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Phalgun 18, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INDIAN)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

4957

4958

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 9, 1959/Phalgun
18, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lac Production

+

*1012. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi.

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there
was a fall in production of lac during
the year 1957-58,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) what has been the total produc-
tion during the year 1958-59 so far,
and

(d) how far the development and
expansion schemes have increased its
production?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr.
P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes There was
a fall in production of lac during
1957-58 when compared with produc-
tion of lac during 1955-56 and 1956-57

(b) It was due to drought condi-
tions mainly in the States of Bihar
and West Bengal

(c) Provisional estimate of produc-
tion is 9,09,000 maunds

(d) The broodlac farms contem-
plated under the Second Five Year
364 (A) L.S.D.—1

Plan are still being established Their
effect will be felt in a year or so

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
the total amount spent so far during
the second Five Year Plan for the
development of this broodlac indus-
try?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have pro-
vided, at a cost of Rs 4 60 lakhs, for
the establishment of 55 broodlac
farms, 34 of them have been estab-
lished I am sorry I have not got the
exact amount spent

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
whether the lac produced during the
year 1958-59 has been consumed in
our country or has been exported and,
if so, what is the total amount of
foreign exchange that is saved?

Dr P. S. Deshmukh: I could not
follow the latter part of the ques-
tion

Shri S. C. Samanta rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know
how many persons are engaged in
this cultivation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry, I
do not think any estimate has been
made

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know
whether any target has been fixed
for the production of lac during the
second Five Year Plan and, if so,
what is the quantity and how much
has been achieved up till now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think
any target is fixed, at any rate, I
have not got the figure just now

श्री चौधरी दास : लाख का जो उत्पादन योजना के अनुसार बढ़ नहीं रहा है, इसका कारण क्या लाख के गिरे हुए भाव हैं और वे जो भाव गिरे हैं उनमें जो कृषि लाख बनाई जा रही है उसका भी कोई कारण है कि जिससे भाव गिर रहे हैं ?

डा० पं० सा० देशमुख : यह बात तो सही है कि भावों के गिरने से जो इसकी पैदावार करने वाले हैं उनको इंस्टिच नहीं है और यह भी एक बहुत भारी कारण है कि १९५८-५९ में चायद पिछले साल से भी कम पैदावार लाख की होने की सम्भावनाएँ हैं। दूसरी बात के बारे में मैं अभी कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूँ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the production of lac has increased in any State and whether the Government have given any encouragement for this?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Excepting the research that we carry on and the broodlac farms we are going to establish, I do not know if we give any direct assistance, but production has certainly increased very much indeed. It used to be only about 10-lakh maunds. In one year it went down to as low as 6½ lakh maunds, but then it increased to 10 lakhs, 12 lakhs and 13 lakhs of maunds and so on. So, progressively there has been increase in production, and especially so in Madhya Pradesh, where, from 1,77,000 maunds in 1953-54, it has gone up to 4,81,000 maunds now.

Shri Pantgrahi: May I know whether financial assistance has been extended to the State of Orissa for encouraging the production of lac there?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Financial assistance will be given according to the Plan. The figures are given there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that the export trade of this particular commodity is in the hands of a powerful cartel which is manipulating the prices, may I know whether the Government have considered the advisability of transferring the export promotion of this commodity to the State Trading Corporation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will be glad to refer the question to the State Trading Corporation. I might also mention that our agricultural co-operative marketing federation which has been brought into existence recently, has just exported, through the assistance of the STC, certain quantities of lac.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय वर्ल्ड की मार्केट में सिंथेटिक लाख के और इंडियन लाख के दामों में क्या अन्तर है ?

डा० पं० सा० देशमुख : इसकी तो कई किस्में हैं। इसलिए दामों का कम्पेरिजन करना बहुत मुश्किल है।

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether it is a fact that Rs. 55 lakhs have been set apart for the second Five Year Plan for the development and expansion of lac industry, and may I know how many schemes have been taken up and in what places?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The question is too general and I may refer the hon. Member to the Planning Commission's report and the plan provisions from which I believe the hon. Member seems to have got this information about the provision of Rs. 55 lakhs.

Price of Foodgrains

Shri E. C. Majhi:
 Shri S. M. Nanerjee:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Paralekar:
 *1014. Shri. Sibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 Shri Padam Dev:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the present market price of rice and wheat in various States as compared to the price prevailing on the 1st December, 1958 (State-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of foodgrains especially wheat rose very high in the month of January, 1959 in certain States;

(c) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to stabilise the prices?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 48] showing the wholesale market prices of wheat and common rice in certain important centres as on 3rd March 1959 compared to the prices prevailing on 1st December, 1958.

(b) and (c). The prices of rice declined in almost all the States in January 1959, but the prices of other foodgrains, particularly rabi grains, appreciated owing to the shortfall in the production of rabi grains in 1957-

58 and the approach of the fag end of the crop season.

(d) The steps taken to stabilize the prices of foodgrains included distribution of large quantities of foodgrains from Government stocks through fair price shops, continuance of bank credit squeeze, imposition of zonal restrictions on movement, fixation of controlled prices in certain areas, restriction on purchases of wheat from internal markets by the roller flour mills, etc.

Shri E. C. Majhi: May I know whether the price fixed for rice is only for milled rice and not for hand-pounded rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think it includes hand-pounded rice also

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the gap which exists between the price of these commodities at Government shops and the price of these commodities which are sold in the free market and, if so, what steps are the Government going to take to bridge this gap?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are selling at subsidized rates wheat and rice through the fair-price shops. We have also fixed the maximum controlled price in almost all the States. Of course there is some difference in certain areas between the market price and the controlled price, but in several places the difference is disappearing, and we are even getting rice and paddy at the maximum controlled prices on a voluntary basis.

श्री एच. देव. इस विवरण को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जिन स्थानों में चालीस और साठ रुपया प्रतिमन के हिसाब से अनाज बिक रहा है, उनका इतना कोई जिक्र नहीं है जैसे हिमाचल का इलाका, कांगड़ा का इलाका और गढ़वाल का इलाका है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतुलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार कुछ विचार करती है कि वहाँ भी कीमतें कुछ कम होनी चाहिये ?

भाऊ लबा कुचि मंत्री (श्री छ० प्र० जैन) :
 ऐसी तो, हमको कोई खबर नहीं है कि साठ रुपये और चालीस रुपये मन वह विक रहा है। ये जो भाकड़े दिये गये हैं, ये तो राज्यों के हिसाब से दिये गये हैं। रहा यह कि हिमाचल को अभी तक हमने कितना घनाज भेजा है, उसके बारे में धानरेबल मंत्री मुझसे मिले थे और जितना उन्होंने बताया और जितने घनाज की बहा की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने सिफारिश की, उतना घनाज तो हमने भेज दिया।

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the prices being fixed, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that very often, and more often than not, buyers are forced to buy rice of inferior quality at the prices fixed for superfine quality and, if so, what steps have the Government taken to check this gamble in foodgrains?

Shri A. P. Jain: I cannot rule out the possibility of inferior quality rice being sold as superior kind of rice. Of course, the State Governments are trying to exercise inspection and also prosecute people who are doing it, but, nonetheless food operations are so widespread that it may not be always possible to eliminate this kind of mischief.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the price of wheat in Punjab is still the highest. In view of this fact, may I know what special steps Government propose to take to lower the prices there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct to say that the price of wheat in Punjab is the highest. In Punjab wheat is being sold at Rs. 21.25 and Rs. 23.12 for the superior variety. Regarding the steps taken, large supplies of wheat have been made to Punjab, although Punjab is mainly a wheat-producing area, for distribution through the fair price shops.

Shri Jyotishi: May I know what steps Government propose to take in order that the cultivators may get a fair price for their crops and also the consumers may not be put to unnecessary harassment?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have taken into consideration all these aspects in fixing the maximum control price.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने चावल और घान की जो कीमतें मुकरर की हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में कीमतें उन से भी नीचे इसलिये गिर रही हैं और व्यापारी उन से इसलिये अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं कि जो सरकार को खरीद करनी चाहिये थी उस का अभी तक ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है? और क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सोच रही है कि गेहूँ के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा न हो जैसा कि घान के सम्बन्ध में छत्तीसगढ़ में हुआ है?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is too wide a question of policy to be discussed now. We will be getting other opportunities during the budget discussion to discuss this matter. Even if we were to exhaust the whole of the remaining 50 minutes, it will not be finished.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास उपाध्यक्ष जी,
 मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . मैंने उन से कहा कि वे उत्तर न दें।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास . इस की कोई बजह नहीं मालूम हुई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बजह यह बयान की थी

This is too wide a question of policy to be discussed in answer to a question.

श्री श्रीराम दास : मैं ने यह जानना चाहा था कि बूकि क्वीसियड और मध्य प्रदेश दोनों जगह क्वीसियड ने बहा से घान, चावल और गेहू सब का बाहर जाना रोक है इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है जिस में कम से कम जो कीमती सरकार ने मुकरर की हैं वह लोगों का मिलती जायें और घान के सम्बन्ध में जो गडबड हुई है वह गेहू के मिलसिले में न हो ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेने गलती की है तो बहुतो एक बार कर दी, इसलिये अब भागे बढना चाहिये।

Shri Warior: May I know whether an increase in the price of rice is recorded in Kerala, after the imposition of restrictions on the movement of paddy from Tanjore district?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is too early to say, although in Kozhikode, it has increased by 8 annas per maund

Mr Deputy-Speaker: This is also a question of policy Next question

Railway Sleepers

- +
- *1015. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 753 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the allegations regarding the acceptance of defective sleepers supplied by Messrs Hanuman Foundries Ltd, Lillooah, Calcutta have been investigated, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The case is still with the Special Police Establishment under their investigation which has not been completed yet.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any fresh order for sleepers

has been placed with this company and whether any order for any other item has been placed with this company?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think any further order for the manufacture of sleepers has been placed with this company Regarding this particular case, it is pending investigation

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any loss has been incurred due to the defective supply of these sleepers from this company?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The entire question is under investigation

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether on account of this delay in the investigation, a large number of workers are sitting idle in those factories and whether any steps have been taken to provide them with employment and to see that this matter is disposed of as early as possible?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know whether the hon Member's suggestion is that pending investigation further orders should have been placed with them So far as the investigation is concerned, we have requested the Special Police Establishment to expedite it

Shri Jaipal Singh: Before supplies are made a technical officer inspects the supply In this particular case, when the track supply officer made the complaint, there was a joint inspection by a member of the Railway Board and the DGS & D they "okayed" it and passed it I do not know why this investigation is called for

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What the hon Member says is theoretically correct The investigation is on account of the fact that it was noticed that the sleepers were defective The investigation is to find out whose fault it was

Shri Jaipal Singh: My point is that this joint inspection "okayed" it If their own staff "okay" it and then the

blame is tried to be put on somebody else, I do not quite understand why this happens, because it is a matter of nearly 4,000 tribal labour being put out of work for months and months

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, whether it is the fault of the manufacturing firm or of the railway employees or of the sleeper passing officer, all these questions are under investigation

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since the investigation is still proceeding, I want to know why exactly this particular firm has been precluded from the contract of last November, although this firm quoted Rs 11 per ton less than all the others, which means roughly a loss of something like Rs 2,35,000?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be representation on behalf of that firm, that could be done separately, not by way of eliciting information

Shri Jaipal Singh: My point is slightly different. I am not pleading for anybody. I want to know, are we following the French system in this or the Anglo-Indian system, the French system being that the man is guilty till he proves himself otherwise, whereas for centuries we have been following the Anglo-Indian system wherever, we have to prove him guilty? We are punishing the firm and the workers without proving them guilty?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a broader question

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know at what stage the defects were found out and by whom?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The stage was that when the sleepers were being used on the track, it was found that the key did not fit in properly and with the slightest vibration, they went out of place. It was noticed when they were put on the track

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: May I know if it is a fact that the ISD person who was sent to test, it has given the OK for it? May I know

how much longer the finalisation of the results of the enquiry would take?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, we have requested the Special Police Establishment to expedite the investigation

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether there was some manufacturing defect in these sleepers or whether the jaws were wider or narrower than they should have been? What is the nature of the defect?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As far as the iron sleepers were concerned, there was nothing wrong in the manufacture, in the texture of iron as such, but the jaws which held the key happened to be a little narrower. When the keys were fitted in and the trains started moving, they fell out

Hubli-Karwar Railway Line

*1016 **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that exploitation and export of minerals are held up for want of Railway line in Hubli-Karwar-Dandeli-Karwar.

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made, if any, to construct this line and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri Keshava: May I know whether it is a fact that many of the foreign friends who import manganese ore have offered to put up this line to facilitate the exploitation of the mineral and if so, what steps do Government propose to take in regard to this matter?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are not aware of it, I do not know how my hon friend knows it

Shri Basappa: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that

for want of this railway line, the minerals exploited near the west coast are taken all the way to the east coast, with the result that the price rate of manganese ore will go up and our exports will suffer on that account?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: As it is, there are huge stocks of manganese ore lying at our ports, the foreign demands are very much less.

Shri Achar: Is it not a fact that a large quantity of iron ore—not manganese ore—is held up and is being sent by lorries to Karwar and Mangalore?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It might be that a certain portion is carried by lorries. The question of a railway line up to Karwar will arise only when the question about the development of the Karwar port has been decided.

Compensation for Railway Accidents

*1018 **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have finalised the new compensation scheme for payment to victims of railway accidents and

(b) if so what are the details of this new scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What was the total amount paid as compensation to the victims during 1957 and 1958 and what was the biggest amount paid to an individual?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: I could not give the precise information which the hon Member wants. I have the figures for the last 5½ years. During the last 4½ years the total amount of compensation that we paid was something like Rs. 30 lakhs.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the trend of railway accidents in comparison with previous years?

What steps are the Government taking to minimise them?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That we discussed recently.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know whether there is any scheme for interim payment of compensation pending final disposal of the claims?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: As the hon Member knows, there is a definite procedure laid down for the payment of compensation claims. A Claims Commissioner is appointed and he makes the payment of compensation. There is, however, a provision for making *ex gratia* payment. The General Managers have been authorized to pay up to Rs 200 per individual who is injured and up to Rs 500 to the dependants of those who have been killed.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the same compensation facilities are available for people who suffer injuries during construction work of railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): They are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I wanted to know whether there is provision for interim payment pending final disposal not *ex gratia* payment.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In this matter we are governed by the Act. Whatever the Act provides is adhered to. But, as has been explained by the Deputy Minister, pending the setting up of the Claims Commissioner or the decision by him, orders have been issued to the General Managers to make *ex gratia* payment in case of injury or death.

जी प्रकाश वीर साहनी क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मोहरी रेल दुर्घटना में शारे गये व्यक्तियों के शक्ति पत्रधारियों को मुआविका देने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम मोहरी के सम्बन्ध में क्लेम कमिश्नर की बहाली हो चुकी थी। बीच में एक क्लेम कमिश्नर बदल गया, दूसरा आया है और आपने जब रेलवे बजट की बहस के ऊपर कहा था तो मैंने इसकी जानकारी ली तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि अधिकांश मामलों में तो उसका निर्णय हो चुका है और बोर्डों से जो मामले उसके सामने हैं उसका भी निर्णय शीघ्र हो जायेगा। उसमें देर होने का कारण यह है हुआ कि दूर दूर के जो लोग उसमें पड़े थे उनके वारिसों का कुछ मामलों में तो पता नहीं लगा और कुछ की तरफ से दावा किया ही नहीं गया।

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the compensation for victims in the major disasters like Ariyalur have been settled by this time?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The compensation is paid for all railway accidents irrespective of whether the fault was of the railways or not.

Shri Warrior: The Hon Deputy Minister had stated that during the last 5½ years the amount of compensation paid was about Rs 30 lakhs. So, I wanted to know whether compensation at least for the major disasters has been settled or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether compensation for major disasters has been settled or not.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, sir Claims Commissioners are appointed and they settle it as quickly as possible. The hon Member has made mention of the Ariyalur accident.

Shri Warrior: And such other accidents.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Regarding that, I might mention that not only did we pay the amount decided by the Claims Commissioner, but we paid 20 per cent over that.

Shri Sonavade: May I know whether any rules are framed by the

Railway Ministry which would govern or guide the Claims Commissioner to determine the claims in particular cases of injury or fatal accident?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is done under the Act.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether any compensation has been paid to those persons who have been injured in February, very recently this year, at Mehsana station. I want to know whether any medical doctor

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Each individual accident could not be answered just now by the Minister.

केन्द्रीय नशत्र वेधशाला

*१०२०. श्री अक्षय शर्मा क्या परिषद्द्वारा लघु संचार मंत्री १७ फरवरी, १९५८ के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या २६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) एक केन्द्रीय नशत्र वेधशाला स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित वेधशाला कब तक स्थापित होने की आशा है ?

असैनिक उद्भवण उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद हदीम) (क) और (ख) सेन्दुल अस्ट्रानामिकल आबजरवेटरी के कयाम के मुताबिक कोई ज्यादा बांबाई नहीं हुई। फागन इक्विपमेन्ट के मुहकलात की वजह से यह स्कीम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए मुत्तबी कर दी गई है।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Shri Mohiuddin: There has been no further development in regard to the

establishment of the Central Astronomical Observatory. Due to the present foreign exchange difficulties, the scheme has been postponed to the Third Five Year Plan.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमन्, जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है सन् १९४५ से हम सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है और काफी रुपया उसकी जाच पबताल में खर्च हो चुका है तो क्या मंत्रालय ने प्लानिंग कर्मिशन पर इस बात के लिए जोर दिया है कि चूंकि यह महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिए इसी योजना में इसे लिया जाय और उन्होंने क्या निर्णय किया ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यह सही है कि यह स्कोम बहुत हिन से जेरनौर है। हमने पाच साला प्लान मे घाबजरवेटरी के क्याम के लिए एकम भी रकल दी गई थी लेकिन फारेन एक्सचेंज की मुश्किलत की वजह से बाहर से जो सामान आना है उसके मुतालिक कोई आर्डर नहीं दिये गये। यह जरूर है कि हमने कोशिश की थी कि इसमी मंजूरी दी जाय लेकिन इसके मुतालिक मजूरी नहीं हुई।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि हम बेवशाला पर कुन किनना खर्च होने का अनुमान है और उसमे से फारेन एक्सचेंज का किनता भाग है ताकि इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डाला जा सके ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : कुन आबराजात ६,७ वर्ष पहले जा तैयार किये गये थे वह ६० लाख के लगभग है जिसमें ४० लाख की मशीनरी और दूसरी घाबजरवेटरी के एक्विपमेंट के मुतालिक है।

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any preliminary expenses were incurred for setting up this observatory?

Shri Mohiuddin: Preliminary expenses were incurred only for observations made for selection of a suitable site for this observatory. There might have been some other preliminary ex-

penses regarding travelling allowances, committees and so on.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : माननीय मंत्री ने बताया कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई के कारण इस बेवशाला की स्थापना नहीं हो पा रही है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि जिन देशों से जैसे कि मोवियट कम मे जहा कि इस्ट्रानीयी (ज्यालिय) की बड़ी उन्नति हो चुकी है उनके साथ मैं कोई बातचीत हो रही है। ताकि वहा से कोई मशीनरी सहायता की तौर पर ली जा सके और फारेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल ही खत्म हो जाय ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : मुझ इम गुप्ततू का कोई इलम नहीं है।

Shri M. K. Ghosh: May I know the location?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have passed on to the next question. I am sorry

Movement of Foodgrains

*1022. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of foodgrains which moved out of (i) Rajasthan and (ii) Punjab by rail and road during 1958-59,

(b) what quantity of imported wheat and other foodgrains was moved from Bombay and other places to Rajasthan and Punjab during the same period;

(c) what is the cost of all this transport, and

(d) whether Government have considered the advisability of regulating and minimising cross-movements?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c) Information about the movement of foodgrains by rail and road on trade account is not available.

(b) During the period from 1st April, 1958 to 21st February, 1959, the

following quantities of imported food-grains were despatched to Rajasthan and Punjab:—

State	Grain	Quantity in '000 tons
Rajasthan	Wheat	82.7
	Milo	1.9
	Maize	0.8
	TOTAL	85.4
Punjab	Wheat	75.6
	Maize	7.2
	TOTAL	82.8

Movement of imported wheat to Rajasthan has been partly for local consumption and partly for reserve stocks in the Central reserve depots in Rajasthan.

The Government are fully conscious of the need to avoid cross movements and for that very reason have imposed zonal restrictions on the movements of foodgrains in suitable cases.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that this movement of food-grains outside Rajasthan has been stopped only after the grain merchants had fully exploited the situation and more than 100 lakh maunds of foodgrains had been exported outside, leaving no grain whatsoever even in those wheat-growing areas?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the hon House is aware, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were in one and the same zone. Bombay was a deficit area for wheat. It was thought at one stage that it would not be proper to cordon off these States separately and put so much of difficulty for the State of Bombay. But, now, we have separated them and we are also supplying very large quantities to Bombay and the deficit of Bombay is being met from overseas wheat. It may be true that some merchants would have taken advantage of the previous position and exploited the situation. But, when the

prices began to rise very high, we have acted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the entire population of Jodhpur, the second largest city in Rajasthan, is being fed on imported wheat and full ration for six days is being given to the entire population including children and the entire population is asked to fast for one day?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct. My hon. friend's statements themselves indicate that we are making adequate supplies to Jodhpur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am just asking this question. Is it not a fact that at least 2,000 tons of wheat per month is being sent to Jodhpur alone and the entire population is being fed on this imported wheat, there being not a grain of wheat in the open market and only six days' supply is given and the population is going to be asked to fast one day?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): That is not a fact. We are supplying according to the requirements put up by the State Government.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if Rajasthan is self-sufficient in wheat and is surplus in wheat and why the need arose to send imported wheat for consumption in Rajasthan?

Shri A. P. Jain: Ordinarily, Rajasthan is surplus in wheat. But, in the year 1957-58, production was short of the normal production. Bombay has always been a deficit area. This was one zone and the movement took place from Rajasthan to Bombay.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has stated that Rajasthan is a surplus area. In view of the statement that cross-movement of wheat has been stopped to Bombay, I think,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Minister has stated, just now, he has it in view. He may ask the question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether by restricting the movement of wheat from Rajasthan to Bombay, in the incoming rabi crop of wheat, will it not affect the price which may be obtained by the peasants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it not be an expression of an opinion?

Shri Thirumala Rao: From the answer given now, we understand that from the zone of Rajasthan and Bombay, wheat is allowed to go to Bombay and create deficit in Rajasthan to which we are pumping out imported wheat. Is there no power with the Central Government to see that imported wheat is directly supplied to Bombay and all the incidental expenses involved in this are avoided?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, the consumption of wheat is not confined to one particular type of wheat. Bombay wants a little indigenous wheat and that indigenous wheat was formerly being supplied from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Of course, difficulties arose. At one stage, we came to the conclusion that the movement of wheat from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to Bombay should be banned. That has been done. At present, there is no question of movement of wheat from Rajasthan to Bombay. Bombay is being fed mostly by imported wheat.

श्री बलबीर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक स्टेट से अनाज दूसरी स्टेट को ले जाया जाता है तो क्या उस स्टेट की खपत के मुताबिक तखमीना लगाकर फालतू ले जाया जाता है, और जहाँ से अनाज ले जाया गया है क्या वहाँ जरूरत अनुसार वापस लाने इन्तिजाम कर दिया गया है।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : कुछ अनाज तो ऐसे हैं कि जिनकी तिजारत भाजादी से होती है। तो कीमतें जहाँ कम होती हैं वहाँ से वे अनाज जहाँ कीमतें ज्यादा होती हैं वहाँ बिके जाते हैं। कुछ अनाज हम लोग एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजते हैं, लेकिन इसमें हम वह

पाबन्दी लगा देते हैं कि इस बात का ध्यान रख कर ही अनाज बाहर भेजा जाये कि अन्दर के इलाके में कमी पैदा न हो।

Shri Damani: May I know whether foodgrains from Bombay and other States have been despatched to Rajasthan and in the same month, foodgrains have been exported from Rajasthan and if so what are the months and the quantities?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : यह तो इतना बड़ा और सम्बा चौड़ा सवाल हो गया कि अगर मुझे दो चार घंटे भी दिये जायें तब भी मैं आकड़े इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकता कि कित्त महीने में कित्त से कितना अनाज कहाँ गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only question of principle, whether from both sides they were being sent from the one to the other

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : ऐसा होता रहता है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan has been representing and resisting and also a question was raised by me in the Question Hour in the last session of the Lok Sabha and why is it that no attention was paid to this matter in spite of the Rajasthan Government's resistance till a deplorable situation arose?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact that question was raised by the hon Member I think it was rather a deplorable mentality that the States and the people representing the States only represent the point of view of the State. India is one entity. Foodgrains are needed not only in one part of the country, but other parts of the country also. We have to see that supplies are maintained all over India and no hardship is caused to one particular State because another State does not want to export.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must pass to the next question. Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Deputy-Speaker, the hon Minister has made a very deplorable statement that I was having a State outlook (*Interruption*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There ought to be no complaint when they are quits

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let the question be cleared

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he said that it was a deplorable state of affairs, the hon Member has said that that statement is deplorable

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Deputy-Speaker, you will please permit me, on what ground did the hon Minister state that I was arguing from the point of view of the State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, both have rather misunderstood each other I regret that both the statements were deplorable

Next question

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. I insist on the Minister withdrawing what he said He cannot say that

Mr Deputy-Speaker: At this moment, I have said both were deplorable This should be enough for both the parties

Shri D. C Sharma: On a point of order, you have called my question half a dozen times I am not allowed to speak

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order The difficulty has always been that the hon Member speaks too low and that is not audible Now, his question may be answered.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I raise a point of order, before that question is answered? May I humbly submit that the word 'deplorable' uttered by both the hon Members of this House may be expunged from the records?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has included only deplorable words said by these hon Members not by me! Let all these three remain as they are.

Posts and Telegraphs Uniforms Committee

*1023. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
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Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 59 on the 18th November, 1958, and state the progress made so far in implementing the recommendation made by the Uniforms Committee of the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs regarding the stoppage of the use of Khadi for the uniforms of certain classes of Posts and Telegraphs employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): The formulation of views on the recommendation of the Committee has reached the final stage and the proposals will shortly be placed before Government for decisions

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know what led the P & T Directorate to conclude that the requisite kind of khadi for uniforms of certain classes of Posts and Telegraphs employees cannot be produced in this country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a matter of opinion They made certain studies and on the basis of their experience perhaps some members of the Committee felt like that That is not essentially a view which has been accepted by the Government

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know whether, if the present brand of khadi is not useful for this kind of uniform, any steps will be taken by the directorate to produce that kind of khadi which can be used for uniforms?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have no hesitation in saying that both the quality

and colour of the khadi supplied for uniforms is steadily and uniformly improving. We have got no doubt that in course of time we shall have khadi in the country which will entirely suit the purpose for which it is meant

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the present supply of uniform is done by the contractors? Is it on an all-India basis or on a regional basis?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is done on the basis of circles. That means, the Post-masters General of the various circles concerned are responsible for the distribution of the uniforms. They get it stitched either through the Jail Department or through certain work-shops of displaced persons or through co-operative societies or otherwise

शेठ गोबिन्द दास : सभी मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही कि जहाँ तक उनके विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, सभी तक सरकार ने वह नीति स्वीकृत नहीं की है कि वहाँ पर खादी का उपयोग न किया जाय। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उन के विभाग में कितने क्षेत्रों में खादी का उपयोग हो रहा है और कितनी में नहीं और क्या मैं आशा कर सकता हूँ कि जहाँ तक उन के विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत जल्दी इस प्रकार की खादी बनाई जायेगी कि वहाँ खादी का उपयोग किया जा सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य को शायद सूचना होगी कि भारत सरकार के समस्त विभागों में डाक-तार विभाग ही प्रथम विभाग था, जिस ने कि खादी की यूनिफार्म प्रपने विभाग में प्रचलित की थी। लगभग ६६ हजार कर्मचारियों को खादी की यूनिफार्म मिलती है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि, जैसा कि इस समिति ने सिफारिश की है, लगभग पाँच हजार को और मिलेगी।

Sugarcane Growers' Association

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Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:
Shri Halder:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether the Sugarcane Growers' Association has submitted a memorandum regarding the failure of mill-owners to pay the additional price to the sugarcane growers for the years 1954 to 1958 even according to experts committee's formula or as per the "Sisma" formula, and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to get it implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) Payment of extra cane price under the 'SISMA' or the Expert Committee's formula for the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58 has been on a voluntary basis. The extra cane price for any year can be worked out only after the entire production of that season has been disposed of and accounts finalised. Thus the position about 1957-58 has not yet been determined. As regards the seasons 1953-54 to 1956-57 a few memoranda were received from the representatives of the sugarcane growers regarding non-payment of extra price by some of the sugar factories. At present cases of only 2 factories viz the Nizam sugar factory in Andhra Pradesh and Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co Ltd, Plassey in West Bengal in respect of the sugar season 1954-55 in the case of the former and 1954-55 & 1955-56 in the case of the latter have not yet been finalised. A reference has not been made to the State Governments in both these cases and they have been requested to ensure that the claims of the sugarcane growers are settled as early as possible.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Two mills have been mentioned which have not made this extra payment. May I

know in this connection if the SISMA formula was accepted by the Ramnugger Cane & Sugar Co., Ltd., or the Indian Sugar Mills Association to which this company belongs, and if so, what is the reason for their now resiling from making this extra payment?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I might correct the hon. Member. It was not the SISMA formula which was accepted by them; it was the other formula which was applicable to Northern India, and it was voluntarily accepted by the Association, and thereby by all the individual mills. They have not paid. We have written to the West Bengal Government to persuade them to pay. There is no legal power with us to compel them to pay, but we are exercising all the moral influence that we have.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Indian Sugar Mills Association was committed to this extra payment, and what reply the Government has received from the Government of West Bengal with regard to this particular mill?

Shri A. P. Jain: I said they were not legally committed, they were morally committed: and we have written to the State Government to exercise their great influence to get the payment made. We have not received any reply so far.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there was difference of opinion in many areas especially in the South as far as the interpretation of the SISMA formula was concerned, between the workers and the mill-owners, and is it a fact that they refused to accept the explanation given by the Central Government; and may I know what decision Government take in such cases?

Shri A. P. Jain: The SISMA formula does not apply to the workers, it applies to the canegrowers.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am sorry, I meant canegrowers.

Shri A. P. Jain: I just wanted to correct it.

It was voluntarily accepted by them and, except for one mill, the others have made payment according to the SISMA formula in the South.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: He says they are persuading them to pay. In case they do not, is the Government contemplating stopping the grant of licence to the company?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : ऐसा तो हम को प्रस्थित्यार नहीं होगा ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in certain mills in U.P., in the Terai area, there was a reduction of two annas per maund of cane? Later on, it was found that the average recovery from the cane was normal, and it was ordered to be paid back, but so far it has not been paid in spite of the orders of the Government of India. What steps is the Government of India going to take to see that the order is made effective?

Shri A. P. Jain: Every seller of cane has the right to recover the statutory price which he is entitled to receive. Of course, we will also help, but ultimately the canegrower can file a suit against the mill.

Shri Basappa: The hon. Minister said that except one mill in the South, others have paid according to the SISMA formula. What is the reason given by that mill for not paying according to the SISMA formula, and what is the name of that mill?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is the Nizam Sugar Mills. For the year 1954-55 the extra price due from this factory worked out to Re. 0-3-3. They paid Re. 0-2-3 and one anna per maund remains to be paid. We have addressed the Chief Minister, because the Andhra Pradesh Government has also got holdings in this factory. We have not received any reply. It is pending consideration with the Chief Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has spoken of moral persuasion. May I know how far this moral persuasion is likely to affect these non-moral people who have deprived the sugarcane growers of their legitimate price?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion, and then insinuation

Shri Hem Barua: Let me complete my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he have taken so long to come to the question?

Shri Hem Barua: I was preparing for the dip.

May I know whether the State Governments of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, who were asked to persuade these people have informed the Central Government of the progress so far made in their moral campaign?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have asked them. So far as the Nizam factory is concerned, the Andhra Pradesh Government itself owns a large number of shares there. We have taken up that question with them. We have not got their reply. So far as the other mill in West Bengal, Plassey Mill, is concerned, we have requested the West Bengal Government. I believe they have taken up the matter with the mill, but we have not received any reply.

Shri Punnoose: Do Government propose to take steps to empower Government to take legal action to see that the proper price is paid to avoid disputes coming up every year?

Shri A. P. Jain: From the current year we have made payment under this formula statutorily compulsory. Then, it becomes a part of the price under law, and therefore these quarrels will not arise in the future. But so far as the past is concerned, the formula was accepted on a voluntary basis. We are trying our best, and we hope we will succeed.

Shri Tribib Kumar Chandhari: I want to know if the Plassey Mill has given any reasons why it has stopped payment though it paid in the first year?

Shri A. P. Jain: One of their representatives saw me, and he was under the impression that this formula had been voluntarily accepted only for one year. I told him that it had been accepted for all the years until it became a statutory formula. Again we have taken up the matter with the West Bengal Government, and let us hope that this payment will be forthcoming

Renaming of New Delhi Roads

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*1025. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the New Delhi Municipal Committee to rename King Edward Road as Azad Road and Queen Victoria Road as Rajendra Prasad Road; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). At their meeting held on 17th January, 1959, the New Delhi Municipal Committee resolved that King Edward Road be named as "Maulana Azad Road" and Queen Victoria Road as "Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road." This will be given effect as soon as the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi who has been addressed by the Committee is received.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय इस में अपनी स्वीकृति देने में इतनी देरी क्यों कर रहे हैं और इस निर्णय को जल्दी कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री कर्मकरकर : अभी हाल ही में हमारे

श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी ने अब्बा भारत सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि एक एक दो दो कर के सड़की के नाम बदलने के बजाये एक बार बैठ कर इस विषय पर निर्णय किया जाय कि किस तरह सड़की का भारतीयकरण हो सकता है, ताकि इस बारे में जल्दी ही कोई फैसला हो सके और उसको जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जा सके ?

श्री करमरकर : भारतीयकरण के बारे में नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमन्, मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि उस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए । उन के पास अभी सूचना नहीं है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : दिल्ली भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है और इस परिस्थिति में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी कोई नीति अब तक निर्धारित नहीं की और अगर नहीं की, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित कर के नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली दोनों की म्यूनिसिपैलिटीयों को कुछ आदेश या कुछ सुझाव देगी ?

श्री करमरकर : दिल्ली राजधानी तो है लेकिन इस के बारे में कोई मौका भारत सरकार के सामने नहीं आया ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्रीमन्,

श्री करमरकर : श्रीमन्, मैं अभी जवाब दे रहा हूँ ।

यह सवाल सरकार के सामने नहीं आया ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अब तो घा रहा है न ?

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that in our former capital, there is a very fine Red Road, may I know how long it will take Government to christen a fine road here with a red tinge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think we can open out all questions about all roads in Delhi

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली नगर निगम ने भी एक सड़क का नाम मौलाना आजाद रोड रखा है और वह वह सड़क है जोकि पुरानी जेल के सामने से हो कर जाती है और जहा पर मौलाना आजाद मेमोरियल कालेज है । इसी तरह त्रिग एडवर्ड रोड का नाम नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी ने मौलाना आजाद रोड रखा है । क्या इन दोनों सड़की के नाम इस तरह में रखने से कोई कनफ्यूशन पैदा नहीं होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सिर्फ आजाद रोड है, यह अबुल कलाम आजाद रोड नहीं है ।

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I do not think there is any necessity to open out other questions

Shri Hem Barua: It is an important question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No doubt, when it comes from the hon Member, it must be very important

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the idea behind naming a street after the name of a living personality like Dr Rajendra Prasad? Is it not detracting from the dignity of our national heroes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be, of course, an opinion

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the New Delhi Municipal Committee to rename the Janpath Road as Dr. Ambedkar Road?

Shri Karmarkar: I am ignorant of all these supplementary questions: I should like to have notice on each of these questions.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में न्याय पंचायतें

*१०२६. श्री पद्म देव क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में न्याय पंचायतों ने काम आरम्भ कर दिया है,

(ख) इन पंचायतों के मुख्यालय रूप में संचालन के लिये सरकार इन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता देना चाहती है और

(ग) क्या इन न्याय पंचायतों के पंचों का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास उपमंत्री (श्री व० स० मूर्ति) (क) अभी नहीं। सिवांग तहसील चुराह और सब-तहसील पगी के बाकी साठ इलाकों में न्याय पंचायतों के चुनाव पूरे हो चुके हैं। जब यह पंच अपने अपने सरपंच व नायब सरपंचों का चयन करेंगे तो न्याय पंचायतें काम करना शुरू कर देंगी।

(ख) निम्नलिखित बजट अंशों का विचार है —

(१) ग्राम पंचायत मंत्रों जिन्हें दस्तावेजों को रखना और कानूनी काम काज की शिक्षा मिल चुकी होगी वह पंचायतों की सहायता करेंगे।

(२) किताने लिखने का सामान फार्म और रजिस्टर वगैरह दिये जायेंगे।

(ग) जी हा। इन पंचायतों के पंचों और सरपंचों को काम शुरू करने से पहले पांच दिन की शिक्षा देने का विचार है। यह शिक्षा हर एक गिरदावर के हेड क्वार्टर

(Headquarter) पर शिविरो में दी जायगी। हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने पहले ही शिक्षा देने की स्कीम को तय कर लिया है ज्योंही सरपंच व नायब सरपंचों का चुनाव पूरा हो जायगा शिक्षा चालू कर दी जायगी।

Some Hon. Members: In English also

Shri B. S. Murthy: (a) Not yet Elections to Nyaya Panchayats have been completed in the whole Territory except Tehsil Churah and Sub-Tehsil Pangl. After the elected members select their respective Sarpanches and Naib Sarpanches, the Nyaya Panchayats will start functioning

(b) The following measures are proposed to be taken —

(i) Gram Panchayat Secretaries, trained in the maintenance of records and judicial and procedural matters will assist these Panchayats, and

(ii) Supply of books, stationery, forms and registers, etc to them

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to give 5 days training to all Panches and Sarpanches of these Panchayats, before they actually start functioning. The training will be in camps held at the headquarters of each Gurdawar Circle. A training scheme has been drawn up by the Administration and will be put into effect after the election of Sarpanches and Naib Sarpanches have been completed

श्री पद्म देव माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया है कि ग्राम पंचायतों के सैक्रेटरी न्याय पंचायतों का कार्य भी करेंगे। उम मूल्य में चर्क उनका काम बहुत बढ़ जायगा क्या ग्राम पंचायतों के सैक्रेटरी का कुछ सॉपल एलाउमेंट मिलेगा अनादा उन्के जा कि अभी मिलता है।

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no proposal like that

श्री पद्म बेच : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि पचायतो के अन्दर जो न्याय पचायतो के सदस्य का चुनाव हुआ है, उसमें अधिक मर्यादा ऐसे लोगों की है जो अनपढ़ हैं और न्याय पचायतो के नियमों के मुताबिक उनको जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं वे बहुत अधिक हैं। ऐसी सूचना मैं क्या मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि पाच दिवस के प्रशिक्षण में वे इन कार्यों को सफलतापूर्वक कर सकेंगे ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: According to the provisions of the law constituting the Nyaya panchayats, one-fifth of the members should be educated, so as to be able to take down the proceedings and the five days' training will be just to give them the rudiments, and the secretary will assist them in recording and also in giving them the necessary information that they need

श्री पद्म बेच : चूंकि न्याय पचायतो के सदस्यों को दूर दूर के स्थानों में जाना पड़ेगा और उनका काम भी बहुत बड़ जाएगा और लोगों की धाव भी अधिक नहीं वे गरीब लोग हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि उनके यातायात के लिए या उनके दैनिक भत्ते के लिए उनको कुछ देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कुछ उनकी सहायता की जानी चाहिये ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether there would be any travelling allowance or other compensatory allowance

Shri B. S. Murthy: They are the residents of the village

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question

Shri Raghubir Sahal: I would like to ask one question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, let us pass on to the next question I am sorry.

Shri Raghubir Sahal: I rose a number of times

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry then; it is my fault. Now, next question

Relay of A.I.R. Programmes on Trains

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*1022. { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
Shri Shivannajappa:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities have planned to relay A I R programmes for the benefit of passengers travelling in the trains;

(b) if so, when this will be done; and

(c) which trains will have this amenity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. We have no plans to relay A I R programmes owing to technical difficulties. But we are examining the possibility of putting on through public address system, fitted in compartments, music and news bulletins earlier tape recorded at static points

(b) and (c) It is too early yet to say whether and when such arrangements will be made and on which trains

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि क्या इस बात का भी अंदाजा लगाया गया है कि इसमें खर्चा कितना होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : इसके बारे में कुछ भी कहना अभी बहुत कबल-अज्ञ-वक्त है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि प्रारम्भ में किन किन गाड़ियों में या किन किन लाइनों पर यह सहूलियत देने का विचार है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : उसके बारे में भी अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that the radio sets are already installed in the vestibuled trams, and in spite of that, no relay has taken place up till now, except of certain advertisements of the railways as to how the station platforms are to be kept clean, why the chain should not be pulled and so on?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We did try an experiment of relaying music and other things direct from All India Radio, but it did not prove a success. There was too much of interference.

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the music will be from gramophone records or will be specially prepared for the railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The intention is to tape-record music and other things from All India Radio or from specially arranged programmes.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री अभी कुछ दिन हुए जब रेलवे बजट पढ़ा पर प्रस्तुत हुआ था उस समय आपने यह बताया था कि कोई गाड़ी इस प्रकार की है जिस में रेडियो सेट का प्रयोग किया गया है और जहाँ तक मेरा अनुमान है वह डि-लक्स ट्रेन के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी आपने हमें दी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी जो डि-लक्स ट्रेस हैं क्या भी इस ही प्रकार हम की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान मैं अभी यज्ञ कर चुका हूँ कि हमने एक तजुर्बा किया था जोकि नाकाम साबित हुआ। बाकी जो ट्रेस मसला है वह अभी जेरे-गौर है।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether this will be introduced in the janata trams?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If it is a failure with de luxe, would it prove a success in the janata?

श्री तबल प्रभाकर क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब एक गाड़ी एक भाषी प्रदेश से चलेगी तो वहाँ पर तो उस भाषा में रेकार्ड चलाये जायेंगे लेकिन जब दूसरी भाषा वाले प्रदेश में से गाड़ी गुजरेगी और उम भाषा वाले मुसाफिर उममें आ जायेंगे तो वहाँ पर क्या होगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी चलायेंगे ही नहीं तो फिर क्या करें ?

Sugar

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*1029. { Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost price of sugar in our country is comparatively higher than the cost price in other sugar producing countries,

(b) whether Government have investigated into the causes of the same;

(c) if so, what are their findings, and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to reduce the cost of production so that we may compete well in foreign markets?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Comparative data about the cost price of sugar in various countries is not available as these are not published and hence it is not possible to say how the cost price of sugar in this country compares with that of other sugar producing countries

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Is it a fact that Government have found in exporting our sugar to foreign countries, that the cost of production of our sugar is dearer than that of other sugar exporting countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Information about cost of production in the foreign countries is generally treated as confidential. The exporting countries subsidise or get a subsidy on their sugar exports either by raising internal prices or through bilateral agreements with the importing countries. So it is not possible to give that information.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Transport Council

*1019. **Pandit D N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to Starred Question No 802 on the 4th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the future set-up of Air Transport Council and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin) (a) and (b) There is no proposal to entrust any new work to the Air Transport Council and therefore it is not being reconstituted. Action is in progress to sponsor an amendment to Section 30 of the Air Corporation Act so as to enable it to wind up the Council when it has no work and reconstitute it when necessary.

नजफगढ़, ज़िल्ली में नालियों की व्यवस्था

१०२१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर .
श्री राजेंद्र सिंह :
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी .

क्या सिंबाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में नजफगढ़ में पानी की निकासी के लिये नियुक्त उच्चस्तरीय समिति ने क्या अपनी प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस का व्यय कया है ;

(ग) इसमें होने वाले व्यय का क्या सरकार ने प्रबन्ध कर लिया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या ग्रामीणों को यह लाभ आगामी वर्षाकाल से पूर्व ही प्राप्त होने लगेगा ?

सिंबाई और बिद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) श्री (ख) माननीय सदस्यी का अभिप्राय शायद उस कमेटी से है जो निर्माण, आवास और सभरण मंत्री (मिनिस्टर फ्राफ वर्कम, हाउसिंग एन्ड सलाई) की अध्यक्षता में प्रधान मंत्री ने जुलाई १९५८ में बनाई थी और जिसको दिल्ली में बाढ़ और उसी प्रकार की अन्य मुसीबतों से बचाव के लिये उपाय सुझाने का काम सौंपा गया था । कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है और मेर साथी निर्माण आवास और सभरण मंत्री (मिनिस्टर फ्राफ वर्कम हाउसिंग एन्ड सलाई) का उक्त रिपोर्ट की प्रतिया मदन की मज पर रखने का विचार है ।

(ग) उन याजनाओं के लिये सर्वेक्षण (सर्वे) पूरा हा जाने के तथा प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार हा जाने के बाद खर्च के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

(घ) नजफगढ़ नाल (ड्रेन) के कुछ रिस्की का दुबारा श्रेणीबन्धन (रिरेडिंग) के लिये लगभग ५ ५ लाख रुपये रागत की एक अल्पकालीन (शाट टर्म) याजना पर फौजदर काम चाल करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस याजना का अगली वर्गमान में पहले पूरा करने की पूर्ण कांशश की जायेगी । इससे लगभग २,९०० एकड़ के क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा क्योंकि टर्म क्षेत्र का रबी फसल के लिये पिछले वर्षों में पहले तैयार किया जा सकेगा ।

केंद्रीय कुष्ठ संस्था, बिंगलपुट

*१०२७ श्री विभक्ति मिश्र क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मद्रास राज्य में बिंगलपुट में स्थित केन्द्रीय कुष्ठ शिक्षा और गवेषणा मरदा

को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष १९५७-५८ और
५९-६० के लिए कितनी राशि दी ;

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के कुष्ठ के
निर्धारण के लिए अब तक खोज निकाली
गई औषधियों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) ये औषधियाँ कहाँ तक सफल
सिद्ध हुई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क)
से (ग)। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख
दिया गया है। [दिल्लीवे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबं
सख्या ४६]

Family Planning

*1030. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhari:**
Will the Minister of Health be pleased
to state.

(a) whether the surgical facilities
proposed to be provided for birth
control operations in connection with
family planning campaign will be
limited to urban areas' medical institu-
tions and health clinics only or will
they be made available simultaneously
in the medical institutes and health
centres in rural areas also

(b) the number of surgeons needed
for this purpose.

(c) the total expenditure to be
incurred annually in this connection.

(d) when this scheme will become
operative.

(e) whether there will be any
charge for the operations, and

(f) if so, what?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-
markar):** (a) and (b) A proposal is
under consideration to provide facili-
ties both in urban and rural areas. In
rural areas where facilities may not
be available, cases will be referred to
District Hospitals

(c) and (d). The proposal will be
finalised in consultation with the
State Governments.

(e) and (f) The facilities may be
provided free to low income groups.

"Triloki Colony" in South Delhi

*1032. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:**
Will the Minister of Health be pleased
to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Delhi Improvement Trust had approv-
ed the layout plan of a colony named
"Triloki Colony" in the South Delhi;

(b) whether this approved plan of
the colony has been scrapped by the
Delhi Development Authority, and

(c) if so, what improvements are
proposed to be made in the Delhi
Improvement Trust approved plan of
the colony?

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

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The layout plan of Triloki
Colony (now called Bapu Park) in
Mubarakpur Kotla area is linked up
with the redevelopment of the whole
of the Mubarakpur Kotla area. A
redevelopment plan of that area is
being prepared by the Town Planning
Organisation

Arhar and Arhar Dal

*1033. { **Shri Subhasan Singh:**
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri P. N. Singh:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state

(a) the prices of Arhar and Arhar
Dal from April to June* 1958 and
their present prices?

(b) whether the UP Government
several times made representations to
the Central Government to ban the
export of these cereals from UP but
the requests were every time turned
down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether in view of this steep rising of prices of Arhar and Arhar Dal, the Government will ban their export from UP ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 50]

(b) and (c) No representations were received from the UP Government requesting the Central Government to ban the export of Arhar and Arhar Dal from UP State

(d) UP produces over 40 per cent of the total production of Arhar in the country and it does not seem desirable to impose restriction on the export of Arhar from UP as that would create difficulties for the traditional recipients of Arhar from that State

Prices of Pulses

*1034. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether prices of pulses and particularly of Arhar pulse have shot up to the extent of over Rs 40 per maund in recent weeks in Eastern UP and Bihar,

(b) if so, the causes thereof, and

(c) what efforts are being made by Government to bring down the prices?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The following measures have been taken to keep the prices of pulses in check:

(i) Commercial export of pulses has remained banned since February, 1958,

(ii) Forward trading in all pulses, including Arhar pulses, was banned with effect from 17th July, 1958,

(iii) Restrictions have been imposed on the advance of

credit by banks against stocks of pulses.

Supply of Wagons for Movement of Gur

*1035. { Shri Goray:
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that refusal of the Central Railway authorities to supply more than 30 wagons per day to move Gur from the production centres of Kolhapur, Sangli, Nira and Karad is adversely affecting the farmers as well as the traders in that area;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the Southern Railway is willing to supply the requisite number of wagons the Central Railway is not willing to do so in spite of repeated requests by the people concerned and

(c) if so what steps Government propose to take to remove the bottleneck?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) It is not a fact that the Central Railway has refused supplies exceeding 30 wagons per day for movement of Gur from Kolhapur, Sangli, Nira & Karad

(b) Till the last week of December 1958 the Central Railway was accepting and transhipping all the Gur traffic which the Southern Railway was offering at Ghorpuri. It is only from the 4th week of December 1958 that the Central Railway had to regulate acceptance and transhipment of Gur traffic from the Southern Railway. This was due to the traffic being in excess of the transhipment quota at Ghorpuri and the junction quota via Dadar for the Western Railway, as the entire traffic is for destinations on the Western Railway.

(c) All possible steps are taken to utilise the transhipment capacity at Ghorpuri and the Junction capacity at Dadar to the fullest extent.

Abandonment of Jabalpur Foundry Project

*1036. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Shankar Lal:

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

(a) whether any loss has been incurred by Government due to the abandonment of Jabalpur foundry project;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for abandoning the project; and

(d) whether the materials and machinery for the project have been disposed of and how far this has made good the loss?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d) The matter is being examined with reference to the observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in Para. 23 of the 11th Report (Second Lok Sabha) and a Memorandum will be placed before them in consultation with the Accountant General, Posts & Telegraphs. The required information would become available to the Members as soon as the Public Accounts Committee have examined the matter.

West German Agricultural Delegation

*1037. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 4th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the West German Agricultural Delegation which visited this country with a view to assist India's agricultural development; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jais): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में लकड़ी के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

*१०३८. श्री पद्म देव: क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के चम्पा और मण्डी जिलों में लकड़ी और इमारती लकड़ी का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति में अग्रता काम पूरा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस का काम कब तक पूरा होगा ?

काया तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन): (क) टिम्बर डिमण्ड (लोकल) इन्क्वायरी कमेटी [The Timber Demand (Local) Enquiry Committee] ने मण्डी जिले में सब का कार्य दिनांक: १६५८ में पूरा कर लिया है। चम्पा जिले में कार्य मण्डी मॉर्गम के समाप्त होने के बाद आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

(ख) कार्य जितना सम्पन्न होगा, जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जायेगा।

American Liberty Ships

*1039. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 4th December, 1955 and state the further progress made in connection with the purchase of American Liberty Ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There has been no further progress so far. As already stated earlier, there is now little or no advantage in our trying to acquire these vessels, which are becoming older and older day by day and therefore less and less attractive to our shipowners.

Selling of Mixed Flour and Wheat in Delhi

*1040. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the malpractice of selling mixed flour and wheat has increased considerably in Delhi lately; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Some unscrupulous traders may try to mix imported wheat or atta with indigenous wheat or atta but there is nothing to indicate that this malpractice has increased in Delhi lately.

(b) The following measures have been taken to prevent a mixture of imported wheat or atta with indigenous wheat or atta:

(1) No dealer can sell or store imported wheat or atta unless he is authorised by Government.

(2) The dealers who have been allowed to sell imported wheat or atta made out of imported wheat are not permitted to deal in indigenous wheat or atta made out of such wheat.

Re-orientation of Community Development Movements

*1041. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision regarding the reorientation of Community Development movement; and

(b) what steps, if any, are proposed to be taken in that direction during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The programme

has been revised with effect from 1st April, 1958 on the lines indicated in the pamphlet known in the Ministry as Green Pamphlet, copies of which are available in the Library.

The C.D. Programme is undergoing a shift in emphasis so as to further help develop local leadership which may be able to assume greater responsibility for development. This involves building up of people's representative institutions at the village level, e.g. Panchayat, Co-operative, etc., and to arrange their collaboration with other voluntary organisations e.g. Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals, etc. It would also involve building up people's representative institutions at Block and District levels.

(b) Action is contemplated in the following directions:—

(i) Progressively to bring about, wherever necessary, a re-organisation of the Panchayats into compact homogeneous social units calculated to foster the growth of community spirit for the common welfare.

(ii) Enactment of revised Panchayat Legislation in the States with a view to delegating adequate power and responsibility to the Panchayats, and augmenting their resources.

(iii) Broad-basing of Panchayats by formation of Functional Sub-Committees and co-opting suitable persons willing to serve the community.

(iv) Training of Panchayat personnel at all levels.

(v) Execution of the local works portion of the block schematic budget through the Panchayats.

(vi) Pooling of resources of the different welfare Departments and Boards at the block level and their utilisation through the Panchayats.

- (vii) Intensification of the programme of Gram Sahayaks' Training in agriculture and other subjects.
- (viii) Orientation training of non-official members of Block Development Committees.
- (ix) Study Camps of MPs and M.L.As.

Rourkela-Barsua Railway Line

*1042. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1075 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

- (a) the progress made so far in the construction of railway line from Rourkela to Barsua iron mines, and
- (b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) An overall progress of 75 per cent has been achieved to the end of February, 1959

(b) Rs 3.36 crores upto the end of January, 1959

Calcutta Telephone Automatisation Project

Shri Subodh Hansda:

- *1043. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
- Shri R. C. Majhi:**

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

(a) the total capital outlay of the Calcutta Telephone Automatisation Project during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) total amount spent so far.

(c) total number of new connections given through the automatic exchange,

(d) whether the working expenses have gone down as a result of automatisation; and

(e) if so, by what amount as compared to pre-automatisation period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 217.42 lakhs net (Estimated).

(b) Approximately Rs. 172 lakhs upto 31st December, 1958.

(c) 22,280 direct exchange lines and 31,000 telephones (Approx.) upto 31st January, 1959.

(d) No, but size and ultimate capacity of system have been greatly increased.

(e) Does not arise.

T.B. in Delhi

*1044 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of measures taken or proposed to be taken to fight T.B. in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III annexure No 51]

Dakotas

*1045 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 278 on the 27th November, 1958 regarding replacement of overaged Dakotas flying on various routes in the country and state the steps taken so far in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The question of selection of a suitable aircraft to replace the Dakota is still under consideration

Blank Grenade on Railway Track

- *1046. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
- { **Shri Jadhav:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a blank grenade was found lying near the railway track between Kandrori and Mir.

thal stations on the Pathankot-Jullundur section of the Northern Railway on the 26th February, 1959; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made to trace the culprits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A blank grenade was found near the railway track between Kandrori and Mirthal railway stations on 25-2-59 and not on 26.2.1959.

(b) According to the opinion of the Ammunition Expert of the Army it was a dummy 3" grenade and did not contain any explosive. It appears that this material was left by some army personnel during the course of their training and no foul play is suspected. No case, therefore, has been registered by the Government Railway Police.

Locomotives

1546 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number and types of locomotives manufactured in TELCO, Jamshedpur during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far.

(b) the cost of each locomotive,

(c) the total number and types of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the same period,

(d) the cost of each locomotive;

(e) the total number and types of locomotives imported from foreign countries, country-wise, during the same period;

(f) the cost of each locomotive; and

(g) the total amount of foreign exchange incurred on their import?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 52.]

Re-Modelling of Jaipur Station

1547. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1172 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the amount spent up-to-date on the re-modelling of Jaipur Station;

(b) whether the entire project of re-modelling has been completed; and

(c) if not, the date by which this work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Approximately Rs. 16,50,000, -.

(b) Over 98 per cent has been completed.

(c) By about end of May 1959.

Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Punjab

1548. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total number of post offices of all categories, telephone and telegraph offices, and telephone exchanges which were proposed to be opened in Punjab during 1958; and

(b) the number of such offices actually opened during the said period separately and District-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 53.]

Wheat Cultivation

1549. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the additional area brought under wheat cultivation during 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The All India Final Estimate of Wheat for 1958-59 has not yet become available

Jute Cultivation

1550 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total area under jute cultivation during 1957 and 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III annexure No 54]

Cheque System in Post Offices in Marathwada (Bombay)

1551. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of post offices where cheque system has been introduced in the Marathwada region of Bombay so far?

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

<i>Names of Head Offices.</i>	<i>Names of Sub Offices</i>
Aurangabad	Aurangabad City
Nanded	Aurangabad Cantt.
Osmanabad	AOC Records P O
Parbhani	Nanded Town Parbhani Station Sadar Adalat.

Construction of Bridges in Bombay State

1552. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2265

on the 18th September, 1958 regarding construction of bridges in Bombay State and state

(a) whether the information has since been collected, and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly

Railway Sidings in Hazaribagh

1553. **Qazi Matin:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities (Eastern Railway) have entertained applications for construction of Railway sidings for a number of private collieries in the district of Hazaribagh

(b) if so, whether the lessees have objected to the construction of the sidings at the instance of their sub-lessees working in these collieries; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the sub-lessees working in these collieries have defaulted payment of rents and royalties, and have thus subjected themselves to ejection at any time for this default?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, but the constructions are on private siding terms, the party bearing the full cost of the provision

(b) Yes

(c) Yes The lessees through their solicitors, intimated the Eastern Railway Administration that they have filed ejection suits against some defaulting sub-lessees and also intend to file suits against similar other defaulters

If the sub-lessees are ejected from the properties, the Railway will stop supply of wagons to their private sid-

ings and ask them to remove whatever portion of their permanent way materials is on Railway land.

Passenger Traffic at Nangal Dam Station

1554. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of in-coming and out-going passengers at Nangal Dam Station, Northern Railway, in 1957-58; and

(b) whether this line is profitable or not?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The number of in-coming and out-going passengers at Nangal Dam Station in 1957-58 was 89,516 and 1,40,172 respectively.

(b) The Rupar-Nangal Dam section is running at a loss.

Over-bridge at Kesinga Station

1555. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1703 on the 17th December, 1958, and state the further progress since made for the construction of an over-bridge at Kesinga Railway Station on the South-Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The State Government's approval to the site is still awaited.

Akbarpur-Tanda Line

1556. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 32.74 lakhs, the total estimated cost of the Restoration of Akbarpur-Tanda line on the Northern Railway, as included in the Railway Budget of 1958-59, has been fully utilized;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the work will be completed?

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

(b) and (c). The Project has not been sanctioned as the financial implications and allocation of the costs of restoration are still under consideration of the Board.

Railway Officers

1557. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are posts like Establishment Inspectors, Employment Inspector, Labour Welfare Inspectors, Settlement Inspectors, Personnel Inspectors, Co-operative Inspectors, Sports Inspectors and Law Inspectors on Railways;

(b) the total number of such permanent and temporary posts on Western Railway in each scale of pay, in each divisional headquarters office; and

(c) the nature of duties and works that these categories perform?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a). Such posts exist on Railway excepting posts of Establishment Inspectors and the designation Settlement Inspectors.

(b) and (c) Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 55.]

Telephone Facilities in Ferozepur Division

1558. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations where telephone facilities exist in the Ferozepur Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the stations where these facilities will be provided during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) Names of Railway Stations on Ferozepur Division of Northern Railway where telephone facilities exist on Railway Account:

- 1 Amritsar
- 2 Faridkot
- 3 Fazilka
- 4 Ferozepore Cant
- 5 Goraya
- 6 Hoshiarpur
- 7 Jullundur Cant
- 8 Jullundur City
- 9 Kot Kapura
- 10 Lehra Gaga
- 11 Ludhiana
- 12 Malerkotla
- 13 Pathankot Jn
- 14 Sangrur
- 15 Sunam
- 16 Talwandi
- 17 Uklana Jn

(b) Names of Railway Stations on Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway where telephone facilities are expected to be provided on Railway Account during 1959-60

- 1 Abohar
- 2 Batala
- 3 Bhagtanwala
- 4 Chheharata
- 5 Ferozepore City
- 6 Giddar Baha
- 7 Gurdaspur
- 8 Jagraon
- 9 Jandiala
- 10 Kapurthala
- 11 Malout
- 12 Moga Tehsil
- 13 Nawashahr Doaba
- 14 Palampur Punjab
- 15 Patli
- 16 Phagwara
- 17 Phillaur Jn.

- 18 Qadian
- 19 Tarn Taran
- 20 Verka

Telephone Connections in Punjab

1559. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications still pending for installation of telephones in Amritsar and Jullundur districts of Punjab at each exchange as on the 31st January, 1959,

(b) the time by which they will be provided with telephones; and

(c) the number of new connections given at these Exchanges during 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 56]

Construction of National Highways in Punjab.

1560 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan period for the construction of National Highways in Punjab

(b) the amount spent so far and

(c) the total mileage constructed so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur). (a) The plan provides for works the estimated cost of which aggregates to Rs 366.72 lakhs. Progress of expenditure during the Second Plan is expected to be about 60 per cent of the estimated completion cost i.e. Rs 220 lakhs. The balance will spill over to the third Plan.

(b) Rs. 83.86 lakhs (upto January 1959).

(c) Improvement of roads 87 miles
New Construction of roads
13 miles Bridges (Beyne and
Ghaggar).

2 Nos.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

1561. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for minor irrigation in the Himachal Pradesh for the year 1958-59, and

(b) the amount utilised so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 20 00 lakhs

(b) According to the information received from the Himachal Pradesh Administration a sum of Rs 4,00,40/- had been utilised up to January, 1959

Maximum Prices of Foodgrains

1562. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to fix the maximum prices of foodgrains in the country to keep the food situation under control; and

(b) if so, the approximate prices of the different foodgrains proposed to be fixed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Government have already fixed maximum controlled prices of certain foodgrains in eleven States including one Union territory. A statement showing the prices fixed for different varieties of foodgrains in the various states is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 37.)

Uniform Prices for Foodgrains

1563. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix uniform prices for foodgrains all over the country; and

(b) if so, at what stage this proposal stands?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Workshop at Podanur on Southern Railway

1564 Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the signalling and tele-communication workshop at Podanur, Southern Railway, and

(b) when will it be expanded and a research section attached?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The physical progress of the Signal & Tele-communication Workshop at Podanur as on 31st January, 1959 is as under:--

Machinery	52%
Structural portion	86%
Electrical portion	30%

The Workshop is functioning at Podanur since April, 1958 and the monthly production of about Rs. 1½ lakhs has been achieved. Full production of about Rs. 2 lakhs per month is expected to be achieved early in 1960.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration for further expansion and/or attaching Research Section

Utilization of Cultivable Waste Land

1565. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether the Government of India propose to set up a High Power

Committee to go into the question of proper utilisation of cultivable waste land in the country;

(b) whether the terms and conditions of the proposed Committee have been decided; and

(c) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No proposal to appoint such a Committee is at present under consideration

(b) and (c) Do not arise

T. B. Patients.

1566 Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) The amount of grant sanctioned for Dhubulia (West Bengal) After-care and Rehabilitation T.B. Centre,

(b) when this centre was started,

(c) the number of T.B. patients benefited by this Centre during 1957-58 and 1958-59, and

(d) how many trained men have been given rehabilitation grants and whether all of them have been established in life?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Rs. 1,12,500

(b) The centre has not yet started. The construction work for the Centre is in progress and it is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1959

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Research work on Cholera and Plague

1567. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of progress achieved so far in reviewing the progress of research work on plague, cholera and other epidemic diseases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The progress so far made in the research work on plague, cholera

and other epidemic diseases is as follows:

Plague:

Studies in Plague are being sponsored by the Indian Council of Medical Research and attention is being focussed on the mechanism of persistence of Plague in some endemic areas and on the chemical and enzymatic make up of the plague bacillus. The Plague Research Centre at Dehra Dun established by the Uttar Pradesh Government in collaboration with the World Health Organisation had made studies about the transmission of Plague by rodents. The mechanism of the persistence of Plague and particularly the part played by wild rodents have been studied at the Plague Centre at Dehra Dun

Cholera:

The Indian Council of Medical Research have made an extensive investigation in the Cauvery Delta which is one of the endemic areas of Cholera in the Country. This study involved a group of 30 villages with a population of 60,000 persons. The population was kept in continuous observation for a period extending upto two years. The results of this study failed to provide a clue to the understanding of the inter-epidemic phase of cholera

Studies were also conducted on the role of the fish especially Hilsa fish, and other aquatic fauna in the maintenance of endemicity and the spread of cholera. Neither this nor a subsequent investigation into the possibility of mutation of cholera vibrio occurring in fish provide any clear picture yet of public health significance, though the need for continuing the studies has become apparent. Further studies have also been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research on the bio-chemical and immunochemical aspects of cholera vibrio and it is hoped that some of these studies may lead to the preparation of cholera vaccine with greater immunising power than the existing one

The Haffkine Institute, in 1957, investigated into the evaluation of drugs against Cholera and they found that "Neomycin" one of the recently discovered antibiotics could prevent the death of infant rabbits suffering from Cholera, if the drug is given orally at a fairly early stage of infection.

The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, undertook the following studies in Cholera during the year 1957:--

- (i) The minimum dosage of vibriosis with which an infection could be produced in guinea-pigs
- (ii) the effect of serial passage of *V. Cholerae* in guinea-pigs and (iii) the behaviour of strains of *V. Cholerae* freshly isolated from an epidemic

Influenza:

Since 1952 the Indian Council of Medical Research has been making studies at the Influenza Centre at Coonoor aimed at analysing the antigenic features of the Indian strains of Influenza. The first type 'A' prime virus strain of Influenza isolated in Coonoor in August 1950, was found to belong to Liverpool sub-type. Subsequent studies at the Coonoor Research Centre showed that all outbreaks of Influenza from 1950 to 1954 have been caused by strains closely related to Liverpool type. Besides this, extensive serological investigations have been carried out by the Influenza Centre in various parts of India and from these investigations it was found that type "A" virus is in evidence in the cities of Madras, Palamcottah, Bombay, Vishakapatnam, Bangalore and in some parts of Assam, Mysore and Kerala; while 'B' type virus is in evidence in Bombay, Jamshedpur and Coimbatore. The Coonoor Centre works in close collaboration with the World Influenza Centre at London set up by the World Health Organisation. This Centre also conducted the following studies on the Influenza virus:--

- (1) Serological;

- (2) the action of formaldehyde on the haemagglutination titres of influenza virus strains;

- (3) studies on mutation and recombination of Indian strains of influenza virus; and

- (4) studies on bacteria isolated from the cases of influenza.

Polio-myelitis:

The Indian Council of Medical Research established in Bombay a Polio-myelitis Research Unit in the Pathology Department of the Grant Medical College, with the object of studying the epidemiology of the disease in and around Bombay. As a result of the studies, the Indian Council of Medical Research published a review of the existing knowledge of polio-myelitis in India and this knowledge was analysed with particular reference to the development of Salk vaccine and its utilisation in India as a measure of mass prophylaxis.

Encephalitis:

The experts at the Virus Research Centres, Poona, Coonoor and Lucknow set up by the Indian Council of Medical Research have isolated a large number of viruses from stools of the patients suffering from the disease. Studies in connection with the identification of these viruses are in progress.

Railway Lands

1568. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1155 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

- (a) the reasons for not settling 40,000 acres of cultivable lands with the agriculturists; and

- (b) the estimated loss to the Railway due to non-settlement of these lands?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The surplus cultivable railway land is licens-

ed temporarily for cultivation to the individual cultivators through the State Governments. It is upto the State Governments to promote the usage of the land made over for licensing. The Railways on their part follow up as far as practicable.

(b) The object of licensing land is not to earn revenue but to assist in the 'Grow More Food' Campaign. Therefore, the question of loss or profit does not arise. Even otherwise, it would not be possible to estimate the income that would have been derived had all the surplus railway land been brought under cultivation, as the rate of revenue per acre that would have been realised, very much differs in different States as well as in different localities within the same State.

Fair Price Shops in Dehra Dun

1569. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether fair price shops exist in all the Central Government undertakings in Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, whether employees residing in villages are also entitled to get foodgrains from such shops; and

(c) if not, the reason for their exclusion?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). It is not the policy of the Government to open fair price shops exclusively for the employees of a Central Government undertaking or institution. When a fair price shop is opened in a particular locality, the benefit is derived by the entire population of that locality. Fair price shops exist at present in various localities of Dehra Dun City and in other parts of Dehra Dun District and the residents, including employees of the Central Government, are entitled to purchase foodgrains from these shops.

(c) Does not arise.

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Central Tractor Organisation Employees

1570 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani;
Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Ram Krishan;
Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether 180 technical personnel under Central Tractor Organisation have been declared surplus to the requirement; and

(b) whether they are being provided with alternative jobs?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). 113 out of 657 persons whose posts had become surplus because of reduction in the number of workable tractors left with the CTO, were finally declared surplus on 31-12-1958. The rest were all given alternative employment. Since then, 18 more persons have been provided alternative jobs and efforts are continuing to find alternative jobs for the remaining 95 persons also.

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिये कल्याण बोर्ड

१५७१. श्री भक्त वर्सन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ११८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा अब तक सिकारिष की गई योजनाओं के व्योरे का एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहगुवर) : इस सम्बन्ध में सत्रा-पटल पर एक विवरण, रखा गया है [दिसम्बर ३, १९५८ संख्या ५८]

Nagarjuna Sagar Project

1572. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:

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

(a) the amount of foreign exchange that is essential for the construction of Nagarjuna Sagar Project;

(b) the amount asked for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) the amount sanctioned so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) About Rs. 280 lakhs.

(b) 1958-59 About Rs. 30 lakhs
1959-60 About Rs. 90 lakhs.

(c) Release of foreign exchange equivalent to about Rs. 45-59 lakhs has so far been sanctioned.

Late Running of Trains

1573. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of trains reached and started late on the 31st December, 1958 at Delhi Junction Station;

(b) if so, the names of those trains and the period of late arrival and departure; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 59.]

(c) (i) On 31-12-58, dense fog on several sections of the Northern Railway created conditions under which trains could not keep time.

(ii) As Delhi station is dealing with a large number of trains, the

running of one incoming train out of path during the peak hours of traffic results in a number of other trains suffering detentions in consequence.

(iii) Late start due to late arrival of corresponding rake link from different sections

(iv) Connection of certain important trains.

(v) Detaching and attaching of bogies etc.

दिल्ली में मुर्गी पालन फार्म

१५७४. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री सिद्धनरयण :

क्या साख तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने मुर्गी पालन फार्म हैं ;

(ख) इनसे घीसत कितने ग्रन्थे प्रति मास की पैदावार है ;

(ग) क्या यह दिल्ली की माग को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

साख तथा कुबि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जीन) : (क) ४५

(ख) लगभग २०,०००

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली में मंडी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं:-

(१) अच्छे प्राचारित मुर्गीयों और मुर्गी की सप्लाई के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन का विकास विभाग एक मुर्गी फार्म चला रहा है ।

(२) वैज्ञानिक ढंग पर मुर्गी-पालन भवन बनवाने के लिये, मुर्गी-पालकों को २

कर्म ब्रति पत्नी की वर से वा मुर्गी-मालक-मवन की कुल बीमत का ५० प्रतिशत, जो भी दोनों में कम हो, के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ।

(३) मुर्गी-मालकों को तकनीकी सलाह और सहायता दी जाती है, जिस में रानीसेत और माता की बीमारी के रोकने के लिये मुक्त में टीके लगाना शामिल है । उनको मुर्गी-मालने के सामान की उपलब्धी में तथा मुर्गियों की उत्पन्नित वस्तुओं के बेचने में भी सहायता दी जाती है ।

(४) एक दिन के मुर्गी के बच्चों को बालने के लिये सहायता भी स्वीकार की जाती है ।

दिल्ली में बीज के फार्म

१५७५. श्री मजल प्रभाकर क्या जाच तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में बढ़िया बीज उत्पन्न करने के लिये फार्म बनाने की योजना स्थगित कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत कितने फार्म हैं ?

जाच तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० प्र० जैन) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) भाजकल कोई बीज के फार्म नहीं है । क्रमशः ५० एकड़ और ५७ एकड़ के दो फार्मों के लिये दो प्लॉकों में स्थान देल लिये गये हैं और जमीन को प्राप्त करने के लिये नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया गया है ।

Vending Licence at Bhatni Junction Station

1876. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of Railway Administration regarding the Departmental Catering at important Railway Stations has been changed;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that the Railway Department has acted recently against this policy at Bhatni Junction Station in North Eastern Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that while Railway Departmental vending was running at profit at that important station, a vending licence has been given to some firm which has no existence at that place; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Departmental vending was running at a profit.

The previous contract for the vending at Bhatni station had to be terminated. The work was then taken over tentatively for departmental operation pending appointment of a suitable contractor so as to provide uninterrupted service to public.

The contract has since been awarded to a suitable contractor.

Travelling on Footboards of Trains

1877. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of persons who, while travelling on footboards of trains, fell down and died during 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): 59

Central Health Service Scheme

1572. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri J. B. S. Bhat:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1308 on the 2nd September, 1958, and state the further progress made in the constitution of the Central Health Service?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Cadre strength of the Service at the initial constitution has since been fixed. The Ministry of Law has now advised that the Central Health Service Rules should be framed before the Service is formally constituted. These rules are under examination at present. The Service will be constituted as soon as the rules are published.

Fruit Preservation Units in Orissa

1579. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 105 on the 12th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the 4 small scale fruit preservation units proposed to be established in Orissa have been established;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount for this purpose during the year 1957-58 has been spent; and

(c) where the proposed units have been situated?

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

(c). Two Units are located at Cuttack, and one each at Angul and Paralakhemundi

Epidemic Diseases in Delhi

1580. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of measures adopted or proposed to be adopted to fight epidemic diseases in the capital of India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Measures adopted or proposed to be adopted to fight epidemic diseases in Delhi are as follows:—

1. Chlorination of water supply in urban areas and drinking water wells in rural areas.

2. Proper supervision as regards removal of refuse and filth and use of D.D.T. and gammaxine as insecticides for strict fly control.

3. Intensification of small-pox vaccination/revaccination and cholera inoculation on mass scale and immunization of children below 10 years of age through Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Schools.

4. Promulgation of emergency regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 within the Union Territory of Delhi to enforce:—

(a) Strict control on the sale of articles of food and drink;

(b) Removal of all infectious cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi; and

(c) Disinfection of infected premises

5. Adequate arrangements of medical facilities in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi, and at the site for proper treatment and isolation of all infectious cases.

6. Intensification of Health Education measures and requesting the public to take boiled water and hot food and to avoid the use of common utensils and the attendance of public places.

7. Special watch is kept to immunize the floating population such as domestic servants and labourers working at brick kilns and glue factories.

8. Additional vaccinators/inoculators are appointed as and when necessity arises

9. Adequate arrangements are made to supply vaccine lymph to the

staff detailed for vaccination purposes.

10 Anti-epidemic drugs are stored to meet emergencies that may arise during any epidemic disease

11 The services of maternity staff are also utilised for carrying out vaccination, and infants and toddlers attending the M & C W Centres are immunised against small-pox

12 The area of Delhi Municipal Corporation has been divided into zones and to each zone has been attached a team of municipal doctors for carrying out anti-diphtheria inoculations on a mass scale

13 The contacts below 10 years are given prophylactic diphtheria inoculation. In addition the contacts are also examined for carrier factor in the Corporation Health Laboratory, N.W. Delhi and suitable action is taken by the health authorities concerned to prevent them from attending schools or offices till their throat swabs, are reported negative for diphtheria

Re-Modelling of Bolpur Railway Station

1561 Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the amount spent on re-modelling the Bolpur Station (Shanti Niketan) on Eastern Railway during 1958-59 so far, and

(b) whether any change has been effected in the third class waiting shed at the time of re-modelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No expenditure was booked during the year 1958-59. The total expenditure incurred on this work so far is Rs 1.69 lakhs.

(b) No

Issue of Licences for Sugar Factories

1582 Shri M. B. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has given any licences to new sugar factories;

(b) if so, how many co-operative sugar factories have received licences during 1957-58, and

(c) how many of the co-operative sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh have requested for licences and how many have been actually given licence, and other assistance?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir 54 licences have been granted since the coming into force of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. In 1957-58, 7 licences were granted, of which 6 were for establishment of co-operative sugar factories

(c) In all, 10 applications were received. Licences were granted to 6 applicants. One of these was subsequently revoked as the society concerned failed to take effective steps to establish the factory within the specified time limit. The remaining four applications were rejected on grounds of non-availability of spare capacity for further licensing.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

1583. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) what is the foreign exchange spent for importing the component parts of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works since 1953-54, and

(b) what is the percentage of components manufactured in India since 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 80]

Wharfage and Demurrage Charges

1584. **Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount is due to Railways from private firms on account of wharfage and demurrage since 1954-55;

(b) if so, what is the amount due; and

(c) the names of the firms from whom it is due?

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

(b) Rs. 140 lakhs (Approximately upto 31-12-1958).

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 61.]

Hawkers in Delhi

1585. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to check the nuisance of unlicensed hawkers in the limits of the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that rules for hawkers were framed in 1930 and they have never been strictly observed; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to construct community service tenements for small traders and to persuade offices and schools to establish canteen facilities absorbing the hawkers in the canteens?

The Minister of Health (**Shri Kar-markar**): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that regular anti-hawker staff consisting of one Sanitary Inspector, two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and six beldars with police help consisting of one Head Constable and six constables round up the unauthorised hawkers in New Delhi every day. As regards the steps proposed to be taken,

a comprehensive scheme to deal with the hawkers problem is under consideration of the Committee.

(b) The rules for control of hawkers were framed in 1930 and are being enforced as far as possible.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Missing Powers and Telegraphs Files

1586 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Masda Ahmed:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3000 important files from the Office of the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta are missing;

(b) if so, how these files went out of office; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) A loss of about 4300 files from the office of the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta was reported in November, 1958. Of these 1170 were due for destruction and the rest were old records.

(b) The loss was discovered on 25th November when certain files were found missing. Enquiries made revealed that a large number of files had been removed from the rack.

(c) Departmental and Police investigations are in progress and the results of these inquiries are awaited.

Tripura Municipal Act

1587. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to repeal the old Municipal Act of Tripura and to introduce the Bengal Municipal Act instead;

(b) if so, the difficulties due to which the new Act has not been introduced so far; and

(c) when those difficulties will be removed?

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

(b) and (c). A Bill repealing the existing Tripura State Municipal Act and a draft Notification extending the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 with necessary modification to suit local conditions have now been drafted and are being finally scrutinised in consultation with the Ministry of Law. It is hoped that the necessary legislation will be undertaken shortly.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी ऋण समितियाँ

१५६८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी सहकारी ऋण समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) इन समितियों की १९५८ में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई थी ; और

(ग) योजना के अनुसार १९५८ में इन समितियों को सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ड० ल० भूँलि) : (क) ५८८ इकाई और ५३ दूसरी ऋण समितियाँ ३० जून १९५८ तक।

(ख)

(रुपए लाखों में)

घाकड़ों को हज र तक सीधा कर लिया

५.५६

बंशपूँजी परिषल पूँजी

पूँजी नियोजन

इसि ऋण

समितियाँ . १२.७५ ४१.०१ ६. २२

दूसरी ऋण

समितियाँ २.२८ ४.६२ ०.२७

(ग) १९५८-५८ में इन समितियों को कोई प्रायिक सह.वडा नहीं दी गई।

Irrigation Projects

1589. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major decisions were taken in the last meeting of the Irrigation Ministers of all States and the Minister of Irrigation and Power of the Central Government held at Hyderabad regarding the switch-over to minor irrigation programmes from major irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No such meeting of Irrigation Ministers of all States was held by this Ministry. However, a Regional Minor Irrigation Conference of the Agriculture Ministers of the Southern States was held by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Hyderabad in July, 1958, mainly to review the progress of minor irrigation works, their maintenance etc. No proposal regarding the switch-over to minor irrigation programmes from major irrigation projects was discussed.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Saloons at Bolpur Station

1590. Shri Subhman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many saloons came to Bolpur railway station, Eastern Railway between 22nd to 24th December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On 23rd and 24th December, 1958, one West Bengal State Saloon, occupied by the Governor of West Bengal, was at Bolpur station of the Eastern Railway.

Cattle Dung

1591. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a scheme to minimise the loss in soil fertility which results due to the wide use of cattle dung for fuel purposes, by the introduction of generators;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to manufacture the generators;

(c) whether they will be supplied to rural areas or only to a few selected places; and

(d) what will be the minimum price fixed for each generator?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A design of the Village Model of Cow Dung Gas Plant, that is simple in construction and operation and suitable for a unity family of a farmer in villages, was evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1953 and tested for actual operation in the homes of farmers in 12 villages around Delhi. After its successful working for 2 years steps were taken to popularise the plant in the country. A leaflet describing the installation and operation of the plant has been prepared which is distributed freely in response to numerous inquiries that are being received from farmers all over the country. Popular articles in vernacular language papers in different States have been published.

Facilities for training in installation of the plant have been provided at Indian Agricultural Research Institute for State Development and Agricultural Departments as well as private institutions and farmers. An actual working model of the plant is maintained at Indian Agricultural Research Institute for demonstration and training purposes. Facilities are also provided for free service of a

technical assistant for actual installation of demonstration plants in any State whenever needed.

The gas plant has been demonstrated at two Exhibitions of the Farmers' Forum conventions in 1956 and 1957 and in the India-1958 Exhibition.

Government Schemes for popularising gas plants are in operation in Bombay, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States. It has been suggested to the State Governments that they should have at least one such plant in each Community Development Block.

No loss of the manurial constituents present in dung takes place in the process. The removal of only the heat constituents in the form of gas, makes the residue, actually a richer manure than the original dung. This has been proved by practical tests on crop growth conducted in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

The cost of the Cow Dung Gas Plant is estimated at Rs. 350.

Import of Wheat

1592. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ingredients of any sample of the imported wheat are examined and analysed in any Government Laboratory; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Samples of each consignment of imported wheat are analysed in the Government laboratories at the ports and in Delhi.

(b) Wheat has generally conformed to the specifications laid down in the contracts.

Claims, against N. E. Railway

1593. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the steps taken by the Administration of North Eastern Railway to settle legitimate claims for compensation prior to the institution of suits in order to avoid paying costs of suits for compensation and of costs of defending suits; and

(b) in how many suits for compensation filed during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 did the Administration of North Eastern Railway apply for adjournments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The steps taken are as under:

- (i) Every effort is made to dispose of all cases of claims for compensation expeditiously.
- (ii) Claims for compensation are not repudiated unless there are adequate grounds for repudiation which can be sustained in a court of Law.
- (iii) Appeals against repudiation are normally dealt with by officers at a level higher than that at which the claims were originally repudiated.
- (iv) Claims cases, where disposal is delayed, are specially reviewed with a view to finalising them as quickly as possible.
- (v) As soon as notices under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code are received, the cases are specially reviewed by an officer not below the Senior Scale in rank to ensure that no case which should be settled, is taken to court.

(b) Separate statistics are not maintained nor it is possible to col-

lect such statistics now without spending undue time and labour.

However, it is true that adjournments have had to be obtained in many cases, as the time allowed by Courts for filing written statements or for arranging evidence is often short, particularly having regard to the fact that in quite a number of cases, instructions have to be obtained and witnesses arranged from other Railways, which takes time.

Claims Cases on N. E. Railway

1594. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 109 and 110 on the 12th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the reasons because of which the North Eastern Railway does not maintain any account of the costs incurred by it in the depending suits for compensation in the civil courts and of costs allowed against it for adjournment of hearings in civil courts, and of costs awarded against the Railway in civil cases;

(b) whether the administration of North Eastern Railway take any steps to settle claims for compensation after the receipt of notice of claims under Section 77 of the Indian Railways Act and legal notice under Section 80 C.P.C.; and

(c) if so, the nature of those steps?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) The rules do not require separate statistics to be maintained for these item costs, which are booked merged with certain other appropriate items of expenditure.

(b) Yes.

(c) On receipt of notices of claim under section 77 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 efforts are made to dispose of the claims expeditiously. Delayed cases are separately watched.

As soon as further notices under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure

Code are received, the cases are specially reviewed to ensure that a final decision is quickly reached and that room is not given for the cases to be unnecessarily taken to court

Training for Co-operative Secretaries

1595. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

their services are terminated. The number of railway employees whose services were so terminated during the 12 years, from 1947 to 31.1.59 on Indian Railways except South Eastern and Eastern is as follows:

Class I.	Nil
Class II.	1
Class III	102
Class IV.	21.

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a training course has been started for Co-operative secretaries; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 62].

Chambal Project

1596. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the Irrigation and Power team on Chambal Project have since been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 63.]

Removal from Service of Railway Employees

1597. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of railway employees (category-wise) removed from service under Rule 148 of Indian Railway Establishment Code since 1947 upto date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Railway employees are not removed from service under Rule 148 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code but

Information in respect of these two Railway Administrations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Security Arrangement for Wayside Stations Staff

1598 Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken to ensure security of life and property of the wayside stations staff;

(b) whether Government have received a suggestion from the wayside stations staff that railway quarters on wayside stations be brought under the Railway Protection Force instead of the State Police, and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Safety of the railway employees posted to the wayside stations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who arrange for adequate protection through the Civil Police concerned. In order, however, to create confidence amongst the staff Armed detachments of the Railway Protection Force are sent to vulnerable places and police requested to take adequate action

(b) and (c) Representations for posting of Railway Protection Force staff were received from the Railway employees of Erode and Tambaram stations on the Southern Railway which could not be agreed to as the protection of wayside station staff is

beyond the jurisdiction of the Railway Protection Force. Such requests are, however, immediately attended to and brought to the notice of the District Police concerned.

Bridges on National Highway No. 26.

1599. Pandit J. P. Joytishi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to construct the bridge across the river Narmada on National Highway No. 26 near Burmanghat; and

(b) the details about the two other bridges proposed to be constructed on the rivers Dehar and Derma on the same Highway in between Saugar and Burmanghat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Tenders for construction of a bridge across the river Narmada at Burmanghat were invited twice but the response was not satisfactory, the tendered rates being very high. On inviting further quotations from several firms of repute one quotation was received which is more favourable. The State Government have been advised on the 9th February 1950, to finalise the contract after obtaining elucidation from the tenderer on certain points brought out during scrutiny.

(b) As regards, the bridge over the river Dehar, sanction has been accorded to the estimate amounting to Rs 5,01,900 on the 16th February, 1950 for the work.

There is no proposal for the construction of a bridge over Derma river on Saugar-Narsinghpur Road.

उत्तर प्रदेश को साधारण का संभरण

१६००. श्री कुसुमकान्त राव : क्या साध तत्वा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३० जनवरी, १९५१ को झांसी में लगभग ३६

श्रीरतों ने साधारण की भीषण कमी के कारण भनाज की दूकानों पर हमला करके साधारण लूट लिया था; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को साधारण की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये अधिक साधारण देने का निर्णय किया है जिससे कि झांसी में साधारण की पर्याप्त मात्रा में संभरण किया जा सके ?

साध तत्वा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र०)

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि ३० जनवरी, १९५१ को तीस चालीस अन्नपद स्त्रियां झांसी में होदीगज की नाज मंडी में अपने घर लौटने के लिये भनाज खरीदने गईं। उनमें से कुछ उफानदारों से भनाज का भाव ताब करने लगी और दूसरी स्त्रियों ने दुकान पर से भनाज उठाकर तथा उसे बल्ले कर भ्रष्टान्ति पैदा कर दी। शीघ्र ही पुलिस घटना स्थल पर पहुंच गई और सतरह गिरफ्तारियां की। भारतीय दंड विधान की धारा १४७/४२६/३८० के अन्तर्गत एक मुकदमा दर्ज कर लिया गया है और इनकी जांच की जा रही है। गिरफ्तार की गई स्त्रियों को बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया।

(ख) राज्य सरकार के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में साधारण का भण्डार है और केन्द्रीय भण्डार से और अधिक भन्न उसकी उचित आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये दिया जा रहा है।

D.V.C. Canal

1601. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the regulators at chain Nos. 83, 20, 105, of D.V.C. Canal, originally Eden canal branch No 1 passing through several villages of District Burdwan, West Bengal, have been removed by D.V.C. authorities;

(b) if so, the quantum of the lands which became fallow due to non-supply of canal waters;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct a regulator at chain No. 105; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The old regulators at chain Nos 83 and 105 have been dismantled. There is no regulator at chain No. 20.

(b) No lands have become fallow due to the dismantling of the Regulator at Chain No 83 as the Canal has been so designed at this point that the level of water will be high thus ensuring supply of canal water to the areas served by that Regulator. The position in respect of the Regulator at Chain No 105 is being ascertained.

(c) Yes.

(d) Information in this respect is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

CD. and NES in Punjab

1602. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the total amount given to the Punjab State during 1958-59 so far under the following heads:

- (i) the Community Projects, and
- (ii) the National Extension Service?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The amount allocated to the Government of Punjab on account of Central share of expenditure on the CD Programme for 1958-59 is Rs. 128.10 lakhs, including Rs. 55.16 lakhs as loan.

The distinction between CD and NES Block has been abolished with effect from 1-4-1958.

Railway Coolie Sahayog Samiti

1603. { **Shri P. G. Sen:**
Shri Bholanath Biswas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Coolie Sahayog Samiti at Katihar, North East Frontier Railway, has been formed;

(b) when it was registered;

(c) the date of termination of the first contract given to the Assam Roadways, Katihar; and

(d) the date on which the handling labour contract to the Assam Roadways, Katihar, was extended for three years?

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

(b) It is understood to have been registered in July, 1958

(c) 31-8-60

(d) Does not arise in view of the first contract expiring only on 31-8-60

Posts and Telegraphs Building at Pithoragarh

1604. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1539 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the construction of Posts and Telegraphs Building at Pithoragarh has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet.

(b) The construction has not been resumed on account of certain difficulties. The C.P.W.D. had to call for tenders thrice, as no suitable tender on the basis of estimated cost was

received. The contractor has now been selected finally in November, 1958.

(c) The work is expected to be completed within the financial year 1959-60.

Pandu-Garo Hills Rail Line

1605. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Railway line from Pandu to Garo Hills *v.a.* Goalpara; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The proposal is not included in the railway's Second Five Year Plan

(b) Does not arise

Shifting of a Railway Line

1606. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Assam have submitted any proposal to shift the Railway line running through centre of Gauhati to southward from Kamakhya to Narangi, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far?

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

(b) The proposal is under examination and the Government of Assam will be required to bear the costs of any deted investigations

Multi-Purpose Irrigation Projects

1607. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money is going to be

surrendered during the current financial year under multi-purpose Irrigation Projects; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

वाणिज्य गटन जाने वाला रेलवे प्रतिनिधि-मंडल

१६०८. श्री मोहन स्वस्वय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि जून मास में रेलवे म.ग.म.प. का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विद्व बंक से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए वाणिज्य गटन जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ,

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मिलने की आशा है ;

(घ) द्वितीय योजना के अन्तर्गत रेलवे के विकास कार्यों के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है , और

(ङ) अब तक इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धन-राशि की सहायता मिल चुकी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री झाहलबाब लाल) :

(क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे के लिए ११२१ ५ करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किये गये हैं । विदेशी मुद्रा-विनिमय पर ३८५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है ।

(ङ) अब तक विदेशी से ऋण और सहायता के रूप में १५०.८६ करोड़ रुपये मिल चुके हैं ।

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

१६०६. श्री जोहन् स्वक्य क्या
साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार भारत में कृषि को
प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय
स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने कृषि
कालेज हैं, और

(ग) उनका विवरण क्या है और उनमें
कितने छात्र अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ?

साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ज० प्र०
श्री) (क) भारत सरकार ने रुद्रपुर
में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के
लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वित्त सहायता
देनी मंजूर कर ली है।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण सभा-
पटल पर रख दिया गया है [रेकॉर्ड परिनियुक्त
३, अनुबन्ध सख्या ६४]

Master Plan for Flood Control in Kashmir

1610. Shri Siddananajappa. Will
the Minister of Irrigation and Power
be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Government of Jammu and Kashmir
has sent a Master Plan for Flood
Control in Kashmir to the Central
Flood Control Board, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the
plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation
and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The
Government of Jammu and Kashmir
have sent to the Central Water and
Power Commission a master plan for
flood control and drainage in the
Kashmir Valley

(b) The broad outlines of the plan
are as follows:—

(1) For the reach of the river
Jhelum from its source
to Padshahibag:

Use of low-lying nambals on the
left bank of the Jhelum as
detention basins, raising and
strengthening of embank-
ments on the river Jhelum
and protection of low-lying
villages at an estimated cost
of Rs 449 24 lakhs

(2) For the reach of the river
Jhelum from Padshahibag to
Wular Lake:

Improvement of the supple-
mentary channel, reopening of
some nallas, strengthening of
embankments and miscella-
neous works on the river
Jhelum's tributaries like
Sindh, Dodghganga, Sukhnagh
and Ferozepore Nellas at an
estimated cost of Rs 275 62
lakhs

(3) For the reach of the river
Jhelum from Wular Lake to
Khadnavar

Improvement of outfall channel,
diversion of the Pohru into
the Wular Lake, diversion of
Ningli nallah into Haigum
jheel and soil conservation
measures in the catchments of
the Pohru, Ningli and other
hill torrents at an estimated
cost of Rs 1332 38 lakhs

Wheels and Axles

1611 Shri Morarka: Will the Min-
ister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wheels and axles
purchased from Tata Iron and Steel
Company, Limited, Jamshedpur,
every year since 1952-53,

(b) the price at which they have
been purchased,

(c) whether they are purchased
from any other source, and

(d) how do these prices compare
with the import prices?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawan Khan): (a), (b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 65.]

(e) Yes; from abroad.

Airlines Corporation

1612. Shri N. E. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the gross receipt of Airlines Corporation during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amounts paid or book-adjusted by the Central and State Governments for travel undertaken at Government cost?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 1957-58 Rs. 926.07 lakhs. 1958-59 (upto 30th November, 1958) Rs. 694.59 lakhs.

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation do not compile separately figures of receipts in respect of travels undertaken at the cost of the Central and State Governments.

Contributions to Farmers Conventions

1613. Shri N. E. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of contribution State-wise given to the Farmers Conventions held annually at Tal-katora Gardens, New Delhi; and

(b) whether the accounts of Conventions are submitted to Government and audited by Government auditors?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The following grants were sanctioned by the Government of India to the Farmers' Forum, India, for some of their activities including the holding

of All-India and Regional Conventions:

Year	Amount
1. 1957-58.	Rs. 80,000.
2. 1958-59.	Rs. 70,000.

(b) The accounts of the Forum are required to be furnished to Government duly audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants in accordance with the terms governing the grant of financial assistance.

बक्सर-भारा रेलवे लाइन का बढ़ाया जाना

१६१४. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीसा क्षेत्र (बिहार) तथा दिलदार नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के निवासियों ने सरकार को एक भ्रम्यावेदन मिला है जिस में इस बात की मांग की गई है कि बक्सर-भारा रेलवे लाइन को मुगलसराय तक बढ़ा दिया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री लॉ. वें. राम-स्वामी) . (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन नहीं मिला है। बक्सर भारा और मोगलसराय, इन तीनों स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन मौजूद है और ये स्टेशन पटना-मोगलसराय मुख्य लाइन पर स्थित हैं।

Promotion of Non-Gazetted Staff

1615. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 27th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the selection procedure for promotion of non-gazetted staff has since been amended in consultation with labour; and

(b) if so, what is the latest procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 66.]

Cases Registered under Section 379 I.P.C.

1616. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under Section 379 I.P.C. on all Railways in the year 1958-59 so far;

(b) number of cases closed as untraced; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to bring down the number specially after giving powers to Railway Protection Force personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b). Figures are not available with Railways and have been called for from State Governments.

(c) The Railway Protection Force have been given limited powers in regard to search and arrest under the Act. However they keep liaison with the State and Railway Police for prevention and detection of crime.

Re-employment of retired Railway Employees

1617. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV staff re-employed after retirement together with the category and scale of pay in the year 1958-59 so far;

(b) the reason for the shortage of suitable staff for promotion in these categories; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the shortage other than re-employment of retired personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 67.]

(b) It was more expedient and cheaper to re-employ experienced personnel to man posts particularly those created to meet the constructional requirements of the new schemes and projects under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(c) Wherever possible, direct recruitment is resorted to, against anticipated permanent vacancies. Technical Training Schools have also been opened on Railways for training of fresh recruits for technical posts.

Air-Conditioned Trains

1618. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that full capacity of first class air-conditioned accommodation in Frontier Mail and deluxe trains is not utilized in the greater part of the year except in busy season;

(b) the capacity of first class air-conditioned accommodation in Frontier Mail and deluxe trains on Bombay-Delhi section;

(c) the extent to which it was utilized since January, 1958 to January, 1959; and

(d) the reasons because of which unavailed accommodation is not replaced during slack season by third class?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) 28 berths daily by the Frontier Mail and 20 berths bi-weekly by the Air-conditioned Express train.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 68.]

(d) The overall average occupation of the air-conditioned class accommodation works out to 81 per cent.

on Frontier Mail and 40 per cent. on the Air-conditioned Express train.

The occupation on individual days will be substantially higher than the average.

The Frontier Mail is well patronised throughout the year and there is no slack season as such.

As the Air-conditioned Express train has only one first class air-conditioned coach, it is not possible to replace the unavailed air-conditioned class accommodation by third class. Further, even the non-air-conditioned third class accommodation already provided on the train is not fully utilised during the slack season.

Use of Hindi on Railways

1619. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Advisory Board for suggesting ways and means for the progressive use of Hindi on Railways; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up any Advisory Board for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No Sir

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Diversion of Jamuna River

1620. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that River Jamuna has been steadily receding towards its eastern bank near Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for

diversion of Jamuna towards the city side?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). Since 1955, the summer stream in the Yamuna has often been receding to the left bank away from the intake works after monsoons. In order to train the stream to flow to the right bank of the river where the intake wells are situated, a barrage is being constructed at Wazirabad.

Bhatinda-Moga and Harike Railway Line

1621. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the construction of the proposed railway line to link Bhatinda-Moga and Harike Stations on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Deraillments of Goods Trains

1622. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deraillments of goods trains which have occurred during 1958 and 1959 so far on the Northern Railway, month-wise;

(b) the loss sustained by the Railway thereby; and

(c) the causes for such deraillments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Figures are as under:—

Month	No. of Goods train Derailments.
January 1958	9
February 1958	11
March 1958	14
April 1958	21
May 1958	12
June 1958	14
July 1958	18
August 1958	16
September 1958	12
October 1958	22
November 1958	9
December 1958	10
January 1959	11
TOTAL (for 13 months)	179

(b) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was Rs. 2,11,111.

(c) A cause-wise analysis is given below:

(i) Failure of Railway staff	140
(ii) Failure of equipment.	14
(iii) Accidental (i.e. for which none is held responsible)	12
(iv) Cause not yet finalised	13
	179

Alternate Assam Rail Link

1623. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 728 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the survey of the alternate Assam Rail Link has since been finalised;

(b) estimates of costs for the completion of the project; and

(c) the names of places where stations are proposed to be located?

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

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

Procurement of Rice from Punjab

1624. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Punjab regarding the procuring of rice by the Central Government agencies in the State;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the representation; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on the representation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Central Government have not set up an organization of their own for purchase of rice in Punjab. The Government of Punjab have been purchasing rice on behalf of the Centre. Hence, the question of a representation by the Government of Punjab regarding the procurement of rice by the Central Government agencies in that State does not arise

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Nurses in Railway Hospitals

1625. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of nurses in the Railway Hospitals in Northern Railway is not adequate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of vacancies in the nursing department of the Northern Railway Hospitals for the last six months; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up these vacancies so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Sanctioned strength is adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 25.

(d) (i) Poor response to the advertisements issued by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad (ii) Some of the candidates borne on the panel do not turn up for appointment when offered.

Exploitation of Water Resources in Punjab

1626. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Master Plan for exploitation of Water Resources in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) Comments of the Central Water and Power Commission have been forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Punjab, for further consideration by the Punjab Government

The object of preparation of Master Plan at the present time is to evolve schemes and indicate them in outline so that their relative features and economics can be judged with a view to the allotment of priorities later on, for investigation and implementation. As such, the question of any specific action on the part of the Centre on the Master Plan, does not arise at present.

Basic Amenities at Railway Stations

1637. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide minimum basic facilities to all the stations before funds are

spent on providing extra amenities to certain important stations on Northern Railway;

(b) what is the amount set apart for the current year and the nature of the amenities; and

(c) how much is to be spent on the Northern Railway and names of stations provided with extra amenities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) The allocation of priorities and screening of needs is regulated through the Railway Users Committees and every endeavour is made to secure as judicious and balanced a distribution of funds available as is practicable.

(b) A provision of Rs. 271 crores has been made in the Budget for 1958-59. A statement showing the nature of the various amenities works is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 69.]

(c) Out of the above provision, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been allotted to the Northern Railway. A statement showing the names of the stations where other amenities are proposed to be provided during the current year is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 70.]

Electrification of Stations

1628. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of stations in Northern Railway to be electrified and the names of stations which will be taken up for electrification during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 71.]

उत्तर रेलवे पर भोजन प्रबन्ध को ठेके

१६२६. श्री जगदीश शबस्त्री क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में खाद्य सामग्री के गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदारों को सैन. सैन: ठेके देना बन्द करने के लिये जो नीति अपनाई गई है उस का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिपत्र जारी किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :
(क) खान-पान व्यवस्था का स्तर क्या होना चाहिये, ठेकेदारों के सामने इसका एक नमूना पेश करने के उद्देश्य से उत्तर और दूसरी रेलों के कुछ चुने हुए स्टेशनों पर विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था (departmental catering) चालू की गयी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में प्राधारभूत नीति यह है कि रेलों में खान-पान की विभागीय व्यवस्था और ठेकेदारी व्यवस्था, दोनों चालू रहें। इसी लिये इस समय विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था के विस्तार का विचार नहीं है। केवल उन्हीं स्टेशनों पर विभागीय व्यवस्था चालू की जायेगी, जहाँ जन-हित की दृष्टि से ऐसा करने की जरूरत है और जहाँ ठेकेदारों का काम सम्तोषप्रद नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

माल-डिब्बों और प्लॉटों के निर्माण के लिये ठेके

१६३०. श्री जगदीश शबस्त्री क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निह इंजीनियरिंग कर्से, कानपुर को, जिसे माल-डिब्बे और बुर्से बनाने का ठेका दिया गया है, कोई भी प्रथम अनुदान दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

दूडला कालेज, उत्तर रेलवे

१६३१. श्री जगदीश शबस्त्री क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के दूडला इन्टर कालेज में इस समय कितने प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापक भ्रमण-भ्रमण मिडिल और हाई स्कूल की कक्षाओं को पढा रहे हैं, और

(ख) क्या उन सब को रेलवे बोर्ड के विनाक ३१ मई, १९५५ के परिपत्र के अनुसार वेतन दिया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) रेलवे इन्टरमीडिएट कालेज, दूडला में १३ ट्रेड ग्रेजुएट अध्यापक हैं जिनमें से १० हाई स्कूल की कक्षाओं को और ३ मिडिल स्कूल की कक्षाओं को पढा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

अम्बियापुर और शीमक स्टेशनों के बीच रेल दुर्घटना

१६३२ { श्री अजुन सिंह भदौरिया
श्री बनगर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या १५ फरवरी, १९५६ को १७६ डाउन मान गाड़ी की अम्बियापुर और शीमक स्टेशनों के बीच दुर्घटना हो गयी थी, और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस गाड़ी के गाड़ों को अभी नौकरी करने हुए एक महीना भी नहीं हुआ था ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वें० रामस्वामी)

(क) १५-२-१९५६ को रात में लगभग १ बजकर ५ मिनट पर जब न० १७६ डाउन एंटीग माल गाड़ी जा रही थी तो उसका एक डिब्बा उत्तर रेलवे के दूडला-कानपुर सेक्शन

में शीतक धीरे धीरे स्टेशनो के बीच पटरी से उतर गया।

(ख) इस गाड़ी के गार्ड को २१-१-५६ से स्वतंत्र रूप से गार्ड का काम करने की अनुमति देने से पहले, रेलवे ट्रेनिंग स्कूल, चन्दीसीमें सैद्धान्तिक (theoretical training) ट्रेनिंग और लाइन पर व्यावहारिक ट्रेनिंग (Practical training) दी गयी थी
Gratuity to Ex-employees of Cash Contractors of Northern and Western Railways

1633. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned payment of gratuity to all ex-employees of Cash Contractors taken by the Northern and Western Railways;

(b) whether all the concerned employees have been paid the gratuity admissible to them; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to disburse their dues?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In deciding eligibility for special contribution/gratuity, the service rendered under the contractor by the staff of the Cash and Pay Departments of the ex-N.W. and ex-B.B. & C.I. Railways is reckoned, but for calculating the amount of special contribution/gratuity, only the service rendered after they were taken over by the Railway is counted.

(b) No.

(c) Steps are being taken to finalise their cases and pay their dues as early as possible.

ट्रेक्टर और लाइट इंजन में टक्कर

१६३४ श्री बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १७ फरवरी, १९५६ को झांझा और चिरगांव के बीच

पहाड़ी बुजुर्ग चौकी पर एक ट्रेक्टर और लाइट इंजन में टक्कर हो गयी थी, जिस के फल-स्वरूप ट्रेक्टर चालक की घटनास्थल पर मृत्यु हो गयी और एक व्यक्ति को गहरी चोट लगी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस विषय में कोई जांच की गई थी;

(ग) क्या इस दुर्घटना के नियम उल्लंघनायी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) क्या मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को कोई आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री लॉ० बॅ० रामस्वामी):

(क) १७-२-५६ को रात में लगभग ८ बज कर ४० मिनट पर, मध्य रेलवे के झांझा-कानपुर सेक्शन में चिरगांव और परिचा स्टेशनो के बीच मील ७१८/१८ पर बने हुए समतल पार के फाटक पर एक बाली इंजन एक ट्रेक्टर से टकरा गया जिसकी वजह से ट्रेक्टर का ड्राइवर वहीं मर गया और ट्रेक्टर के साथ जो दूसरा आदमी जा रहा था उसे मामूली चोट आई।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण का पता लगाने के लिए जूनियर इंफेसरो की एक कमेटी ने जांच की है।

(ग) और (घ). जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Over-bridge at Katihar Canal Crossing

1635 { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bholanath Biswas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the dire necessity of constructing an over-bridge at Katihar

level crossing on Purnea-Katihar Road;

(b) if so, how far it has materialised; and

(c) when the actual work is expected to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c) Presumably the hon'ble Members are referring to the proposal for construction of an over-bridge at Katihar level crossing on Purnea-Katihar Road. A road over-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing had been foreseen but in view of the anticipated diversion of most of the vehicular traffic along the realigned State highway, the question of providing a foot-over-bridge instead of a road-over-bridge is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Quarters for Railway Employees

1636. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the eve of regrouping of the Railways, some of the staff who were transferred to Northern Railway, exercised their option that they were prepared to be transferred without the provision of quarters for some time to come;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) how many of them have been provided with quarters?

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

(b) The number of employees who came on transfer and registered for quarters is 491.

(c) 219 have been provided with quarters.

Strike at Ghaziabad

1637. { Shri Warfor:
Shri Kadiyan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway traffic at Ghaziabad was dislocated on the 31st January and the 1st February, 1959; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against any of the railway staff at Ghaziabad in this connection.

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

(b) No.

Soft Wood for Match Industry

1638. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which conducted extensive research in regard to the suitability of different varieties of soft wood for match industry recommended the use of about 100 different species of soft wood for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to diversify the use of varieties of soft wood by the match industry for box veneers and splints?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir. Information has been collected on the suitability or otherwise of 23 species of Soft Wood.

(b) The information is being published as a bulletin for the benefit of the industry. The Institute deals with all enquiries on the subject from the industry and gives technical advice whenever required.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

BETTERMENT LEVY IN PUNJAB ✓

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. It reads:

"The situation arising out of the imposition of betterment levy by the Punjab Government—on the suggestion and insistence of the Central Government and Planning Commission—resulting in a state-wide mass movement against the levy and widespread repression, police firings and death of many people". ✓

Apparently it cannot be admitted here. If the situation relates, as it appears to be, to law and order, it would be a State subject. If it is imposition of betterment levy, that also is a State subject. There are a few words put in "on the insistence of the Central Government and Planning Commission" ✓

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basti): Actually, the amount that has been capitalised has been insisted upon by the Central Government to be paid back immediately. Therefore, the betterment levy has been insisted upon. It is the method of capitalisation on which a difference of opinion has arisen, not a question of whether they can pay it back or not. The betterment levy is being put upon everybody, whether he actually uses the water or not. That is the reason we say that this can only be changed by Parliament. It cannot be changed by the State Government and, therefore, the question does come up here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we discuss the method of capitalisation here?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Because the betterment levy is being insisted upon by the State Government arising out of the instance of the Central Government, therefore, this has to be taken up over here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I am not yet convinced that we can take it up here. Therefore, I am constrained to withhold my consent so far as this adjournment motion is concerned.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): One word about the betterment levy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we can discuss on some other occasion. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I have withheld my consent. (An Hon. Member: Something has got to be done). I agree with the hon. Member that something has to be done. But that something must be different from this adjournment motion. We shall consider what can be done.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): It may not come from this adjournment motion. It may be the beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he only seeks my advice, he may see me in my Chamber. We will discuss. If he gives notice of any other motion, I will consider it.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): There is a peaceful satyagraha going on. Hundreds of people are being arrested. These things should not be allowed to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should we continue while I am addressing the House? I do not think there is any use discussing it further. It is so clear.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Because of police firing, certain people have been killed. It has become an important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members to consider one aspect. When a decision has been given, that should be accepted. If it is wrong, the Speaker has ruled so many times that he can be convinced afterwards—if there is anything to be said on it. But once a ruling is given, it does not look nice if discussion on it continues in this august body.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Are we to understand that the responsibility of the Centre is to receive money from the State and the responsibility of the State is to realise money as they like?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would perhaps be for the Law Minister to say.

12.06 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION**

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (**Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim**): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1268/59.]

AMENDMENT TO MOTOR VEHICLES RULES FOR MANIPUR

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No. B.H.L/67/54-56/S(H)AS(L), dated 17th February 1959 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in Manipur Gazette. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1269/59.]

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**): With your permission, Sir, I should like to announce the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants for the various Ministries in

respect of the General Budget. On the basis of time allocation approved by this House on 6th March, I am also in a position to indicate broadly the schedule of dates on which the Demands are expected to come up. Any changes in this schedule necessitated by unforeseen circumstances will be duly intimated to the House.

The order and dates are—

Department of Atomic Energy	March 16
External Affairs	March 16
	March 17
Education	March 17
Law	March 18
	March 19
Home Affairs	March 19
	March 20
Irrigation & Power	March 23
Health	March 26
Information and Broadcasting	March 29
	March 28
Steel, Mines & Fuel	March 30
	March 31
Works, Housing & Supply	March 31
Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs	April 1
Transport & Communications	April 1
	April 2
Labour and Employment	April 3
	April 6
Food & Agriculture	April 6
	April 7
Rehabilitation	April 7
	April 8
Defence	April 8
	April 9
Community Development & Co-operation	April 9
	April 11
	April 14
Commerce & Industry	April 14
	April 15
Finance	April 16
	April 18

12.09 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 2 BILL*, 1959**

The Minister of Railways (**Shri Jagjivan Ram**): I beg to move for

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated the 9th March, 1959.

payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purpose of Railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purpose of Railways".

The motion was adopted

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I introduce* the Bill

INDIAN LIGHTHOUSE (AMENDMENT) BILL†

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): On behalf of the Minister of Transport and Communications, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927"

The motion was adopted

Shri Raj Bahadur: I introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1959

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section dated the 9th March, 1959.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purpose of Railways, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1959-60 for the purpose of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

12.03 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with general discussion of the General Budget for which 20 hours have been allotted excluding the time for Government's reply I would like to draw the attention of hon Members to Rule 207(1) which lays down the scope of the discussion of the budget as distinguished from the discussion of the Finance

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Bill. Under Rule 207(3), I fix that 15 minutes will be the time ordinarily allowed for every hon. Member except for leaders of Groups who would be allowed up to 30 minutes, if necessary.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): At the very beginning I wish to make it clear that I would not like to go into the details of all the figure work that is presented in the Budget for the simple reason that, as you might remember, when the Budget was presented, unlike last time—or I mean before that—there were not many sighs and groans in this House. It was received in a sort of stolid calm way and, perhaps, in a way which would lull the country and the House into a sort of expectation of a smooth-sailing economy. Therefore, instead of going into the figures as such, I would like to analyse some of the policies that find a place in the Budget.

Paragraph 3 of the Budget speech gives you, according to the Finance Minister, the characteristics of the economy. The characteristics are presented in a way which should do credit to the Finance Minister if they were really true. I do not say they are altogether untrue; but I do not think the picture is realistic and correct.

What are the characteristics? He says, first we were confronted with a drop in agricultural production. There was slowing down of industrial production; then, there was a rise in prices and a very serious rise and there was pressure of payments; four characteristics which are quite serious for any economy—let alone an underdeveloped economy like ours. If agricultural production goes down, prices shoot up, industrial production slows down and there is a crisis in foreign exchange, certainly, it is a very serious affair.

Later on, the Finance Minister tells us that he was quick enough or that the Government was quick enough to

take corrective steps. And, as soon as the corrective measures were taken, the picture changed. The kharif crops were good. I do not know whether that was due to the corrective measures taken by the Finance Minister or by the Government. It may be a corrective measure by natural agency or somebody. But, in any case, he puts it as his corrective measure. Perhaps so. He says, the kharif crops were good and so the prices started coming down slowly. There was a slight fall in prices. The pressure on foreign exchange was also reduced. There was, of course, a corrective measure: the Bankers' meeting in Delhi and the Minister's visit to New York. Certainly, these could be taken as corrective measures and the pressure on foreign exchange was reduced. So, he says, now the situation is not serious.

He wants, perhaps, to give us a picture of calmness and smugness, though he warns against complacency in his speech at the latter end of his speech. Yet, more or less, what he says is, now you can think calmly and go ahead. It is a picture more or less of complacency.

Now, is it really true when actually we are today finding that whatever little fall there is in prices here and there, people are still running short of food? What the kharif crops are doing is to stimulate the activities of the speculative markets. And, even as late as December or January the Reserve Bank Director was asking the banks: Gentlemen, speculative activity is on the increase; advances for speculation are going on too many and, therefore, once again, we would ask you to exercise caution and limit the advances.

It is not an o'd picture. This picture given by the Reserve Bank was given, perhaps, at a time when the Finance Minister himself was writing his speech and telling us that things are under control and the situation is

improving. So, in the matter of food, if we look into these things, we will find that he is relying too much, perhaps, on the wheat imports from America. He mentions that as a sort of achievement or a corrective measure or a matter of pride, that the situation is brought in hand by wheat under PL 480. I think about Rs. 140 crores of imports are going to be brought in. The PL 480 of Rs. 140 crores is supposed to correct the food situation and stabilise prices; but pumping of credit from the Reserve Bank into the hands of speculators is disturbing that picture again. And that very increase in production of rice and wheat and other commodities about which we hear is being utilised again for hoarding and for stocking for speculative purposes. The hoarders are finding a new policy. They do not now hold in their own godowns. They now ask the peasants to hold the stocks for themselves as they did in the old war days. So, I do not know whether on food policy as well as on the policy on prices, his picture is such a one as would allow us to congratulate him on controlling the disasters in the economy.

Then, about foreign exchange Yes, dollars have come in. But, as I once mentioned, while we welcome the dollars, we should be cautious about them.

An Hon. Member: As of Dulles.

Shri S. A. Dange: For example, we get on the one side wheat for about Rs. 140 crores and those contributions to investments—I do not know how many crores—Rs. 500 crores or so. And, from the other side, as I once mentioned in this House, we get the U.S.-Pakistan Agreement. In the net effect, once again I will repeat that phrase in this House and request the hon. Members to pay serious attention to this; this policy is of wheat and dollars for the stomach and bullets for the back. That is the double-faced policy of American aid. Therefore, I won't mind taking that aid if it comes in a straightforward way in order to build industries here. But, they are not coming in a straightforward way.

It is to allure us in order to divert our policy towards dollar aid and to be shot in the back by aid given to Pakistan for military purposes. And, what is the reaction of our Government and our legislators and others in this country?

The reaction is satisfaction for the wheat and dissatisfaction for the bullets that might follow. And, that was typically summed up by the Prime Minister when he was asked: Are you satisfied with the American explanation and he said—Yes and No. This is exactly the characteristic of their approach to this question. Yes and No. That is not policy; that is vacillation. That pact ought to be condemned and denounced as one aimed against our freedom. There is no question of Yes and No. They say, 'Yes' and 'No' because if you say it is unsatisfactory, then PL 480 might vanish and dollars and foreign exchange might vanish. Therefore, they say, 'Yes' and 'No'.

Therefore, if the Budget picture that is given leads us to complacency about this serious situation in economy, then, in that case, our Finance Minister would be doing no good to our country. I am quite sure, according to his own principles he wants to do good to the country. We are not challenging his motives; but the method is wrong and that is why I first drew your attention to the question of the characteristics. When it comes to a question of policy, I might make a reference to the speech of a friend of mine, our Leader in the Rajya Sabha. He has said in his speech on the Budget that it is surprising that the word socialism is nowhere to be found in the Budget. I do not know whether it was a complaint and if it was a complaint, I do not agree with my friend in the Upper House . . .

Shri Raghubar Singh (Varanasi): That is in our heart.

Shri S. A. Dange: For once at least, the Finance Minister and the

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Budget had told us the truth that there was no socialism in the Budget. We must congratulate the Finance Minister for not bandying words about socialism when really it does not exist in the Budget. I should say that it is a very clear cut statement and nowhere does it create an illusion that this Budget is going forward with socialism. (Interruptions)

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly):
The socialist pattern is there

Shri S. A. Dange: About the pattern, we should ask the textile industry what it is. What is the policy in the Budget? The Industrial Policy and the objectives of the Plan are to direct the economy towards socialism and everybody knows that unless the State sector increases its field and strength, socialism is impossible. Therefore, for the last two years and especially in the last year, there was quite a keen controversy about the relations between the State Sector and the private sector. Unless the State sector succeeds in taking hold of the major fields of industrial production, there could not be any planning, development or rise in the standard of the people because private industry is not interested either in planning or development or in raising the standard of living of the people but only in private profit, true to its nature. If private profit making indirectly coincides with social good, there is no difficulty but if it conflicts with social good, then private industry will rather go after the profits than after social good. That is the experience of history. There is no question here of Indian capitalist or any other capitalist. That is the very law of capitalism. Therefore, if we are striving towards socialism through the Plan, it is axiomatic that the State sector must overwhelm the private sector; it must become the major factor in industrial production to begin with

and later on in agricultural production a so after a certain stage.

There is a very good summing up of figures in the Budget and the accompanying documents are also there. I want to pose a question to our Finance Minister and he may answer it later on. It may not be done in the speech here. In the last ten years, how has it developed—the relation between the State sector and the private sector, in the matter of investments, production capacity, etc? What is the relation between these two? We can then analyse how the economy is developing. What is the volume of production, how many thousands of crores, controlled by the State sector whose profits go to the treasury? How much is controlled by the private sector? Which one is increasing and which one, decreasing? Or, are they advancing on equal levels? According to our policy towards socialism, the State sector ought to increase absolutely. But if you go into the figures as they are given, I think the race is still being won by the private sector, as even a superficial reading of the figures would show. Nowhere in the Government records do I find an answer to such a question perhaps because they have not yet posed such a question seriously for the economists in the Government circles.

For instance, this question was posed in the First Plan. An attempt was made to assess the result—the relation between the State sector and the private sector at the end of the First Plan. But as far as I know, we have not given a digest of the thing at the end of the third year of the Second Plan, which has been a crucial year. Therefore, I would like to know from the Finance Minister the policy. Is it the State sector overwhelming the private sector? We want the private sector to continue. True, for sometime, I do want that the private sector should continue because it has to continue. So, while it continues, what is the ratio? That is the essential point that is going to decide the

fate of our country, the development of our economy. If you see the import figures for several years as given in "the Economic Survey for a single item, import of "capital goods," for the private importers and the Government, you will find that the race is still being won by the private sector. Only in the first half of 1958-59, the private capital goods import amounted to Rs. 74 crores while the figure for the Government was Rs. 123 crores. Only here it seems the ratio is changing. But I do not know what has happened in the next six months or what is going to happen in the next year. Therefore, the question is very relevant from the point of view of the development of our economy and I hope the position will be cleared by the Finance Minister while he answers us.

I want to mention one more point about the State sector. I say that there is yet a terrific bundle of contradictions in Government policies. There is the question of capital in the fixed section and then again in the circulation section. Who holds the key to circulating Capital in our country or, to put it in simple terms, trading capital? What is the policy in the trading section with the volume of liquid capital which is held by these private traders? What is happening in that sphere? Then, you will find that the question of nationalisation of wholesale trade is being avoided? Nothing is being done in order to clinch the issue. Only a slogan is let loose but letting it loose without a proper plan of action is to warn the fellow who is going to suffer from that wholesale trade nationalisation to enable him to hide himself and to go underground and foil Governmental policies. Now, that is exactly what is happening. In the matter of the policy of our relationship to private capital, we have not yet come to definite conclusions in important fields: development of the State sector, the question of trading policy etc.

Only yesterday, we had certain expression of sentiments from the

trading world that met in Delhi. Now, they have come to realise that some compromise must be made and they have suggested a very happy compromise. I wonder if it was the wise tactics of the Finance Minister himself suggesting to them not to go with a frontal attack on the State sector and the Governmental policy but to go in a sort of a guerilla way in order to defeat those forces which want to take hold of private capital . . .

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I thought that it was your speciality--guerilla activity.

Shri S. A. Dange: There is a little mispronunciation I follow guerilla tactics and you follow gorilla tactics; there is difference between the two.

So, they are now saying this. If you want to do State trading with socialist countries, let the State do it but if you want to trade with the private capitalist countries then let that be left to the private sector—a very fine division of labour so that nobody knows what trade is done and what profits are made. If controls are established, they can be defeated; that is the experience with regard to private trade with United Kingdom, America and other capitalist countries. The major volume of trade is still with them. So, now they say: "Gentlemen, traders of the State sector, you trade with the State sector in the socialist countries, and we of the private sector trade with the private capitalists of the capitalist countries". If this division is accepted by the Government, what we will have is an escape of the real cream of trade from the control of State and from the control of the State over investment in State sector of capital. Therefore, what I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister is to make clear his policies with regard to the next year, with regard to the import-export trade, with regard to the wholesale trade in grains and so on, and the development of State sector, because it is a continuous pressure that foreign private capital should be allowed to be invested

[Shri S. A. Dange]

in private industry. They do not say, only import foreign capital. They say, import and allow us to capture it and invest it in private industry. If that line were to succeed in governmental policies, then there is an end of development of real industry in our country. So for the sake of development of industries I would suggest that State sector be emphasised. Take foreign capital, but on our own conditions. Take it in the State Sector, and if the State sector wants a part of it to be given to the private sector, then let it go there on certain conditions. But let not the private sector have the anarchic liberty of dealing with foreign countries on import, export and investment as they like.

Now, coming to the second point of policy, what is the policy on land? He speaks about agriculture, about prices being brought down, production going up and so on. I would like to know from the Government what is the land policy now, because continuously we are hearing that ceilings on land have to be imposed and co-operatives have to be encouraged if we are to solve the food problem. According to the Finance Minister, for the present at least, the solution of the food problem is PL 480 wheat; that is, they will grow wheat for us in America and we shall import it here, then, later on see what can be done. Our proposal is that the ceiling on land be imposed and that question of policy be vigorously pursued and carried. If it is not carried out vigorously but left to the sweet will of State legislatures without a forceful directive, then the policy would be foiled. It is already being foiled, and if land ceiling do not come in and land is not being properly utilised, in that case we are not going to solve the food problem. Everybody knows that. The Congress benches admit it. What I would plead with them is not to allow certain ministerial circles to play with the policy. Certainly the policy is accepted, but mere acceptance without execution has no meaning. Therefore, on land policy I

would like to press upon the attention of the House that they should demand that it be carried out in practice very quickly.

Then, this question of banks advancing loans for speculation is a perpetual question, and I do not think as long as our Finance Minister holds to his fundamental morality of support to stock market and private capital this question of banks advancing loans to speculation will ever be resolved. The only solution would be the nationalisation of big banks and no other solution, and perpetually you will have this question of bank directors being asked not to advance loans and expressing pious wishes about speculation not being encouraged.

Then there is the question of betterment levy. Even before betterment has taken place levy is coming in. It is a strange policy. Just because a canal has been built or a dam has gone up, the peasant is supposed to feel better. In Punjab we are having that picture. Canals are built. In some places more land is getting water-logged than land is getting bettered, and yet the policy is being followed of imposing a levy which does not even take into consideration the fact that some of the costs ought to go over to industry. Even about that there has been a lot of controversy and a solution is not being found out, because they have not yet decided how much the peasant is bettered. An imaginary figure is accepted and it is imposed on the peasant. With the existing taxes it becomes a heavy burden. They have to protest and they are protesting.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know how betterment levy is relevant to the Budget. It is not a part of the Budget at all.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Everything is relevant to the Budget.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not part of it.

Shri S. A. Dange: If he had not spoken about food situation, I would not have brought in betterment levy. He may check it up. If food is not a problem of the Budget, then whose is it? If betterment is not the problem of finance and of the loans given by the Central Government to State Governments and to companies, whose is it? I wonder why he should raise that.

Then, on the fourth question of co-operatives, there has been a lot of controversy. I should make my position clear on this. I first want priority for ceilings. Once the peasant has got lands then, slowly, along side, let us raise the question of co-operatives. But if you raise the question of co-operatives, as the single main question today, then ceilings will be defeated, the landlords will mobilise the peasants against the Government and both co-operatives and land ceilings will be defeated. So I would propose taking a cautious step in this direction, though there can be no objection in principle to co-operatives. But if the Government starts something like State farms, demonstrative good State farms, where landless labourers collectively can work it out and produce in a better way, get a better wage and better income, that would be an example to the peasants to draw them into co-operatives by the sheer economic example and sheer economic law. But, unless that is done, if it is forced in the way in which we are just doing by mere propaganda—of course, it is still in the stage of propaganda—what we will have is a defeat of good policy. Sometimes good policies can be adopted, but they can be defeated by wrong moves in the execution. So, in this question also, I would say that there should be land ceilings first. Speculative trading in foodgrains should be stopped altogether. Wholesale trading in foodgrains must be taken over. After ceilings and the question of distribution of land is decided, we can take up the question of co-operatives. If in that way a land policy is evolved, through budgetary methods also—taxation and

so on—I think we will have a better future.

I now come to the next question of taxation. Well, as usual the taxation in this Budget has increased, and the policy is the same as before. What is that? Tax people's consumer goods and let the monopolies scot-free. This is the key-note of all the budgets for the last ten years, and this Budget does not change that policy at all. Now, the Finance Minister might say, look into the budget, there are so many taxes like wealth tax, expenditure tax, death duty and so on. But I am talking of the major taxation.

What should be the taxation policy of a Welfare State? If that question is posed, I would say, profits of State sector industries and taxes on monopolies, these two should be the prime sources of revenue for a State which calls itself a welfare State. But here the welfare State is going in such a way that the people's consumer goods are taxed, and taxed in such a way that it leads to irritation and starvation, and, ultimately, fall in the real income of the mass of people. If that sort of taxation policy is followed, in that case our finances are bound to go wrong. Even in the Budget the main question that should have been posed is not how to impose more taxation. The dominant question today in the country is, or one of the dominant questions in the matter of taxation is to realise what is taxed. Evasion of taxation is the main question in our finances today. Rs. 300 crores of evasion of taxes is the computation of certain people—it may be Rs. 200 crores even. What is the total additional amount of taxes put in here? About Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores. Here there is taxation already imposed but avoided by the monopolists to the extent of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores. Why is that not being realised? Is it only the fault of the administrative machinery? It is not only

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the fault of the administrative machinery, it is the fault of the policy itself. Prosecuting one millionaire for sample is not enough. As against the prosecution of one, hundred go scot-free. In one case the officials of a trade union with which I am connected got hold of papers where n taxes were being evaded by manufacture of false accounts. I do not want to name the firm but that is one of the most pious, religious firms which makes pious donations to trusts, which trusts are very doubtful

Here, what happens? When my trade union workers put in those papers, orders were passed that those papers were stolen and the trade union officials be arrested. Those trade union officials instead of arguing the case in a tribunal, have had to appear before a criminal prosecution for stealing papers. When people complain about corrupt on in the administration,—not that the whole administration is corrupt nor do we want to suggest that all officials are bad—you cannot find out those people, whenever they are bad. The approach is "nothing doing with them". We are not going to encourage any such thing. The question of evasion of taxation is raised even from the Congress benches. I know there are protests about evasion but they dare not touch some of their own patrons because the patrons in monopoly capital are too powerful even for some of the Ministers. Therefore, the strength of the monopolists ought to be broken by mass action and the Government should be compelled to realize the taxes in the proper way from these monopolists. It is not a question of additional taxation. Additional taxation can be avoided if the evaded taxes can be obtained from the big monopolists. And who are they? Well they are so much friendly with the Ministers' circles, that they should know them. If they cannot use force let them use their spiritual force at least to get those evaded taxes. Unfortunately spiritual force does not get any money. What it gets is blessings for them and

taxes on the people. So, I hope that on the question of taxation, the policy will be changed.

Coming next to the fifth point on policy, what is the policy in regard to the funds foreign exchange and the difficulties of foreign exchange?

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Has the hon. Member many other points to mention?

Shri S A. Dange. I shall finish soon. There is also the question of exports. One of the Ministers has made a dangerous statement, and I read it in the press. He said that we must increase internal prices in order to finance the export at lower prices. If this is the economic policy that is going to govern the financial policy of the Government next year, please do not blame us, if there are protests, demonstrations and strikes against the high prices in the future. They are already there but they will be more. This idea of subsidising exports at the cost of the internal consumer is dangerous. Subsidising them at the cost of the internal consumer instead of subsidising them at the cost of the profit of the big monopolists is a dangerous attack on the people of this country. If certain ministers have not understood the implications of it it is high time that they did.

For example the sugar magnates want to export sugar. They have been asked to. They say they will suffer about Rs 2 crores of loss. So let the Government bear it let the treasury bear it, or let the internal prices bear it. I said no let the profits bear it. If the workers are to sacrifice for the country let the monopolists also sacrifice and send out the exports and cut out the rate of profit. But they would not do it. I do not know whether the excise duty on khandasari is imposed in order to make up the losses in the sugar mills in the matter of exports. I would like to know

about it, because this khandari excise duty is not a very happy thing. It is going to lead to a lot of corruption and less of realization of the duty itself.

On the question of exports, I would like the Government to be very cautious, because it is going to lead to certain evils. In the name of exports, the internal prices are being raised, and exports are of course encouraging the speculative markets. Therefore, on the basis of the law of unequal exchange with markets abroad, we will lose more than we can gain. So, in the name of exports, people are being attacked, automation is being introduced, automation is leading to unemployment. On the one side, that is the case, and on the other side, the Government says, "we are trying to control unemployment", when the introduction of automatic looms is already leading to unemployment. When it comes to that we are told that unemployment can be cured by family planning. When those people are thirty years old who were already employed and when they become unemployed how can their unemployment be cured by family planning? I do not know. I do not know how a man who is already 30 years old can take up to his own planned parenthood in such circumstances. I cannot understand the Government when they say so. All sorts of irrelevant statements and policies are laid down that unemployment can be cured by family planning. If you do not want a person or an employed worker to be unemployed do not introduce rationalisation. But they would not do it. They would not accept that policy. They will bring in automation, they will bring in unemployment and then say family planning is the cure. I think the Finance Minister might be an expert in that. So, let us have some knowledge about it from him.

With regard to the question of exports of iron ore, coal, etc., all these questions are getting linked up with costs, and this question of costs is

making difficulties for the working classes. For example, safety in mines is neglected. The mining question is neglected. Accidents like the Chnukur disaster are neglected. A feverish heat is shown in order to produce profits and somehow or other exports are pushed up with care. Therefore, I would plead with the Government, and say that on the question of exports, let there be a proper rational level of principles. I am afraid of one thing. I do not want to be impudent, but I am afraid that some of the Ministers do not understand the relation between the internal prices and exports, and their proposal of raising internal prices would be a very disastrous proposal.

I shall now come to one or two points which are remaining. In this budget, what is the provision for public welfare? I do not know what it is. Nothing much is visible. On the question of housing, there is still the same stalemate. I am told that the LIC is going to allot funds as loans to State Governments for housing. But I am still doubtful about the efficacy of that method, unless the LIC funds are strictly earmarked, first, for the State sector and secondly, for investment in such activities like housing and so on. But my hon. friend the Finance Minister, has a quarrel with me. He insists on the LIC funds being made available for speculation in the stock exchange, and that is a perpetual quarrel between him and me. I do not know when it will be resolved. I am sure however, that it will be resolved in our favour some time.

Then there is the question of the wage boards, and of the question of administrative costs and economy in that. That is perhaps going to spite our demands before the Pay Commission and the question of wages revision through the wage boards which affect several industries. Is Government going to move in this matter very quickly and properly in favour

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of the workers or not? If they do not, efficiency in the administration will suffer. The administration is already geared to governmental one-party policy. They blame the Kerala Government for it. But now the Law Commission is on record as showing how even judges are being appointed in the interest of the ruling party. But I do not want to go into that charge which is sought to be made against our Kerala Government. Even the policies of the Central Government here are enough proof as to how the administration is geared to Congress party interests.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. A. Dange: Lastly, I come to the question of co-operation. At present, lot of words are bandied about co-operation, and I want to make a few points clear about it. We want certainly co-operation. We want to co-operate with all the forces including the Congressmen and the Congress organization even, but on certain policies.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi):
Village level

Shri S. A. Dange: But on certain policies we are not out for co-operation. The first demand to be made in that behalf, for co-operation, was in the form of national government. At present, who is going to co-operate in all the grabbery and all these peculiar financial policies and the police policies that are being followed? I should not like to be on that Bench carrying these policies out, and then call myself a part of the national government. If anybody wants that happy situation of sitting alongside the police ministers and financial ministers following policies like that, they can do so. But so far as we are concerned, no. At the same time, we do want to co-operate and we will co-operate, whether they like it or not. But then they say, "Yes; we also want co-operation," but "co-operation at the

village level, and non-co-operation at the other levels".

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Basirhat): At village level, they do not want it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about betterment levy? (Interruptions).

Shri S. A. Dange: Purpose? Motive?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Here we get co-operation from all sides just at present!

Shri S. A. Dange: At the village level co-operation will be given for imposition of land ceiling, carrying out the policy of land ceiling, the masses and the peasantry will be moved and land will be taken in order to carry out the resolution. I hope my friends on the other side who have adopted that resolution at that time will not stand on the side of landlords and against the peasants. We will give co-operation at the village level in order to impose land ceilings and to defend the peasantry, irrespective of party affiliation, irrespective of leadership or anything. I want to give co-operation at factory level in order to have good production in exchange for good wages and defence of the State sector and defence of the workers against the monopolists. In carrying out these policies, we are going to give and we are giving co-operation.

You may ask what we are doing in the State-sector factories. It is in fact some gentlemen on the other side who are obstructing the establishment of State-sector plants for manufacture of trucks and engines in the defence industry. You could see the other day how many protests there were against the Defence Minister for the decision to manufacture trucks in the State sector.

At Governmental level, is there co-operation? Yes, Sir; there is co-operation at the Government level and that will be for the State sector.

against corruption, for the development of the State sector against private monopolists. If they go on that line, we will give co-operation to Government policies. We will give co-operation for protecting democratic rights and for spiking dictators who would like to kill democracy.

You have been indulgent and given me more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I expect your co-operation now.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am already giving my co-operation at the Governmental level and at your level also, if you like. What I want to suggest is that certainly some of the policies are good. But I want to say that mere talk of co-operation will not help. *Padayatras* by leaders for land ceiling will not help; it should be a *yatra* of mass movement of the peasantry; along with that, *padayatras* may be good. But mere *padayatras* are not going to solve the problem.

The last sentence of the Finance Minister's speech contains a small word which is jarring to me. He says "with confidence in our high destiny." I do not know much of English, but I think that destiny is always pre-ordained and depends on dictators and astrologers, because our destiny cannot be found out except by astrologers. I believe in goals; I can believe in human goals being fixed by the masses of the people to be attained through a financial policy, through successful implementation of the Plan. I hope the Finance Minister would alter this word 'destiny'; it generally comes from dictators. Napoleon and Hitler talked of destiny; Ayub Khan talks of destiny. Small people, good democratic people, should talk about goals: This is the ideal we have laid down and we shall fulfil it; and not a pre-ordained destiny in the hands of some unnatural or natural forces somehow or other dumping itself on the nation and on the Finance Minister. So, I hope we will change that word—destiny.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, having the

highest esteem for the hon. Finance Minister and having watched as a citizen of Bombay the able administration which he provided to our State for many years as our Chief Minister, I would be very hesitant to be critical of a budget introduced by him. If, however, I sound a note of criticism today, it is because I feel that it is a duty from which one cannot escape.

In order to evaluate the taxation proposals in this budget, which I shall briefly do, it is necessary to look at the background of this budget, against what background this budget is introduced. The background I refer to is that of the taxation proposals for the last few years. When the second Plan was framed, the Planning Commission made an estimate that Rs. 800 crores of additional taxation could be levied during the period of five years of the Plan. Of this, Rs. 450 crores was to come from new taxation. Of this Rs. 450 crores, half was to be raised by the Union Government and half by the State Governments, thus giving the Union Government an average of new taxation of Rs. 45 crores per year. Mr. C. D. Deshmukh in his budget levied new taxation to the extent of Rs. 30 crores; Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari added another Rs. 90 crores. Thus in two years, Rs. 120 crores were levied as against Rs. 90 crores which the Planning Commission themselves had felt was a safe ceiling to further taxation. The Economic Survey attached to this budget now gives us the figure that the additional taxation at the Centre and the States for the five-year period at the present level will aggregate to Rs. 900 crores. So, as against the safe limit of Rs. 800 crores which the Planning Commission estimated the Explanatory Memorandum tells us that even at the present level, the tax-payer will be burdened with Rs. 900 crores of additional taxation. It is against this background viz. that the targets of the Plan have been exceeded by Rs. 100 crores, that this budget needs to be judged.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

I had hoped that the Finance Minister would come before us this year with a reduction both in indirect and direct taxes, may not be a major or a very sensational one, but certainly some reduction which would have given a filip to the flagging production of foodgrains and the flagging rate of expansion of our industrial sector. It is, therefore, that I feel a measure of disappointment that he has not come before us with some measure of relief to give an incentive which was lacking for the last two or three years, whereas the Law Minister said in the Economic Journal of the AICC in November 1957 that the law of diminishing returns had already set in and disincentives were in operation.

We are now faced with additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 23 crores. Of this, not less than Rs. 18.08 crores falls on the shoulders of the common people of this country. Rs. 18 crores is the burden of additional new excise duties. When two years ago, a series of new excise duties were sought to be imposed, I remember I took the opportunity to divide the House to show our strength of feeling. What some of us felt about this imposition of further burdens on the poor people of our country and on their daily needs. I regret that these present proposals further aggravate the situation. Whether it is tea, sugar or cigarettes the common man is sought to be further burdened beyond the limit which he is able to bear.

The excise duty on diesel oil will again fall on the poorest people. The farmer who uses diesel oil for his pump and the common man who is a passenger on road transport and who sends his goods to the market by road will equally be penalised by this further imposition on road transport. To this I will not refer in detail.

The other reason why the new excise duties need to be combated is that they will aggravate the inflation

that is already prevalent. The figures given in the budget are that wholesale prices rose from 105 to 114.5 during the past year and the working class cost of living index went up from 118 to 119.

Other changes which I deplore are the changes in the wealth tax and the Expenditure tax. These Bills went to a Select Committee on which many of us served. It was after a great deal of discussion and rather in the nature of an agreement between different groups and points of view, which actually were ratified at Cabinet level, that certain compromises were arrived at, for instance, the compromise that the expenditure tax should not apply to any man whose net income after paying tax did not exceed Rs. 36,000 in a year. A very unfortunate amendment is sought to be made in the Expenditure tax, by which the income of a man, his wife and his dependent children are all to be grossed and if that income exceeds Rs. 36,000 the whole family becomes liable to expenditure tax. I cannot help feeling that this change if it is desired to be made, should have been made by an Expenditure Tax (Amendment) Bill, which could be referred again to Select Committee where the whole pros and cons could be argued out again. I think it is not proper that these fundamental changes in measures which were considered in Select Committee and accepted as compromise measures should be sought to be made by an odd clause in the Finance Bill, and even now I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether the Finance Bill in this case cannot be referred to the Select Committee. Some of us will press at the proper time, for reference to the Select Committee for these reasons. This combination of man, his wife and dependants also comes as a thorn end of a wedge for income-tax purposes. So far we have been saved from this suggestion that the entire income of

the family should be grossed for the purposes of taxation. I rather suspect and fear that, if the House allows this particular provision in the Expenditure Tax Act to be passed this year, it will not be long before some Finance Minister, either the present incumbent or another, will come before us and seek to introduce this unfortunate principle in the income-tax law where it has so far found no place.

13 hrs.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandedh): You are putting ideas into his head.

Shri M. R. Masani: I need not put anything into their heads. They are full of ideas.

Now I come to taxation of companies and income-tax. I was very amused when, on the publication of the hon. Finance Minister's speech on the budget, the stock exchanges went up and lots of our big industrialists who should have known better, rushed to express their jubilation at this very good budget. I was reminded then of the saying of a great British statesman "They are the ringing bells now; they will be wringing their hands soon". That stage did not take long to arrive and within three days second and better thoughts prevailed and now those who had rejoiced are beginning to wonder whether they were wise in doing so.

It is difficult, in the few days that have passed, to examine the implications of the so-called simplification of direct taxation thoroughly. We are all trying to understand this rather complicated simplification and even now the experts themselves are of various minds. As far as I can make out, the better opinion seems to be, and I say this on the basis of the best expert advice that was available in these days, that the changes are of a negative nature, that under the cloak of this simplification there is an increase in income tax and direct taxation. Now, the hon. Finance Minister made

a statement in his budget speech where he said:

"coming to income-tax, I propose to make no change in the present rates and structure of personal income-tax."

I am sure that when he said it he meant it. He could not have meant to mislead the whole country and the House. That is the last thing one would expect of him. I do not agree with the view that he said that with his tongue in his cheek. He meant it, though he was probably not aware of the real position. In the process of simplification, additional burdens of indirect taxation, of income-tax are being imposed. I hope that when the evidence will be placed both in this House and outside, at the time of the Finance Bill, he will try and carry out the spirit of his assurance. I am sure that if he is convinced that there is an indirect increase in income-tax and super-tax in the hands of shareholders, on the capital that they hold in their hands, he will rectify it. And I would appeal to him to give an assurance to the House that, if that is so, he will see to it that there is neither a gain nor a loss in income-tax and super-tax.

The point is broadly this. As against relief that is given to the companies, the capital in the hands of shareholders will suffer additional taxation in the nature of income-tax, exceeding the relief given to the companies, so that apart from being a simplification there is a round-about addition to the direct taxation, unintended evidently by the Finance Minister. I would, therefore, appeal to him for a re-examination of this point. I reserve detailed comment when we shall be able to give examples and financial statements in the House at the time of the Finance Bill when we move our amendments to these proposals.

Now the question arises: why should the Finance Minister, who is not

[Shri M. R. Masani]

unfamiliar with the implications of these proposals whether on business or on agriculture, who is not ignorant of the ways and operations of business, come before us with a budget that will inflict further disincentives both to agricultural and industrial production, when they are so badly in need of new incentives? I think the Finance Minister answers the question himself. On page 26 of his speech he says:

"In a sense, therefore, the stage that has been reached in the implementation of the Plan conditions this budget. So far as the Plan is concerned, I think it is accepted by everyone that subject to such minor adjustments as may be necessary and were made at the time of the recent reappraisal by the National Development Council, we have to go forward with the Plan. For me, as for my predecessors in this place, this has been the major factor round which the budget has to be built."

Sir, I entirely agree with the fact to which the Finance Minister draws attention, that the budget is in a way the very reflection, the very shadow, the very echo of the Plan. Two years ago I referred to the then Finance Minister as Sinbad the Sailor and the Plan as the Old Man of the Sea who would not get off his back. Sir, Sinbad has changed, but the Old Man of the Sea still dominates and rides on his shoulders.

But I have to disagree with two ideas in this quotation I gave from the Finance Minister's speech. It is not necessary that the Finance Minister should have budgeted for no less than Rs. 1121 crores on Plan expenditure during this year. Since the Second Plan is framed now for Rs. 4,500 crores, of which Rs. 2,450 crores have been spent already during the first three years, Rs. 2,050 crores remains. Why, Sir, was it necessary for

the Finance Minister to impose a burden of Rs. 1,121 crores this year, leaving only Rs. 929 crores next year? According to the Plan itself, every year the burden was to accelerate in a certain progression. Why has this progression been disturbed? Why have we gone out of turn trying to get this year more than we hope to get next year? In other words, there was no necessity even under the Plan for this particular burden to be accepted in the current year.

The other point where I must respectfully disagree with the Finance Minister is when he says that everyone in the country agrees that, subject to minor modifications in the National Development Council, the Plan must be carried out.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May we know from where he got these figures?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am sure the Finance Minister would not question the figures—I see him nodding—that out of Rs. 4,500 crores, Rs. 2,450 crores have already been incurred and out of the remaining Rs. 2,050 crores, Rs. 1,121 crores are expected this year.

I was about to say that a remark which I cannot agree with is that everyone in the country agrees that the Plan, at any cost, must be carried out. I know that thousands of thinking and learned people emphatically disagree with it. They do not agree that the country's finances and its budget must be made a hand-maiden of the Plan. They believe that the Plan must be shaped and re-shaped in such a way as to conform to the requirements of sound finance.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that a few thousands is a very small number when compared to many crores?

Shri M. R. Masani: I said thousands and thousands of thinking people, and the number of thinking people in this country unfortunately, owing to illiteracy and retarded education, is

limited; a few lakhs I believe. But I do not want to say that thousands and thousands of unthinking people also, who are not literate and who do not possess education, are not unaware increasingly of the dangers of this pattern of planning.

It may be argued by the Finance Minister that all Opposition parties, rather the two main Opposition parties in this House, accept the Plan. But with all respect to them, I may say that those Opposition parties are not fundamentally in opposition to the government of the day. The balance of our party system is such that we have three or four socialist parties and not a single non-Socialist, Liberal or Conservative party. The Socialist and Communist parties are by their nature more in the nature of satellites of the ruling party than a real Opposition. But there is real opposition in the country. Unfortunately, that opposition is as yet weak in this House. But all those who can judge the signs of the times are aware that there is a growing opposition to the State Capitalist pattern of planning, in which we are indulging and the collectivist pattern of agriculture not only from those who are in business and industry—even though they are most vocal on this subject, they are a small class—but also from masses of our peasantry. And it is because of this that Mr. Rajagopalachari, one of our finest elder statesmen, has said that not only is there a great need for a Conservative Party in this country but also that such a party would find wide response when it is formed. Now, I am not a Conservative. I happen to be a Liberal.

You may notice, Sir, how much time is being lost through interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he would appreciate that that is a part of the game.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, Sir. I am mentioning it for future use in case you ring the bell after a few minutes.

I was saying that I am not a conservative, but I do agree with Shri Rajagopalachari on this question that there is need for a Liberal party or a middle-of-the-road party in this country which would be opposed to the pattern of planning as preached by the Government and supported by the Socialist and Communist parties. In no sector of our life is this gulf between governmental policies and public opinion wider than in the field of our agricultural life. Agriculture is the basis of our financial life and our budget. The policies that the Government are now thinking of carrying out will hit the financial stability of this country more than anything else one knows.

We know that the Nagpur Resolution has three prongs to which the hon. leader of the Communist Party has referred: ceilings, State-trading and co-operatives. Time does not permit of a detailed discussion of all three but I would like to say something on the subject of co-operative farming on which this House had the opportunity of listening to a long speech by the Prime Minister, a speech, if I may say so, which was a masterpiece of evasion.

An Hon. Member: What about ceiling?

Shri M. R. Masani: There are three real issues about joint co-operative farming: one is whether it is productive, whether it will raise food production. I gave a mass of statistics from every part of the world I could get to show that, wherever collective or co-operative farming has been tried it has been a failure in so far as foodgrains and agricultural yield were concerned. The Prime Minister referring to that said: "I can give Mr. Masani instances where it has been known to be a success. But leave that out." Having made this profound remark, he went on to say something else. Why leave it out? This is exactly what the country wants to know: will it help our production?

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Evidently the Prime Minister did not have any facts or figures with which to contradict those which I had supplied. Two days ago, somebody told him that there was collective or co-operative farming in Canada, and so in a public speech, he said: After all, Canada practises collective farming. Are they communist? I took the trouble in the forty-eight hours that remained to find out what kind of collective or co-operative farming goes on in Canada. As it happens, that kind of co-operative farming—there is no collective farming, but it is the same thing—goes on in Saskatchewan, only one State of the Canadian Federation. As it happened, in 1937 a Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life reported on this subject in the State of Saskatchewan, and having read the report what I find is this. The Prime Minister's words were "was practised on a fair scale in Canada", from which I gathered that about three-fourths of the farms must be co-operative or collective farms. The facts are that even in this one State where co-operation is practised, there are only 27 co-operating farms out of 103,000 farms in that one State which has gone in for any kind of co-operative farming! That shows the kind of information with which solid statistics and facts are sought to be met.

The second issue is: is joint co-operative farming any different from collective farming? The Prime Minister says the two are completely different; he is against collective farming, he is for joint co-operative farming; the identification arises out of a confusion in my mind. The Prime Minister took one hour to deny my statement. He did not spend one minute to say: well, all right, this is collective farming in Soviet Russia, this will be my joint co-operative farming.

In order to clarify the issue, let me share with the House a few facts about Soviet Collective farming, so that the Prime Minister and those who agree with him may point out where their joint farms will disagree with it.

In the Soviet Union, there are two kinds of farms, the Sovkhoz, which is a State farm, and the Kolkhoz, which is a collective farm. The Sovkhoz is very abnormal, it is an experimental or demonstration farming, but the Kolkhoz is a normal collective farm. It is the Kolkhoz which prevails over the larger portion or the bulk of the Soviet Union. The Kolkhoz by Soviet law is an *artel*. *Artel* is the word for a co-operative. In other words, Soviet collective farming also masquerades as co-operation. The members of the collective farm hold the land in perpetuity from the State. The farm cannot be taken away from the collective farmers. It is their joint property leased to them in perpetuity by the community. The members do not have to pay the State anything for this farm because they have pooled their land in this farm. Half the capital of the farm that is thus contributed by the contribution of land and animals is indivisible till the collective farm is dissolved. The other half can be taken away by a man; his own share can be taken away when he wants to leave the collective farm. The farmer thus has the right to opt out of the Soviet collective farm. He may recover his share in cash or he may ask for another farm somewhere else. His own farm is naturally not given to him because boundaries have been removed and it cannot be found any more. Therefore, some farm, probably in Siberia, will be given to him as compensation. This is the essence of joint co-operative farming of the Soviet Union which the Prime Minister says he does not like, and which I agree with him he should not like.

Another feature of the Kolkhoz is that there is complete self-government. The code or charter of 1935 which prescribes the way in which the co-operative or collective farm will be run lays down that there will be no interference from the Government, that the co-operative farms will elect their own president, manager and executive committee which will

run the farm. We know from practice, of course, that a coach and four have been run through this charter right from the time it was promulgated, and that the Soviet collective farms enjoy no self-government. This is admitted in the Soviet papers, that there is complete control and domination from day to day by the Soviet dictatorship. I say so far as the statute on collective farming in the Soviet Union is concerned, the Nagpur resolution is a carbon copy of Soviet collective farming. But there are two differences. One difference is that the Soviet collective farmer....

Shri S. A. Dange: Will the hon. Member yield for a minute?

Shri M. E. Masani: No, I would like to continue the argument. The hon. Member may answer later.

Shri S. A. Dange: My point is that in a sense in Soviet farming, the independent peasant has no property right; in joint farming his property in the land remains. That is what he is missing.

Shri M. E. Masani: I do not agree with the hon. Member. I pointed out that the statutes of the Soviet Union on collective farming lay down that the Soviet collective farm is the joint lease given in perpetuity and cannot be taken away by the State without compensation.

Shri S. A. Dange: Land was nationalised in 1917.

Shri M. E. Masani: Therefore, the land is given in perpetuity and as one farm, it is the property of the farmers jointly and, therefore, when a man goes away, he can take out half of his capital. That is not Government property, it is his property for all practical purposes.

Shri Merarji Desai: Surely Shri Dange knows more than you about Russia.

Shri M. E. Masani: No, Sir. There are two differences, however, between Soviet collective farming and the joint farming of the Nagpur pattern.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Is there any difference?

Shri M. E. Masani: There are two differences: one, which is in favour of Soviet collective farming, and that is that when the peasants refused to co-operate, when food production went down, when Russia had famine which I hope our country will not share as a result of this kind of misguided policy, even Stalin retreated and he allowed the collective farmers to own family kitchen plots, family kitchen plots that range from half an acre to as much as 2½ acres per collective farmer. On that private kitchen plot, the Soviet collective farmer today grows vegetables and fruits. He owns his own livestock and he takes his dairy and vegetables and fruits to the markets in the big cities where he sells it to the richer people, the new capitalist class in the Soviet Union, in the black market which is there called "the free market". These are facts. This is one difference between our farming and Soviet farming which is in favour of Soviet collective farming, because it has given a concession against joint farming to the peasant.

The other difference is that we have a democracy and they do not possess one. That will be the answer of those who argue: why should you think that we will do the same? I am sure the Prime Minister certainly means that he will not distort this internal autonomy and other provisions of the Soviet collective system, as those in Russia have done, but there, if I may say so, he is being thoroughly unrealistic. I suggest that when you herd millions of peasants into big co-operative farms, the same conditions will recur here as happened in Russia. You will have chaos, you will have a catastrophic drop in food production, and you cannot let the country starve. Therefore, you will have to impose on

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these joint co-operative farms, may not be the same brutal regimented measures, but you will have to destroy their autonomy; you will have to reduce them to collective farms as in Russia; you will have to reduce the collective farmer or the co-operative farmer to a landless labourer, deprived for ever of his farm.

In the light of this, we can understand Shri Dange's suggested tactics to Government. Those tactics were tried by Rakosi in Hungary. They are called "Salami tactics". He said: why are you fighting so many people at the same time? First, you should carry out ceilings, thereby putting the small landowner against the big landowner. Having got the big landowner out, you should then have turned the landless people against the small landed peasant. Why are you trying to fight too many people? They will join hands and your ceilings would not go through. We understand in the light of the nature of this essential identity of Soviet collective farming and the Nagpur pattern why there is this welcome, with his very much superior strategy, from Shri S. A. Dange.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Why does the hon. Member not say anything about ceiling?

Shri M. R. Masani: I shall talk on it on another occasion, because time does not permit me to do so now. I shall move a cut motion on ceilings, and give satisfaction to the hon. Member. I promise.

There are people who say "Why are you worried?" Nothing is going to happen. The Nagpur resolution, you are quite right, cannot be carried out without bloodshed, and, therefore, it will remain on paper. You do not have to take it so seriously.

An Hon. Member: Bloodshed.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, bloodshed; said bloodshed; you cannot carry out

the Nagpur resolution by putting all the farmers into co-operative farms without resistance, which will come to bloodshed, whether you like it or not.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Unfortunate

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this is a wrong representation of what is sought to be done. There is no question of putting people into co-operatives. The people will be taking to co-operatives as they understand it. There is no question of putting them into it.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Nagpur resolution says 'hereafter three years, the goal will be joint co-operative farming'.

An Hon. Member: It is not compulsory.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What about ceilings?

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not say compulsory, but there will be pooling of land.

People say "Why are you worried? This will remain on paper." I do not think that is a wise attitude. There are three very precise reasons why one should deprecate even the talk of joint co-operative farming at a time when the country wants more food production. There are three disadvantages which will happen through mere talk and not through implementation. The first is that the primary obligation of Government to supply water and irrigation to supply fertilisers to give better advice and tools, and to give credit is sought to be overlooked; attention is diverted from these primary tasks of Government to help the cultivator by this talk about joint co-operative farming three years from now. It is a disincentive to Government to do the right thing.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry the hon. Member does not understand it.

Shri M. R. Masani: The second disadvantage is that by creating insecurity in the minds of thousands of small and middle peasants, you are going to give a disincentive to increased food production. May I know whether, since in three years his farm is going to be taken away from him, he can now be expected to cultivate it with that zest in his heart which he would do if he thought that his enthusiastic work on his land will come back to him in fruits five or ten years from now?

The third harm that is done by this kind of talk is that it gives aid and comfort and prepares the ground for the communist propaganda to take advantage of later on. In this way, it acts as a kind of Sappers and Miners of the Communist Party of India.

It is, therefore, that people like Mr. Rajagopalachari and others have warned that you are destroying the agricultural stability of this country, which is based over a thousand years on peasant proprietorship.

I happened to be in Belgaum in the State of Mysore only a few days back, and I asked the peasants there how far back in their history the system of ryotwari the ownership of the land by the actual tiller went. They said that they could not remember, some people said five hundred years, and others said a thousand years. In the end it was established that never in their memory had there been a time when there was anything like a zamindari or the absence of peasant proprietorship.

Shri S. A. Dange: Bogus.

Shri M. R. Masani: Therefore, the difference is this. In Bihar and in Uttar Pradesh, from which the advocates of co-operative farming have been coming—though there are also stout champions against it—the kisan the peasant proprietor is a new phenomenon. He has been there only for three or four or five or ten years. But, in the South, by and large, and in the

West of India, in my State of Bombay, and in the South as a whole, peasant proprietorship is part of our way of life. It is part of our civilisation. And to try to uproot it in three years or even in five years is playing with fire. I do beseech the Government not to pursue this dangerous path.

I am glad there is a very good discussion going on in this country on the subject. I am only sorry that the Prime Minister seeks to import an element of passion into this debate. He said that there was no passion like the passion of a vested interest. I cannot help feeling that the passion with which the Prime Minister spoke in this House a few days back and elsewhere shows that there is nothing like the passion of a doctrinaire who is thwarted in the pursuit of his dogma. And when the people of India do not go along with that dogma, an attempt is made to create a climate of intimidation, to say "How dare you get up and speak against us?" I can assure the Prime Minister that he may have succeeded in thrusting these measures down the throat of his own party at Nagpur, but that he will not be able to do it in this House, and that the people of India will stop these measures from going through.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Although we have listened to an interesting and impassioned discourse on co-operatives, I think it is time that I brought the House back to the budget and the Plan. I would agree with the Finance Minister that the budget is not a mere simple account of Government's house-keeping but a study in the unfolding and fulfilment of the Plan. In this sense, the point that was sought to be made by Shri S. A. Dange that the Budget contains no reference to socialism is not quite relevant.

We have to examine the Budget to the extent to which it succeeds in fulfilling the Plan, because the Plan has been accepted—not that we have accepted it *in toto* but the House has accepted the Plan; and our task is to find out to what extent that Plan has

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succeeded, and at what stage we are now.

If one examines the position, I think one has to examine it from two points of view, namely, assessment of the present economic situation, and the future prospects. I feel that the situation is not very good. Try as much as one may, it is difficult to feel enthusiastic about the stage in which the Plan is and as to what is going to happen in the future. If that should be considered to be unfair, let us take some economic indicators and find out what the position is.

Now, let us take production. It is stated, and it has been agreed, that production during the last two years has fallen off. At the beginning of the Plan period, it has to be stated, that production had increased at the rate of six or seven per cent; but during the last two years, it has fallen off to about 3.5 to 4 per cent. It is also surprising that in the budget estimates, figures have been given as to what production is in the different industries, not as to how far we have progressed towards the targets that we have set for ourselves. We should like to have an indication as to what has been happening in regard to the Plan, how far we have succeeded in achieving the targets that we had set for ourselves, not as to whether in relation to 1957-58 production in regard to particular commodities has increased by three or four per cent or five per cent.

Then again, take prices. Prices are still inflationary. Last December, it was 105; now it is 112 or 113. Take also the cost of living index. It was 100 previously, and now it is 113.

Take our balance of payments position. Imports have been restricted, and exports are falling. In 1956-57, it was about 635; in 1957-58 it was less than 600, and in 1958-59 probably it will be even less.

So, the position, as far as the economic indicators go, does not show that the economy has been progressing. On the contrary, there seems to be a sluggishness in the economy. The first indication of that is the fall in production. The second is that indebtedness of the private sector to the banking system has been decreasing. Why are our industrialists not taking so much loan? Why have bank credits been falling off? Surely, it is because the industry has not been progressing.

Take, again, the question of revenue. Income from customs has fallen, naturally because imports have been restricted. Take even excises. If you take the basic excises, you will find that they have been varying over the last three or four years between Rs. 260 and Rs. 270 crores. It does not show any resilience. If the economy had been expanding, then the excises would also have been expanding, even though there might have been some decreases in certain excises. If you take the additional excises, the revenues are the same. These are not indications that the economy is expanding.

Then, take small savings. Why are small savings declining? Even though industry has not been progressing, yet market borrowings have increased, but small savings have not expanded. So, that also is an indication that the progress is not being maintained.

If that is the condition, is there any justification for this conclusion in the Economic Survey that on the whole the picture that emerges from the foregoing paragraphs is "one of an economy that has moved over the last twelve months or more towards but not yet sufficiently near the goal of achieving a balance both internally and externally"? Let us examine how the economy has moved to a position of balance internally or externally. Let us take the external position first. The economy has not moved to a position of balance. What

has happened is that by import restrictions, we have obtained a position of a better balance in our foreign exchange position. But so far as the economy is concerned, it is still in a bad way because our exports are not expanding. We have curtailed our imports because our exports are not improving. The economy has not improved, but the balance of payments position might have improved. But that is different from saying that the economy has moved towards balance.

Then, take the internal position. Prices have been rising and production is falling—production is not increasing at the same rate at which it was increasing formerly. Is that an indication of balance? Are we going forward? It is said that in a developing economy, inflation is a necessary concomitant. Agreed. But are we having the symptoms of a developing economy? A developing economy should expand and there should not be any falling off in the rate of expansion. But that is not what is happening. So, it is not quite true to say that internally or externally, the economy is such as is moving towards balance. The economy as such has not moved towards balance, but it has receded from the position which it had attained three or four years ago.

Now, let us come to the Plan. What is happening to the Plan? If we take the resources, we will see that the position is very serious. If we take the position that when the Plan will be finished, it will be of the order of the Rs 4,500 crores, deficit financing would account for, let us say, Rs. 1,400 crores; it cannot be limited to Rs 1,200 crores because we will have reached almost Rs. 1,200 crores by the end of the fourth year. That means, deficit financing will amount to 31 per cent. Foreign assistance and scaling down of sterling balances will account for about 44 per cent. So deficit financing, foreign assistance and scaling down of sterling balances will account for 75 per cent. So that it will mean that only 25 per cent. will have been

covered by internal savings—which is a very serious matter.

Now, as regards foreign assistance, we are taking a very large measure of it. There is no harm in taking foreign assistance, but one has to consider whether 33 per cent. or even more of foreign assistance in the financing of the Plan is good for the country or not. Do we not by accepting such a large portion of foreign assistance, to a certain extent, mortgage our policies in other matters? It is not quite true to say that one may take loans and maintain one's independence. One can maintain one's independence to a certain extent. But if we become debtors to a very large extent to certain countries, naturally our policies must also move in a direction which will not court the displeasure of those countries. That is not a happy position.

So whether you take the Plan or the present state of the economy, the position does not look to be very satisfactory. One should take note of this fact, and not say that we have turned the corner. As a matter of fact, it is very sad that so far as the Economic Survey is concerned, this year it has tried to gloss over the difficulties, to slur over our difficulties, to touch up the shades, so to say. As a matter of fact, the position is very much worse than it was two years ago. We have to realise that. There is no reference in the budget statement or in the Economic Survey to deficit financing, to the extent to which we have resorted to it. What is our target for deficit financing? Why should we be afraid to say plainly that this is what we intend to do?

If this is the position, one might ask, what has to be done. Could it be our intention that the Plan should be scaled down? Nobody would suggest such a course. Whatever Shri M. R. Masani might say, nobody would like the Plan to be scaled down. But the question arises: how can we finance a Plan of this magnitude?

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Then comes the question of resources, and what has to be done. In that connection, two or three suggestions can be offered. The first is that we must solve our food problem. Not that the remedies are not known. I am sure that these have been so much discussed that people outside as well as inside Government know what has to be done. So the first is that the food problem must be solved. That is necessary both for our internal and external position. It is not merely good enough to say that we have had a good crop this year and prices are falling. We seem to depend upon nature in respect of everything. We must get rid of this habit. We must set for ourselves a target of 100 millions of foodgrains and see how we can achieve that. If we cannot achieve it, we must say that we shall fail to implement the Plan.

The second question is about resources and their utilisation. As Shri Masani was saying, we have raised a lot of resources by way of taxation. But where have those resources gone? They have not gone to finance the Plan. Therefore, a check has to be kept upon the implementation of the Plan and how the resources are used. In the Economic Survey, it is stated that investment now is about 10-11 per cent of our national income. That is a very good figure. If we can achieve 10-11 per cent of the national income for investment, we have achieved a lot. But then the Economic Survey does not go on to say as to how 10-11 per cent investment has been achieved. That has been achieved primarily by way of foreign assistance and, to a certain extent, by deficit financing. Therefore, the savings are not matching investment. That is the main problem. We have to find out as to how we can match investment with savings. When the Plans were elaborated, a certain projection was given in the Plans, namely, that savings should increase from 5 to 7 per cent, during the First Plan, then they will reach 11 per cent at the end of the Second Plan. To what extent

have we achieved that projection? I do not think that savings have increased by more than 8 per cent of the national income now. We have to examine as to why is it that savings have not increased more than 8 per cent of the national income, whereas they should be by now 9-10 per cent of the national income.

The main factor—and that is the last point I want to make out—is that when we think of savings, we are thinking of them as a percentage of the national income. We have to realise that 45 per cent of the national income is contributed by agriculture. Now how far is the agricultural sector contributing to our national savings and to the implementation of the Plan? That is the most important thing. If we feel that agriculture cannot contribute to the implementation of the Plan or to the raising of resources, how are we going to get 11 per cent of national income in savings from out of the other sector which is only responsible for 55 per cent of the national income? Therefore it comes to this that unless we can devise ways and means of raising resources from the agricultural sector, not just a little bit more than we are doing—but rather substantially—we shall not be able to raise the resources necessary for the Plan. That is a factor which, I am afraid, no political party is willing to face, because nobody wants to place any burdens upon the agricultural sector because the agriculturists form the largest portion of voters. Therefore, the position is that the agriculturists are left out. Hence the resources will be all the time less than what would be needed for financing our Plan. Therefore, we shall have to depend on foreign assistance always.

If the position is like this in the Second Plan, and we say that the Third Plan should be of the magnitude of Rs 9,900 crores—and if we take into account the inflation that is taking place, it should be now over Rs 11,000 crores, we are to maintain

the momentum that the economy should have in order to achieve a doubling of the national income by 1971.

Now, are we in a position to do that? If we cannot do that, let us face the facts and say what we can achieve because then we shall be forced to come to the decision to which Mr. Masani has come that we are not in a position to raise resources, that we are not in a position to tax the agricultural sector, and therefore, unless we get continued foreign assistance, this Plan will not be a success.

Other countries have shown that there can be a larger savings, a larger investment in European countries and in China there have been large savings and large investments but it so happens that we have not been able to extract that amount of savings from our economy. Unless we are in a position to do that, unless we devise ways and measures or have a policy which will enable us to obtain that amount of savings from the economy, I do not think that we shall be able to implement the Plan of this magnitude although in the interests of the country it is essential that the Plan should be bigger and bigger. Merely by saying that we must have a bigger Plan will not help anybody or will not take us any nearer the the Plan. And merely by saying that the economy is better and that we must exert ourselves to the utmost will not also take us any nearer the goal. Therefore, I think, the Budget statement this year has not given a correct picture of the economy nor as to at what stage we are with regard to the plans.

If the Finance Minister were honest, he should have put the picture in a more correct perspective. I am not saying anything with regard to . . .

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He is transparently honest.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There is no doubt that he has tried to make out a

picture which is not a true representation of the economy at the moment. And if he feels that is so, I am sure he is labouring under a delusion, because the facts are speaking out and the economic indicators are against what he has stated. Therefore, unless he takes note of that and corrects the policy, merely by saying that we must exert ourselves and the Plan must be fulfilled will not take us any nearer the goal.

Shrimati Benuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with due regard to the difficulties of our transitional times, the assessment of our achievements will not be based on the policies that we enunciate, however good they may be, or the objectives we hold dear to our hearts, or the finances that we expected but on the actual achievement of physical targets, their soundness in bringing about the required changes in the living standards of the people.

I am glad that the Finance Minister has made one great change in the presentation of the Budget this year in giving us separate booklets regarding the Demands for Grants and expenditure on the different Ministries as well as Plan and non-Plan expenditure Separately, however, I hope that next year the performance type of Budget will be placed for our consideration for the annual stock-taking

I have spoken, the enunciation of objectives, however good. I want to speak about some particular matters in this context. We talk a great deal about State trading in food. It is a good idea. We want the cooperative system for our agrarian reforms which any reasonable person will naturally support and should support. We want family planning in this country. True. All these things we enunciate. But, I would like to ask the Finance Minister and his Government why is it that when we enunciate their objectives we are not ready with our details of work as to what is to be

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done The criticism in regard to trading in foodgrains that detail plans are not ready is quite true. We allow a lot of fruitless speculation and controversy because we are not ready with detailed plans It is not, as I said, that by our objectives, however good they may be, or by our intentions that we shall be judged, but by how we carry out our work in detail

Take the question of cooperative farming Mr Minoo Masani said that the Prime Minister was trying to draw a red herring but he has actually tried to draw the red herring himself. It is quite true that so far as the Nagpur Resolution of the Congress stands, it should be quite clear to people what it stands for It is said clearly that in 3 years' time we want service co-operatives both for farming and for cottage industries And, naturally, this should have some productive work and then cooperative farming will follow

Now, we who have any experience of cooperatives in the past—and I claim no experience of farming cooperatives but I do claim some experience in the setting up of cottage industry cooperatives for women at least—feel that our work, if it is to be worthwhile, should be concentrated on the focussing of the talent in this country on the building up of these service cooperatives without any delay We should not allow ourselves to be detracted by these worthless controversies which cloud the issues and which are trying to set before the country that cooperative farming is the same as collectivisation or so to say, as Mr. Masani said just now, and his attitude was, that cooperatives were to be introduced by compulsion That is contradictory to the word 'cooperation' if he ever understood it I am placing all these things before the House because I feel that we are allowing ourselves to be diverted by arguments which are not necessary I am quite sure that once we are successful with ser-

vice cooperatives on a nation-wide basis it would be impossible for Mr. Masani or any other person to draw red herrings, for the cultivator, the farmer will come forward themselves to cultivate in common through co-operative endeavour For this we will have to organise from now a very large number of service cooperatives with productive capacity ten co-operatives per day, if so, our energies and our talents should not be swept away by useless debate because, we have to do this in 3 years' time Once the results of these service co-operatives are perceptible the farmers will take to cultivation in common through cooperatives

Then, I come to family planning Whatever prejudices there may be in some places, the country as a whole has accepted the fact that family planning is essential

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) Family Planning must come

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It must come, it is essential Our development is, in fact retarded because we do not know what the numbers are to be What is it that we are doing to bring this about? We have conferences, we have committees, we have boards, we have resolutions and all that We have 400 family planning centres of new setup In this country there is prejudice and people will not come easily to separate family planning centres Instead of integrating things, we talk about it We have not yet integrated the system of family planning into our health services, into our hospitals, health clinics and all types of medical clinics but it is the only way to go ahead with this work more rapidly It would be a good thing if we desist from talking of things but put a little more force into action, in the realisation of the physical targets There is much room for improvement in this matter though we have gone ahead on many matters and have no desire to belittle what has been done

Coming to the Budget, I feel that the Finance Minister's speech is a realistic one. It has not tried to hide anything from any one. It is not also a counsel of despair or frustration. It shows that he has been cautious about matters which needs caution; although we must go in for deficit financing, it has to be done with caution. It cannot be avoided in a country like ours where development has to go on. As a consequence of the deficit financing we are faced with the inflationary spiral of prices. He has been cautious because he has made some attempt to reduce the gap. It may be very little but at least it is a move in the right direction and let us hope there should be some check on this alarming rise in prices that goes on still.

To come to the actual taxation measures, I do not want to reiterate what other people have said. But is there any justification to increase the context of indirect taxation and excise duties to such an extent as has been done this year, on the plea that we have introduced an integral system of direct taxation last year? I would ask him this question. The incidence falls on those who have the least ability to shoulder it. It is true so far as the taxes on vegetable oils, khandasari, biri and diesel oils are concerned, in regard to the first three, it must also be remembered that in many places, these are carried on as a cottage industry and so it will have a bad effect on the small producer. I have myself received wires from Murshidabad and other places where the power-driven *ghanis* are being utilized on a cottage industry basis. The exemption of merely hand-worked ones does not apply to these cottage industries. I hope he will consider this matter.

I am disappointed, in regard to this wonderful idea of a broad-based tax structure that came in last year, that he has not made any change. The lowest slab starts from Rs 3,000 a year. We cannot avoid inflation in prices but surely we can avoid putting this further burden on this man whom

I would not like to call 'common' man. We are all in favour of common man. But he is a very "uncommon man"—he belongs to the poorer middle class and is trying to keep up without the assistance of the State that very standard of living which we are trying to bring about through our development plans. Surely, unaided by the State he is giving his child education. Whatever we have done, in the post-primary stages, no education is given free to the children. I know the cases of these "uncommon man" struggling against the greatest odds. Their daughters have been prevented from going to school because the amount of money, may be very small, for the school fee is denied to them when you put the tax upon that man earning Rs 3,000 a year, not to speak of those who are earning much less. We have a Central Pay Commission to increase the pay of these people but we must also think simultaneously of those who are paid less in the State Sector and in the local boards. Yet, we are putting indirect tax after indirect tax upon him. How is he to bear the burden of this tax? He is struggling hard so that he may not succumb to sub human conditions; he is doing so on his own without our aid through the development plans.

The Finance Minister has withdrawn the tax on companies and placed it on the shareholders. I know that he has said that the small shareholders are to be exempted. I must confess that I am not quite clear on this point. I want to know whether this exemption includes that lowest income slab group....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Please give some more time. I have not got much time at my disposal and before I go on to the other subject, I will again plead with him that when he brings the Finance Bill he may withdraw these three excise duties and also consider the question of withdrawing the

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broad-based tax at so far as the lowest slab of Rs 3,000 is concerned

Shri Morarji Desai: Why not withdraw all the taxes?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I say that the loss involved can be met if we stop the loop-holes of evasion and if we can apply the direct taxes on the higher, wealthier groups in a prompt manner. I know there are complications involved. I would suggest that he might have a citizens' committee to help the income-tax collectors in this matter. Perhaps some citizens may be able to know more than the collector of the income-tax.

Shri Hem Barua: That will make matters worse.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I do not know if it would, I am asking him to examine this matter or there may be some new method. Possibly they can get help from the citizens who naturally come to know quickly matters which are sometimes kept secret from the income-tax collectors.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: They would surely come to know very easily, but would they be prepared to tell so easily?

Shri Hem Barua: That would bring in corruption again.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is a matter to be considered what type of citizens there should be and so on.

Shri C. D. Pande: That would lead to blackmail.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Then there is the question of the best utilisation of the resources of our country. I know that Government is making some attempts towards this and the Finance Minister in particular is keen on avoiding wastage. But there is a tremendous lack of co-ordination whether in rural areas or in the cities like Delhi. Let me give one example.

In Delhi there is this new medical research institution. It is to build a hospital for its practice work. There is the Irwin hospital. Two agencies of Government using the tax-payers' money cannot come together and so there is a proposal to start a new hospital. If this is the example of Delhi, what can you expect of the State Governments? (Interruptions) I would request him to look into this. I know he is trying to do his best to avoid wastage but there are many things got to be done in this direction and lack of time prevents me from going into further details.

Now, Sir, there are two points that I would like to bring up very briefly, and I hope you will give me some time. One is in regard to the Farrakha Barrage. Year after year we have been asking for this. I will not go into the reasons as to why it is of importance to the port of Calcutta, which is a part of national importance. It is of even more importance to the people who live in the hinterland. Crores and crores of rupees have to be spent on relief to save people from starvation year after year because of flood, drought, famine etc. I am sorry to find that in the Plan there is no special provision allocated for starting this work. But I do hope that it is going to be taken up, and the Minister in charge of irrigation will make an announcement to the effect that it will be expedited.

14 hrs.

Lastly, Sir, there is one point which I would like to mention. I feel that General Budget is something under which one can speak on any subject—at least that is the convention. I want to make an appeal to the Prime Minister, who is not at present in the House. It is in regard to our relations and our pacts with Pakistan. Sir, historical instances of pacts have shown that we have unilaterally implemented the pacts which Pakistan has flouted every time. Recently we

have had a large number of border violations, and even today in the eastern border, particularly in Assam, conditions have been very bad. Only today I saw in one of the newspapers that there is an attempt at negotiations again. Every time negotiations take place, but what happens in the end? We keep our side of the pact and they do not keep it. It is not on the question of legal points alone. I know that the proposed legislation for transfer of territories is not coming now because it is being examined. I would request the Prime Minister and his Government to withdraw this legislation, because I think the time is not yet appropriate for it. I do feel that until such time as there is some indication on the side of Pakistan that she too intends to honour such pacts we should not go headlong into those things.

Sir, I support this Budget, but I would like the Finance Minister to please give consideration to the needs of that "uncommon man" who is struggling against the greatest odds to keep that marginal level of living which we are endeavouring to establish for all citizens.

Shri C. D. Pande: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I extend my heartiest congratulations to the Finance Minister for the very fine Budget that he has prepared....

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri C. D. Pande: I will say what I feel, I won't say what you feel. He has presented the Budget in the circumstances as we are (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Bouquets should not be unwholesome.

Shri C. D. Pande: This does not imply that I am fully satisfied with the working, not only of the Finance Department but all other departments. After all, when we criticise the Finance Ministry, when we say something, it applies to the Government as a whole. I would request the Finance Minister to consider in that light whatever I say. There are many instances where things are not as they ought

to be. Whatever I am going to say here today is based on the feelings of the common man, what questions the common public put to us and how we reply to them.

Let us examine the background in which this Budget has been presented, and what are the implications of the financial policy or the economic policy that we have followed for the last seven years. The question is, how has the public reacted? Again, what is the situation prevailing in the country? There are four fundamental necessities of public or the masses. The people ask us, what have you done with regard to food? We expected that there should be at least 65 million tons of foodgrains in the country, and today we are getting less than 58 million tons. In fact, even 70 million tons are not enough, because we are importing almost 4 million tons of foodgrains from outside, and even that makes us stint in our consumption of food. Therefore, the primary necessity of the masses has not been met. For the last 17 years since war began they have been hoping year after year that things will improve. In one year there was a slight improvement and there was a sigh of relief. But again things are going worse and the most gloomy situation was reached last year when the price level reached as high as Rs 30 a maund for wheat—in certain places perhaps it was even more. Now it has come down a little. Let us hope that it will still go further down.

But we must consider what is the reason for this. After working hard and after doing everything that is possible to increase production, what is the reason for this? Of course, the population is increasing. But population is not increasing at the rate at which food production is going down. Had we kept the level of production we would have said that even though the population is rising we have kept the level of production and we are trying to raise it. But we have failed to keep up even that level of production.

[Shri C. D. Pande]

Next to food comes cloth. In respect of cloth the hon. Finance Minister and the Treasury Benches are as much interested as the common man who wears it and the millowners who produce it. For every yard of cloth produced in the mills of India you are a shareholder. The year 1957 was not a particularly good year, but that year we produced 5,300 million yards of cloth. In the preceding year the figure went down to 4,900 million yards. We do not seem to be concerned about it. We only think of the funeral of the rich man. It is not only he who makes huge profits, but the treasury also receives a good amount. I have got here figures with me. On the superfine cloth we get as much as 40 nP or 6 annas per yard. In fact, we have lost that production in the higher counts. Therefore, if we calculate on an average 5 annas per yard as loss to the treasury, out of these 500 million yards we have lost Rs 150 million. We have lost this much due to reduction in production. Therefore, apart from fulfilling the targets laid down in the Plan, we have been losing money in excise apart from all round loss to the national economy.

There are other things. Take the case of sugar. We were expecting that sugar will go at least up to 22 lakh tons. It was 25,50,000 tons in the year 1957, and it is not going to be even 18 lakh tons this year. Had we kept up the level of 20,50,000 tons at the rate of Rs 400 per ton we would not have lost Rs 8 crores in two lakh tons which is the fall in production.

Then, we have slowed down the production of cement. There are many fields of industries where production has been slowed down. That means even the installed capacity in all these industries like textile, cement—except paper—power, alcohol and other things is not being utilised. What could have been produced without any additional investment of foreign

exchange is not being achieved. What is the reason? Why is it that people are putting on less cloth today? Why is it that there is less demand for cloth today than it was two years back? Are we going ahead or backward? Sir, these are some of the questions which people ask us, these are some of the questions which our constituents ask us. I would once again appeal to the Finance Minister not to consider this as any criticism against his Ministry alone. Of course, he is not responsible for what happened in the last seven or eight years. Somehow or other, though the leadership is good and the plan is also excellent, the people are not satisfied. If food is not there, if there is not sufficient cloth and people have not got the purchasing capacity, how will they feel satisfied?

Again, take the question of housing. One of the greatest problems in this country is housing. Whether you go to Lucknow, Haldwani or Naini Tal, allotment is the most important problem. So, if within the last seven years of planning we have not fulfilled our targets or have not even reduced the difficulties in getting houses to live in, then we cannot be satisfied by saying that our Plan has succeeded. Of course, I am also coming to the tributes, where the Plan has succeeded.

Then there is the question of employment. After all you may have all the planning in this country but if there is no employment, then where is the purchasing capacity? In point of employment I think we have lagged far behind. These are the problems which we should consider and find out the solution. After all, an appeal is made by our leaders to tighten the belts. Whenever I go to my constituency, the same appeal is repeated, "tighten your belts." Everybody appeals for sacrifices so that the country may become great in the future. The example of Russia is quoted, saying how it had tightened its belt since forty years past and how it is now a powerful State. But there must be

some sort of co-ordination and adjustment between today's sacrifice and the future satisfaction. If our people do not get food, if they do not get a house to live in, if there is no sufficient cloth and if there is no employment for our young men, whatever you might do may not be of avail. The Sindri fertilizer factory may produce more. The steel plants are there and they will progress, but all these things are not items of consumption as such. So, I want to tell you there must be co-ordination between such items as consumption which will give you revenue and which will give you the satisfaction and satisfaction to the public as well. Therefore, do not have the satisfaction of saying that after all we are engaged in big things. There are the steel plants; they should continue; There are four or five big multi-purpose projects which are nearing completion. They should be enough. They are a matter of great satisfaction and to that extent our planning has succeeded. We hope and we do make better efforts and there will still be greater and greater need for bigger and a larger number of these plants and projects. At the same time, we cannot ignore the most absolute necessity, the lack of which hits the man from day to day and which cannot be neglected for long.

Then there is the question as to what we are doing. Of course we do not have many taxes this year. In fact, the Finance Minister has been kind enough not to have taxes further. The taxes now imposed are Rs. 23 crores, compared to the taxes levied by his predecessor, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, to the extent of Rs. 105 crores are negligible. Compared to that, this is almost nothing. You have let us rather free this year. But the question is, whether we are utilizing whatever resources we possess and are utilizing them properly or not. I have a certain amount of figures with me. Of course I have not made any profound study of the whole thing. But I find that within the last two years our civil expenditure has gone up by Rs. 55 crores. We were

spending in 1957 Rs. 168 crores on civil administration. This year you have provided for Rs. 222 crores in the place of estimated amount of Rs. 197 crores in the current year. According to the actual estimates for the current year, we have increased it by Rs. 25 crores. So, from what it was two years back, it is almost increased now by Rs. 55 crores. I do not understand how civil expenditure should have swelled up? Where is the effort to reduce civil expenditure? What is the result of making an economy? Last year, this House from all sides made an appeal for making economy in the administration. The appeal seemed to be so effective that the Finance Minister replied that he would try to do his best. I understand that they have done something and have reduced the expenditure by Rs. 22 crores. But what they mean by economy is, cutting out the item of construction or some scheme. This is not what is meant by economy at least according to me. What I mean by economy is, the same amount of work should be done under strict supervision and control so that the expenditure may be reduced. If you do not make or build a certain building and save Rs. 2 lakhs, that is not economy. What I say is, construct that building and if you have provided Rs. 2 lakhs for that, my contention is that it should be possible for doing that within Rs. 1,80,000. I may be mistaken, but I feel there is room for at least a ten per cent reduction in civil expenses. Even taking one item of administrative expenditure, namely, civil administration, while exactly two years ago, you were spending Rs. 168 crores, this year the demand is for Rs. 222 crores. There is no imprint of any economy anywhere. It is likely that you may have scrapped some item of construction or programme here and there. But that is not economy. Strictly, economy means, what you aim at must be achieved with a lesser amount of money than you provide. That is economy and that is what we ask for. If that is not effected, then our purpose is not served.

[Shri C. D. Pande]

There as one demand made by Shrimati Renuka Ray. The Finance Minister did not seem to be pleased with that plea. But, at the risk of incurring his displeasure, I again plead—

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no displeasure.

Shri C. D. Pande: I plead that the middle-class people deserve our greatest consideration. I do not mean that our labourers are leading a better life. But I can say that when comparing a cousin of mine who belongs to the middle-classes and my own *mali* in my house. At times I feel that my *mali* is slightly better off than my cousin who is living in the same house

Shri Morarji Desai: Why not exchange places?

Shri C. D. Pande: If things go on like that a time will come for that. But that will not be a right or fitting answer. The fitting answer would be by way of an increase in the exemption limit for income-tax purposes. Not that you are not aiming at doing something for him. You have appointed a Pay Commission, and last year you gave an interim relief of Rs 5, to an employee who earns Rs 250 or less, in the expectation that the report will be submitted this year. If a man deserves an interim relief of Rs 5 a month—a man who is getting Rs 250 or less per mensem—do you think that you can also ask him to pay Rs 3 by way of tax because he has to be made to realize that the Plan is going on and that his contribution must also go to the coffers of the nation? His contribution to the coffers of the nation is immense because everything that he purchases bears some sort of excise duty. So, he need not be reminded of it—that big things are going ahead. He is contributing to the coffers of the nation almost Rs. 15 a month out of his pay of Rs 250 a month. So, if

he is spared of income-tax it would make things easier. That is to say, if the exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 is extended to Rs. 4,200, it would be some relief to the middle-class man. In other words, only those persons who would be getting Rs. 350 a month or more, should be taxed.

Three years ago, the prices were reasonable. Now, they are higher. Therefore, my suggestion will be much more in consonance with the present situation. It would be a relief to the people who absolutely need it. As far as the financial implications are concerned, you are maintaining 400,000 dossiers or books for assessment and the income from this slab is almost Rs. 4 crores. It is likely that the expenditure on this item may be almost 25 or 30 per cent. So, the actual loss will be about Rs 2½ crores. If you leave a gap ultimately of Rs. 48 crores or so, and provide for such an exemption, it will be better and you will earn the gratitude of thousands of these people.

Further, there is another point involved in this. There may be four lakhs of people in respect of whom probably there may be an income-tax probe. The income-tax probe goes further down, and it is difficult to say whether a man is making Rs 2,900 or Rs 3,000, when he is engaged in business. Therefore, the field of exploration for the income-tax department becomes immensely wide and when its orbit gets larger, naturally, there may be greater work, and at the same time, there is a possibility—I only say possibility—of greater corruption, for, though the income-tax officer as a rule is all right the income-tax inspector cannot be expected to be the same because of his association his salary, etc., which cannot enable him to have that much honesty as is expected of him. Therefore, I again strongly plead that the Finance Minister may be pleased to see that this exemption limit is raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs 4,200. I plead in the same way as I did last year also. Then, the Prime

Minister intervened. Had he not intervened, perhaps the Finance Minister would have agreed to it even last year or the year before last. The Minister intervened and he had probably an idea that the Prime Minister feels that every citizen in this country should contribute to the nation's coffers. I think we can persuade the Prime Minister to realize that enough contribution is made by the common man or at least the man belonging to these middle-classes. Therefore, if you exclude him from the payment of income-tax, you will be doing him and to that sector of society of the greatest service and earnest gratitude.

Shri F. R. Samakrishnan (Poliachi): At the outset, permit me, Sir, to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the robust common sense and the economic realism he has brought to the economic scene. We are living in a very significant time, an eventful time and shall I say, we are living in an interesting time in the economic history of India. It is given to any Finance Minister at this period not only to accelerate the economic development of this country, but also quicken the "take-off period" in the economic development of the country. The task is by no means an easy one; it presents a challenge to which our present Finance Minister has risen. I congratulate him again on the bold and positive step he has taken in the abolition of the wealth tax on companies and the excess dividends tax.

I have said it is a bold step, because it is a tax on which there was so much of controversy and especially the private sector was unnerved; there was so much criticism and also a sort of uneasiness in the whole economic climate. The Finance Minister has been bold enough to take away the excess dividends tax and also the wealth tax on companies and instead he has introduced a novel feature by the abolition of grossing in the company taxation. There are arguments whether this has benefited the shareholder or the company. Even though as someone has said, it has more or

less complicated company taxation which was already complicated. Even though the shareholder may not be benefited to the extent as in the previous company taxation, I certainly feel that ultimately he will stand to gain. I say this because as a result of the removal of the wealth tax on companies, more dividends would be possible. Thus a psychological climate has been created for the investor to invest more money in companies. This psychological effect, I am sure will result in not only more money flowing into companies and easy capital formation, but it would also strengthen the economic position of the companies. So far the companies were not ready to spend money on modernisation; they were afraid that if they raise the capital structure of the company, the burden by way of wealth tax would be much more. Now because of the removal of the wealth tax on companies, they will not hesitate to modernise the industry to make it competitive. So, I feel that ultimately the shareholder will stand to gain.

There is another question as to how the removal of wealth tax would benefit the bigger companies in relation to smaller companies. The share market is a barometer; it is an indicator of the trend of the shareholders' view. When the budget proposals were announced, at first thought the share market became bullish. Immediately, after a few days, on second thinking, it became bearish. Then, after sometime, it again became bullish in certain selective scrips. The reason is that companies with accumulated reserves, which are now on a sound footing, will stand to gain. What would happen to companies that are now being formed, the companies that are to come and companies which have been functioning for the last few years only? I feel that as a result of the removal of the wealth tax on companies, the flow of capital would be more to the large companies than to the smaller companies. In this context, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that some concessions are given to newer companies

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

whose capitalisation is rather on the increase because of the increase in the prices of capital goods. I request him to see some way by which the smaller companies would be able to build up a competitive position, so that no company can become a monopolistic company, exercising sole control over a particular trade.

There are companies which have accumulated large reserves. It is not very clear that if the company declares dividend from these reserves, 30 per cent. of it would be deducted at source as a result of the present tax proposal. According to the old system, they have already paid tax on reserves. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this position in his reply.

We have been told and it is stated in the economic survey also that production has gone down in the country, even though the over-all production this year has registered an increase of 2.3 per cent, compared to 3.5 per cent of last year and 8.5 per cent of the previous year. It is stated that the textiles have contributed as much as 26 per cent to the decline in production. This is so because we have lost the competitive nature of the textile industry. Our textile industry is the oldest industry in the country. It has become obsolete. Because of the unwillingness on the part of Government to allow rationalisation in the industry, modernisation has no net effect. So, it has lost its competitive nature in relation to the industries existing in other parts of the world. So, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to see that this competitive nature is restored not only to the textile industry, but to all other industries that have to compete with similar industries that exist in other parts of the world. We should not feel that we are throwing some people out of employment as a result of rationalisation and modernisation. It is only a temporary phase and with the quickening of the economic development of the country, I feel sure these people would be easily

absorbed in the developing economy, so as not to precipitate any crisis in the country. So, this question of people being thrown out of employment because of modernisation is something very distressing. I would very much like some thought to be given to this problem.

Regarding the commodity taxes that have been levied, I have no specific complaint, but I would request the hon. Finance Minister to show some concession for the agriculturists who are using diesel oil. Especially in the southern part of the country where I come from, even people owning 3 or 5 acres resort to lift irrigation using diesel pumps. We have very little water and we have to lift water from 150 or 160 feet. So, if the agriculturists are not given any concession, they will be put to very great hardship. So, I request the Minister to show some concession to small and medium agriculturists, who have resorted to mechanisation, because of the increased labour cost, groups of them have joined together and purchased tractors for co-operative use. Of course, I do not doubt that by giving concessions, there may be some leakage, but, some way should be found for giving some kind of concession to the agriculturists, so that we may raise the production in the agricultural sector.

Then there is this talk of inflation in the country. Certainly, the prices have shown a tendency to rise. What I feel is that because ours is a developing economy, this is inevitable because we are now pumping money into the economy. But we are pumping it only to produce more goods and stimulate more consumption in the country. The rising tendency in price structure is only in regard to food stuffs. But, I for one, still feel that there is no shortage in food in the country. Because the channel of distribution of foodgrains is not proper, there is a tendency for the food prices to rise. If the channels of distribution are properly controlled and adjusted, I feel certain that the food prices will

is stabilised and so we need not feel perturbed over the tendency of food prices to rise.

Now, some of the industries have registered a decline in production e.g. cement. That has affected the production in some sector. But I feel that with the coming of our steel industry more uses will be found for cement so, there need not be any hesitancy or despair in this regard.

Also, there has been some slowing down of certain mechanical industries because our imports have been drastically cut. Of course, the cutting of our imports has affected our production to a certain extent. But, at the same time, it has done some good also. Because, people are now thinking of producing things which, if imports had been allowed, they would not have thought of producing. So, even though for a temporary period this has lessened production, in another sense, I think it has enabled people to venture production of such things locally, which otherwise they would not have even dreamt of producing. So, I feel that this temporary feature of decline in production is only a step towards further production in the country.

The hon Finance Minister has given us the assurance that we are trying to turn the corner in our economy and our Second Five Year Plan will come to a fruitful completion. I wish him all success.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun): There are certain very welcome features in this budget for which I wish to offer my congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister. For instance, there is a reduction in defence expenditure of Rs. 24.19 crores. I hope this trend will continue and we shall hear of more reduction under this head in subsequent years. Another welcome feature is an increased grant of Rs. 6.17 crores to the Community Development Department. Now everybody knows that this is a department whose activities are expanding gradually. For instance, panchayats and

co-operatives have recently come within its fold and it was fitting that a further grant was placed at the disposal of this Ministry.

Another notable feature of the budget is that a sum of Rs. 5½ crores more has been placed at the disposal of the States for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Another saving of Rs. 23.8 crores has been effected in the Air Force expenditure. I think this is also a very welcome feature of the budget. Then, lastly, a payment of Rs. 6 crores has been made to the State Governments to assist them to meet the additional expenditure for the raising of emoluments of low-paid employees.

On the one hand, I have enumerated all those aspects of the budget which are very welcome and for which we offer our congratulations to the hon Finance Minister. But there is the other side of the picture also. There are certain very distressing aspects of the economic situation in the country as revealed by the economic survey and the budget speech of the hon Finance Minister.

For instance, the national income has fallen down by two per cent as a result of short-falls in agricultural production and slowing down of industrial production in the year 1957-58. Then, according to the economic survey, it has been admitted that there is less money in the hands of the public during the year, as would be evident from the fact that over twelve months of 1958 the increase in money supply with the public was Rs. 74.9 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 96.3 crores in 1957 and Rs. 131.5 crores in 1956. We should take note of this very distressing aspect of the budget and the economic situation.

Then we find that the index of wholesale prices during this year has gone up very high, especially of the food articles. I find from the figures that have been given by the hon.

[Shri Raghubr Sahai]

Finance Minister that the price of everything has gone up. The figures are as follows:

Commodity	May 1955	January 1959
Rice	74	92
Wheat	58	125
Pulses	48	117
Gram	38	121

So, in the case of wheat the increase is by about 100 per cent. In the case of gram by more than 300 per cent. Every tongawala is blaming us for this.

An Hon. Member: Tongawala?

Shri Raghubr Sahai: Yes, we represent them. In the case of sugar and gur it was 82 in May 1955 and in January, 1959 it was 127. With regard to fuel it was 96 in May 1955 and it had gone up to 115 in January, 1959. Lastly, as has been pointed out in the economic survey, the employment situation has deteriorated.

Now, if we look at all these distressing aspects that have been revealed by the budget, they would provide an answer to the mounting dissatisfaction in the country to which attention had been drawn by my hon. friend, Shri C. D. Pande. It is true that we are conscious of the great achievements that have been made during the First Plan and also during the three years of the Second Plan. We are proud of them, but we are not unmindful of the other aspects of the economic situation as well. And unless and until we make it possible for the ordinary man to have the essential commodities at reasonable prices. It would not be possible for us to entice them or to mobilise them for implementing the Plan. The budget has also to be judged from that point of view. It is said that the khariff crop has been good and the prospects of the rabi crops are fair. It is also

said that all over the country, especially in the South, there was a bumper crop of rice. We should congratulate the Government and the country for this bumper crop of rice. But I wonder if by this bumper crop the price of rice has fallen appreciably because I feel that still the prices are very high. We hear and we are glad to know that there is going to be a bumper wheat crop all over the country, but are we sure that after this bumper wheat crop, there is going to be reduction in the prices of wheat and we are going to get wheat at reasonable and moderate prices.

As was pointed out by another hon friend, there is plenty of grain in the country, but the system of distribution is rather faulty. We hear of hoarding, we hear of profiteering. I would very respectfully draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this and request that he should see that in subsequent years, especially this year when there is a bumper rice crop, when there is going to be a bumper wheat crop, there is no hoarding or profiteering at any level and on any account. Holding of stocks should only be at the instance of Government and by no other authority.

In this connection, we hear a lot about co-operative farming, about State trading, about ceilings on land. I am not one of those who would like to raise a scare in regard to this matter as my hon friend Shri Masani has done. He has got some allergy towards co-operative farming, and towards ceilings, I do not know for what reasons, but if the Government is going to launch a programme of co-operative farming, a programme of State trading, a programme of ceilings on lands, well, it will have to be very cautious in all these steps that it is going to take. It is very necessary that to make these programmes a success we require strict vigilance, a missionary spirit on the part of those who

are going to carry out these programmes and sound knowledge by those people. Unless, and until all these three requisites are there, it seems doubtful whether we can make these experiments a success in our country

We are told that in previous years we had imported huge quantities of foodgrains from outside countries. I think the Finance Minister will not be proud of that, nor can anybody be proud of importing foodgrains from other countries. On the other hand, it should be a blot on the self-respect of this country that we should be compelled to import such huge quantities of foodgrains from other countries. The earlier we stop these foodgrain imports, the better. All this money should be retained in our country and we should take every possible step to disseminate knowledge in the cultivating class, the farmers. We should distribute good seeds to them, fertilisers, manure, water for irrigation, and we should make technical skill available to them at their very door. It is sad that in China foodgrain production had gone up by leaps and bounds because of the steps that I have just enumerated. They took all those necessary steps and the result was that food production went up very high.

There was an appeal by the Finance Minister for greater saving and more restraint in consumption,—in other words, greater effort and more sacrifices by the community, for ensuring a better future for the country. He has also said that in framing the Budget he has continuously kept in mind the major consideration that is the successful implementation of the Plan. While one would agree with all the steps that he has taken in order to see that the Plan is implemented, I fail to see how he is

going to mobilise public opinion for the implementation of the Plan. Our country is after all a democratic country, not a country governed by a dictator, or in an authoritarian manner. How is he going to mobilise public opinion? In my humble opinion the public ought to be made to feel that it is their Plan, that the taxes are levied on them for their benefit, that it is not under a sense of compulsion or coercion that they are made to pay the taxes. But at the present moment the ordinary man has got no enthusiasm for the Plan, and until and unless public opinion is mobilised, I say there is very little chance for making our Plans a great success.

I feel that although the Finance Minister has used very cautious words, very moderate words, he has not taken note of the great disparities in the incomes that are prevailing in our country. We find people getting Rs 4,000 per mensem, and on the other hand we find people of the lowest strata are getting Rs 50 or Rs. 60 per mensem. How can these disparities be explained?

An Hon Member: Even less than that.

Shri Raghunath Sahai: I wish the Finance Minister takes note of it. Ordinary government servants nurse a grievance as to why their bosses should be paid so high. The Finance Minister preaches austerity to everybody. Well, let him preach austerity to these highly paid officers also, let them make some sacrifice in their incomes.

An Hon Member: Why some?

Shri Raghunath Sahai: It may not be by way of compulsion, but it must be by moral persuasion. Until and unless that atmosphere is created, I fail to see how public opinion can be mobilised.

[Shri Raghbir Sahai]

I am not going to take much more of the time of the House. While congratulating the hon. Finance Minister on his very able Budget speech, I would appeal to him to take this aspect of the Budget into consideration, and to assure the people that their grievances, their difficulties, are borne in mind by him and will be removed as early as possible.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो इस सत्र बजट पेश किया है—से मैं परम्परा अनुसार भी बजट बघा हूँ। परम्परा अनुसार इस मने में जब पिछा जान माराई तो उन्होंने जो बजट बनाया वह हमारे जनसंचरण के विरोध में बनाया। जनसंचरण का उसमें कोई फायदा नहीं था और बड़े लोगों को उसमें लाभ था। उनके पंचवर्षीय स० डी० देशमुख ने जो बजट उपस्था किया वह माराई सह का अनुकरण था और उन्होंने कुछ नये टैक्स बढ़ाये क्योंकि उन को पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाना था। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे जो वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री हैं वे गांधी विचारधारा में अनुगामी ही नहीं बड़े पक्षधारी हैं और उस में प्रवर्तक हैं लेकिन हम बजट में भी देना हैं कि जिन बाजों पर उन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये था शायद इस लिये नहीं गया कि उन को अभी केवल एक वर्ष मिला है और वह भी पूरा नहीं और हाँ मकता है कि वह पूरे मुलक की वित्तीय स्थिति को ठीक से न समझ पाये हों, और ऐसी बात भी है कि अगर पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाया है तब हम किस तरह से खर्च को घटाएँ और अपनी बचत बढ़ाये, इस बात के ऊपर कुछ अध्ययन की आवश्यकता है और वह अध्ययन हो नहीं सका होगा।

16.45 hrs.

[Shri C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

धारा कहना यह है कि बम्बई में प्रयोग ने बतलाया है कि सराबबंदी का आन्दोलन बड़ा कामयाब हुआ है लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे इस बजट में प्राविधिकान को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में और सराब बंदी को यहाँ पर लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित कदम नहीं उठाया गया।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि ध्यान इस बात का रक्खा जाता है कि जहाँ विकास का काम हो चुका होता है वहाँ पर और विकास कार्य किया जाता है। अब हमारे देश में कटौत 13 लाख गांव हैं। 13 लाख गांवों से जो आमदनी आती है वह गांवों पर उस तरफ से वितरित नहीं होती जिन तरह में कि सम्पन्न इलाकों में होती है। इसलिये मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह सम्पत्तों का बजट है, गरीबों का बजट नहीं है। यह शहरों का बजट है देहातों का बजट नहीं है। इस के लिये हमें यह दवाव दी जाता है कि साहब शहरों का आमदनी गांवों की आमदनी से ज्यादा हातां है इसलिये गांव वालों को उभ पर रकम नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं कहना हूँ कि दिल शरीर भर में भोजन पाना है लेकिन क्या आप ने यह भी सोचा है कि अगर दिल तक पहुँचने वालों जो कमनिया हैं अगर उन में रक्त नहीं जायेगा तो क्या हाल होगा और उस हाल में शरीर कैसे टिक सगा। इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि कमनियों में रक्त का संचार हो। जो हम गांव बाजों के लून में इनने सम्पन्न हुए है उन को यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि अगर उन गांव वालों के पास लून ही नहीं छोड़ा जायेगा तो फिर वह कैसे सम्पन्न बन सके। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हमारे देहातों की भारी उपेक्षा की जा रही है और बड़े बड़े शहरों इलाकों की अपेक्षा जो देहातों के अर्ध विकसित इलाके हैं या कम विकसित इलाके हैं वहाँ विकास की धारा कम है। हमारा पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी मुझे यह कहने के लिये समा किया जाय कि विकास

और कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स भी उन इलाकों में बनाने जाते हैं जो कि पहले से विकसित हैं लेकिन उन पिछड़े और अतिक्रमिक इलाकों में जहाँ कि विकास कार्य की बहुत जरूरत है, उन की ओर अपना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है जितना कि दिया जाना चाहिये था।

अब मैं थोड़ा सिविल एम्प्लॉयमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे मंत्रीय मंत्री ने कहा कि तनखाहों में बड़ी डिस्ट्रिक्टि है कोई तो मुश्किल से ४०, ५० रुपये मासिक तनखाह पाता है तो कोई ४,००० रुपये मासिक पाता है। मैं तो कहना कि सरकार की बीबी यह सिविल सर्विस है जिनकी कि लिस्टिक और ल-बी हील की सूची में और जॉब की साई में हय राष्ट्र का इतन धन खर्च कर डालते हैं और दूसरी ओर बहुत अधिक संख्या हमारे बहा पर ऐसे लोगों की है जिनके कि बच्चों को भरपेट खाना भयस्तर नहीं होता और जो पैसे के अभाव में अपने बच्चों को दवादारू नहीं दे पाते और उन का इलाज नहीं कर पाते। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारा सिविल एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़ना चला जा रहा है और वह बढ़ कर इस बजट में २२२ करोड़ के करीब हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सरकार के दफतरो और अन्य कार्यालयों में काफी तादाद में ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो कि बेकार बैठे हुए मुफ्त की तनखाह ले रहे हैं। मैंने खुद अनुभव किया कि ऐसे स्टेनोग्राफर मौजूद हैं जिन्हें कि एक एक महीने तक कोई डिक्टेशन नहीं मिलता। मैं अपने बित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर सरकार की नीकरियों में इस तरह के बेकार आदमी क्यों बैठे हुए हैं। दफतरों में आदमियों के पास काम नहीं है और उन की जाच पड़ताल नहीं हो पाती है कि यह राष्ट्रीय धन का अप-व्यय क्यों हो रहा है। मैं यह इसलिये नहीं कहता कि मुझे बित्त मंत्री से कोई विरोध है। बित्त मंत्री तो मेरे मित्र हैं और वे चाहते हैं

कि सरकार में सुधार हो लेकिन उनके पास बार्ने पडुंघ नहीं पती हैं इस कारण यह कठिन इयां हो रही हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे बित्त मंत्री महोदय इस लिपिस्टक वाली सिविल सर्विस की बीबी पर होने वाले भारी खर्च में कमी करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डाईरीस कर रहे हैं।

श्री ज० बा० द्विवेदी : डिफेंस एक्सपेंडिचर के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है कि आज अब दो शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रों, अमरीका और रूस द्वारा बड़े-बड़े आणविक अस्त्रों का निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है वहा हम अपने देश के डिफेंस बजट में कमी कर रहे हैं। मेरे कहने का यह तात्पर्य नहीं कि वह बड़े ही जाना चाहिये अगर साथ ही मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि हमें समय की आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल इस सम्बन्ध में चलना चाहिये और अपने डिफेंस बजट को भी उसी तरीके से बढ़ाना चाहिये। हमें अपने देश को किमी पर हमला करने की नीयत में नहीं लेकिन अपनी आजादी को सुरक्षा के लानिर इनना बलशाली बनाना चाहिये जिस में कि हमारी सुरक्षा पर आच न प्रा सके। हम किमी भी राष्ट्र पर हमला नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन साथ ही सब हमें अपनी रक्षा के लिये पूरी तैयारी करनी है। और इसलिये हम में जो धन ने २४ करोड़ की कमी है वह समझ में नहीं आती।

ठकर बापा ने कहा था कमजसरी एजुकेशन शुड हैव प्रोमोड्ड एडल्ट क्रीबाइज यानी अनिवार्य शिक्षा यस्क मताधिकार के पहले लागू हो जानी चाहिये थी लेकिन कास्टीट्यूशन में इस बात का दावा किये जाने पर कि १४ वर्ष के अन्दर १९६० तक हमिहरे एक १४ वर्ष के बच्चे को नि.शुल्क शिक्षा दे देंगे, आज हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में या बजट में इस दिशा में कोई सफन प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है और जो हो रहा है वह ग़ोफ है और हल्का है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में

[श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी]

घाप अनि शायं शिक्षा चालू करें और अगर घाप में इस को चालू नहीं किया तो घाप का यह बालिंग मताधिकार का दावा फेल हो सकता है। आज की अवस्था में इस अधिकार से केवल साहू बालों को बड़े-बड़े पदों पर जाने का भौका मिलता है और देहातों के नागरिकों और उन के बच्चों को घागे बढ़ने की इस से कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है और शिक्षा के अभाव के कारण वे घागे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं। इसलिये तमाम योजनाओं को रोक कर पढ़ाई की योजना को पहले प्रागे चलाना चाहिये और अगर यह नहीं किया जाता है तो हम कब तक में पढ़ सकते हैं. . . .

श्री बजराम सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
अगर गांव वालों के बच्चों को पढ़ायेंगे तो यह कहा जायेंगे ?

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : यह भी प्रायेंगे।
वह तो हमारे नेता हैं और यह तो हमेशा रहेंगे।

अब जहां तक भूमि की सोलिंग फिक्स करने का सवाल है मुझे बड़ा हर्ष है कि नागपुर सेशन में जमीन के ऊपर सोलिंग फिक्स करने की जो बात कही गई है वह एक बड़ी अच्छी चीज है और उस का हम सब लोग मिल कर स्वागत करने हैं। लेकिन एक दूसरा पहलू भी है और वह यह है कि एक जमींदार के दो लड़के थे। एक लड़के ने बाप के मरने के बाद अपनी जमींदारी बेच दी पर दिल्ली में आ कर दस मकान बना लिये। दूसरे लड़के ने अपनी जमींदारी कायम रखी। जमींदारी विनाश के साथ-साथ उस की जमींदारी चली गयी केवल सीर के कुछ बीघे और एकड़ उस के पास बच रहे और अब सीलिंग होने के वह एकड़ भी उस के पास से चले जायेंगे तो वह तो बिल्कुल गरीब हो जायेगा लेकिन उस के भाई जिस ने दिल्ली में १० मकान खरीद लिये वह तो दिन पर दिन मालदार होकर चला रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि

घाप को घाब जो इस कवर डिस्पैरिटी और आर्थिक असमानता है कि एक आदमी के पास तो १०, १० और १५, १५ मिलें हैं और दूसरे के पास जिस के कि खाने के लिये छोटी सी भूमि है उस की भूमि की घाप सीलिंग मुकर्रर करने जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि सब को रोजगार मिलना चाहिये और सब को भूमि मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें इस बात की और भी ब्याल करने की जरूरत है कि आज एक एक व्यक्ति के पास जो बस-दस मकान हैं तो उन के मकानों में भी कमी की जाये। इसी तरह जिस व्यक्ति के पास पचास फीस है उस को सरकार मजदूरों में बांट दे या उन की हिस्सेदारी मजदूरों के पास आ जाय या कोई इस तरह का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय जिस से आमदनी का समुचित और बराबर बंटवारा हो सके और आज जो आर्थिक असमानता है वह दूर हो सके।

जहां तक कॅपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर का सवाल है उस को बराबरी से नहीं बाटा जाता। उद्योग और घंघे घाप देखेंगे कि या तो कलकत्ते में, बम्बई में या कानपुर में अर्थात् बड़े-बड़े शहरों के पास यह उद्योग घंघे स्थापित किये जायेंगे। देहाती इलाकों में कोई उद्योग घंघा नहीं खोला जायेगा। कहा यह जाता है कि वहां पर बिजली नहीं है। अब बिजली के लिये मैं घाप को बतलाऊं कि मेरे बुदेलखंड के छोटे से पिछड़े इलाके में माताटीले की विद्युत् योजना चलाई गई लेकिन अब माताटीला विद्युत् योजना बन्द कर दी गई और वह इस बिना पर बन्द कर दी गई कि उस के लिये विदेशी विनिमय नहीं है।

"The Central Water and Power Commission recommended acceptance of an offer of Czechoslovakian firm of repute which offered to supply the plant and equipment against rupee payment on a barter basis. The matter was taken up with the Government of India

at the Ministers' level. The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Government of India, wrote back saying that on account of the non-availability of foreign exchange, it could not be done. He did not favour the better or deferred terms of payment. The State Government had, therefore, to defer construction of the hydel station till such time as foreign exchange position improved."

मेरा कहना है कि बुंदेलखंड सब से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है वह चारों ओर नदियों से घिरा हुआ है और वहाँ पर उद्योग घरे खोले जाने चाहिये और जाहिर है कि उस के लिये बिजली चाहिये। अब बहुत बड़े-बड़े टैम्स और प्रोजेक्ट्स बन रहे हैं, नाना प्रकार के एक्सचेंज दुनिया से मिल रहे हैं केवल माता-टीला के लिये विद्युत् एक्सचेंज नहीं मिल रहा है और वह भी रुपये के पैमेंट पर नहीं मिलता, मैं कहता हूँ कि वह केवल बहाना है और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन को और पीछे रखने का एक बहाना है। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन की वर्तमान उपेक्षा की नीति जारी रहेगी तो देहाती भाई उन से नराज हो जायेंगे और इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि सरकार पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश करे।

मैं कहता हूँ कि बजट में बुराई ही बुराई नहीं है। कुछ तारीफ़ की भी बातें हैं। उदाहरण के लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस वर्ष साधारण मनुष्य के ऊपर कोई नये टैक्स नहीं लगाये हैं क्योंकि जितने पहले वित्त मंत्री हुए उन सब ने कौमेन मैन पर टैक्स लगाये। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस वर्ष साधारण मनुष्य पर कोई नवीन टैक्स नहीं लगाया और नये टैक्स जो लगाये भी हैं वह साधारण व्यक्ति पर नहीं लगाये हैं। केवल खंडसारी शकर है, उस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। इस पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये वा क्योंकि उस

का प्रभाव जनसाधारण पर पड़ता है। खंडसारी का उद्योग एक गृह उद्योग है। उस में एक लाख घादमियों को काम मिलता है। मैं कहूँगा कि अगर उस पर टैक्स लगाया गया तो वह लोग मिल वालों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। जब वे मिल का मुकाबला नहीं कर पायेंगे तो वे बन्द हो जायेंगे और एक लाख घादमी बेकार हो जायेंगे। एक तरफ़ तो धाप कहते हैं कि धाप गृह-उद्योगों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर यह काम करते हैं। मेरी हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना है कि अगर धाप को खंडसारी शकर पर टैक्स लगाना है तो उसे इस प्रकार का कर दीजिये कि जिस से यह रोज़गार बन्द न होने पाये और पनपता रहे।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि नाना प्रकार के संकट देश में धायें, साध सकट भी देश में धायें और इस से होना यह चाहिये कि जो हमारी प्लेन है वह कुछ घट जाती, लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय की यह योग्यता है कि उन्होंने केवल स धन ही उपलब्ध नहीं कर दिने बल्कि कुछ टैक्स लगाये और बर्गर ही एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बना दी कि दूसरो पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी कमी नहीं धायेंगी और उस का जो कौर है, ढाचा है उस की भी पुति हो सकेगी।

मुझे एक चीज की शिकायत जरूर है। वह यह कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम सारा बजट इस साल हिन्दी में दे देंगे। पिछले मंत्री ने कहा था। और धाप ने कुछ दिया भी है। लेकिन जहां हम को २१ बाल्यम धरोजी में मिले है वहा केवल २ हिन्दी में मिले हैं और हमें सब लाद कर अपने साथ ले जा पड़ता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि हम को फाइनैस बिल का कोई धनुबाद नहीं मिला।

श्री ७० व० शोडे : दुपीच हिन्दी में मिली है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आप को क्या पता चांजे जी महाराज, इस सदन में कोई बंड सी जावनी ऐसे हैं जो धंधेजी नहीं समझते और आप उन को धंधेजी में समझाना चाहते हैं। चांजे जी तो पढ़ लेते हैं, लेकिन वह सड़े हो कर कहें कि कितने लोग उसे पढ़ते हैं। आप तो उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हुए भी यहां पर धंधेजी में बोलना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप का कर्तव्य यह है कि उन पिछड़े हुए भाइयों का जो कि धंधेजी बिल्कुल नहीं जानते, समझाने की कोशिश करें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अगले वर्ष इस धनुषि-बा को दूर कर देंगे।

अब मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे दूसरे सूबों के कुछ लोग नाराज भी जरूर हो जायेंगे क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कुछ बात करने पर उन को बुरा मानम पड़ता है, उत्तर प्रदेश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश के ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के ही गृह-मंत्री हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के ही इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर हैं; अगर कोई बात उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कही जाय तो वे मुह नीचा कर लेते हैं। मेरे पास एक किताब रखी है। अगर आप उसको देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की पर कैपिटल इनकम सब से कम है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम ही होती जा रही है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो सड़कों का निर्माण हुआ है उस में उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से कम निर्माण हुआ है पंचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसार। सड़कों के अलावा भी आप देखें। बिजली भी भारत में सब से कम अगर कहीं बनी है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में बनी है। उद्योगों में भी अगर कहीं सब से कम उन्नति हुई है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई है।

Shri Dasappa: May we know wherefrom he is giving that information? I have not got it in the budget papers.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This is from a paper circulated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in which facts and figures have been given. (Interruptions).

इसे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने दिया है जिस में एक-एक भांकाबा दे कर बनाया गया है कि किस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सब से कम रकम किस मद में दी गई है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो उत्तर प्रदेश सारे दूसरे प्रदेशों से किसी समब भागे था। वह आज सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। चाहे आप सड़कों के निर्माण के सट २३ में देख लीजिये चाहे बिजली के समब व में देख लीजिये, चाहे यातायात में देखिये, चाहे शिक्षा में देख लीजिये चाहे आमदनी को देखिये चाहे उद्योगों को देखिये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ . . .

15 hrs.

Shri Dasappa: On a point of order. What has the Centre got to do with it? I want to know the relevancy of his criticising the U.P. Government here. If the hon. Member begins to criticise the activities of a State, I am afraid he is not fair.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pall). He is only criticising the Centre, that they are not giving anything to Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman: I do not pretend to know Hindi very well, but I understand from what he says that he is really pointing to some Government booklets and saying that U.P. has been neglected.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Chairman: He is not taking sides in this affair. He is only pointing out that U.P. has been neglected.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Those are the failures of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is entitled to say that the Centre's subvention to U.P. is lessening. He is perfectly entitled to say that.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): It is also admitted that this lacuna has been more than adequately compensated by the Central Cabinet.

Mr. Chairman. The hon. Member can say that in his turn.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): India, that is, Bharat; Bharat, that is, U.P.!

श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : मैं कहता हूँ कि सदस्य महोदय मेरी इस निम्न प्रार्थना पर गौर करें। अगर हमारे माननीय मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं तो आप को उन को कम करने का अधिकार है। आप को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि आप अपने लीडर को बनायें। आपने लीडर को बनाया है और उसे अधिकार दिया है कि वह जिसे चाहे मिनिस्टर बनाये। मैं इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, लेकिन इस के कारण किसी प्रदेश को नैग्लैक्ट किया जाय, यह उचित नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ कोई फेवॉरिज्म न किया जाय, उसे ज्यादा खया न दिया जाय, जितना खया दे कर उसका माम चले ससानी से, उस से भी कुछ कम दिया जाय, लेकिन इस के माने यह नहीं है कि उस प्रदेश को सब से पिछड़ा हुआ बनाये रखा जाय।

श्री नीरार जी वेसाई : उसे ज्यादा मिला और मोर्चा से।

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श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : मेरे पास कैमेट्ट एंड फीर्स है जो कि साबित कर देंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का केन्द्रीय सरकार से सब से कम मिला है। जब आप चैम्बर में होंगे तो मैं आप को बतलाऊंगा।

मैं सदन का समय अधिक नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, एक बार फिर मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने इस साल के बजट में नई नई कृषियां और अच्छी बातें रखी हैं तथा इस बजट को जनसाधारण पर बोझा नहीं बनाया है। लेकिन उन को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि वे गांधीवादी हैं और गांधी जी चाहते थे कि यहाँ के हर एक भ्रातृमी की तन्त्राह कम से कम १०० रु० हो जाय और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ५०० रुपये से धाने न जाय। यह ठीक है कि रुपये की कीमत बढ़ गई है। इस लिये ऐसा कर दें कि हर एक ५० रु० पाने वाले भ्रातृमी की तन्त्राह १०० रु० से कम न हो या १५० से कम न हो। इसी तरह से आप ५०० के बजाय उसको दुगुनी या त्रिगुनी अर्थात् १००० या १५०० रु० कर सकते हैं।

एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। बजट में जो भी टेक्स पिछले पाच या सात साला में लगाये गये, वे सब साधारण भ्रातृमियों पर लगाये गये थे। अब ठाका इस तरह बनना चाहिये कि साधारण भ्रातृमी पर अधिक बोझा न बढ़े। अगर उस के ऊपर बोझा बढ़ता है तो उस की भ्रातृमी के जरिये भी बढ़ाये जायें, उद्योगों की सुविधायें भी बढ़ें और हर एक क्षेत्र में काम चलाये जायें ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग सुधी से धन पायें और टेक्स दे सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार फिर माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ और अपनी भासन प्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri Khadiikar (Ahmednagar): Let me at the outset congratulate the Finance Minister for adopting certain recommendations on budgetary reforms made by the Estimates Committee in their last report. By the adoption of these recommendations, the budget that he has presented before us has some sort of a perspective. Of course, it is hazy; it is not in that sense a purely perspective budget, as it ought to be. But some effort has been made in that direction and therefore he deserves congratulations.

Now let us see the reactions this budget has produced in different sections. You will find that it has been hailed as an 'incentive' budget; then it has been said that it is free from ideological considerations; that the overall psychological effect it has produced in the share market is certainly giving a sort of fillip to the market which was in doldrums; therefore, it has been observed that it has restored health to the share market. Then it is said that it has stopped trends towards socialistic taxation. For all these reasons, the Finance Minister has been complimented for economic statesmanship. Of course, only last year my hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani, had said that our policies were leading to economic brinkmanship; but it seems the whole trend has turned. I do not know what is the feeling of the Finance Minister after reading these compliments from different sections of people and opinion. Even in this House, Shri Masani, though he half-heartedly criticised some portions of his speech, complimented the Finance Minister. I am sure the Finance Minister must have felt a bit embarrassed.

Why I say this is because it has been observed by economic and political thinkers in the west that budgeting for a developing economy cannot be completely freed from social or political considerations. If anybody feels that the budget in this country can be an economic document, just an

arithmetic or calculus of revenue and expenditure, he is perfectly mistaken.

Before I come to certain proposals made in the budget, I would like to refer to the main issue that he has raised in the concluding portions of his speech by quoting a previous statement of the Prime Minister that the issue is that we are in a crisis of development and essentially it means a crisis of resources in this country. I felt while going through the budget papers that the whole thing should have been put in its proper perspective. But unfortunately this central issue has not been put in its proper perspective. Why has it happened so? We have got to consider that. People like Shri Masani feel that the planning effort in this country is not only going in the wrong way, but it should be further curtailed. On a prior occasion, I quoted a statement of Trotsky that the 'peasant is the packhorse of civilisation'.

Shri M. P. Mishra: Is Trotsky considered respectable now?

Shri Khadiikar: I am not worried about his respectability in a particular country. I consider him a great thinker.

Therefore, if we look at our planning from an objective point of view, we have to paraphrase the same observation of Trotsky's and say that the common man has become the packhorse of our development. This is the main position. Why has it so happened and why are there the present difficulties of resources in the Plan that we have got to face? Who has created them? Could Government have effectively checked them? These are the issues which, unfortunately, the Finance Minister has not answered in his Budget. I hope in his reply he will effectively answer these.

Let us try to see the picture of what has happened in this country. Recently, only two days back, the Indian industrialists met in a conference in Delhi and, as leaders of the private sector, after completely fulfilling their portion of the Plan, the targets that were allocated for the private sector, they have come round saying, let us have a sort of co-existence policy with public sector. I am using that word which was used by my hon. friend, a good industrialist in this House from the opposition side this morning.

But, when they say all this, we cannot ignore what has happened in the past. Why I say this is because the Planning effort, if it is to be, as is claimed, a national effort, and the private sector and the public sector are to pull together, then the private sector ought not to have been allowed to arrogate to itself a certain position diverting all the available resources into channels to their advantage. How have they done it? I will quote an authority—not a private but an institutional authority—Shri H. V. R. Iengar, our Reserve Bank Governor. What has he got to say? To quote the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Shri H. V. R. Iengar :

"All available information suggests that the organised private sector in industry, mining, plantation, electricity undertakings and transport other than railways, has invested in the first half of the Second Plan itself almost as much as it was expected to invest over the whole Plan period. Even if one were to allow for the higher cost of the imported equipment and capital goods now as compared with the time when the Plan estimates were framed, this performance would indicate that at least by the third year of the Second Plan period it will have achieved the investment targets set out in the beginning of the Plan."

This is the assessment of the investment in the private sector and how it was made. We had occasion to hear on the floor of this House certain difficulties that are being faced by the private sector and voiced by their spokesmen in this House. But, if we take the profits they have earned from 1947 to 1956, yearwise, you will find—I have no time at my disposal and so I will not quote all the figures—that they earned a great deal. I will read the figures during the peak period of the Korean war, the profits they earned industry-wise, that is for the year 1951 only. The All India index was 310·5, in cotton it was 551·1, in tea, 303·9, in sugar, 420·8, in iron and steel, 157·7 and cement 419·7. This was a period when the markets went up in this country as well as outside and people made huge profits as if the war was coming on. But, in 1956, if we take that figure also, we will find that the All India index was 326·5, cotton 568·4, tea 346·6, sugar 454·5, iron and steel 293·3 and cement 430·2. I have quoted these figures with one intention.

From this it will be observed that the private sector invested almost its full quota during the first 3 years of the Plan while the vital public sector was all the time running into difficulties. This is the position. Today the private sector is not in a difficulty. Difficulties are faced by the public sector and the crisis of resources as we say has got to be met by the public sector. This is the position of national planning with a Central Planning Commission to direct it. We have come to a sorry plight because of this misdirection, if I may say so. How to correct it? This is a question because of the talk of a certain amount of hostility that we find from the private sector people towards effort in the public sector. Unfortunately, they do not realise that it has been observed time and again by those who have given thought to it that in this backward country unless Government, that

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means the public sector, invests larger amounts and builds up our economy and creates an industrial base in this country, the private sector cannot flourish. When they know all this, still they grumble. Men like Shri Ramaswamy Mudaliar and others of his way of thinking are developing certain allergies towards academic economic thinking. I could gather that from his speech yesterday. Because honest economic thinkers do not support the contention of the private sector. Therefore, the question today in this country is this. Even after this squandering away for their personal gains and profits the funds, the resources of the country which were meant for the total national development, even now are they prepared to say that they consider the two as component parts of one economy and that they will cooperate? Do they say, they will help us and will not make further draft on the national resources? Is it their position that they will help us to mobilise the resources to meet the crisis of resources? No. The only thing they are worried about is the next Plan. Therefore, they are offering the olive branch to our Prime Minister saying, 'while you chalk out the Third Plan please have a sort of consultation with us also'. And our Prime Minister has already agreed.

An Hon. Member: Oh!

Shri Khadiikar: This is the position. In such a situation I would like to know from the Finance Minister how he is going to meet the crisis of internal resources. Is he going to burden further the common man who is already burdened enough?

In this year's Budget, the total deficit financing comes to about Rs. 245 crores. Of course, he is going to raise Rs. 23 crores by way of taxation. But, how will the rest of the Rs. 222 crores be borne in an uncontrolled economy like ours, unevenly affected by the common people? Our Planning Commission ought to have laid

down very firmly that in a developing economy like this, the common man's life will be protected by controlling the repressive inflation in such a manner that the prices for ordinary necessities of life will not fluctuate as they are fluctuating today.

Take for instance, the small savings. Where do they come from? They come from that class of people who used to save in the postal banks or in the small savings drives. They have nothing to save because in this planning, no rationing is there but only rationing by purse as they call it, the capacity of the man to buy in the market. As the previous speaker has pointed out, our economy in order to fulfil the Plan has become much more dependent on foreign aids. Unfortunately those countries who are offering aid, though they have no political strings, have certain policies and more aid will come provided a bigger proportion of it goes to the private sector. International institutions like the World Bank and the I.M.F. are more or less committed to a policy that it is not the total national economy that should develop but the private sector and to strengthen that they can have monetary help. The other day replying to the debate on the President's Address, the Prime Minister has said that the objective of the ruling party was that they would not allow anyone in this land or any section of the people to exercise monopoly control or monopoly position in the key sectors of our economy. Has it been done? So far, it has not been done. All the advantages are on that side and all the disadvantages are on our side and therefore, if at all you want to mobilise the people the only thing that you can do is to take measures which can create enthusiasm and faith that the Plan will bring better days for them. How can we do it? The food prices are going up. We are depending on the foreign country for our food. If we have avoided that, not two but three steel plants would have been constructed here.

In a backward country like ours, food consumption goes up along with development and so you have got to meet the demand and to that extent our production has not gone up because the whole rural economy has been more or less kept intact in the old set-up. Men, like Mr. Masani, attack the co-operative effort in a small way. There is nothing revolutionary in the Nagpur resolution. Unless we change the rural sector, there is no possibility of further growth in food production. Is the Finance Minister prepared to say that with that aim in view he will implement that policy as it is laid down whatever impression Mr. Masani might create? He has not used that word 'civil war' today. The other day, when the Prime Minister talked about Mr. Masani, he was made a sort of a scapegoat. There were many Masanis in your party. They have no faith in that resolution. Instead of directly attacking them, he attacked Masani. Masani, as a shrewd politician, to-day took advantage of the same position and another attempt has been made to create a political division in the ranks of those who want to go ahead and reconstruct the society with a particular object in view. That is his gain. Formerly, communists used to talk of civil war and they said that they would bring the change by civil war. They have given up that talk. But their talk was high-lighted in all the Press. But to-day, from the statesmen on the right side comes the threat that in this sovereign democracy there shall be civil war, or bloodshed....

Shri Morarji Desai: He is to your left.

Shri Khadilkar: Right from the point of ideology and approach. It is not a question where one sits. He is threatening now. If you touch the rock bottom of society, something will happen, he says. On the last occasion, I quoted Lord Acton who has said that class bonds are much more stronger than nationality. I

say the class bond of these people are much more stronger than the national interests or the social interests or the interests of development. These things are put down for the sake of food production and regeneration of village life. This attempt of the recent Congress resolution must be welcome. But there are people like Masani to divide the country and take advantage of elder statesmen like Rajaji. Sometimes even men like Jayaprakash Narayan are cited in support of their contention. That is the tragedy of our situation. We must create a situation where we must say that we will not depend upon an ounce of imported food. Unless that is done, the crisis of internal resources will never be met. That is my first plea.

The question of trading is there. Industrialists who gathered here in Delhi have expressed grave doubts about the utility of State trading. In this country today we are facing a peculiar situation. In order to keep up our trade in the world market, we are indirectly taxing the Indian consumer but we are not making any effort to have the better terms of trade. I will give an instance of a small pharmaceutical concern from my constituency which applied for an import licence worth about Rs. 70,000. But that request was turned down. He went to the open market because, as the Commerce Minister who was then in Bombay had said that the channels would be kept open—that is, those private importers. They quoted more than double the price. Are you going to penalise the Indian industry and the Indian small manufacturer who supply a little employment and meet the needs of the people at a much cheaper rate by asking them to go to the open market and traditional importers' channel? If these assurances are to be given, where is that objective? I speak from this side. When I look at the people and the team that is chosen to implement the socialist pattern, socialist objective, as I said earlier, I cannot put them

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into one focus. I must admit that it is very difficult to put them into one focus.....

Shri Morarji Desai:.....Because something is wrong with your eyes.

Shri Khadilkar: No, not at all; because something is wrong with the people who are sitting on the other side. Putting in focus is something which you must judge from the objectives. How are you going to do it? If you want to meet the crisis of internal resources, we must insulate our country from the foreign trends and international recessions, we must protect our market in the international trade and keep it up and we have got to gear production and the trade must be controlled by the State. I would go a step further. (Interruptions.) He is Gandhian; I know that. He is orthodox and conservative and these are sometimes virtues.

What is the necessity of keeping a free gold market in this country? Where is the necessity? Why not make gold sale and purchase through the banks and the central banking institutions? Immediately it will have a very salutary effect not only on the internal economy, I would like that to be considered from the point of view of resources also.

If these two measures are taken in a limited way, our economy is insulated from the international recession and the terms of trade are improved. Through the State trading in the international market, a lot of money will be saved.

Regarding taxation and other matters, sometimes, after reading his Budget, I felt that whatever the taxation effort was made in the past it is likely to be frozen in the near future and we have come to an end; but when I read the Budget Speech a second time I felt that there is a genuine attempt to simplify certain provisions. And, while making a

little simplification in the provision of direct taxes, I would appeal to him to take some lesson from our neighbour State. The main burden of the report of Kaldor was not so much regarding the imposition of direct taxation, but the equal or more emphasis was on plugging the loopholes. Unfortunately, it is evident that loopholes are there and our administrative machinery has completely failed to plug them. The Finance Minister is known for his discipline because he was administering law and order. I expect he would have a little more economic discipline in the country from top to bottom, and he will realise it much better and all the arguments of Kaldor would be met by introducing that discipline. Our neighbouring State the other day did it in a dictatorial way, and all the hidden incomes came to light in about a fortnight. Here it is not a question of dictatorship. Are you going to tolerate fraud in this country in the name of democracy? I cannot tolerate fraud whether it is in the economic field or in the political field. I do not think the Prime Minister will tolerate it. It is not a question of dictatorship, the question is whether the measure is right or wrong. Therefore, I would appeal to him to give six months, time—of course, it involves regularisation of certain former frauds, but let them come to light—and realise the amount that was realised in Pakistan within a fortnight. That is other way to meet the crisis.

Shri M. P. Mishra: What was the amount realised in Pakistan?

Shri Khadilkar: It came to Rs. 100 crores or a little more, but by way of taxation actually they realised about Rs. 40 crores—if I am not mistaken, because I have not got the figures here.

Lastly, the other day I had occasion to discuss certain developmental matters with an economist of international fame. He had advised our

Planning Commission formerly. When I asked him how he looks at our economy now, he was hesitating to give some reply, which is certainly indicative of his mind or opinion. He asked: "After three years do you find any qualitative change in your economy?" If the Finance Minister or the Planning Commission fails to answer that question this year, the position will be worse. That qualitative change comes when the ordinary man in the street feels not only the impact of taxation, the impact of burden, the impact of higher prices, the impact of other dues from States at different levels, but he must feel that he is one with the State, he has got the sense of oneness with our objective. That qualitative change has not come about after three years, and I am afraid that with this Budget it is not likely to come about this year. All the gains that we have made are likely to taper off, and we are going to face, perhaps a bigger crisis.

There is one point about the civil expenditure. Of course, it is going up. At the same time, I would not like to have bureaucratized administration. State administration should be simplified and the expenses should be curtailed. There should be rigid economy. As Khrushchev did, let the Finance Minister do here. As soon as he took over charge, he disbanded 20 ministries which had overgrown in Moscow. Overnight he dispersed them. I do not know how far he will be ruthless in these matters, but this is a lesson to be taken.

Apart from it, we must look at it from another angle. Hon. Member said something derogatory to the services. Unfortunately, I do not share that viewpoint. In this country the public sector will have to depend on services. They have no independent leadership like the private sector where there are big people with lot of experience at their command. We have no men of experience at their command. We have no men of experience and our best people are sometimes enticed

away with greater rewards. You know, Sir, many able men in the services are on the other side after leaving their services. Therefore, we must look to our services in the new context of things, that they are not only discharging their administrative duties but they are discharging this main task of development. Therefore, if we, just because expenses are going up, say certain things against the services that would not help the national effort at re-construction.

In the end, I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister that though he has tried to put up a brave face in a situation to realise the magnitude of the crisis, he is very lucky because since he assumed charge the stock market has gone up by 37 points—that is a good indicator because in this mixed economy the stock market also serves its own purpose as, I think, it should. That is one good indicator. Then, he has reassured and allayed the fears of the private sector people. To a point they feel that he is orthodox, conservative, cautious, perhaps, to a fault, I should say, but still he has allayed their fears. Therefore, it is now his duty to look to that sector to solve this crisis of resources that we are facing by making further efforts to bring in line the States. The States budgets are there. No State has made any appreciable effort to raise its revenue. The States are expected, according to the Planning Commission, in the coming two years to raise Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 60 crores—I do not remember exactly the figure. That has not been done.

If all these measures are taken, I am sure the crisis will be over, and as he has received from one side bouquets on the presentation of this Budget, the next Budget will be such that from all sides, particularly the side that would like to see that the public sector goes ahead with all the schemes, he will be most heartily congratulated.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate and support the broad policy of the Finance Minis-

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ter that he has adopted in this Budget. According to me, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has tried to consolidate the financial resources of the country. He has also tried to plug the loopholes in the new taxations which were enforced during the last two years. I want to congratulate the Finance Minister for making a reduction in the defence expenditure by Rs 24.19 crores in the next year. I would like to suggest that this policy should be followed in future years so that the expenditure on defence can be brought to a maximum of Rs 200 crores.

The biggest achievement during the current year is in overcoming the difficulty in our foreign exchange position. Due to the combined efforts of the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry the crisis which was being expected has been solved. Last year, Sir, in these days, every intelligent man was anxious, alarmed and worried about our foreign exchange resources and our foreign exchange payments. Due to continuous efforts, due to incentives granted for more exports, the position has sufficiently been improved. Our balance of foreign assets with the Reserve Bank last year was Rs 279 crores and this year it is Rs 208 crores. Comparatively the position has improved, and I want to congratulate the Finance Minister as well as the Minister of Commerce and Industry for this improvement. Also, Sir according to me, the monetary position of the country has been well looked after. Throughout the whole year the flow of money in the market had remained constant and due to the able handling of the Government. The Government have been successful in raising loans. The Centre, and the State Governments have raised loans to the tune of Rs 227 this year. Last year, our loans raised were about Rs. 71 crores and in 1956-57 Rs. 141 crores. This year, the success is appreciable, and besides this, the prices of securities have also improved, and there is more confidence among the public to invest money in government

securities. Therefore, I think that our Government and the Finance Minister have been successful in handling this important question.

The tempo of industrial expansion has also remained constant. According to me, the development in industries is continuing, and though there is an increase of 2.9 per cent only this year in comparison to 3.5 per cent last year and 8.4 per cent in 1956-57. This year, due to a fall in the production of the textile industry, the figure is lower. But we must realise that the general production of the industries is going up and there are so many new industries coming up. I presume that next year, with the steel plants in full swing and the other industries producing goods, our production will be much higher and that we would be fulfilling our targets. That would also be very helpful in the saving of foreign exchange.

Small-scale industries also have developed during this year. In many parts of the country the small-scale industries are developing and they are showing quite substantial improvements and giving substantial employment to the public, and are producing so many desired goods to meet the requirements of the public. Industrial goods and consumer goods have also helped the country in saving foreign exchange which is spent on importing goods.

This year, the change in the taxation pattern of the corporate sector has been great. Looking at this it may be simple at first sight but it is difficult to say anything about its implication at this juncture. But one thing may be pointed out. There has been withdrawal of credit from the reserves made by the companies in the last so many years. The distribution of dividends out of these reserves is going to be abolished from next year. In this connection, I want to submit that this practice has been followed by the industries from the very beginning. In such a short time, whether it is good to discontinue this practice has to be reconsidered. I think that

the hon. Finance Minister will consider this aspect of the question, and I wish that he allows more time for these dividends being distributed out of these reserves. That should be allowed for some more time so that adjustments can be made in the course of the next few years.

Just now, Shri Khadilkar was speaking about the private sector and other things. I want to say that the private sector has also done a great service by developing so many industries in the country. In our second Five Year Plan, there was a portion to be looked after by the private sector and another portion to be looked after by the public sector. With their enthusiasm they have tried to do their best to build so many industries in the country and that also has given quite a substantial amount of employment to the people and also raised the wealth of the country. I think all are doing well, whether it is the private sector or the public sector, and are doing good for the country. The private sector is not separate and the public sector is not separate. All are combined and we have also tried to improve and develop and expand the economy and production of the country. Just to take them separately and criticize them is of no use. I think we must have a broader view in this connection and they should feel that whatever they are doing is to the good of the country. They are also paying well and in fact the higher slabs are levied on them. This aspect also should be taken into consideration. We must not criticize them. At present the development in the industries is mainly due to their hard and efficient work. Therefore this aspect should be taken into consideration.

As the hon. Finance Minister has abolished the tax on excess dividend and the wealth tax on companies, I want to request him to consider the bonus shares and the tax thereon. Bonus tax was introduced in 1956 and it was 12½ per cent at that time. I do not know, and I do not have the figures,—what are the collections by way of bonus tax during the year

1957. But it was increased to 30 per cent in 1957. I have reason to believe that from that time the revenue by way of this tax is considerably lower than what accrued in the beginning of 1956. This tax was being imposed just to have a revenue from dividend tax. Now we have no dividend tax, and therefore, the rate of bonus tax should also be reduced to the original limit of 12½ per cent. The advantage would be that the Government will also get revenue and the shareholders will have an incentive to invest more money in equities. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this suggestion of mine on this aspect of the question.

Regarding the abolition of *grossing*, I want to request the hon. Minister to consider that charitable institutions are also holding a major part of the funds in shares and other things. That question has to be looked into. It must be seen that their interests are not harmed, because the money they get is spent towards the uplift of the country and good causes in society. Therefore, I plead that their income should not be disturbed and that the tax should be refunded to them so that they can maintain their expenses and their good work.

Regarding the investment companies I would like to submit that the note in the Explanatory Memorandum is not clear. I would say that they are one of the biggest investors in equities. Therefore there should not be double taxation, on the other hand an incentive should be given to them so that the limited companies can invest money in equities.

This year we have discontinued extra depreciation on securities and allowance on third shift depreciation. The industries have developed and they have also helped a lot to develop our country. Still, in the third Plan, we have to develop many more industries. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to re-examine this position. Especially, I would request him to continue third

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shift depreciation allowance for the time being.

Many of my hon. friends have spoken about the middleclass and the exemption from the income-tax limits on them. I also want to join them and I request that in view of the rise in prices and in view of the general index rise, it is essential that the limit of Rs. 3,000 should be increased to Rs. 4,200. I understand that if this is going to be implemented, it will cost the Government a sum of Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores, but it is worth doing, because they need a relief. Only two years ago, we were giving them this relief. From that time onwards, the prices of foodgrains and other commodities have gone up. Therefore, they deserve this concession, and I think the hon. Finance Minister will consider this suggestion sympathetically.

Regarding housing for middle income-group, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has made a scheme to grant a certain sum annually by way of loans for building houses for the middleclass people. In this connections, I may submit that there is ample cement in the country and with our own steel plants, there will be no shortage of steel also. So, more amount should be allotted for this purpose. In every city, there is this problem of housing and people want to build their own houses. So, a substantial amount by way of loan should be given so that the difficulty may be overcome. In this way, there will be also further employment.

So far as the expenditure tax is concerned, we have combined the income of the husband, wife and dependent children and we have fixed a limit. I agree with the policy, but I submit that some allowances which were given, like Rs. 5,000 for medicine, should be increased.

Regarding deficit financing, this year we are going to have deficit financing up to Rs. 200 crores. From the begin-

ning of the Second Plan, the total is Rs. 950 crores and adding this Rs. 200 crores, it would be Rs. 1150 crores. Our target for the plan period is Rs. 12000 crores. So, I think we will be exceeding that target. This is going to increase the cost of production of materials. Because of our increased cost of production, in our exports we are not able to compete with other countries. There is inflation due to deficit financing and so the cost of production increases. So, this also should be considered.

There is another important question. Every week I find in the Reserve Bank return that there is export of currency. I presume this is due to the smuggling of gold into the country and smuggling of currency out of the country. In this year, this has come to Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 35 crores. So, proper action should be taken to stop this leakage of currency. We should try our best to overcome the difficulties by avoiding wasteful expenditure and other things I have suggested. I congratulate the Finance Minister on his success in the matter of foreign exchange.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): In the beginning, I would like to refer to a portion of Mr. Khadilkar's speech. I am sorry he is not here in the House. While he was replying to Mr. Masani, he said that there are many more Masanis in the Congress Party. There may be many more Masanis and many more Khadilkars in the Congress Party, but my primary assertion is that it is the headache of the Congress Party. I think it is not good for Mr. Khadilkar or the Members of the Opposition to refer to this kind of things time and again. Due to considerations of politeness, we do not challenge such things, but it has been again and again stated that Congress resolutions are something, but Congress members believe in something else and so on. I think for political parties, there should be some minimum code of conduct, so that they may not unnecessarily go into the internal matters of other parties. So,

unless we believe that everything is fair in the game of politics, I hope my friends on my right will take note of this factor and not refer to the internal matters of other parties; otherwise, there will be no end to it.

It has been stated by quite a few Members, of the opposition that this budget gives relief to the capitalists and puts a very heavy burden on the common man. The burden on the common man is there; it has been increased and there is no doubt about it. At least no relief has been given to the common man; that goes without saying. So far as giving relief to the big business is concerned, let us analyse it. The first thing that has been brought out generally is the abolition of wealth tax on companies. It is stated that this is a big relief to big business. As the Finance Minister stated in his speech, he has given relief to the companies and not to the individual members of the big business. The other day, one of the big business men came to me and said, "I would not have minded if there was added wealth tax on the companies, rather than on my personal or private property." His reason was that the investment in the company is quite sound and is expected to earn 6, 8 or 10 per cent. So, it can bear a little more tax, but personal property does not fetch such a good interest generally and so, it will not be able to bear additional burden. Whatever it is, one thing is clear. In the taxation system that we have developed in our country, it is not possible for anybody to earn even to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs in life, unless he adopts some methods which escape the vigilance of the law. That is quite different; there is always room for that. But observing genuine and honest practices, it is not possible for anybody to earn more. This fact is very clear that the Government and our party are quite sincere in the profession of socialism. The word 'socialism' does not appear in the speech which is generally meant to be a

review of the economic developments and in the indication of the new taxation measures, but it is very clear that the net result of this budget will be towards socialism and not the other way. Not only new properties will not be acquired but it will be very difficult even for the present properties to bear the burden. Therefore, as it was stated by the former Finance Minister that the wealth-tax is not necessarily to be paid out of the wealth. If it comes to that the tax has to be paid by the wealth itself. I think after this budget such cases would increase in number and with intensity that there will be many cases of taxing more than the total income. There is nothing wrong in it and that will take us towards socialist pattern.

16 hrs.

Again, the other relief that has been given to the companies is in the national interest. For example, the total taxation was 51.5 per cent. Now it has been brought down to 45 per cent without any loss to the Government. That is the ingenuity of this budget. Looking very simple, not only will there be no loss of revenue but there will be a gain. So, if there is any relief given, it is to the companies. Here we have to make a difference between the companies and the individuals. In the socialist pattern we would not like the individuals to take up the size of big business, acquiring properties worth lakhs and crores of rupees. While we believe in the mixed economy and in the private incentives, we have to allow the companies to develop in the national interest. They have to produce more and bring the cost less and less so that the country, the company and everybody is benefited.

Then I would like to refer to high dividends. The previous speaker, Shri Damani, has already referred to it. When the tax on high dividend is taken out, it is a little difficult to

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find cogent reasoning for the continuance of tax on bonus shares. Rather, another aspect has been brought out and complexity has been created on the tax on bonus shares. What is the difference between high dividends and bonus shares? Bonus share is a profit that accrues to the shareholder, not immediately but from the next year for every subsequent year. But high dividend is the hard cash which he realises immediately and *in toto*. While the bonus share is only a paper, what he gets year after year is the income on it. Therefore, there is marked difference between the two. As Shri Damani has stated, when the tax was introduced, it was clearly stated that it was done to plug the loopholes in the tax on high dividends. Since the tax on high dividends has been taken away, I am not able to appreciate the continuance of the tax on bonus shares. My own feeling is that by converting the extra profits into bonus shares, though actually and immediately no profits are gained by the shareholder, the borrowing capacity and the overall position of the company improves. Its outlook brightens up, it can get better credit and it can expand. The scope for expansion that we have allowed in the Second Plan would do justice only if we consider this aspect also.

So far as indirect taxation is concerned, I would only take one item, and that is khandhari sugar, probably because I represent a sugar-cane area in this House or may be because this is a little misunderstood in all quarters. So, I would like to deal with this measure in a little detail. Khandhari which is a small or village industrial product like *gur*, if it is done without any use of machines, it is not taxed. It remains exempted. So, the smallest unit or the unit which would come under the category of village industries has not been affected at all. So, no hue and cry need be made on this score. Relief is given to the big mills in the sense that they were getting a tough competition from the power-

operated khandhari units, units worth Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs, which were crushing 50 to 100 tons of sugar-cane a day and which were using some machines. There are two aspects to this problem. In the competition with the mills this type of khandhari units were in an advantageous position. The margin between the sugar produced by the mill and the sugar that this khandhari produced was fairly large, about Rs. 19, since there was no excise duty on it. Therefore, it was not only able to make good the loss in the recovery of juice from the sugarcane and also in the recovery of sugar from cane but it was making a better profit. In certain cases these units had started paying a little more to the sugarcane growers than even the mills. From the national point of view this was not desirable. Firstly, because these units are not getting the fullest benefit of the sugarcane. The recovery was, on paper and theory, about 80 per cent; but in reality and in the account books it was never more than 60 or 65 per cent. So, the loss of recovery was there; particularly this is so when the crop is not good. I think we will be producing between 18 and 19 lakhs tons of sugar this year and so we will be deficit by about 2-3 lakh tons of sugar. Therefore, a curb had to be put on khandhari manufacture of sugar, and it has been done by this measure.

So, it will have a good effect on those units which are placed within the orbit of big mills or sugar factory areas. But the khandhari units which were not within the sugar factory area but outside it, the competition was between khandhari and *gur*. Now, *gur* was not paying such a good price, because *gur* is after all much cheaper and khandhari sugar was almost as good as the other sugar. Though it was being quoted Re. 1 or Rs. 2 or less, it was getting the same price and when it was mixed it was difficult to detect it. So, it was competing with *gur*-making units very successfully.

One aspect of this competition is a little complicated, and that is paying a better price to the sugarcane growers than the gur-making units could afford to pay. That benefit was going to the sugar-cane grower. I am quite clear in my mind that by this measure that advantage to the sugarcane grower will vanish. At the same time, it will have a salutary effect on gur manufacture. I am not dealing here with the health point of view, whether gur is superior to sugar or what are its advantages. As a result of this taxation measure the gur-making units would benefit.

Lastly, I would like to point out that new limited companies are not coming into the arena for the development of the future of our economy. The expansion of the present companies is quite satisfactory at least from the point of view of the goal that we have set before ourselves in the Second Plan, but the advent of new companies is not as it should have been. This will have two bad effects. Firstly, the present industries or limited companies would expand, and thereby the power and the influence of the present business would increase, and there would be concentration in fewer and fewer hands. On the other hand, small and medium size businessmen and industrialists will have less chance to come forward and go ahead. The Government have quite a few schemes to finance and help the small-scale industries and even medium-size industries. Government helps those entrepreneurs who can obtain some advantages in foreign exchange in the share of deferred payment and other things. I would refer to only one development in this regard.

So far it was the financier who was coming forward in such matters. Sometimes an expert, a man who knows the job, an engineer or a scientist, would come forward and give an idea to a financier and start an industry. Now, a new development is tak-

ing place. A man who is neither an expert nor has got money is coming forward and trying to put up new plants. He has, it would be difficult to say, a political influence, but at least he has contacts between the one and the other. He goes to the scientist and says there is a certain financier behind him or that he himself has got good finance, and thereby gets the co-operation of the scientist, and then he goes to the financier and in the same way he goes to the foreign industrialist and gets the deferred payment. I think if we allow this in an unrestrained manner, this will not have a salutary effect on the future development or growth of our economy, and therefore we should devise measures so that this category of adventurists would be curbed.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : (उज्जैन)
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है उस के लिये मैं उनको हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ। यह हमारे योजना काल का चतुर्थ वर्ष है और इस वर्ष, जो महत्वपूर्ण घटनायें हुई हैं जोकि हम को अपने उद्देश्य की ओर ले जाती हैं। उन में से एक तो शासन का यह निश्चय है कि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाय और दूसरी यह कि राज्य के द्वारा व्यापार का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया जाय। भ्रष्ट की समस्या इस वर्ष बड़ी गम्भीर रही। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में व्यापार के भाव कभी इतने ऊँचे नहीं गये जितने कि इस साल ये और लोगों में बड़ी बेचैनी थी। इस का एक कारण तो यह था कि शासन की जो नीति थी व्यापार कंट्रोल की या जोन्स बनाने की, उस से कुछ गड़बड़ी हुई और राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में भाव काफी ऊँचे गये। पंजाब में भी गये। पिछली दफा काफी लम्बे भ्रसों से यह भाग की जाती रही थी कि इन जोन्स में कुछ सुधार ही तथा एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को पहुँचने वाले

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

साधारण के नियति पर रोक लगाई जाय । परन्तु वह नहीं हुआ । नतीजा यह हुआ कि कीमतें बढ़ी और जो तजवीज पहले की गई थी शासन को उस पर भ्राना पडा । आप को पता है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में या पड़ोसी राज्य राजस्थान में जो गहू ३५ रु० तक बढ़ गया था वह आज १० रु० आ गया है । पहले यह कदम उठा लिया गया होता तो शायद आज यह स्थिति न होती । लेकिन मैं शासन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि नई फसल भानी शुरू हो गई है बाजार में और अगर अभी से उस की ठीक कीमत किसान से खरीदने के लिये न मुकरें की गई तो मुझे भय है कि किसानों को बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है । शासन को अपनी नीति यह झक्यार करनी चाहिये कि नई फसल बोन के बक्त कीमत मुकरें कर दी जाय लेकिन अब तो नई फसल बाजार में भानी शुरू हो गई है । आज उज्जैन की मंडी में और इंदौर की मंडी में नये गेहूँ की गाड़िया घारी है और उसका भाज २० रु० तक आ गया है । मुझे भय है कि अगर शासन ने जल्दी कोई कीमत मुकरें न की और काफी व्यवस्था न की तो वही गेहूँ १० और १२ रु० मन में बिक जायेगा और वह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य होगा कि किसानो को आशवासन देते हुए भी कि कीमतें ज्यादा नहीं गिरने पायेंगी, हथ छस के सम्बन्ध में उचित व्यवस्था न कर पायें ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं साधारण के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हू वह यह है कि इस बक्त जो कीमतें हैं उन से नीचे भानी चाहियें और जो व्यापारी किसानो से अनाज खरीदते हैं उन्हें अपने मुनाफे का कम से कम कुछ परसेन्टेज उद्योग धंधो के लिये देना चाहिये । लेकिन इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है । आज जब अनाज पैदा होता है तो व्यापारी उस को कम कीमत पर किसानो से खरीदते हैं और सस्ते भाव पर खरीदे हुए अनाज को महंगा बेच कर मुनाफाखोरी करके अपना बज बढ़ाते हैं ।

साधारण के बाद मकानों की समस्या है । लोगों को मकान चाहिये । शासन ने काफी कुछ किया है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है । मैं देखता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में मकानो की कमी है, बड़े-बड़े शहरो में मकानो की कमी है और किराया काफी लगता है । इस का कोई हल निकालना चाहिये । भारत की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और लोग काफी तकलीफ में हैं । अभी मैं ट्रेन में आ रहा था, मुझे एक मिलिटरी के आफिसर मिले । उन्होंने बताया कि इस वर्ष डिफेन्स फोर्स ने अम्बाला वगैरह में हजारो मकान खुद बनाये हैं और बड़े सस्ते बने हैं । हमारे देश में लाखो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, रेलवे का महकमा है उन के कर्मचारी कहने हैं कि अगर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट हम को कुछ मैटीरियल दे दे, छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, चपरासी हैं, वे कहते हैं कि अगर रेलवे हम को मैटीरियल दे दे तो हम अपने मकान खुद बना सकते हैं, अध्यापक कहते हैं कि हम बना सकते हैं । लेकिन आज केवल मैटीरियल देकर, लोगो के श्रम के आधार पर मकानो का निर्माण कर के मकानो की कमी दूर नहीं की जानी । मैं समझता हू कि शासन इस पर विचार करे तो लोगो की यह प्रसुविधा बहुत कम खर्च में दूर हो सकती है ।

तीसरा सवाल स्वास्थ्य का है । काफी पैसा शासन का खर्च हो रहा है । बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल बनते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उस के साथ ही रोग भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । लोगो को उन बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालो से जो राहत मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है । हमारी पद्धति में कहीं दोष है, हमें लोगो को स्वस्थ रहने की आदत सिखानी होगी स्कूलो से ही, जिस से बीमारी न बढ़े ।

प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की ओर राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने इतना ध्यान आकर्षित किया था । आज शासन का ध्यान प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की ओर बिल्कुल नहीं है । आयुर्वेद जो एक सस्ती पद्धति है उसको बढ़ाने के लिए, उसका प्रचार अधिक हो, सुलभ हो, एक उपाय वह है

जिससे कि जल्दी लोगों को थोड़े पैसे में दवाई मिल सकती है ? उसमें तो बहुत कम खर्च होता है जब कि फ्लोपैथिक पर और दूसरी जो पद्धतियाँ हैं उन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं तो इस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है कि जो सुलभ रास्ता है कम खर्चीला है सस्ता है उस पर अधिक पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये ।

बड़े बड़े शहरों में बीमारी का एक कारण तो यह होता है कि वाटर वर्क्स की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, झंझरघाउन्ड ड्रेनेज नहीं है, गन्दगी रहती है, सलमस है, उनकी धोर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । गवर्नमेंट को कम से कम यह तो व्यवस्था कर ही देनी चाहिये कि जो एक लाख से ज्यादा आबादी के शहर हैं, उनमें वाटर वर्क्स लाजिमी तौर पर होना चाहिये और झंझरघाउन्ड ड्रेनेज भी होना चाहिये जिससे कि मफ़ाई हो सके और बीमारी की रोकथाम हो सके ।

उज्जैन शहर जिसकी कि आबादी कोई डेढ़ लाख की है और जहा पर काफ़ी यात्री आते रहते हैं, वहा पर झंझरघाउन्ड ड्रेनेज की व्यवस्था नहीं है । प्लानिंग कमिशन के मामले बर्षों से यह मामला पड़ा हुआ है । ड्रेनेज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती और उसके लिये कोई पैसा नहीं मिल सकता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि शासन का ध्यान ऐसी चीजों की धोर भी जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी चीज पंचायत और कोआपरेटिव्स की है और यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश की तरफकी बग़ैर उसके नहीं होगी । काफ़ी इस पर चर्चायें हुई और शासन ने अभी निर्णय भी किया है कि इनकी संख्या हमें बढ़ानी है और उनको धाने ले जाना है जिससे कि सही रूप में लोगों के हाथ में कुछ अधिकार प्राप्त हो और कुछ काम हों लेकिन जिस गति से कार्य चल रहा है वह संतोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता । अभी जिस तरीके से कि बम्बई राज्य ने पंचायतों के लिये एक परसेंटेज मुक़रर

कर दी कि लैड रेवेन्यू का प्रमूक अंश पंचायतों को मिलेगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मेहुता कमेटी ने भी कुछ सुझाय दिये हैं लेकिन अभी कुछ दूसरे राज्यों में इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है । मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को फ़ौरन जल्दी में जल्दी राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश देना चाहिये कि वे पंचायतों को मजबूत बनायें और कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का संगठन जल्दी से जल्दी अपने देश में करें ।

कन जब मैं ट्रेन में आ रहा था तो मुझे गाडी में यहा के एक व्यापारी भाई मिले जो कि बरतनो और धातुओं का व्यापार करते हैं । मैंने उनसे बैसे ही पूछा कि आजकन स्टेनलैस स्टील का क्या भाव है तो उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि आजकल उसका रेट नौ रुपये पाँच है । उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि यह बाहर से ३ रुपये पाँच के हिसाब में आता है लेकिन उपभोक्ता को यह जाकर महंगा पड़ता है ।

करोड़ों रुपया बाहर से माल मंगाने के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज हम देश का खर्च करते हैं । मैंने उनसे पूछा कि वह जो स्टेनलैस स्टील की चादर ३ रुपये पाँच में आती है उस पर ड्यूटी लगती होगी तो उन्होंने कहा कि ड्यूटी देने के बाद वह ३ रुपये पाँच आनर यहा पड़ती है और वही स्टेनलैस स्टील जाकर उपभोक्ताओं को तीनगुनी और दुगुनी कीमत पर मिले, तो यह कोई देश के लिए हितकर और सुखद बात नहीं कही जा सकती । क्या इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जो विदेशो से हम चीज मंगायें उस पर एक माजिन आफ प्राफ़िट को छलग रख कर और बाजिब मुनाफ़ा लेकर वह उपभोक्ताओं को मिले ? शासन को इस धोर भी देखना चाहिये कि बाहर से कौन कौन सी चीजें किस किस भाव पर आती हैं और उनके द्वारा बनाई गई वस्तुएं इस देश में उपभोक्ताओं को किस भाव से मिलती हैं । इसकी भी जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिये । शासन को यह देखते रहना, चाहिये कि जिस पर करोड़ों रुपया फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज का धासन ने दिया है और जिसकी व्यवस्था की है उस पर

[श्री राजे साह व्यास]

मुनाफ़ालोरी अधिक न हो और जो अनुचित रूप से मुनाफ़ालोरी करें उनके लिये बंद की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

अब मैं इसके लिये एक छोटी सी मिसाल देता हूँ कि यह लोहे की चादरें जो कि मकानों पर चढ़ायी जाती हैं, उनके ठीक वितरण की व्यवस्था नहीं है और मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में वही चादर जो कि कंट्रोल रेट से व्यापारियों के यहाँ बिकनी चाहिये, नहीं बिकती है । वह कानपुर वगैरह से काफी तादाद में सैकड़ों टन की तादाद में हमारे राज्य में मध्यप्रदेश में आकर उज्जैन, इंदौर वगैरह में बिकती है । कानपुर में उसकी इतनी खपत नहीं रहती । व्यापारियों ने मुझे खुद कहा कि वे बिल तो हमें कंट्रोल रेट का ही देते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में वे हमें कंट्रोल रेट पर देने को तैयार नहीं हैं और हमें उसको बहुत ऊंची कीमत देकर खरीदना पड़ता है और मनमाना मुनाफ़ा लेकर बेचते हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था में जो दोष है उनको दूर करने की जरूरत है ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को चीखें वाजिब भाव पर मिलें और मुनाफ़ालोरी जल्द खत्म हो ।

अल्प बचत योजनाएं देश में लागू हैं और काफ़ी उनका प्रचार भी है फिर भी कुछ ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जिनको कि आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है । भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के पहले कुछ देशी राज्यों ने एक परीक्षण किया था । उन्होंने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये एक बीमा योजना बनाई थी और उसमें यह प्रतिबन्ध रखा था कि हर सरकारी कर्मचारी को कान्फ़िमी तीर पर अपने जीवन का बीमा कराना पड़ेगा । मैसूर ने सबसे पहले इस योजना को लागू किया । ट्रावनकोर ने भी लागू किया, बड़ोदा, इंदौर और स्वालियर ने भी इसे लागू किया था । क्या मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव दे सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितने भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, इस अल्प बचत योजना के रूप में सरकार उनके लिये बीमा योजना क्यों

न कम्पलसरी और प्रतिबन्ध कर दे । हाँ उनके लिए एक लाभ यह जरूर दिया जा सकता है कि उनके लिए प्रीमियम की दर सस्ती हो और जो एग्जेंट्स को कमिशन दिया जाता है उस हद तक उसके बीमे के प्रीमियम में कमी कर दी जाय और यह योजना हर एक के लिए प्रतिबन्ध कर दी जाय तो करोड़ों रुपया उससे प्राप्त हो सकता है और जो कि देश के निर्माण कार्य में काम आ सकता है । और जब वे रिटायर हों या उनको कमी मोन की आवश्यकता हो तो वह पालिसी के ऊपर रकम भी कर्ज ले सकते हैं और बुझापे में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनको एक निश्चित रकम मिल सकती है और ईश्वर न करे अगर उस कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हो जाय तो उसके आश्रित परिवार वालों को उसका लाभ मिल सकता है । मुझे आशा है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान जायेगा ।

जहां तक शासन व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, शासन ने उसके सुधारने में काफी प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन तो भी आ । आप देहातों में और अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जाइय तो आपको अभी भ्रष्टाचार, निपौटिज्म और करपान वगैरह की आम चर्चा और शिकायतें जनता से सुनने को मिलेगी । शासन में इस दिशा में काफी काम किये हैं । उसने बिजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया एटी कर-प्यशन डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया सब कुछ किया लेकिन मैं यह नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के आजाद होने के बाद और देशभक्त लोगों के हाथों में शासन व्यवस्था आने के बाद से क्या इन चीजों में कोई कमी नजर आती है और क्या लोगों की शिकायतें भन्त हैं ? तो मैं नम्रतापूर्वक कहूंगा कि इस ओर भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक देखने की जरूरत है और हमारी दोनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी इस बात पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि शासन के कर्मचारियों की ईमानदारी, पवित्रता और निष्पक्षता के बिना कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन आज हम देखते

हैं कि छोटे से गांव के एक पटवारी में लेकर बड़े अफसरों तक में यह बुराईयां हैं और शासन व्यवस्था में भ्रष्टाचार है और वह धमी भी फैला हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जितने भी हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं सब के सब भ्रष्ट हैं। कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी बड़े योग्य और ईमानदार हैं और पबलिक उनकी प्रशंसा भी करती है। धमी मुझ से लोग एक धानेदार के बारे में कह रहे थे कि वह कभी किसी के यहां जाकर एक कप चाय तक नहीं पीता है और वह कभी भी बस में बगैर टिकट मफर नहीं करेगा और जब वह अपनी साइकिल किसी स्टैंड पर रक्वेगा तो उसका किराया भी देगा। ऐसे लोग भी हमें शासन व्यवस्था में देखने को मिलते हैं जिनकी कि सब लोग तारीफ करने हैं। मैं उनका नाम नहीं बतलाना चाहता। लेकिन हम के साथ ही अनता में यह धाम चर्चा और शिकायत का विषय है कि आज हमारे बड़े बड़े कर्मचारियों में जो एक मेवा और कर्मचारी की भावना होनी चाहिये, वह आज देखने को नहीं मिलती है। मैं चाहना हू कि हमारे वे ऊंचे ऊंचे अधिकारीगण जोकि ५०००, ५००० और ३००० रुपये तनस्वाह ले रहे हैं वे हमारे मंत्रियों का देवे जोकि २० घट मेहनत करते हैं और जिन का कि कोई टाइम भी अपना नहीं है केवल ११ बजे से ५ बजे तक ही काम करते हो, ऐसा नहीं है और वे हमारे मंत्री लोग २००० रुपये से ज्यादा तनस्वाह नहीं लेते हैं और इतनी मेहनत करते हुए भी जिन की कि कोई सिक्युरिटी नहीं होती है कि कब तक वे इस पद पर कायम रहेंगे और कभी भी वह उम से अलग हो मकने हैं और हटने के बाद कोई पेंशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मंत्रियों के जीवन को देखना चाहिये। वे लोग सादगी से नहीं रह सकते हैं। आज देश के सुधार के काम में उन का सक्रिय सहयोग नहीं है। आज धाम उद्योग धंधे और खादी प्रचार की बात चलती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि खादी और रामोद्योग पर जो

करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है तो कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी खादी बुनते और पहनते हैं। इनलिये हमें आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मनोवृत्ति की बदलने की आवश्यकता है और उन में सेवा, सादगी और कर्मव्यपगयणता की भावना पैदा करनी है। मुझे आशा है कि इस दिशा में भी सुधार होगा। अन्त में मैं केवल दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर देना चाहता हू। मैं अपने राज्य मध्यप्रदेश के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हू। हमारा राज्य एक बहुत बड़ा राज्य बना और हमारे अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने खास तौर से इस को बड़ा बनाने में दिनचरमी ली है और जबकि हमारे दूसरे नेता यह सोचने में कि यह बड़ा प्रान्त ठीक नहीं बनेगा, उन्होंने दिनचरमी ली थी और उन की यह मान्यता थी कि यह राज्य बहुत अच्छी हद तक एक बड़ा राज्य बनना चाहिये। आज उम की राजधानी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हू, मैं कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता था कि भोपाल हमारी राजधानी होगी और पंचवर्षीय योजना की राशि में से उस पर रुपया खर्च करना होगा। आज मध्यप्रदेश की पंचवर्षीय योजना के जो माधन है उन में से इस कैपीटल योजना के लिये पैसा दिया जाता है। उस के लिये कोई अलग से व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। हमारे राज्य ने उतने पैसे का प्रबन्ध योजना के लिये कर लिया है जितने का प्रबन्ध उसे करना चाहिये था। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम पिछड़े हुए राज्य को जो केन्द्र द्वारा पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये सहायता देने का वायदा था वह सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। जिस प्रदेश में अधिक से अधिक आदिवासी हो, जहां अधिक से अधिक हरिजन हो, जो अधिक से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ हो, उस को तो विशेष रियायत दी जानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन अगर उस को आप विशेष रियायत न दे तो कम से कम कैपीटल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये तो अलग से व्यवस्था कर दे ताकि राज्य की दूसरी योजनाओं में कटौती न करनी पड़े।

इन शब्दों के साथ धन्यवाद देता हुआ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट को देखन के पश्चात् मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि जहाँ तक सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है उसकी उपेक्षा की गयी है । आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान की पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी सीमाओं पर युद्ध के बादल उमड़ रहे हैं । जहाँ तक पूर्वी सीमा का सम्बन्ध है मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर ७५० घंटे इंटरमिटेड कार्रियर हुआ है और आठ बार मोज फायर हो चुका है । बार्डर गेड बढत जा रहे हैं । नागा लोगों के पास माडर्न हथियार पहुँच गये हैं चाहे उनको पाकिस्तान सन्नाई करता हो या कोई दूसरा फारिन कट्टी सन्नाई कर रहा हो ।

जहाँ तक पश्चिमी सीमा का मवाल है आप देखें कि सन् १९५७ में बाघमर में ३१ एक्सप्लोजन हुए, पर सन् १९५८ में ६० एक्सप्लोजन हुए । और इन एक्सप्लोजन में २५ आदमी मारे गये ।

दूसरे आप सीमालवधन को ल । हमारी पश्चिमी सीमा पर सन् १९५७ में १६ बार सीमा का उल्लंघन किया गया, लेकिन सन् १९५८ में यह १७७ बार हुआ । इन सब में क्या प्रकट होता है ?

अर्थात् मडे टाइम्स ने छापा है कि पाकिस्तान में अमरीका के मिसाइल के बेमेज बन रहे हैं । अलबारी में मानून होता है कि दा प्रकार के बेमेज बन रहे हैं । एक तो एम है जिनका बेम लंड पर है और दूसरे एमे जिनका सम्बन्ध एअर में है । मैं पहले आपको लंड बेमेज की तरफ ले चलना चाहता हूँ । यू० एम० ए० के जो लंड बेम स्थापित हुए हैं वे मैडोटेरेनियन में, नार्थ अफ्रीका में, वेस्ट एशिया में और पाकिस्तान में । पाकिस्तान में कहाँ कराची के पास । दूसरे नार्थवेस्ट फाटियर प्राविंस में और तीसरे हिन्दुस्तान की पंजाब की सीमा पर । नार्थवेस्ट फाटियर प्राविंस में बेम इसलिये बनाये गये हैं कि अगर कार्मर पर

हमला करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उस बेम में कार्मर पर हमला किया जा सकता है । ईस्टर्न पंजाब के बार्डर पर बेस इमलिय बनाये गये हैं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला हुआ तो वह वहाँ से किया जा सकता है । वहाँ में बहुत जन्दी हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया जा सकता है । इससे जो खतरा पैदा हो रहा है उसकी विभीषिका आप पर प्रकट हो जायगी ।

एक बेस मिसाइल होते हैं आई० सी० बी० एम० अर्थात् इटर कानटीनटल बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल । इनका रेंज होता है ५००० मील । दूसरे प्रकार के मिसाइल होते हैं आई० ग्रा० बी० एम० अर्थात् इटरमीजिएट रेंज बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल । ये लेंड बेस्ड होते हैं । इनकी रेंज २००० मील होती है । इनके द्वारा घाज लाहौर में कलकत्ता बाम किया जा सकता है । घाज कराची से इलाहाबाद को बाम किया जा सकता है । लेकिन घाज हम अंधकार में हैं । पाकिस्तान में जितने हवाई अड्डे हैं उनको यू० ए० ने इक्विप किया है । कहने के लिए ये बेसेज पाकिस्तान के हाथ में हैं लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि वे पाकिस्तान के हाथ में नहीं हैं बल्कि वहाँ पर यू० एम० ए० की फौज है ।

इसके अलावा मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मडे टाइम्स के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के एअर बेसेज का माडर्नाइजेशन इस तरह किया जा रहा है कि उन पर सेटेस्ट किस्म के हवाई जहाज उतर सकते हैं । वहाँ पर उनकी रक्षा हो सकती है और वहाँ उनकी पयुअन मिल सकता है ।

घाज हमारे मामले में चार प्रकार के वेपन हैं । मैं नहीं खनसना कि उनसे हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने को कहाँ तक इक्विप किया है । लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारा मिनिटरी बजट ऊपर जाने के बजाये कम होता जा रहा है । पाकिस्तान जितना ही अपने को आर्म करता जा रहा है उतना ही हिन्दुस्तान का सुरक्षा बजट कम होता जा रहा है । मैं आपको कुछ आकड़े देना चाहता हूँ । सन् १९५३-५४ में पूरे

बजट का ४० पर सेंट मिलिटरी पर खर्च किया गया, सन् १९५६-५७ में कुल बजट का ४३ पर सेंट सुरक्षा पर खर्च किया गया, सन् १९५७-५८ में यह ४० पर सेंट रह गया और सन् १९५९-६० के लिये वह कुल बजट का ३५ पर सेंट होगा। फिर भी अपोजीशन के साहिवान कहते हैं कि डिफेंस पर हमारा बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है। आज आप देखें कि रेड बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की दोनों सीमाओं पर बेसेज बनते जा रहे हैं, और हमारा डिफेंस बजट नीचे की तरफ चलता जा रहा है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा नहीं होगी तो आखरा नगल डैम और दामोदर घाटी योजना, तथा अन्य बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की रक्षा कौन करेगा। उनकी रक्षा के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारा सुरक्षा बजट ज्यादा होना चाहिये, वह कुल बजट का कम से कम ५० प्रतिशत होना चाहिये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान नेवी की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५७-५८ में नेवी के लिये १४ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया, सन् १९५८ में १६ करोड़ दिया गया और सन् १९५९-६० में १८ करोड़ दिया गया है अर्थात् नेवी के लिये एक करोड़ ७४ लाख रुपया अधिक दिया गया है। आप जानते हैं कि आज के जमाने में नेवल वाफ्फेयर चेंज हो गया है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान अभी ५० वर्ष पीछे है। जो सब से बड़ा परिवर्तन नेवल वाफ्फेयर में हुआ है वह यह है कि अब सब-मैरिन्स का ज्यादा उपयोग होने लगा है। रूस के पास इस वकत ४७५ सबमैरिन हैं। मैं अमरीका को छोड़ देना हूँ। एक सबमैरिन के ऊपर करीब ३,७०,००० पाउण्ड खर्च होता है अर्थात् करीब ६० या ४५ लाख रुपया। हमारे देसाई माहब ने जो रुपया नेवी को दिया है उससे तेल से चलने वाले सबमैरिन अगर हम बनायें तो तीन बार से ज्यादा सबमैरिन नहीं बना सकते। आज हिन्दुस्तान के पास एक भी सबमैरिन नहीं है। जबकि रूस के पास

४७५ हैं जिनमें से कितने ही एटम से चलते हैं। करीब आधे एटम से चलने वाले हैं। अब मैं आपके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में नेवी के वास्ते माई दम करोड़ डालर रक्क गये हैं केवल सबमैरिन के वास्ते, दूसरी चीज आप छोड़िये। अमरीका के सुरक्षा बजट का ३० प्रतिशत केवल नेवी पर खर्च होता है। इसके मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान की अवस्था देखिये। हिन्दुस्तान में नेवी के ऊपर १९५३-५४ में ५ परसेंट, १९५५-५६ में माई पाच परसेंट, १९५७-५८ में ६ परसेंट और १९५८-५९ में माई छ परसेंट खर्च किया गया और अब १९५९-६० में ७ परसेंट खर्च किया जायगा। इस से आप हमारी स्थिति समझ सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ आप माइल वाफ्फेयर के सब में बड़े रेबोल्यूशन को देखिये। वह यह है कि एक सबमैरिन ८०० घंटे तक जल में रह सकती है और १५०० मील का उम का रेंज है। अमरीका ने यह रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है। अगर मिस्सिल गिराने के लिए सबमैरिन्स को यूज किया गया, तो फिर एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर की जरूरत नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि हम एक एयरक्राफ्ट-कैरियर खरीदने वाले हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिल्कुल बेकार है। आज हम को सबमैरिन्स की जरूरत है, क्योंकि अमरीका ने बार के नये टैकिंगम निकाल कर साबित कर दिया है कि एयर-क्राफ्ट-कैरियर बिल्कुल पृथक् हैं।

अमरीका ने दो नए काम किए हैं, जिनका रूस ने भी अनुकरण किया है। एक तो उसने पोसारेस सबमैरिन बनाई है, जोकि पानी के ऊपर भी चलती है और नीचे भी चलती है। इसके अलावा उसमें सबसे बड़ी तारीख की बात यह है कि उसको २,००० मील तक आपरेट किया जा सकता है। उसने दूसरी सबमैरिन नाटिलस बनाई है, जो कि एटमिक पावर से चलती है और बराबर पांच हजार मील तक चल सकती है। इन सब के मुकाबले

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

मे हमारे बजट में नेवी के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल से एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। आज दुनिया के करीब ३५ मुल्कों में युनाइटेड स्टेट्स की बस लाल फोर्सिज है। युनाइटेड स्टेट्स का डिफेन्स का बजट दो बिलियन डालर का है—दू बिलियन, नाट ८ मिलियन।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is very much more.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It may be, we should hope so.

इसके काठ में यह भी कहना चाहना है कि वैंस्ट्रन कन्ट्रीज की एनसर्कलमेंट की पालिसी कित्कुल पूरी हो चुकी है। युनाइटेड स्टेट्स और यू० के० दोनों ने एनसर्कलमेंट किया है, इस वक्त अमरीका के बेसिज—एडमिडिड बेसिज—कोरिया, जापान, ताइवान, फिलिपाइन्स, मियाम, ईस्ट पाकिस्तान, वैंस्ट पाकिस्तान इरान, एशिया माइनर और टर्की में हैं। आखिर ये बेस किस के खिलाफ हैं? जहाँ तक अंग्रेजों का ताल्लक है, जब सिलोन में ट्रिकोमाली से अंग्रेजों का नेवल बेस हटा दिया गया, तो उन्होंने मोचा कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान हमारे खिलाफ हो जाये, तो उसको किम तरह पिन डाउन किया जाय और इस लिये उन्होंने इण्डियन मोशन में अपरेट करत के लिये मलद्वीप में अपना बेस बनाने के लिए पिछले छ महीने से कोशिश की हुई है। वहाँ की जनता इस का रेसिस्ट कर रही है और उनका कहना है कि हम न तो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ और न किसी और देश के खिलाफ अपने देश में बेस बनने देना चाहते हैं। इसके लिये हम उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजी ने हागाकाग, सिगापुर, मलाया, ईस्ट अफ्रीका, अदन, माल्टा और जिब्राल्टर में अपने बेस बना रखे हैं। जहाँ तक एशिया का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी एनसर्कलमेंट की पालिसी करीब करीब पूरी हो चुकी है, जिसका मकलब यह है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान लीबे से वैंस्ट्रन ब्लाक में न आए, तो टेढ़े

से भागना। कैसे? अगर आज दुनिया में युद्ध छिड़ गया, और हिन्दुस्तान किसी का साथ नहीं देता है, तो उसका ब्लाक्रेड घाटोमेटिक है। मैंने अभी बताया है कि युनाइटेड स्टेट्स और यू० के० ने हिन्दुस्तान के तीनों तरफ अपना जाल फैला दिया है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि बार के समय में किसी भी दूसरे देश के हमारा सम्बन्ध न हो, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान का अगर किसी दूसरे देश से सम्बन्ध हो सकता है, तो केवल शिपिंग के जरिये से हो सकता है—नेवी के जरिये से हो सकता है। हमारे पास नेवी नहीं है, शिपिंग नहीं है। आज अगर पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण कर दे, तो अगर हम अमरीका की सहायता भी चाहे, तो वह कैसे कर सकता है? कोई भी मुल्क, जो बार के समय हमारी सहायता करना चाहेगा, कैसे कर सकेगा? उस वक्त हमारी हागत पोर्लेण्ड की तरह होगी। पोर्लेण्ड पर रूस ने और हिटलर ने भी हमला किया। लेकिन वह लैण्ड-लाक कन्ट्री था। उसके पास नेवी नहीं थी। इसलिए वह कलेम्स हो गया। यह ठीक है कि उसके पक्ष में बार डिक्लेयर कर दी गई और कहा कि हम पोर्लेण्ड की रक्षा करेंगे। लेकिन कोई भी उसकी रक्षा नहीं कर सका। यह ठीक है कि हम न्यूट्रल है, लेकिन न्यूट्रल वह होता है, जो कि ताकतवर होना है जिसके पैरों में और कमर में ताकत होती है। वही न्यूट्रल रह सकता है और सिर ऊचा करके रह सकता है। जिसके पैरों में ताकत नहीं है, उसका सिर कैसे ऊचा होगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . ताकत तो है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लेकिन बजट में ताकत नहीं है। हमारा डिफेन्स का बजट मिर्फ ३५ परसेंट है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सम्माननीय सभासद चाहते हैं कि हम डिफेन्स पर २०० करोड़ रुपया और लगा दें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : निश्चय ही। आज हालत यह है कि बांडर पर पाकिस्तान के लोगों द्वारा हमारे बच्चे मारे जाते हैं। हमारे बांडर के गांवों को आग लगाई जाती है। आप बांडर के घंटबस को रोकने में असफल हो गए हैं। हमारी सीमा के उल्लंघन की १७१ घटनाएँ हुई हैं और आठ सीज-क्रायर हुए हैं। काश्मीर में ६१ एक्सलोजन हुए हैं। इन घटनाओं में कितने ही आदमी मारे गए हैं।

श्री श्रीरामजी बेसाई : क्या माननीय सदस्य को यह मान्य नहीं है कि उनके कितने आदमी मरे हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप पाकिस्तान टाइम्स पढ़िए। मैंने आकड़े देखे हैं। जितने हिन्दुस्तानी मरे हैं, उनके दम परमेट भी पाकिस्तानी नहीं मरे हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि नागाओं को बाहर से हथियार मिल रहे हैं, लेकिन आप के पास ताकत नहीं है कि आप रोक सके। अगर आप आर्डर होते तो पाकिस्तान की इनकी हिम्मत न होती।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझे मुत्तातित्त करते रहे। उधर जा न गवाये और फ़िनाम मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ़ इनकी नबज़जह न दें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यकीन है कि मेरी तरफ़ ग़ुंम करने, तो दनना ख़ोर नहीं रहेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कि हमारा बजट, जहाँ तक सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत नाकाफ़ी है। हमलिये हम हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा करने में असफल रहे हैं। हमारे देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारा बजट ऊपर जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसकी टेन्डेंसी नीचे जाने की तरफ़ है। जो

रक्या डिफेंस के लिए एलाट हुआ है, वह बहुत कम है और खास कर नेवी के लिए बहुत कम रक्या रखा गया है। उसके लिये कम से कम दस करोड़ रक्या इम्पीरियेटली इसलिये लगाना चाहिए कि एक सबमैरिन की कीमत ४५ लाख रक्या होती है। आप के पास एक भी सबमैरिन नहीं है। कम से कम बीस सबमैरिन हिन्दुस्तान के पास होनी चाहिए ताकि अगर पाकिस्तान आचानक हमला करता है, तो हम हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा कर सकें।

Shri Naushir Bharncha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the outstanding impression one gathers from a perusal of the Budget proposals is that outwardly there seems to be an overall shrinkage of national economy. If we examine the revenue side, it does appear that the law of diminishing returns has set in. Customs have gone down from Rs. 170 crores to Rs. 136 crores, largely due to our policy of slashing imposts. Union excise duties have also gone down by Rs. 3½ crores, as also the Wealth Tax, the Expenditure Tax and the Gifts Tax. They have fallen below our estimates by Rs. 5½ crores. Even the Railway contributions have gone down while income-tax and corporation tax have shown only slight increases. After pumping into the Plan hundreds of crores of rupees, it is a sad reflection to note that the revenue you derive shows diminishing returns.

But, I wish to submit that this is not so much a matter of diminishing returns as an under-estimate by the Finance Minister for reasons best known to him. He has estimated a deficit of Rs. 82 crores. But, I am convinced that if the revenues had been properly estimated, this so-called deficit of Rs. 82 crores would be less by at least Rs. 55 crores. The actual deficit should not be more than Rs. 27 crores and that deficit need not have been covered. There was no case made out for additional taxation and the fact that Rs. 82 crores of deficit has been shown is, to my mind, a deliberate act to find an excuse for imposing fresh taxation.

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The revenues which have been under-estimated are as follows: Customs revenue has been shown as Rs. 136 crores; but it does not take into account the fact that the hon. Minister for Commerce has said that there will be a more liberalising import policy to get raw material for industries. It does not take into account the natural growth of imports that must come. It also does not take into account the governmental imports, the heavy imports on account of the Plan projects. To my mind, the revenue from customs has been under-estimated by at least Re. 20 crores.

Similarly, Sir, if we examine Union excise it is very sad to think that the Union excise is also under-estimated in that it has been estimated only at Rs. 307 crores as against Rs. 304 crores. May I ask the hon. Minister whether industrial production is at all going to rise in the Budget year or not? On what basis has he made this calculation? Even taking a rise of 5 per cent.—it is not an over-optimistic expectation—the excise duties have been under-estimated by Rs. 15 crores.

Similarly, income-tax has been under-estimated. I ask this House, if you are going to pump in Rs. 1121 crores more in one year will the income-tax paying capacity of the people be increased or not? But, there is no corresponding increase shown in the income-tax estimates.

As to the Wealth Tax and the Expenditure Tax, the hon. Finance Minister has very shrewdly shown us that the revised estimates have fallen below our expectations. But, may I ask this? When the machinery for Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax or Gift Tax has gone into full swing, do we not expect that in two or three years' time this revenue will be considerably up. I am inclined to estimate at least Rs. 6 crores more from these sources. Civil administration receipts have been shown at Rs. 10 crores less. Why this under-estimate? Taking everything into consideration,

I say that the revenues have been under-estimated by a total of Rs. 35 crores. The deficit, if at all, would have been of Rs. 27 crores which need not have been covered at all. On the other hand, expenditure has been over-estimated without our being given adequate reasons. Civil administration has been shown as having risen from Rs. 198 crores to Rs. 223 crores. The other miscellaneous expenditure has been shown to rise from Rs. 58 to Rs. 71 crores. Extraordinary receipts show an extraordinary rise from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 crores. Crores and crores are shown as additional expenditure without adequate reasons or explanation. I quite appreciate that the Finance Minister may want to show the estimated expenditure rather on the high side because the Pay Commission report may come and that might take away over Rs. 10 crores or so during the year. I can understand that.

But then the hon. Finance Minister does not show certain hidden reserves and I shall point them out. The first hidden reserve is the accumulated profit on small coins circulation which comes to nearly Rs. 50 crores. Just because Rs. 50 crores is held in suspense account, it does not become less valuable. He takes credit only for Rs. 10 crores and still keeps Rs. 40 crores in reserves. What type of budget making is this which keeps the reserves hidden from public view but keeps on imposing taxation? If the accumulated reserves of Rs. 40 crores are available, what was the need for putting additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 23 crores? Why was that amount not utilised but saved? Then, there is Rs. 15 crores representing the custodial charges on Defence Surplus Stores but only Rs. 5 crores are taken up in revenue. Why is Rs. 10 crores allowed to remain there while you are imposing additional taxation? I do not know what exactly the amount will be in the Steel Equalisation Fund. Then again there will be profit from the State-trading in foodgrains but does the hon. Minister want to tell us that the Government will take up wholesale

trading in foodgrains without making any profit on that. What is the estimated profit? Surely, if the Government takes this up, there is bound to be considerable increase in the profits from that source. Surely that source has not been taken into consideration.

On the other hand, there are not sufficient economies in the administration. We welcome a drop in the defence estimates but even Rs. 242 crores is far too much and if I have occasion to speak on the defence estimates, I shall go into details and shall point out how the public do not get value for the money that it spends. There are so many other items in which economy could be exercised and if I get an occasion to speak on the Demands for Grants, I shall certainly point them out.

Coming to the taxation proposals, it will be seen that diesel oil comes up for a hundred per cent increase which will affect adversely not only the road transport but the electric supply undertakings as well. Probably the House is not aware that several electrical undertakings in India operate diesel oil machinery as a result of which there is bound to be a change in operations cost and the electricity consumer may be mulcted in a heavier tariff. Similarly, nearly Rs. 2 crores will be taken from road transport as a result of the increase of duty on tyres. I am afraid that there was absolutely no need for imposing these taxes and that they are being imposed is only due to the fact that the Finance Minister wants to keep up his sleeve several reserves which he does not want to disclose to the House.

Coming to the question of 'grossing up' of dividends I am afraid that the new practice proposed is likely to create more confusion and it is likely to hit the equity structure of industries in a permanent and damaging manner. I wish that this new practice had not been introduced. There is no doubt, notwithstanding anything that the Government may say, that as

a result of the new proposed practice of 'grossing up', the shareholders and particularly the small man, middle-class man, will receive a dividend upto ten per cent. less than what he was getting before.

I now come to the plan expenditure. In the course of the year a plan expenditure of Rs. 1157 crores is proposed to be incurred. Capital expenditure is to the extent of Rs. 420 crores; loans to the States Rs. 525 crores; debt repayment Rs. 130 crores. The deficit is Rs. 82 crores. As against that the resources are: repayment of loans to the Government Rs. 111 crores; public borrowing Rs. 240 crores which is obviously too high a figure; small savings Rs. 85 crores which might probably be realised. The hon. Minister has presumed very generously that foreign aid will come to the extent of Rs. 337 crores. Perhaps he has got better sources of information on this point. I am inclined to believe that in estimating the receipts from foreign sources at Rs. 337 crores, the hon. Minister is straining the generosity of these countries. Anyway, we all agree with the hon. Finance Minister, this country agrees with the Finance Minister in expressing gratitude for the foreign aid from the various countries—U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Britain, France, Germany, Japan and others who have assisted our country at times of emergency and in times of grave need. Let it be appreciated that but for the generous assistance we have received from these foreign countries, our Plan would have collapsed. We are grateful to the countries which have given us such timely assistance. But it will be appreciated that the internal resources for the Plan for this year leave uncovered a deficit of Rs. 245 crores and it is proposed to be met by the issue of Treasury Bills. Now, I must tell this House what these Treasury Bills are. This is a device by which the Government takes from the Reserve Bank certain sums of money to be repaid within three or six months' time because the revenue is lagging behind. Our revenues come in in seasonal fluctuations; after the

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financial year is over or after Diwali it comes in bulk but the expenditure has to be kept incurring regularly. To meet a contingency like that the Treasury Bill was devised or invented. Now, what is it used for today? We borrow saying that we are prepared to repay Rs 245 crores within three months or six months and keep on renewing these treasury bills and finally we say, as the hon Prime Minister did last year when he presented the Budget, that Rs 1 400 crores worth treasury bills should be converted into debts of appropriate maturity. In other words, the debtor tells the creditor "I cannot pay you within three months, I will pay you after 15 or 20 years." That is the position. This is nothing short of deficit financing by the back-door. It is wrong to presume that deficit financing is going to be confined to Rs 1 000 crores. We have already had Rs 1 400 crores of deficit financing. Why does this method tantamount to deficit financing? Because behind the amounts of these treasury bills, there is no fiduciary backing as there is behind our paper currency. Therefore what actually happens is that we borrow from the Reserve Bank by promising re-payment within three months but we say later that we will pay them 15 or 20 years later. Rs 1,400 crores had already been converted like that and this year the amount is Rs 245 crores. With similar sum next year, probably it would nearly be Rs 2 000 crores. Now, the question arises what are you going to do about it? It will be appreciated that in the four years of the Second Plan, taking the Budget year, we shall have spent about Rs 3,571 crores. Out of that, nearly Rs 2 000 crores is deficit financing. Therefore, we are opening the Third Five Year Plan with a big handicap of loans awaiting repayment, deferred payments awaiting to be liquidated, lesser scope for deficit financing and inflation as a result of extraordinary deficit financing. Yet, how recklessly we spend the money so far as this year of the Plan is concerned? I shall give an illustration

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The steel projects will take up Rs 122 crores, that inexhaustible sink which goes by the name of Hindustan Steel (P) Ltd. The Estimates Committee has made a very scathing denunciation from the start to the finish, how the plants have been mis-managed, how the contracts have been entered into etc. Yet, in this current year we have paid Rs 52 crores and a loan of Rs 122 crores is to be given for the steel plants in 1959-60. Nobody is asking what is going to be the return on this. I think this House must put its firm foot down and say that no further money is to be given to the steel projects unless this debacle has been met.

Apart from this I must point out that there are stresses and strains inherent in this Budget. One such thing is that the food prices are going up. If there is a temporary fall in the food prices let us not be deluded that we have been able to hold the line of defence. It is not so. The effects of inflation are being inevitably felt. It is immaterial if the hon Minister conceals deficit financing under the pompous name of Treasury Bills, still, in fact it is deficit financing and it has its results in fluctuation.

Therefore when we are talking of the Third Plan let us understand that the future of the Third Plan is three-quarters mortgaged in the execution of the Second Plan and it is with this handicap that we have to proceed further.

Sir, I shall speak of other matters on the Demands for Grants, but I think that with all the efforts that we have been making in finding resources for the Second Plan today we are not in a position of strength. That one thing is certain. Foreign exchange continues to be so precarious that if there is a sizeable difference between the estimates of Rs. 337 crores which the hon Finance Minister expects from foreign countries, there will be

a serious crisis. Inflation has set in. Unemployment continues to grow. I am not saying that the Plan must be abandoned or anything like that. I say that our effort, notwithstanding the determination of the hon. Finance Minister, has fallen so short that unless during the Third Five Year Plan we are in a position to create anything between 16 to 17 million new jobs we will be nowhere, and looking to the fact that our commitments during the Second Plan have been so heavy, the scale of deficit financing has been so heavy, I really doubt whether we shall be able to make a serious effort, an effort of the magnitude that we are expecting for the Third Plan

I am convinced that this Planning Commission has not delivered the goods. It is necessary in the interests of the country that a panel of thinkers must be appointed who will really look into these things objectively without being tied to political ideologies, without being tied to political parties. Unless that is done, I am afraid, though we may scrape through this year and the next one does not know what is more in store for this country

श्री लालीबाला (इन्दौर) - उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट रक्खा है और उसमें मूँझ बूँझ के साथ जो नये टैक्सज लगाये हैं, मैं उनको उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। खास तौर से डीजेल प्रायल और मोटर टायर पर जो उन्होंने टैक्स लगाया है वह उचित ही है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि बमो और ट्रको की घामव रफ्त हमारे देश में दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है और ट्रको और बमो का घषा हमारे देश में उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ना और तरक्की करना जा रहा है।

खडसारी शूगर जिस पर कि उन्होंने टैक्स लगाया है वह भी उचित ही कहा जायगा। हम देखते हैं कि गाँवों के षषिकाश लोग जहा गाज से १५, २० वर्ष पहले षषकर का उपयोग बिल्कुल नहीं करते थे, उनमें आज षषकर

का प्रयोग दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। गाव के लोग गुड बनाना कम करते चले जा रहे हैं और इसलिये गावों के हित के लिए शूगर को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिले इसके लिए यह जो टैक्स लगाया है वह भी ठीक है।

आज हमारे देश के सामने जो सबसे बड़ा मवाल है वह गल्ले का और फूड का है। मध्यप्रदेश जहा में कि मैं आता हूँ वह ज्यादा में ज्यादा तादाद में अनाज पैदा करता है लेकिन पिछले बकन हमने देखा कि जो प्रदेश इतना अधिक अनाज पैदा करता है वहा अनाज की उस माल इनकी बमी हुई कि ५, ५ मेर अनाज के लिये लोग गान के २, ३ बजे से दिन भर लम्बी लम्बी कनारें बाये अनाज के लिये खडे रहते देखे गये। अनाज की कमी होने का खास कारण यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश को बम्बई में जोड दिया गया। बम्बई के लोगो की खरीदने की शक्ति इनकी ज्यादा है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश का अच्छे से अच्छा गेहूँ खरीद ले सकने है। दूसरी तरफ मध्य प्रदेश के लोग गरीब है और वे महगा अनाज नहीं खरीद सकने। सरकार ने केवल ७० टुकाने मस्ते अनाज की इन्दौर में खोली जिनमे ३० मन अनाज प्रतिदिन दिया जाता था माडे १४ रुपये के हिसाब से। लेकिन उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं हुआ और अनाज के भाव दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते चले गये। क्यों ? क्योंकि अनाज की कमी है। जिस तरह से पिछले दिनों में उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खेती ज्यादा होने लगी है, उसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश में भी मैं देखता हूँ कि गन्ने की व तिलहन की खेती ज्यादा होने लगी जिसके कारण अनाज का बोना कम हुआ है। अगर किसान को किसी फसल से ज्यादा रुपया भिन्नता है तो वह अनाज के बजाये उस फसल को बोने लगता है। तो अनाज के कम होने का एक कारण यह भी है। अनाज की कमी होने का एक कारण यह भी था कि पिछले दस पन्द्रह वर्षों में लोगो की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ी है और हर एक घर पेट खाना

[श्री लादीबाल]

चाहता है। भनाज की कमी का एक कारण और भी है। वह यह कि हमारे देश में जो पहले उपवास की परम्परा थी वह अब कम होनी चली जा रही है। जब भनाज की कमी होती थी तो महात्मा गांधी गाजर, सब्जी आदि अधिक खाने का प्रयोग शुरू कर देते थे और लोगों से भी बीसा करने को कहते तो लोग बीसा करते थे। आज इस तरह का भी कोई प्रचार नहीं हो रहा है, जिसके कारण भी भनाज की कमी है।

जो बजट हमारे सामने है उसमें हम देखते हैं कि बिदेसी से ज्यादा से ज्यादा खपत लेकर भनाज मगाने की व्यवस्था है। हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा भनाज पैदा हो। इसके लिए हमारा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। सरकार ने अभी भनाज खरीदने की पालिसी अपनायी है जिसमें किसान भी जमा न रख सके और व्यापारी भी जमा न कर सके। हमारे यहाँ छत्तीसगढ़ में जहाँ चावल सस्ता हुआ है सरकार ने खरीदी शुरू की है। साठे ६ रुपये मन धान का भाव बाधा और माठे १४ से १५ रुपए मन चावल का भाव बाधा। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर जो सरकार के कार्यकर्ता और अधिकारी हैं उनको व्यापार का अनुभव नहीं है। वे अच्छे माल को बरा और बुरे को अच्छा समझते हैं। इसमें किसानों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इसके अलावा उनको समय पर स्पया नहीं मिलता। जा भनाज खरीदा जाता है उसके स्टाफ करने के लिये जगह नहीं होती। डारदाना समय पर नहीं मिलता इसलिये किसान को मजबूर हाकर व्यापारी के पास जाना पड़ना है, व्यापारी उस भनाज को खरीद कर फिर सरकार को दे देता है। यह अबस्था केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही नहीं है, और जगह भी है। अब मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ की फसल अच्छी हुई है लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ गेहूँ की खरीदी सरकार द्वारा शुरू नहीं हुई है। अगर यही अबस्था रही तो जो दोष हमने

छत्तीसगढ़ में चावल के मामले में देखे थे वे ही गेहूँ के मामले में भी दिखायी देंगे।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश में आता हूँ। पहले कई स्टेटो को मिलाकर मध्य भारत बना। फिर मध्य भारत, भोपाल, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और पुराने मध्य प्रदेश को मिला कर अब नया मध्य प्रदेश बना है। यह नया मध्य प्रदेश बनने के बाद वहाँ कचहरियों का काम अग्रेजी में होने लगा जो कि पहले हिन्दी में होता था। यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में भी हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी कार्रवाई अग्रेजी में होती है। इस कारण, जो कि केवल हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं, उनको वह कार्रवाई समझ में नहीं आती। मवालो के समय हम देखते हैं कि जो सबाल हिन्दी में आते हैं उनका तो तरजुमा अग्रेजी में कर दिया जाता है लेकिन जो अग्रेजी में सबाल आते हैं उनका तरजुमा हिन्दी में नहीं किया जाता। इसलिये हिन्दी वालों को पना नहीं चलता कि क्या मवाल है। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि अग्रेजी में तरजुमा न हो। लेकिन जो मुविधा अग्रेजी जानने वालों को दी जाती है वह हिन्दी जानने वालों को भी मिलनी चाहिए।

पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिये १८४ करोड़ रुपया बजट में रखा गया। और हर साल २८ करोड़ रुपया देने का नियम बनाया गया। मध्य प्रदेश को पांच वर्ष में अपने कोटे का ४७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च के लिये जुटाना है। वह अपने कोटे का दस करोड़ रुपया देता है लेकिन इस साल केन्द्र से मध्य प्रदेश को २२ करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया है और जो भोपाल राजधानी है उनको भी इसी में जोड़ दिया गया है।

जब मध्य प्रदेश बना था उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश बहुत अच्छा बनेगा और मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर सर्वेस और

रेलवे लाइन बना कर उसको बहुत सुविधा-जनक बनाया जायेगा लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस दिशा में उचितता प्रयत्न होना चाहिये उतना नहीं होता है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो पहले हवाई सरबिस चलती थी उसको भी बन्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि उसमें घाटा होता था । लेकिन घाटा तो किस जगह नहीं होता है । मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर, ग्वालियर और जबलपुर बड़े बड़े ध्यापारिक केन्द्र हैं, और यह इतना लम्बा चौड़ा प्रदेश है लेकिन बड़ा ग्रामद रफ्त के साधन बहुत कम हैं । वहाँ जरूरत है कि यातायात की सुविधा बढ़ायी जाती है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो पहले हवाई सरबिस चलती थी उसको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है । जब मध्य भारत था तो उस वक्त बम्बई से इन्दौर इन्दौर में भोपाल और भोपाल में ग्वालियर को हवाई सरबिस चलती थी । अब उसे बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

इसके अलावा जो पहले स्टेटो में नौकरों से उनकी पेशानों का सवाल प्राज बहुत समय से हल नहीं हो रहा है । अभी तक कई सालों से यह खोज हो रही है कि यह प्रादमी किम स्टेट में था किनसे बरग से था आदि । कुछ लोग तो पेशान मिलने से पहले मर जाते हैं और देरी होने के कारण पेशान नहीं ले पाते । तो यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल हमारे यहाँ है । इस तरह सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

लैण्ड सीनिंग और कोऑपरेटिव की बात बहुत कही जा रही है । जहाँ तक लैंड सीनिंग का सम्बन्ध है लोगों ने जब से देखा कि राजा-शाही गयी, जागीरदारी गयी, जमींदारी गयी तब से जिनके पास अधिक जमीन है वे उसको अपने सम्बन्धियों को, अपने भाई बेटों को बांट रहे हैं, और जो बेच सकते हैं वे बेच रहे हैं । इसलिये अपने आप लोगों के पास जमीन कम होती जा रही है । यही अक्सर सरकार का सीनिंग लाने का श्रेय है । अगर इससे भी अच्छा

उपाय कोई हो तो किया जाये, पर मेरे कृतक से तो खुद कुदरती तौर से सीनिंग होती चली आ रही है । हम देखते हैं कि गाँवों में काम करने के लिये जो श्रम-सेवक रसे जाते हैं, वे शहरो में आते हैं । शहरो के लोग गाँवों की समस्याओं को नहीं जानते हैं । किसान की परेशानी, उसकी तकलीफ कैसे दूर होगी, उसकी खेती में कैसे वृद्धि होगी, इसका उन लोगों को बिल्कुल अनुभव नहीं होता है । जब गाँव के लोग श्रम करते हैं, तो वे लोग पेंट के लीसे में हाथ डाल कर खड़े रहते हैं । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसे लोगों को ग्राम-सेवक रखा जाये, जो कि गाँवों के हों । आज हम गाँवों में देखते हैं कि हर एक नौजवान लड़का कहता है कि मैंने मैट्रिक, एफ० ए० या बी० ए० पास कर लिया है, मुझे नौकरी दो । इस अवस्था में अनाज का, खेती में वृद्धि का सवाल कैसे हल होगा, जब कि हर एक किसान का नौजवान लड़का पढ़-लिख कर निकलता है और नौकरी ढूँढता है । एक मास्टर की जरूरत होती है और तीन-चार, पांच हजार तक श्रमिया आती है । अगर हम अपनी शिखा को उद्योग-वृत्तों की तरफ नहीं ले जायेंगे तो पड़े निखे लोगों को बेकारी दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़नी जायगी ।

मझे इन्दौर और मध्य प्रदेश का अनुभव है कि डेढ़ सौ एकड़ जमीन में रेसम की खेती होती है, लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि किसानों को कोई कामयाबी नहीं मिली है । सब पैसा बेकार खर्च होता है । यह ठीक है कि द्वितीय पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा गाँवों में कुछ न कुछ काम हुआ है, काफी जगृति हुई है । लोगों को शिकायतें हैं कि मेरे यहाँ सड़क नहीं बनी है, कुआँ नहीं बना है, तालाब नहीं बना है । यह भी तथ्य है कि वे श्रम करते हैं और भीलों लम्बी सड़कें, कुएँ और तालाब बनाते हैं । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से उन को मदद देने में कुछ कमी होती है जिसके कारण से श्रम करने के लिये वे किसान दूसरी अंतर्बा भागे नहीं आते हैं ।

[श्री खादीवाला]

सोग बेकारी की बात करते हैं। लेकिन काम बहुत है। हम इन्दौर में देखते हैं और अपने प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में देखते हैं कि जब मकान बनाने के लिए राज या पेंटर की जरूरत होती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि छात रुपए लेगे। अगर उनसे कहा जाता है कि छः रुपए ले लो, तो वे कहते हैं कि पढ़े-लिखे बी० ए० को ले लो, हम नहीं आयेगे। आम मजदूर को तीन चार रुपए और कारीगर को छः सात रुपए मजदूरी मिल जाती है। अगर हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था का नहीं बदला गया, तो पढ़े-लिखे बेकार नौजवानों की इतनी बड़ी फौज हो जायेगी कि वह रोज़ इधर उधर ऊधम मचाया करेंगे। आजकल की शिक्षा का जो ढांचा है, उसमें रटने पर बड़ा जोर दिया जाता है। जो हिन्दी पढ़ता है, उसके साथ वह अंग्रेजी भी पढ़ता है और दूसरे कई विषय भी पढ़ता है। मैं अपने घर में लड़कियों का देखता हूँ। परीक्षा से पहले महीनों तक रात-दिन हर एक विषय को घोंटा जाता है लेकिन परीक्षा में क्या रिजल्ट निकलता है? इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बेकारी की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और उद्योग-धंधों के कालिज नहीं खोलें गये तो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आगे जाकर काफी वठिनाइयाँ उपस्थित हो सकती हैं।

श्री नरदेवस्नातक (अग्नीगढ़—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने १९५६-६० का बजट प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। उसके प्रस्तुत करने पर देश में दो प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ हुई हैं कुछ पक्ष में कुछ विपक्ष में। बहुत से अर्थशास्त्र के विशेषज्ञों और व्यापारी वर्ग ने वित्त मंत्री को बहुत धन्यवाद दिया है। यदि वास्तव में देखा जाय, तो मौजूदा बजट प्रशासता के योग्य है भी। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने, जो कि कांग्रेसी हैं और गांधीवादी विचारधारा के व्यक्ति हैं, एक व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से बजट प्रस्तुत

किया है। आप जानते हैं कि प्रायः और व्यय को संतुलित करने के लिये, जिससे कि प्रायः और व्यय में कोई बहुत अन्तर न पड़े और अपने देश का बजट संतुलित रहे, उन्होंने यह बजट बनाया है। बजट में ७५७ ५१ करोड़ का राजस्व और ८३६ १८ करोड़ का व्यय रखा गया है जिसका अर्थ यह है कि लगभग ८२ करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया गया है। नए कर-प्रस्तावों में २२ २३ करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इस प्रकार में हमारे बजट में घाटा करीब ५८ ५६ करोड़ का है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों के द्वारा यह कोशिश की है—और माल भर कोशिश करेंगे कि प्रायः और व्यय के बँसेस को ठीक रखा जा सके। प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष का प्रकार के कर लगते हैं। प्रत्यक्ष कर सम्पत्ति और धनिक वर्ग पर लगता है, जिसमें आयकर उत्तराधिकार कर, व्यय कर और इन्हीं प्रकार के दूसरे कर हैं। यद्यपि धनिक वर्ग की थोड़ी मरका होती है, और उस में पैसा राशि में जरूर ज्यादा मिल जाता है परन्तु ना काफी होता है। परन्तु हमारे देश में रहने वाले करोड़ों लोगों की जेब से रेल और बस के भाड़े, डाक-तांग की दरों आदि के रूप में जो एक एक नया पैसा निकलना है उसमें करोड़ों की तादाद में रुपए सरकार को मिल जाते हैं। इस तरह में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों का लगा कर काशिश की है कि बजट की मनुनित किया जाय। परन्तु मैं एक बात वित्त मंत्री महोदय में कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि उन्होंने बीड़ी, तम्बाकू, वनस्पति, शीजल आयल नकली रेशम और लहसारी पर कर लगाए हैं, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे देश में बहुत हुई है—खाम कर लहसारी के विषय में। तम्बाकू, बीड़ी, सिगरेट और वनस्पति पर कर लगाना अनुचित नहीं है, यद्यपि ये निम्न वर्ग और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों के साथ ही और उनके ऊपर इसका असर होगा और वे असर

इससे परेशान होंगे, परन्तु यदि इन नवीनी की चीजों पर कर लगाया जाय, तो आपत्ति की कोई बात नहीं है। परन्तु खंडसारी पर कर लगाने से हमारे देश के इस कुटीर उद्योग पर बड़ा आघात हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तीस लाख व्यक्ति इस रोजगार को कर रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो ५६० रुपए की बेसिक इयूटी और ७० नए पैसे की जो एडीशनल इयूटी उम पर लगाई है, वह वास्तव में अनुचित है। यह ग्रामोद्योग लाखों व्यक्तियों की जीविका का साधन है। यह प्रकट है कि खंडसारी पर कर लगाने से चीनी मिलों को प्रोत्साहन मिला है। इसी तरह पहले नौ कर्षकों की पैदावार पर छूट दी गई थी, उसको घटा कर चार कर्षकों की पैदावार पर छूट दी गई है। इससे मिलों के बन्नों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। भाननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है—और यह ठीक भी है—कि जहां हम मिनो और कल-कारखानों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं, वहां हम कुटीर उद्योगों और ग्रामोद्योगों और खादी उद्योग को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। परन्तु वित्त मंत्री महोदय के मामले बड़ी दुविधा है। वह प्रयत्नशील है। और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह खंडसारी और कर्षा आदि उद्योग का कुछ राहत देगा।

देखा जय, नो डीजल प्रायल और मोटर टायरो पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उसका सीधा असर सर्व-साधारण निम्नवर्ग की जनता, जो कि ग्रामों में रहती है, पर पड़ेगा। रेलवे मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि सबक परिवहन के कारण रेलों की ग्रामदक्षी में काफ़ी कमी हो गई है। यदि डीजल प्रायल और मोटर टायरो पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाय तो रेलों के भाड़े में काफ़ी वृद्धि होगी। इसका अर्थ यह है कि एक विभाग को सुधा करने के लिए दूसरे विभाग पर बोझ डाला गया है और यह बोझ भी केवल बड़े लोगों पर ही नहीं, बल्कि निम्नवर्ग की जनता पर पड़ता है, और वह बोझ भी कुछ ज्यादा ही है।

फिर भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह कोषिक की है कि जो भी कर लगाये गये हैं वे ऐसे नहीं हैं जोकि नाजायज हों। यद्यपि इन करों का जनता ने सीधा सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है फिर भी किसी न किसी रूप में ये कर ग्राम जनता पर पड़ते ही हैं। आज के इस संकट के समय में जबकि हम अपनी विकास योजनाओं को पूरा करना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी योजनाएँ सफल हों और हमारा देश तरक्की करे, इस तरह के टैक्स लगाया जाना जरूरी दिखाई देने हैं। यद्यपि पिछले वित्त मंत्रियों ने अपने बजट भाषणों में यह भी कहा था, दो सत्र पहले हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी थे, उन्होने यह सुझाव रखा था कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर जो खर्च हो उसे हम यह कोषिका कर रहे हैं हम उम को अपने बजटों द्वारा जो टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं देश के अन्दर उन से ही पूरा कर लें। हालांकि बहुत गुंजाइश तो नहीं थी कि किसी प्रकार के नये कर लगाये जायें देश के ऊपर, जैसे कि प्रांतीय सरकारों ने भी जो अपने बजट प्रस्तुत किये हैं उनमें उन्होने बहुत से टैक्सेज नहीं लगाये हैं, परन्तु फिर भी जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं वे कुछ ज्यादा जरूर हैं। मेरा शर्मने वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन यह है कि वे इस पर कुछ ध्यान दें।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है वह पूंजीपतियों का बजट है क्योंकि इसमें कम्पनियों के ऊपर जो उत्पादन कर या प्रतिरिक्त लाभांश कर लगता था उसमें कुछ छूट दी है। मेरा उन लोगों से निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के कम्पनियों पर जो उत्पन्न कर या प्रतिरिक्त लाभांश कर में छूट दी गई है वह इसलिये है कि जो विदेशी लोग हैं जोकि व्यापार करना चाहते हैं या उद्योग खंभे करना चाहते हैं उनको भी कुछ मनांन हो, इस प्रकार से वे किसी तरह की धानाकानी नहीं करेंगे और

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

अपना पैसा यहां लगायेंगे जिस से हमारे देश का कुछ न कुछ लाभ ही होगा। इसलिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में जो छुट दी है वह उचित ही है।

एक बात के लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बर्बाद के पात्र हैं और वह है सैनिक व्यय पर कम खर्च करने के सम्बन्ध में। हमारे मंत्री जी और हमारी सरकार पञ्चशील को मानने वाली है, महात्मा गांधी के अहिंसा के सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए लड़ाई झगड़ों से दूर रहना चाहते हैं। यद्यपि हमारे कुछ मालनीय सदस्यों का विचार है कि जो भी हमारा बजट बनता है उस का धांचे से ज्यादा डिफेन्स पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिये, मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ किया है वह उचित ही किया है और प्रतिगन्ता व्यय में करोड़ों रुपयों की बचत कर ली है। परन्तु इस के साथ ही एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि धर्मनिरपेक्ष व्यय के लिये जो रकमा रक्खा गया है वह कुछ ज्यादा है और एक तरह से अनुचित ही है। ऐसे समय में जबकि हमारे देश के अन्दर साक्षात् के सम्बन्ध में श्रान्त-निर्मरता नहीं है—राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि पिछले ११ महीनों में हमने २७ लाख, ४० हजार टन अनाज बाहर से मगवाया जिस पर हमें अरबों रुपये खर्च करने पड़े—मेरी यह राय है कि जो धर्मनिरपेक्ष व्यय का बोझ हमारी सरकार ने जम्मा पर डाला है, जिस में कि हमारा भागे का संतुलन नहीं बन रहा है, उस पर वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और धर्मनिरपेक्ष व्यय को कुछ कम करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे जिस से कि करोड़ों रुपये की बचत हो सकेगी।

इस वक़्त हमारे देश के अन्दर कोषाप-रेटिबं कामिंग अर्थात् संयुक्त खेती के सम्बन्ध

में बहुत जोर से तैयारी चल रही है। नार्थवुर सेवान में इस के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया गया और हमारे देश की जितनी भी राज्य सरकारें हैं वे भी इस विधा में प्रयत्नशील हैं कि संयुक्त खेती प्रणाली से अधिक से अधिक भन्ना उत्पन्न किया जाय जिस से कि हमारा देश अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सके। प्राचीन समय में भी हमारे देश के अन्दर संयुक्त खेती की स्कीम थी। एक गांव के अन्दर जहाँ बीसों, पञ्चीसों व्यक्ति रहते थे, एक परिवार के समान खेती में जुट जाते थे, वे सब पहले एक खेत में मिल कर काम करते थे, जैसे जोताई, बोवाई, गोडाई, सिंचाई आदि। जहाँ उस का काम पूरा हो गया वे सब के सब दूसरे खेत में पहुँच जाते थे और इस तरह से महयोग कर के खेती की उन्नति करते थे जिस में कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा भन्ना उत्पन्न होता था। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो आज सरकार की योजना है इस की सफलता में कठिनाई हो जायगी। वह यह है कि आज गावों के अन्दर रहने वाले लोगों में एकता नहीं है, मगठन नहीं, ई. प्रेम नहीं है। जब उन में एकता, मगठन और प्रेम नहीं है तो आप जिस काम को मिल कर करना चाहेंगे उस में जरूर कठिनाई पैदा होगी। अगर सरकार इस के लिये कुछ करना चाहती है तो उन किसानों को जो अधिक भन्ना उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं, सम्ना और अन्धका बीज दे, उन को सिंचाई के लिये समय पर पानी दे। साथ ही साथ खाद भी दे जो अन्धका हो और पर्याप्त मात्रा में हो। जानवरों का भी प्रबन्ध करे, जिस से भन्ना का उत्पादन अधिक हो सके। आज जो भन्ना उत्पादन करने का ढंग है, उस के साथ अनेकों कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होने लगी हैं। जैसे जंगली जानवर, बन्दर, नीम गाँवें, बूढ़े आदि हैं जोकि हमारे भन्ना को नष्ट कर देते हैं। सरकार का ध्यान इन जंगली जानवरों को निबन्धन

में करने और समाप्त करने की धोर नी जाना चाहिये। जिस से हम अधिक से अधिक अन्न पैदा कर सकें और हम अपने देश को इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म निर्भर बना सकें। साथ ही आज जो करोड़ों क्या घरबो रुपये विदेशों को जाते हैं उन से भी हम कुछ राहत पा सकें और जो हमारे घाटे के बजट चलते रहते हैं वह बैलेंस में आ जायें। इस तरह से यदि किया जायेगा तो मेरा अनुमान है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी और हमारा देश अन्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर बन जायगा।

एक और बात कह कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर देना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह है कि वित्त मंत्री ने सिनेमा सम्बन्धी रा मंत्रीयल पर जो टैक्स लगाया है यह बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य किया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने मेरा निवेदन है कि आज सिनेमा के द्वारा हमारे बच्चों में और विद्यार्थियों में एक अनुशासनहीनता आती जा रही है जोकि सरकार के लिये और देश के लिये एक सिर-दर्द बन गई है। उस सिर-दर्द को भी दूर किया जा सकता है और वह इस तरह है कि आज जो सिनेमाघरों के तीन तीन घंटे चार-चार घंटे हुआ करने है उन को बन्द कर दिया जाय, कम से कम पढाई के समय में यानी १० बजे प्रातः से लेकर ४ बजे सायंकाल तक कोई धो न हो। चौबीस घंटों में केवल एक घंटा हुआ करे। इस तरह से मा बाप की माड़ी कमाई का पैसा भी बचेगा और बच्चों में जो अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जा रही है उस के ऊपर भी नियंत्रण होगा। उन पर अधिक से अधिक टैक्स लगाया जायगा उन कोई हानि नहीं होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हूँ क्योंकि वे एक गांधीवादी व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने इस बजट को बड़े व्यावहारिक रूप में रक्खा है जिस से देश के सभी वर्गों के लोग प्रसन्न हैं और यह

भाषा करते हैं कि भविष्य में भी हमारी सरकार इसी तरह के बजट प्रस्तुत करेगी जिस से सीधे आम जनता के ऊपर करों का बोझ न पड़े।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का सक्रिय भाषा करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे जनरल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मौजूदा साल का बजट घाटे का बजट है और उस के अन्दर तकरीबन ८१ करोड़, ६७ लाख ८० का घाटा दिखलाया गया है, जबकि सिर्फ रेवेन्यू अकाउंट पर है इस घाटे को टैक्सेज के जरिये कुछ कम करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी ५८ करोड़, ३२ लाख ८० का घाटा रह जाता है। मन्तीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्पीच में उन करणों का जिक्र किया है जिस से यह घाटा हुआ। मुख्य कारण यह है कि पिछले साल की आमदनी का जो अन्दाजा था वह उस अन्दाजे के मुताबिक नहीं हुई। वह आमदनी तकरीबन ३१ करोड़, ६३ लाख ८० कम हुई। उन्होने यह भी बताया कि जो टैक्सेज लगाये गये थे, गिफ्ट टैक्स एकम्पॉडिचर टैक्स, एस्टेट ड्यूटी टैक्स या दूसरे टैक्स, उन में जो आमदनी होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हुई, इसलिये घाटा हुआ। इन बातों को तमलीम करते हुए भी मेरी अपनी यह राय है कि इस घाटे के और भी कई कारण हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि महकमों के अन्दर काफी से ज्यादा बेंस्टेज हो रहा है। अगर उस को ही अच्छी तरह से रोक दिया जाता तो इतना नुकसान न होता। इस के साथ ही जो टैकेदारों में कट्टर बगैरह होते हैं उन के अन्दर भी इस बात का खयाल नहीं रक्खा जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा फायदा हो। बल्कि बहुत सी ऐसी मिसालें मिलेंगी जिन के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ। इस के लिये मैं दो, चार मिसालें भी हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मकसद इन बातों को हाउस के सामने रखने से

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

यह है ताकि वेस्टेज न हो और धायन्दा हमारे जो ठेकेदारों के साथ ठेके हों उन में इस बात का खयाल रखें कि गवर्नमेंट का फायदा हो ।

पिछले साल एक रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी । उस के अन्दर बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र है । धानरेबुल मेम्बरान ने भी इस रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा होगा । सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एप्रोप्रियेशन एकाउन्ट एंड ब्राडिट रिपोर्ट सन् १९५८ के अन्दर एक जगह इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि चार फर्मों को चीनी खरीदने का ठेका दिया गया । उन से २ करोड़ की श्रुगर खरीदनी थी और यह तय हुआ था कि अगर वह टाइम के अन्दर श्रुगर सप्लाई नहीं करेगे तो उन से जितने रुपये की श्रुगर खरीदनी है, उस का ३ फी-सदी बतौर डैमेज के वसूल किया जायगा और उस डैमेज को तादाद तकरीबन साढे १७ लाख के करीब होती थी । हालांकि उन फर्मों ने वक्त के अन्दर चीनी सप्लाई नहीं की लेकिन उन के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया । बल्कि डैमेज जो उन से वसूल किया जाना था उस को तादाद १ लाख के करीब कर दी गई और उम १ लाख को भी पूरी तरह वसूल करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई । यही नहीं इम के बाद जब दुबारा चीनी खरीदी गई तो उन ४ फर्मों में के दो फर्मों को चीनी का ठेका दे दिया गया और जबकि उन में से एक फर्म का पेड अप कैपिटल केवल १० हजार रुपया था । अब आप ही बतलाइये कि एक ठेकेदार जिस का कि, पेड अप कैपिटल १०,००० हो और उस से आप २ करोड़ रुपये की चीनी का फैसला करते हैं तो आप इस बात से खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उसमे गवर्नमेंट को कितना नुकसान हुआ होगा । अगर इतना तमाम रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा जाय तो मेरी तरह आप भी इस नतीजे पर जरूर पहुँचेंगे कि मामली भी मामली बात के अन्दर

भी इस बात का बिलकुल भी खयाल नहीं रक्खा गया कि गवर्नमेंट को फायदा किस बात में है और मामली सी भी अकल का जो इस के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया ।

इस रिपोर्ट में एक जगह यह भी जिक्र है कि कोई एक इंस्पेक्टर था उस को रक्खा गया । वह तकरीबन २२ महीने ४ रोज तक काम करता रहा और उस २२ महीने ४ रोज के अन्दर २० महीने लगातार छुट्टी ली लेकिन तनखाह उस ने २२ महीने ४ रोज की वसूल की और यही नहीं कि वह २२ महीने ४ रोज के बाद रिटायर हो गया । इसलिये मैं जरूर अपील करूंगा कि हमें इन बातों का खास तौर पर खयाल रखना चाहिये जिस से कि हमारा कम से कम नुकसान हो और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हम ने ऐसा किया होता तो आज हमें यह डेफिसिट बजट पेश न करना पड़ता और आज हमें नये टैक्सेज न लगाने पड़ते ।

जहा तक नये टैक्सेज का मवाल है यह तो ठीक है कि देश में योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये टैक्स जरूर लगने चाहिये लेकिन टैक्स लगाने में हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये जिस से कि धामवनी और वेल्य का जो डिफेंस है वह कम हो और जो इनकम और वेल्य के अन्दर डिस्पैरिटीज हैं उन को कम किया जाय । लेकिन एक दो टैक्स जो लगाये गये हैं वह इम उसूल के मुताबिक नहीं लगाये गये हैं । इसलिये मैं अपील करूंगा कि वह इस बात पर जरूर गौर करे और उन को कम करने की कोशिश करे ।

इस के अलावा मैं इम बात पर भी जोर दूंगा कि बजाय इस के कि हम इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दे कि नये टैक्सेज लगाने, हमारी सब से बड़ी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जो एरियर्स हैं उन को हम वसूल करें । आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि पिछले

वह काम से एरियर्स की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। यह जो रिपोर्ट वेरा की गई है उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र है। उसमें १९४८-४९ में कुल एरियर्स ६ करोड़ ९४ लाख थे लेकिन ग्राम उस की तादाद २८७ करोड़ ३२ लाख है। मैं ने इस सिलसिले में एक क्वेश्चन भी किया था और मैं ने उस के बारे में यह मासूम करने की कोशिश की कि यह जो २८७ करोड़ के करीब एरियर है तो क्या यह इनकमटैक्स का रुपया छोटे छोटे तरीब लोगों की तरफ बकाया है या उन लोगों की तरफ बकाया है जोकि बड़े बड़े पूजीपति हैं और जिन के कि बड़े बड़े कारखाने चलते हैं और जिन के कि बारे में हम यह भी नहीं मासूम कर सकते कि वे कौन हैं क्योंकि आजकल का कानून भी ऐसा है। संवधान ५४ के तहत इस क्रिस्म की इनफारमेशन भी हमें नहीं मिल सकती। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह था कि यह जो टैक्स हमें लेना है इस के अन्दर ऐसे आदमियों की तादाद कितनी है जिन्हें कि एक लाख से ज्यादा रुपया देना है और उस के साथ साथ उन की तरफ कुल कितना रुपया है तो आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि जिन एरिसीब से यह एरियर्स बसूल करने हैं उन में २७७६ ऐसे हैं जिन से कि एक लाख से ज्यादा रुपया बसूल करना है और उस तमाम रुपये की तादाद १५४ करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है। इसलिये मैं इस बात पर खास तौर पर जोर दूंगा कि हमें इस रुपये को बसूल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और कानून में जो भी कमी हो उस को भी हमें दूर करना चाहिये ताकि यह रुपया आसानी से और जल्दी से बसूल हो सके।

मैं ने एक क्वेश्चन और भी किया था कि यह जो रुपया आप इंस्टालमेंट के बारे में लेते हैं तो आप इस पर सूद बरीरह बसूल करते हैं या नहीं तो जबाब मिला कि सूद का कोई तरीका नहीं है। मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी हैरानी हुई। मैं एक छोटी सी बात आप के सामने रखता हूँ। नाम बीकिये कि एक एरिसी की कस्त ३ लाख रुपया है। आप

उस से २० साल के लिये इंस्टालमेंट कर लेते हैं। ५००० रुपया वह आप को देगा। अगर वह १ लाख रुपया आप सूद पर दे दें तो २० साल के अन्दर आप को १ लाख २० हजार रुपया बसूल हो जाता और असली रकम आप की उसी तरीके से कायम रहती। इसलिये मेरी अभील है कि हमें इस कानून को इस ढंग पर तबदील करना चाहिये ताकि एरियर्स के साथ साथ हम सूद बरीरह भी बसूल कर सकें और उन से सख्ती से जिस तरीके से भी हो उस रुपये को बसूल कर सकें। इस के लिये मैं दो साधन भी हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब के पहिले तो हमें यह मासूम करना पड़ेगा कि इस तरीके से जो टैक्स चोरी किया जाता है और आमदनी सही नहीं बतलाई जाती वह आमदनी कहा रखी जाती है। अब इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने इनकम टैक्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को भी गौर से पढ़ा और उस कमीशन की भी यही राय है कि पूजीपतियों के पास इसके लिये दो तरीके हैं। एक तो वह रुपया बड़े बड़े बैंको में रखते हैं क्योंकि वही लोग जिनसे कि इनकम टैक्स का रुपया लेना होता है बड-किम्पती हमारी यह है कि वही बैंको के डाइरेक्टर्स बरीरह भी होने हैं। दूसरे वह यह करते हैं कि बड़े बड़े ट्रस्ट बना देते हैं। अभी ट्रस्ट्स का जिक्र इस हाउस में भी आया था। मेरा यह सवाल है कि जितने बड़े बड़े सेठ और पूजीपति लोग हैं सब एक एक बड़ा ट्रस्ट बनाये हुए हैं और मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि इसकी जाच की जाय तो यह बात सही साबित होगी कि यह जो ट्रस्ट उन्हें की आड नेकर बनाये जाते हैं उनके पीछे सबसे बड़ा मकसद यह है कि आमदनी जो होती है उसको छुपा कर बचा लिया जाय बल्कि वह कारखाने को ट्रस्ट के सिपुर्द कर देते हैं और उससे होने वाली आमदनी को बचा कर इस तरीके से ब मोलनास करते हैं। तो मैं अभील करूंगा कि हमें सबसे पहले इन लोगों पीछों पर कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

बैंक के बारे में मेरी ही राय नहीं बल्कि जो आपने इनर्वेस्टिगेशन कमीशन मुकदर किया था उसने जो एक रिपोर्ट पेश की थी उसकी भी यह राय है

"The prospects of obtaining any useful aid of this character from the banks are however doubtful as unfortunately some of the banks appear to be under the control of the very persons whose financial activities seem to require scrutiny Government may therefore have to take measures to ensure such co-operation from the banks "

मैं यह भी कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आपको यह कोआपरेशन मिल नहीं सकता जब तक कि आप बैंक को नेशनलाइज नहीं करेंगे। उस में आप को दो फायदे होंगे। एक तो जो इनकम छिपी हुई है उस पर आप को पूरा अधिकार हो जायगा और उस के साथ ही साथ उस आमदनी को आप देश की तरक्की के लिये इस्तेमाल भी कर सकेंगे। तीसरे यह बात इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि आज हम को अपनी मैकिंग फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाना है, उस के बाद छह फाइव इयर प्लान बनानी है। आज बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि लोगों का प्लान माइडेड बनाना चाहिये। लोग प्लान माइडेड नहीं बन सकते जब तक कि उन के दिलों में यह अहसास पैदा न हो जाये कि प्लान से जो भी फायदा होगा वह नमाम लोगों की भलाई के लिये हागा। आज आम भावना यह महसूस करना है कि जो फायदा होता है, स्वाह वह कारखाने में हो, क्वाह वह बड़ी कम्पनी में हो, वह बड़े बड़े बिजनेसमैनो की जेबों में जाता है। इसलिये वह दिल से काम नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन जब आप इन बड़े बड़े साधनों पर कंट्रोल करेंगे और जी लोग टैक्स भवाइड करते हैं उन को सजायें देंगे तो लोगों के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा होगा।

आज बहुत सी एम्बवायरीज होती हैं। आप के सामने मूबडा की मिसाल है। दो साल के करीब धरसा हो गया, पर हमारा कानून कुछ ऐसा कमजोर है कि जिन अफसरों ने उन के साथ मिल कर एल० आई० सी० के फंड को एबेजिल करने की कोशिश की थी उन को आज तक सजा नहीं मिली। इस मामले में मैं सिर्फ इतनी ही अपील करूँगा कि हमें अपने कानून को बदलना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी बुगेनाह अक्स को सजा मिले लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि उस का फ़ैसला हो तीज ग़हीने के अन्दर होना चाहिये। पहले जस्टिस छायाला ने एम्बवायरी की फिर बोस कमीशन बैठाया गया अब वह मामला पब्लिक प्रोसेक्यूशन कमीशन के पास गया है, फिर कैबिनेट के पास जायगा, और इतन लम्बे अरसे के बाद एम्बवायरी का जो मकमद था वह भी खत्म हो जायगा। इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा? हम में बड़े बड़े लोगों के हीसले बढेंगे। उन को आप काबू में नहीं कर सकेंगे। गौर इसलिये जो छोटे लोग हैं वह आप को पूरा सहयोग नहीं देंगे। छोटे लोग समझते हैं कि जो लोग गुनाह करते हैं उन को सजा नहीं मिलती और हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

हम के साथ साथ मैं यह भी अपील करूँगा कि हमें ट्रस्टो के रुपये पर भी काबू करना चाहिये। मेरा यह खयाल है कि करीब ४०० करोड़ या इस से भी ज्यादा रुपया बड बडे बिजनेसमैन ने ट्रस्ट क्रियेट कर के रखा हुआ है। हम उस रुपये को नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिये काम में ला सकते हैं। उस के लिये हमें अपने कानून को काफी बदलना होगा। इस किस्म का सवाल इस हाउस में भी उठा था उस वकत भी माननीय बिधि मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम इस किस्म का कानून बनाने वाले हैं। इस मामले में मैं यह अपील करूँगा कि आज इस किस्म के कानून की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। अगर हम

रुपय ५०० करोड़ या इस से ज्यादा रुपये पर काबू पा सकें तो उस को हम सैकिंग फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाने में खर्च कर सकते हैं और घड़े फाइव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाने के लिये भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं ।

मैं खास तौर पर वे बातें इसलिए बत रहा हूँ कि आज हम यह कोशिश नहीं करने कि हम अपने इटरनल रिसेसॉज को मजबूत करें। आज देश के अन्दर जो हमारे इटरनल रिसेसॉज हैं उन के ऊपर बड़ा जबरदस्त काइसिस आया हुआ है। हम दूसरे मुल्को से मदद लेने की भी कोशिश करते हैं। मैं दूसरे मुल्कों से मदद लेने के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि हम अपने इटरनल रिसेसॉज में काम निकाश सकें क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि जो मुल्क मदद करना है उस का कोई न कोई नियामी मकमद भी जरूर होता है। इस के लिये दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं। आप पाकिस्तान को ले लीजिये। मुझे यह पूरा विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो मौजूदा इनकलाब आया उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह था कि वहाँ जो अमरीकी फोर्सेज थी उन्होंने यह महसूस किया कि अगर वहाँ इलेक्शन हुआ तो वह ताकत पावर में आयेगी जो एटी अमरीकन होगी, जो मजदूरो और किसानों के हक में होगी। इसलिये वह चाहते थे कि अपनी ताकत की मदद से बड़े बड़े लोगों को उभार कर ऐसे हालात पैदा कर दिये जायें ताकि चुनाव बगैरह का मसला ही हमेशा के लिये खल्व हो जाये। उन को यह मौका क्यों मिला? इस का बजह यह थी कि पाकिस्तान अपनी तरक्की के लिये अमरीका पर बहुत ज्यादा दारोमदार रखता था। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमें आज सब से ज्यादा अपने पाँवों पर खड़ा होना चाहिये। हमें बैकनी रिसेसॉज पर ज्यादा दारोमदार नहीं रखना चाहिये। यह बात इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा

देश है जहाँ डिमाक्रेसी कायम है और हम तमाम दुनिया के अन्दर डिमाक्रेसी का संडा बुलन्द किये हुए हैं। इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि हम अपने पाँवों पर खड़े हो और अपने रिसेसॉज को मजबूत करें ताकि हमें दूसरे मुल्कों में मदद कम लेनी पड़े। और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हम वे बैक्स को नेशनलाइज किया और ट्रस्टो पर काबू किया तो हमारे रिसेसॉज काफी हो जायेंगे और हमारी सैकिंग फाइव इयर प्लान ही नहीं बल्कि घड़े फाइव इयर प्लान भी कामयाब हो जायगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget is a peg on which one can hang many tales. One can look at it from the point of view of one's constituency. While doing so, I can say that my constituency of Gurdaspur is a border district and it requires special treatment. I can look at it from the point of view of my State and I can say that since my State is a surplus area so far as agricultural production is concerned, we should try to give it greater subsidy so that it can grow greater quantity of foodgrains than before. I can look at it from the angle of my pet aversions. Everyone has his own pet aversions. For instance, there is somebody who wants the banks to be nationalised, and there are other persons who want that the cinema industry should be nationalised, because all human beings are victims of one aversion or another.

Also, Sir, we can look at it from the point of view of those things on which we have set our heart. For instance, there are some persons who have been saying that it is a very good thing that the Defence budget has been reduced, and that since our country stands by Panch Sheel we have taken the right step. Now, Sir, to tell you the plain truth, I think that this Panch Sheel without any resources of defence is like a stool without any legs. It cannot stand. It is something without any foundation. But I do not

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

want to go into those details. As I have said already, this budget is provocative of all kinds of ideas, sentiments, theories and notions. But I can say one thing without fear of any contradiction: this budget is in conformity with the high destinies of our nation and I use the word 'destiny' with as much responsibility as an hon. Member who repudiated the use of the word 'destiny'. Destiny is not the prerogative of those countries which are ruled by dictatorships, whether they are veiled or open. Destiny is not the prerogative of those countries which are ruled by despots whether they are called as such or are called by some other name. Destiny is the prerogative of every country and much more so of a great and ancient country like ours.

Shakespeare was not a despot or the mouthpiece of any authoritarian regime, but as Shakespeare said, "there is a destiny that shapes our ends; rough-hew them how we will". He was talking of the individual destiny and if Shakespeare could talk about the individual destiny, surely the leaders of countries, the Finance Minister of a country, the Prime Minister of a country, can talk about the high destiny of the 40 crores of people who inhabit this land. I would consider that this budget is a kind of pact which the Finance Minister of our country has made with the nation. It is a kind of report which he has given to this nation.

I shall look at this budget only from one angle, and I do not want to go into the by-lanes of thought and the by-lanes of argument. I want to look at it from this angle (*Interruptions*). If those gentlemen were not to talk, I would be very happy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that I look at the budget only from this angle, and the

angle is, our plans—the first Five Year Plan, the second Five Year Plan, our third Five Year Plan and also the plans that are to come. In 1951, we embarked on a Plan and that Plan was a kind of agreement which we arrived at, an agreement to raise the living standards of the teeming millions of India. Have we succeeded in that or not? Is our budget in conformity with the social needs and urges, with the economic needs and urges of our country or not?

Moreover, I do not look upon this budget as an isolated phenomenon. I think it is a link in the chain; so many links have gone behind and so many links are to come. Therefore, it is a budget which looks before and looks after. Hence, one cannot look upon it only as something which is independent, which stands by itself and which has got to be looked at only from the narrow angle limited to 12 months or a year.

When I look at the budget from the angle of the five year plans, I should say one thing to begin with. It is this: I think the year 1958

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He might look at it tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he like to continue tomorrow or has he finished?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I should like to finish that sentence. The year 1958 has been a year of crisis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 10th March, 1959 (Phalguna 12, 1959 (Saka)).

[Monday, March 9, 1959/Phalgun 18, 1880 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject	4957—95	S.Q. No.	Subject	
1013.	Lac production.	4957—60	1044.	T. B. in Delhi.	5006
1014.	Price of foodgrains.	4960—65	1045.	Dakotas.	5006
1015.	Railway sleepers.	4965—68	1046.	Blank grenade on Railway track.	5006—07
1016.	Hubli Karwar railway line.	4968—69	U. S. Q. No.		
1018.	Compensation for Railway accidents.	4969—72	1546.	Locomotives.	5007—08
1020.	Central Astronomical Observatory.	4972—74	1547.	Re-modelling of Jaipur Station.	5008
1022.	Movement of foodgrains.	4974—80	1548.	Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Punjab.	5008
1023.	Posts and Telegraphs Uniforms Committee.	4980—81	1549.	Wheat cultivation.	5009
1024.	Sugarcane Growers' Association.	4982—86	1550.	Jute cultivation.	5009
1025.	Renaming of New Delhi Roads.	4986—89	1551.	Cheque system in Post Offices in Marathwada (Bombay).	5009
1026.	"Nyaya" Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh	4989—92	1552.	Construction of bridges in Bombay State.	5009—10
1028.	Relay of A.I.R. programmes on trains	4992—94	1553.	Railway sidings in Hazari bagh.	5010—11
1029.	Sugar	4994—95	1554.	Passenger traffic at Nagal Dam station	5011
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4995—5064	1555.	Over-bridge at Kesunga Station	5011
S. Q. No.			1556.	Akbarpur-Tanda Line	5011—12
1019.	Air Transport Council.	4995	1557.	Railway Officers	5012
1021.	Drainage system in Najafgarh, Delhi.	4995—96	1558.	Telephone facilities in Ferozepur Division.	5012—14
1027.	Central Leprosy Institute, Chungleput.	4996—97	1559.	Telephone connections in Punjab	5014
1030.	Family Planning	4997—98	1560.	Construction of National Highways in Punjab.	5014—15
1032.	"Triloki Colony" in South Delhi.	4998	1561.	Minor irrigation schemes in Himachal Pradesh	5015
1033.	Arhar and Arhar Dal.	4998—99	1562.	Maximum prices of foodgrains.	5015
1034.	Prices of pulses.	4999—5000	1563.	Uniform prices for foodgrains.	5016
1035.	Supply of wagons for movement of Gur	5000	1564.	Workshop at Podnur on Southern Railway.	5016
1036.	Abandonment of Jabalpur Foundry Project	5001	1565.	Utilization of cultivable waste land.	5016—17
1037.	West German Agricultural Delegation.	5001—02	1566.	T. B. patients.	5017
1038.	Survey of wood and timber in Himachal Pradesh.	5002	1567.	Research work on Cholera and Plague	5017—20
1039.	American liberty ships.	5002	1568.	Railway lands.	5020—21
1040.	Selling of mixed flour and wheat in Delhi.	5003	1569.	Fair price shops in Dehra Dun	5021
1041.	Reorientation of Community Development Movements.	5003—05	1570.	Central Tractor Organization employees.	5022
1042.	Rourkela-Berua Railway Line.	5005	1571.	Welfare Board for Posts and telegraphs employees	5022
1043.	Calcutta Telephone Automation Project	5005—6	1572.	Nagarjunasagar Project	5023
			1573.	Late running of trains	5023—24
			1574.	Poultry farms in Delhi	5024—25
			1575.	Seed farms in Delhi.	5025

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
1576	Vending licence at Bhami Junction Station	5026
1577.	Travelling on foot- boards of trains	5026
1578.	Central Health Service Scheme.	5027
1579.	Fruit preservation units in Orissa.	5027
1580.	Epidemic diseases in Delhi.	5027-29
1581.	Re-modelling of Bolpur Railway Station	5029
1582.	Issue of licences for sugar factories.	5030
1583.	Chittaranjan Locomo- tive Workshop.	5030
1584.	Wharfage and demur- rage charges.	5031
1585.	Hawkers in Delhi.	5031-32
1586.	Missing Posts and Telegraphs files.	5032
1587.	Tripura Municipal Act.	5032-33
1588.	Co-operative Credit So- cieties in Himachal Pradesh.	5033-34
1589.	Irrigation Projects	5034
1590.	Railway saloons at Bolpur Station	5034
1591.	Cattle dung	5035-36
1592.	Import of wheat	5036
1593.	Claims against N. E. Railway.	5037-38
1594.	Claims cases on N. E. Railway	5038-39
1595.	Training for Co-opera- tive Secretaries.	5039
1596.	Chambal Project.	5039
1597.	Removal from service of Railway employees.	5039-40
1598.	Security arrangement for wayside stations staff.	5040-41
1599.	Bridges on National Highway No. 26.	5041
1600.	Supply of foodgrains to U. P.	5041-42
1601.	D.V.C. canal.	5042-43
1602.	G.D. and N. E. S. in Punjab.	5043

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1603.	Railway Coolie Sahayog Samiti.	5044
1604.	Posts and Telegraphs building at Pithoragarh	5044-45
1605.	Pandu-Garo Hills Rail Line.	5045
1606.	Shifting of a Railway Line.	5045
1607.	Multi-purpose irriga- tion projects.	5045-46
1608.	Railway Delegation to Washington.	5046
1609.	University for agri- culture	5047
1610.	Master plan for flood control in Kashmir.	5047-48
1611.	Wheels and axles.	5048-49
1612.	Airlines Corporation	5049
1613.	Contributions to Far- mers' Conventions	5049-50
1614.	Extension of Buxar- Arrah Railway line.	5050
1615.	Promotion of non- gazetted staff.	5050-51
1616.	Cases registered under Section 379 I.P.C.	5051
1617.	Re-employment of re- tired Railway employees	5051-52
1618	Air-conditioned trains	5053
1619.	Use of Hindi on Rail- ways.	5053
1620.	Diversion of Jamuna River	5053-54
1621.	Bhatunda-Moga and Harike Railway line.	5054
1622.	Derailments of goods trains	5054-55
1623.	Alternate Assam Rail link.	5055-56
1624.	Procurement of rice from Punjab.	5056
1625.	Nurses in Railway Hospitals	5056-57
1626.	Exploitation of water resources in Punjab	5057
1627.	Basic amenities at Railway Stations.	5057-58
1628.	Electrification of Sta- tions.	5058
1629.	Catering contracts on Northern Railway	5059
1630.	Contracts for manufac- ture of wagons and spare parts.	5059-60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

COLUMNS

U. S Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
1631	Tundla College, Northern Railway	5060
1632	Train accident between Ambyspur and Jhunjhak Stations	5060-61
1633.	Gratuity to Ex-employees of Cash Contractors of Northern and Western Railways	5061
1634	Tractor and light engine collision	5061-62
1635	Over-bridge at Katihar Canal Crossing	5062-63
1636	Quarters for Railway employees	5063
1637.	Strike at Ghaziabad	5064
1638	Soft wood for match industry	5064

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

5065-67

The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty regarding the situation alleged to have arisen out of the imposition of betterment levy by the Punjab Government

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

5067

The following papers were laid on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Budget Estimates of Damodar valley Corporation for the year 1959-60 under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the

Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

- (2) A copy of Notification No B-HP/67/54-56/S (H) AS (L) dated the 17th February, 1959 under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in Manipur Gazette

BILLS INTRODUCED

5068-69

- (1) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1959
(2) The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1959

BILL PASSED

5069-70

The Railway Minister (Shri Jagivan Ram) moved that the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

5070-5220

General discussion on the Budget (General), 1959-60 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1959 PHALGU-NA 19, 1880 (S.A.K.A)
Further general discussion on the Budget (General), 1959-60