealth of the Nizams and Maharajas that must be taken into consideration, if they are not likely to have any exemption.

Therefore, clause 5 needs a great deal of further consideration. I hope the Select Committee will be able to evolve some better formula which will meet with the acceptance of people.

On the whole, there is no gainsaying the fact that this is one of the finest pieces of legislation that has ever been brought before the House and I join with the rest of my hon.

[Shri Dasappa]

friends in congratulating the Finance Minister on having done the same.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion for referring the Wealth Tax Bill to a Select Committee. I do not think there can be any right-thinking man or woman in this country, except perhaps those whose vested interests are touched—some of them—who will oppose this Bill. I think that by and large, the people of this country are glad that at last a Bill of this nature has been brought on the anvil of the legislature. I should like to congratulate the Finance Minister on his having brought this Bill forward.

I do not propose to go into the details of the provisions of the Bill which has been discussed during the general debate on the General Budget. However, I should like to bring some points to the notice of the Finance Minister and the Select Committee who are going to scrutinise the details of the Bill. I feel that it is a very good thing that this has been referred to a Select Committee because we have to see to it that this Bill does not share the same fate of an earlier measure, the Estate Duty Act, which is now on the Statute-book. Sometime back when it was brought, many of us were anxious and were looking forward to its passing into an Act, and it was anticipated that the yield to the national revenue would be high from this. But, unfortunately—I am subject to correction by the Finance Minister if I am wrong—the yield from this Estate Duty is only Rs. 2½ crores. It may be that the high exemption limit has something to do with it. But, perhaps, there are other causes, other factors that operate of which we had not taken proper cognizance when that Act was passed.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Rich men did not pass away.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: No. It is not that. I would like to say that the tax-dodger who dodges income-tax has shown his capacity to dodge the Estate duty also. Unless we are

careful, unless the Select Committee goes into it very carefully, the same thing will happen again.

The Finance Minister is optimistic about this Bill that it will yield to the Exchequer about Rs. 13 crores. It is always good to be optimistic but it may be that this rosy dream will come to nought unless the provisions are strictly enforced. There is already a move in the country on the part of certain persons whose interests may be affected to try to have certain loopholes put into the provisions of the Bill. As it is, some loopholes already exist and if the Select Committee or the Finance Minister were to agree to any of these, I feel that the Bill would be badly affected. I feel certain that the Finance Minister does not intend to concede these demands by which the Wealth-tax Bill should be set at nought and by which loopholes are left in it. But, nonetheless it is necessary to be very careful.

I would like to point out first of all that this Bill can be set at nought unless there is a provision in this Bill or some other Bill is passed simultaneously by which a tax is levied on transfer of property or on gifts. Today we hear very distressing rumours—and some of them are facts—as to the way in which the tax-dodgers of old are rearing their heads in regard to the Wealth Tax Bill to see how it is possible for a person to pass on his property to his friend's son and there is mutual exchange of property from one friend to another. In this way the wealth of those who are within taxable limits can be whittled down to the exemption limit. If this is to be avoided, if the tax-dodger is to be properly caught, then, a gift tax is essential here and now, as soon as this measure is enacted. I do not know whether it is possible to have that provision in this Bill itself. I do hope that the Select Committee and the Finance Minister will pay heed to this and will try to do something whereby we can make this measure really effective.

I do not want to go into details many of which have been brought up by other Members of this House already. But, I would lay particular stress on this one point because it is the point on which the very purpose of this wealth-tax can be defeated altogether.

There is a feeling among certain persons that this wealth-tax, administered by the same authority as administers the income-tax with very little changes, may lead to a certain amount of harassment. I am glad there is a provision in this Bill by which a proper appellate authority is created. There was a suggestion made on the floor of this House and outside, about which the Finance Minister spoke this morning, and I am inclined to agree with the Finance Minister about it after thinking the matter over. We had said that it is true that in UK there is a provision that if an assessee does not agree with the value that the assessor offers for his property to the State to take over then it is by negotiation that the State takes it over. It would certainly create many more problems than can be met if we agree to a provision in this Bill by which the State is to take over the property every time the assessee does not agree with the assessor. Nevertheless, in order that the assessee should not be unduly harassed, in order that there is justice and fairplay the appellate authority that is created must certainly be a good one and it will have to be the concern and responsibility of the Select Committee to look into these provisions very carefully.

Sir, this morning the Finance Minister made a statement that he would ask the Select Committee to consider new companies which have only come into being 5 years back being exempted from this tax.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not 5 years. New companies which are now being floated should be exempt for 5 years.

Shrimati Eenuka Ray: I stand corrected. That is really a necessity

so far as new companies are concerned. But, I would ask the Finance Minister and the Select Committee again to look into this very carefully because let not old companies come in under a new guise and defeat the purpose of this Bill. Let them not try to take advantage of the provisions of this Bill and come forward in a new name and thus evade the tax. I am certain that the Finance Minister who is so anxious to get this measure through is keen about this himself. But it is very necessary that the Select Committee should pay due attention to this and see to it that the provisions are so tightened up that while new companies are exempt, old companies do not use this as a dodge.

As I said at the outset, I do not want to go into details. I hope the Select Committee that has been appointed will be able to introduce into this Bill those provisions by which the tax-dodger can be caught, the tax-dodger who is able to evade today the income-tax, the tax-dodger who has almost defeated the Estates Duty Act and almost nullified it. I hope that the Finance Minister's dream that Rs 13 crores will be paid into the Exchequer as a result of the wealth-tax will come true and that when this Bill comes back on the anvil of the Legislature after the Select Committee has gone through it, it will be such a Bill that there can be no loophole for evasion. I do not ask for the impossible. In every human endeavour there is a certain margin of error and there are certain things that cannot be avoided altogether. But the margin of error should be eliminated as much as possible. This measure to which we all look forward should not be nullified in any manner by those who have become experts at evading taxation.

Sir, before I conclude, there is one other point which I should like to place before the Finance Minister. He has said this morning that in the case of foreign companies, in order to give them incentives, it is necessary to let off then some of this tax. I know that it is necessary for us at this present juncture to have foreign

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

capital in the country. Capital formation in the country is a dire need if our development plans have to go through. Nevertheless, let it not be that the foreign investor is able to get away and able to hoard up great wealth at the expense of this country. While incentives must be there for him, I do not think that a great deal of discrimination should be made between him and the people who are producing wealth in this country it-

self, the nationals of this country themselves.

With these words I commend the motion for reference to the Select Committee.

Mr Chairman: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 17th July, 1957.

[Tuesday, 16th July, 1957]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (contd.)		COLUMNS
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38.	Air France . . .	3583—87	67.	Congestion at Calcutta Port . . .	3626-27
39.	Delhi Sewage Tank tragedy . . .	3587—89	68.	Cauvery North Railway Bridge . . .	3627-28
40.	Influenza Epidemic . . .	3589—91	69.	Honnemmaradu Hydro-Electric Project . . .	3628-29
74.	Influenza in Delhi . . .	3591	70.	General Manager's Office Building Gorakhpur . . .	3629
75.	Anti-Influenza Vaccine . . .	3592—95	71.	Waterscarcity in Delhi . . .	3629-30
41.	Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme . . .	3595—96	73.	Assam Railway Link Stabilisation Committee . . .	3630-31
42.	Export of Rice . . .	3596—99	76.	Co-operative Laws . . .	3631
43.	Flood Control Schemes . . .	3599—3601	77.	Grand Trunk Express . . .	3631
45.	Chambal Project . . .	3601—03	78.	Buckingham Canal . . .	3632
46.	Price of foodgrains . . .	3603—08	79.	Supply of Foodgrains to States . . .	3632-33
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49.	Telephone Traffic . . .	3614—16	82.	New Railway Quarters . . .	3634-35
50.	Development of Fishing Harbours . . .	3616-17	83.	Extraction of Sugar from Bagaase . . .	3635
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53.	Nagarjuna Dam . . .	3619	89.	Bharucha Chhatapur Railway . . .	3638
54.	Electrification of Railway Stations . . .	3619-20	90.	Third Class Passengers' Amenities Committee . . .	3639
55.	Tube-wells . . .	3620	91.	Bridge over Choti Gandaki . . .	3639
56.	Waiting rooms and rest houses . . .	3621	92.	Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme in Kerala . . .	3640
57.	Basic Agricultural Schools . . .	3621	93.	Periyar Project . . .	3640-41
58.	Railway Workshops . . .	3621-22	U.S.Q. No.		
59.	Track between Shoranur and Cochin . . .	3622	29.	Survey of Foodgrains . . .	3641
60.	Surplus rice in Andhra . . .	3623	30.	Sugar factories . . .	3641
61.	Overcrowding in Third Class Compartments . . .	3623-24	31.	Per Capita Food consumption . . .	3641-42
62.	Book on Indian Soil Management . . .	3624	32.	Per Capita Consumption of Fish . . .	3642
63.	Spices Enquiry Committee . . .	3624-25	33.	Wooden Sleeper requirements . . .	3643
64.	Railway lines in Orissa . . .	3625-26			
65.	Railway Claims . . .	3626			

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

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QUESTIONS (contd.)WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS (contd.)

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34	Railway connection to Digha	3643
35	Tube wells in Punjab	3644
36	Grow More Food Schemes	3644
37	Passenger amenities	3644-45
38	Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks in Punjab	3645
39	Minor Ports in Madras State	3645
40	Catering arrangements	3646
41	Indonesian Medical Students in India	3646
42	Central Road Fund	3647
43	Indigenous system of medicines	3647
44	Karbala Refugee Colony	3647-48
45	Fair Price Shops	3648-49
46	'Cortisone'	3649
47	Railway Machine Tool Factory	3649
48	Telegraph and Telephone Line	3650
49	Lighthouse at Vishakha patnam	3650
50	Tube-wells	3650
51	Ferry Steamer "Sir T Wynne"	3651
52	Foreshore Road, Erna- kulam	3651
53	Wagon Assembly Work, Visakhapatnam	3651-52
54	Air-fields in Tripura	3652
55	Postal Deliveries	3652-53
56	Bagaha Bridge	3653
57	Cheap Housing Colonies in Delhi	3653-54
58	Cholera in Tripura	3654
59	Overtime allowance to running staff	3654-55
60	Foot-board travel	3655
61	Loopline between Chamarajanagar and Kollegal	3655
62	Railway Police	3655-56
63	Underground Drains in West Delhi	3656
64	Railway connection to Peoha	3657
65	Water-Logged Areas	3657

U.S.Q No	Subject	
66	Overbridge at Jalarpet Station	3657-58
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—		3662

A copy of each of the following
papers was laid on the Table

- (1) The Report of the Rice
Milling Committee, 1955
- (2) Government Resolution
No 157 (3) 57-PYI
dated the 13th July, 1957
containing the decisions
on the recommendations
of the Rice Milling
Committee

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ADOPTED

3662-63

Third Report was presented
and adopted

BILL PASSED

1663, 3747—51

Further clause by clause con-
sideration of the Railway
Protection Force Bill as
passed by Rajya Sabha
concluded. On the motion
that the Bill as amended
be passed, Lok Sabha di-
vided, Ayes 128, Noes 38.
The motion was accordingly
adopted and the Bill, as
amended, was passed

MOTION TO REFER BILL
TO SELECT COMMITTEE
UNDER CONSIDERATION

3693—3746
3751—68

The Minister of Finance
(Shri T T Krishnama-
chari) moved that the
Wealth Tax Bill be refer-
red to a Select Committee.
The discussion was not
concluded

AGENDA FOR WEDNES-
DAY, 17TH JULY, 1957—

Consideration and passing of
the motions to refer to
Wealth Tax Bill and the
Expenditure Tax Bill to
Select Committees. Con-
sideration of the Demand
for Grant relating to the
Railways and Discussion re
influenza Epidemic