

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume II, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[April 30 to May 11, 1962/Vaisakha 10 to 21, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

भेषज कारखानों की स्थापना

Monday May 7, 1962 | *Vaisakha 17, 1884 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Tiruchendur).

Shri Lalit Sen (Mandi).

Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mahasu).

• Shri Partap Singh (Sirmur).

Shri Chattar Singh (Chamba).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Dairy Equipment and Machines

*451. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what arrangements have been made or are proposed to be made for the manufacture of dairy equipment and machinery in India; and

(b) the present production and future programme in this respect?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The question will be answered by the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries on a subsequent date.

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- श्री भवत वर्मान :
 - श्रीमती मंमूना सुल्तान :
 - श्री बेंकटासुबबया :
 - श्री बारियर :
 - श्री वासुदेवन नाथर :
 - *४५३. श्री प्र० क० गोपालन :
 - श्री प० कुंहु :
 - श्री कंप्पन नः
 - श्री मणियंगाडन :
 - श्री थलमंदा रेड्डो :
 - श्री मे० क० कुमारन :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऋषिकेश, संतनगर, मद्रास तथा नेरियामंगलम में स्थापित होने वाले चार भेषज कारखानों में प्रत्येक कारखाने के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Contracts for the supply of plant and machinery which also include the deputation of Soviet experts to India, training for Indian specialists in the USSR and preparation of detailed working and installation drawings in respect of Works within the perimeter of the plant etc. have been concluded with M/s. Technoexport of USSR for Antibiotics and Surgical Instruments projects at Rishikesh and Madras respectively. A similar contract for the Synthetic Drugs project at Hyderabad is expected to be concluded shortly. Contract for the

Phyto-Chemicals Plant at Neriamangalam is, at present, under consideration. Detailed Working Drawings for projects for which contracts have been concluded will begin arriving from the Soviet Union in the third quarter of 1962 after which the construction work will be taken up in hand.

The requirements of land have been by and large met by the concerned State Governments free of cost. Preliminary arrangements connected with the construction of Factories and townships at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras have been taken in hand. The preparation of Master Plan of Townships at these three locations was entrusted to Architects and the Plans relating to the Antibiotics and Synthetic Drugs projects have been finalised.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् इन कारखानों की स्थापना में जो प्रगति हो रही है क्या शासन को उससे सन्तोष है और यदि सन्तोष नहीं है तो इस प्रगति में तजी लाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : सरकार को काफी सन्तोष है और इस साल के अखिर से तजी से काम चलेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् कब तक आशा की जाती है कि इन कारखानों में वास्तविक उत्पादन-कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : १९६४ के बाद ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government is still contemplating the setting up of a herb drug factory somewhere?

Shri Kanungo: This is a complex in which the phyto-chemicals factory is to be located in Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the statement it is said that the contract for the phyto-chemicals plant at Neriamangalam is, at present, under consideration. It is also said that the factories and townships at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras have been

taken in hand. May I know whether there is any proposal before Government to reconsider the decision to have the plant at Neriamangalam? If so, is the Government aware that there is widespread apprehension in the minds of the people in the State of Kerala about this?

Mr. Speaker: Now, we are asking for the progress that has been made so far as these are concerned. But the hon. Member wants reconsideration.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not at all want that. But, there are widespread reports that the plant which is going to be established at Neriamangalam will not be established there. I want to know from the Minister whether there is any truth in that.

Shri Kanungo: The economics of that plant which is part of the complex is under discussion. The delay in progressing with the work is that full land has not been given for this.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: The Chairman of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals visited Kerala State some months ago and said in a Press conference that the work of the factory will be taken up in January 1962. May I know what is the reason for the delay?

Shri Kanungo: I suppose he hoped at that time that the possession of the land would be given quickly.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: How much land is required and how much given?

Shri Kanungo: Out of 400 acres only 100 acres have been made available.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is said that the preliminary arrangements connected with the construction of factories and townships at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras have been taken in hand and not at Kerala. Is it because the State Government did not acquire the land there?

Shri Kanungo: That is not the only reason. The economics of the plant

which is part of the complex is still under discussion.

Shri Tyagi: Has any instruction been issued to the State Governments or has some arrangement been made by the Central Government to see that the peasants who are displaced are given alternative accommodation and also some land for cultivation?

Shri Kanungo: As far as the public sector enterprises are concerned it is the usual practice to offer land or employment to suitable persons who are displaced.

Shri M. R. Krishna: By what period the target of 851 tons of drugs will be achieved in the synthetic drug factory?

Shri Kanungo: With luck, it may be three years from 1964.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: According to the present assessment of the Government what percentage of our needs will be fulfilled when the three factories have gone into production?

Shri Kanungo: We are hoping that the demand which will be generated by 1965 may be met from these sources but they are growing fast.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have been looking towards this side but the hon. Member rises now at the last moment.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Have we sought the help and co-operation of any other country for these projects and if so what are they and what are the terms of the agreement?

Shri Kanungo: This complex is being operated by the help and co-operation of the USSR. Preliminary contracts and other reports have been placed in the Library of the House.

Coir Goods

454. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what more effective steps have been taken to find markets for coir goods externally and internally;

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the freight on coir goods; and

(c) whether the Coir Industry will come under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Steps taken to find markets for coir and coir goods include participation in exhibitions in India and abroad, display in the showrooms attached to the Indian Embassies and Consulates in foreign countries, dissemination of publicity literature, sending delegations and conducting market surveys in foreign countries, newspaper advertisements and display of hoardings and cinema slides in India, opening of showroom and sales depots in important cities and appointment of accredited dealers for the sale of coir and coir goods in India.

(b) The question of reducing the shipping freight rates levied on coir mats and mattings has been taken up with the Conference Lines concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister has said that the question of reducing the ship freight has been taken up with the conference lines concerned. May I know whether there is any move to have a subsidy on the export of these coir goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is quite different. In the question tabled the hon. Member asks whether we have taken up the question of reduction of freight. We have definitely taken it up. Even though there is no discrimination in freight structure as such, coir yarn and coir matting are disproportionately highly freighted and we do hope to get some reduction. As far as subsidies are concerned, incentives of a different nature are given to coir products just as in the case of other exports also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government propose to have control over the unrestricted export of coir yarn which is competing with our manufacturing concerns?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member sees the figures, the finished products are also exported. Coir yarn is being exported because in some countries such an industry has already developed and if we do not send yarn our total exports will fall. But our primary preference is for manufactured goods and only secondary preference for export of yarn.

Shri Vasudeavn Nair: The hon. Minister has stated that the question of reduction of ship freight is taken up with the lines concerned. What is the reaction of the lines to this proposal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far it is quite helpful.

श्री प्रबल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयर इंडस्ट्री ने पारसाल में इस साल कितनी तस्करी की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई २५ लाख ज्यादा हुआ है ६ करोड़ के ऊपर । लेकिन जितना पैदा होता है उसमें से ६५ परसेंट बाहर जा रहा है और अब जबरन है और ज्यादा पैदा करने की ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In answer to part (c) of the question, it has been

said that the coir industry will not come under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. May I know what is the objection on the part of the Government to include the coir industry also under the purview of this Act?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We look at it the other way round; if there is any advantage in bringing it under the Act or not. As the hon. Member is aware, this is mostly a widespread and domestic cottage and small scale industry. It is a question of bringing thousands of operators under the operation of an Act. This is an industry which is already well-developed. There is a Coir Board. The Government do not consider that by bringing it under the Act any special advantage will accrue.

Shri Koya: Is there any scheme for encouraging the mechanisation of the coir industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very important question. Government wants to mechanise the coir industry. A conference was called here and we definitely decided, and the Kerala Government also agreed, that one-third of the sector should be mechanised now so as to cause the least retrenchment and consequent re-employment of such persons who are, so to say, rendered surplus. But without mechanisation, the future of the export of coir is a bit in doubt, and therefore, we are going to mechanise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether, as a result of the measures detailed in the statement, there has been any appreciable increase in the current year in respect of this commodity.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already answered this in answer to a previous question. Whatever we are producing, 95 per cent of it is being exported. Now, the real problem to be tackled is to increase the availability of coir fibre in the country by growing more coconut trees and having more coconut plantations.

Pimpri Penicillin Price

*455. { Shri Rameswar Tantia:
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Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pimpri bulk penicillin price is now about five times the world market figure;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether this conforms to the agreement with the World Health Organisation for selling products on a no-profit no-loss basis?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The selling price of bulk penicillin at Hindustan Antibiotics, Pimpri, is no doubt higher than the landed cost of the imported drug. Such a comparison does not offer a fair basis for judging the cost of Pimpri penicillin as the exporters could afford to sell their exportable surplus at very low prices. Apart from this, the industry abroad functions on a much larger scale and could therefore produce the product at appreciably lower costs. "No profit" clause in the agreement with W.H.O. and UNICEF is no longer in force but no undue profits are being made because of this.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It has been mentioned that the prices are no doubt high. I want to know to what extent they are higher. I also want to know the foreign exporters from whom we are importing this drug. They have to pay higher labour and transport charges. What are the reasons for our selling at more than the price at which we are importing it? Then, I want to know....

Mr. Speaker: He cannot combine so many questions in one.

Shri Kanungo: The reasons are obvious. The manufacturers in other countries have been in the field for quite a long time. They have large internal markets where they are able to get higher prices. For promotional purposes they can sell in export at much lower prices. The cost of production is not known neither in the country of origin nor elsewhere. We hope that when our expansion programmes are completed, we are likely to produce about 90 tons of penicillin. There will be further reduction of the price. In fact, there has been considerable reduction during the last three years. It will be more when our volume of production is increased.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: To what extent are the prices higher? Are they double or treble?

Shri Kanungo: Our prices are about 50 nP per unit and the imported ones cost 15.50 nP. plus duty.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the statement it has been stated that "No profit" clause in the agreement with the WHO and UNICEF is no longer in force but no undue profits are being made because of this. I would like to know the extent of the profit charged.

Shri Kanungo: I have mentioned the prices. No profit clause has been removed on consideration that a certain number of units are to be given free for use in hospitals.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether the Government are aware that the penicillin and other anti-biotics supplied by the Pimpri factory in bulk to foreign and Indian companies are resold in different trade names at fantastically high prices and, if so, may I know the measures taken by the Government to check it?

Shri Kanungo: The prices are not fantastically high. In fact, the Pimpri factory produces to sell the basic material to the other formulators. The Drug Controller sees to the quality; and the prices are not fantastic.

Shri Umanath: My question was...

Mr. Speaker: I have called the hon. Member from the other side.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: May I know whether the Government are aware that there is a shortage of penicillin supply in the country?

Shri Kanungo: There is, because the demands have grown higher and therefore we are undertaking expansion of the production in this factory.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether the Indian and foreign firms who receive bulk supplies from Government resell it in different trade names at higher prices?

Shri Kanungo: Of course, they charge formulation prices.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the extent of profit that is being charged?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot disclose the profit in the plant.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : प्रश्न संख्या ४५६ ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The permit system for entry into Goa.....

Shri Raghunath Singh: My question is in Hindi; the reply should be given in Hindi. यह सवाल हिन्दी में दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री हिन्दी स्टेट से आती हैं। हिन्दी में जवाब देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस ने उस बारे में पहले ही फसला किया है, और मैं ने भी यहां पर अर्ज किया है कि अगर सवाल हिन्दी में होगा, तो आम तौर पर हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जायेगा, लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर हिन्दी में जवाब नहीं दे सकते, तो माननीय सदस्यों को अंग्रेजी में ही जवाब को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: i can read it in Hindi.

गोम्रा में प्रवेश

*४५६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के गोम्रा प्रवेश सम्बन्धी नवीन आदेशों के कारण गोम्रा के मूल नागरिक जो केन्या, युगांडा आदि में रहते हैं उन्हें गोम्रा प्रवेश करने में कठिनाई हो रही है क्योंकि पुर्तगाल सरकार उनको पासपोर्ट देने में इन्कार करती है ; और

(ख) क्या सेंट्रल काउन्सिल आफ गोम्रा अर्जोमिगेशन, युगांडा, पूर्व अफ्रीकन लीग तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में इस सम्बन्ध में जापन अथवा संकल्प मिले है ?

विदेश-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) गोम्रा में प्रवेश करने के लिए जो अनुमति-पत्र प्रणाली है, उसका प्रार्थी के पास रहने वाले पासपोर्ट से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह प्रणाली भारतीय नागरिकों सहित सभी गैर-गोम्राणियों पर लागू होती है। यदि कोई विदेशी पासपोर्ट पाने में असमर्थ है तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि वह भारत नहीं आ सकता। अनुमति-पत्र प्रणाली से इस मामले पर किसी भी तरह असर नहीं पड़ता।

(ख) अनुमति-पत्र प्रणाली के व्यौरों के सम्बन्ध में उगांडा स्थित केन्द्रीय गोम्राणी परिषद् संस्था और कीनिया की पूर्व अफ्रीकी गोम्राणी लीग से कुछ जापन मिले हैं। उन्हें यह सूचना दे दी गई है कि गोम्रा-मूलक लोगों के लिए किसी अनुमति-पत्र की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी सीखने में ही हाउस का तारा समय निकल जायेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ईस्ट अफ्रीका की गोग्रन लीग ने कौन सी दिक्कतें जाहिर की हैं, जो कि वहाँ के लोगों को पेश आ रही हैं ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is really due to a misunderstanding about the permit system, because Goans have no need to have any permit at all.

Shri Hem Barua: The other day the Prime Minister was pleased to say something about the repatriation of Portuguese detenus. May I know whether the repatriation of the Portuguese detenus in Goa means automatically repatriation of Indian nationals in Portuguese colonies?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This has absolutely nothing to do with this question, so far as I know.

Shri Hem Barua: The original question is about getting passports for Indian nationals in foreign countries. The passports are issued by the Governments concerned. That is why I ask whether repatriation of Portuguese detenus in Goa would automatically mean repatriation of Indian nationals in Portuguese colonies.

Mr. Speaker: Repatriation is a different thing altogether. A separate question may be given and that would be answered.

Shri Nath Pai: Perhaps the Prime Minister may be pleased to answer Question No. 476 also along with this, which also relates to the same subject of entry permits for Goa.

Mr. Speaker: If he had brought it to my notice in the beginning, I would have allowed it; but not now.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that the permit system is imposed on Indian nationals getting into Goa? Is it not an anachronism?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is only a temporary measure. It was imposed because immediately after liberation we did not want all sorts of people to go there and create difficulties for the administration as well as for the people. So, as soon as normalcy is restored and these detenus are sent away, certainly anybody will be able to go there.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, since you have already permitted a supplementary on that question which is coming later, I think that could be answered.

Mr. Speaker: That would look very odd on the record. After supplementaries have been put on a particular question, unless that is finished it would be difficult to go on to another question. That was the obstacle; otherwise I would have permitted it. Let us go to the next question now. If hon. Members co-operate, perhaps we might reach it.

Textile Mills

***457. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more textile mills which were closed have started running;

(b) if so, the number of such mills restarted in 1961; and

(c) what financial aid was given to them?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Fourteen closed Cotton Textile Mills have restarted working.

(c) Financial assistance to the cotton textile mills by the Central Government is canalised through the agency of the National Industrial Development Corporation. Of the fourteen mills re-opened during 1961, the Corporation have sanctioned loans amounts to Rs. 49.50 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs respectively to two units.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the hon. Minister, 14 mills have re-started working. I want to know the total number of mills which are yet to function and what are the difficulties confronting them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are still 11 mills which remain closed of which we hope to restart soon five mills. Two mills are to be scrapped. The rest four are experiencing financial difficulties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some mills out of these 14 mills have been taken over by the Government or whether they are all run by the same concerns?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Two of them have been taken over by the Government and the rest are run by private agencies.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what would be the number of employees involved in these two textiles mills that are to be scrapped?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 900 or so.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what alternative employment is contemplated for these men?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are a lot of new industries coming up in those areas. When any industry becomes uneconomic it has got to be scrapped.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो छः मिलें स्क्रेप होने वाली हैं या हो गई हैं, वे कौन सी मिलें हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक वालाजाबाद में है, एक किशनगढ़ में है, दो पंडेलपाका में हैं, एक बंदेनरा में है और छठी बांकुरा मिल है ।

Shri Oza: May I know whether the Morvi Mills will be restarted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a likelihood of it being restarted, though it is not included in the eleven mills which I mentioned. The Morvi Mills

was perhaps to be transferred to the quota in the Bombay State.

Spinning Mills in Kerala

458. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
+ Shri Warrior:
Shri Nataraja Pillai:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new licences were issued to start new spinning mills in Kerala State:

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no industrialist from Kerala has received at least one such licence?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Licences have not been issued so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister stated in this House a few months back that the question of issuing licences is under consideration. The answer is now repeated. May I know for how long this consideration will prolong?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The final decision will be announced very soon, and licences will be granted.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know how many applications of the Kerala industrialists were forwarded to the Central Government by the Kerala Government out of the total applications?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member seems to suggest that 'Kerala industrialists' means some categories to locate some people's origin, I have no idea; but 137 industrialists applied out of which 11 are to be licensed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Minister for Industries in Kerala has issued a statement saying that they asked for

spindles a year ago whereas it is being delayed by the Central Government and there is no delay on the part of the State Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Partly the hon. Member's comments are correct, and partly the question is otherwise also. We have got several representations from various parties, who have not been recommended, saying that they have been unjustly treated. Therefore, naturally, in order to give the widest possible satisfaction and to remove all possible causes of grievances, we took a little time in further consideration.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know who will take the final decision and when?

Shri Manubhai Shah: By the Government of India, and very soon.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether there is any specific time limit for a licence to be implemented, and if some parties after getting licences do not start work within a limited period of time may I know whether Government will consider the question of transferring those licences to other parties?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is provided in the rules under the Industrial Disputes Act. If a party does not take the first effective steps in nine months and does not complete all the steps in 18 months the licence is revoked with a notice to show cause why the licence has not been utilized. We review the situation from year to year and every year there are several cases in which the licence has been revoked after the show cause notice has been issued.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: In addition to Kerala, may I know whether any licences have been granted in Andhra?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as Andhra is concerned, no licence has been issued. Out of the 14 States, licences were issued in practically ten States. For the other four, States the matter is under discussion with the State Governments.

Nepa Newsprint Factory

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 *459. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of newsprint at the Nepa Newsprint Factory has of late been hampered for want of adequate supply of power and raw material;

(b) what efforts are being made to achieve sufficiency in this respect; and

(c) by what time Government hope to solve this problem?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Due to restricted power supply, it has not been possible for the National Newsprint and Paper Mills to maintain a sustained target production of 100 tons per day. So far production has not suffered for want of raw materials.

The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board are making arrangements to make the power available from the Chambal System. The Mills have also approached the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for allotment of additional areas from where salai and bamboo could be obtained with a view to not only maintaining optimum production but to doubling the present capacity. The factory is expected to reach and maintain production upto full capacity from the middle of next year.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know whether.....

Mr. Speaker: Now it is too late. I have called the next question. I looked at him for such a long time. He

did not stand up. I have passed on to the next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We wanted to ask supplementaries after the hon. Member has been given his chance.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member put his question, the answer was given. Then supplementaries could be asked either by the same hon. Member or others. When nobody stood up in the whole House what could I have done under the circumstances except passing on to the next question?

Water Supply to Coal-Fields

*460. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to augment the water supply in various coal-fields;

(b) the amount likely to be spent for this during the current year; and

(c) the impediments in the way of speedy execution of the plans already submitted?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The State Governments have been requested to set up statutory Water Boards in the coal mining areas and to give priority to the coal mining areas in formulating Water Supply Schemes. The colliery owners have also been requested to prepare suitable water supply schemes pertaining to their respective coalfields and to approach the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for financial assistance.

(b) About Rs. 15 lakhs from the Welfare Fund.

(c) Lack of adequate technical details in the plans. This gives rise to prolonged correspondence with the State Governments and the colliery owners.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether any concrete steps other than this will be taken for assuring adequate supply of water to the coal-fields?

Shri Hathi: We have requested the State Governments to form statutory boards. The collieries have been asked to frame schemes. They have sent nearly 30 schemes. We shall examine the subject further.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if any of the Governments in whose areas the coalfields are situated have as yet set up these statutory bodies? May I also know how many of the schemes submitted by the colliery owners have been actually enquired into and vetted?

Shri Hathi: There is a long list of about 30 schemes. If the hon. Member so desires, I can supply her details of all the schemes later on. The West Bengal Government have agreed to form a statutory water board. In Jharia, of course, there is already a board.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As we find that the present water supply to the colliery areas is absolutely inadequate, may I know whether some temporary measures will be taken to supply water until the whole scheme is finalised?

Shri Hathi: In some areas wells have been sunk, as it could be done immediately. In other areas the scheme is bound to take time.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If the present water boards cannot supply adequate quantity of water for want of funds, may I know whether any financial assistance will be given to them by the Centre?

Shri Hathi: Financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy is being given from the welfare fund.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In view of the fact that the present water supply schemes are insufficient, may I know whether the coal mine owners have requested the Irrigation and P.W.D. depart-

ments to prepare comprehensive schemes after investigation for the supply of adequate water to the colliery areas?

Shri Hathi: The coal mines have been asked to approach the State Governments with their schemes. Those schemes are vetted by the State Governments. Bigger schemes are vetted by the Central Ministry of Health.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments and the colliery owners will have to share the expenditure?

Shri Hathi: Generally, it is the responsibility of the State Government and the coal mine owners. But we also give assistance from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. So, it is being shared by the three—mainly by the mine owners in the mining area, then the State Government and then the Centre.

Shri K. N. Pande: Even for the quarters which have been constructed by the Central Government, is the responsibility of supplying water that of the State Government?

Shri Hathi: The question is not about supplying water to the quarters. The question is about the water supply schemes in the coal area. Once the water supply scheme is there, naturally the water would be supplied to the labourers. The question is one of shortage of water supply schemes in the area as a whole.

Shri Daji: May I know how many State Governments have not yet responded to the scheme and what steps the Central Government propose to take in those States where the State Government has not responded?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the various State Governments have prepared schemes for water supply. Some are prepared by them, some by the colliery owners.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any provision to compel a colliery owner if he does not take up this thing?

Shri Hathi: Primarily, for water supply schemes in the coal area, the responsibility is that of the State Government. But to supply water to the labourers while on duty, it is the responsibility of the mine-owners. But we have given them assistance, so that both the State Governments and the mine-owners would combine together in formulating schemes, and the Central Government would give a subsidy or some loan.

Newsprint for Newspapers

*461. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution of newsprint to various newspapers needs improvement; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to remove the hardships caused to certain newspapers?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Arrangements for distribution of newsprint to various newspapers are made after taking into account availability of indigenous newsprint, imports which can be effected under special rupee payment arrangements and imports against free foreign exchange allocated for newsprint. Some difficulties were experienced by smaller newspapers in obtaining the newsprint from stockists in the country. With a view to remove these hardships, it has been decided in consultation with the representatives of the newspaper industry to grant them licences directly, which they could at their option utilize through the stockists.

Sir, in this connection I may draw the attention of the House to a public notice published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1962.

डा० गान्धिव दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि श्रद्धाकारों को जो पर्याप्त कागज नहीं मिल रहा है उसका कारण यह भी है कि

हमारे देश में कागज का जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हो रहा है। अभी एक सवाल किया गया नेपा मिल के सम्बन्ध में। चूँकि मैं भी उसी प्रदेश में आता हूँ, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेपा मिल में बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं जिनकी वजह से वहाँ कागज का उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता। कभी बिजली की दिक्कत आती है और कभी कुछ और दिक्कत आती है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस ससद् में जो विवरण रखा गया है नेपा मिल के बारे में उसमें बताया गया था कि जब हमने उसको हाथ में लिया तो उसका उत्पादन ३००० टन भी नहीं हो पाता था। आज उसकी कार्यक्षमता कुछ बढ़ी है और उसका उत्पादन २८ हजार टन हो गया है। हम उसको दुगुना करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा भी तीन नई फैक्ट्रियाँ लगायी जा रही हैं।

Shri Basappa: May I know what is the total quantity of newsprint distributed among these newspapers and how the requirements of these newspapers are assessed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The assessment is on the certified circulation, as certified by the authorised auditors which the Registrar of Newspaper rechecks in order to satisfy himself that the certificate is all right. As far as the requirements are concerned, they range between 85,000 and a lakh and a quarter. If more were available, more could be consumed.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that certain publications have drawn newsprint in excess of their circulation and, if so, whether publications which are experiencing hardships cannot be given a share of that excess quota?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The two questions are perhaps not so inter-linked. As far as the certificates are concerned, they are given by chartered accountants and auditors and are

fairly reliable, and we do have a further check also on them. And if the hon. Member looks at the notice which we have issued on the 1st May, 1962, he will find that we have tried to protect the interests of the small newspapers, that is the language newspapers, by granting them practically 100 per cent of their requirements. It is with respect to the larger newspapers where we have been rather strict; and, because of the lack of foreign exchange and the internal availability of newsprint we have stipulated there that for those with a circulation between ten thousand and fifteen thousand copies, the maximum which we can allow is 20 per cent increase in circulation.

श्री भक्त वर्धन : श्रीमन् क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि बहुत से समाचार पत्रों ने—खास कर अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों ने—अपने कोर्ट से ज्यादा न्यूजप्रिन्ट लेकर उसका दुरुपयोग किया है ? यदि हाँ, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लोगों में यह खयाल बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है, क्योंकि जो लोग समाचार पत्र चलाते हैं उनका प्राइमरी माटिव न्यूजप्रिन्ट को उसमें इस्तेमाल करने का होता है। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि कुछ न कुछ ब्लक मार्केटिंग होता है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is the hon. Minister aware that even newspapers of less importance or from some less important places have difficulties in getting newsprint and if the Minister is aware, may I know the steps taken to ensure that supply is made available?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would rather request hon. Member or hon. Members that if they find that any particular newspaper, after this liberalisation policy, still finds some difficulty, I am prepared to look into individual cases.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether newspapers, especially smaller newspapers are even now compelled to take any percentage of Nepa newsprint from the total quota and if so, what is the percentage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no compulsion. It is indigenous production. Naturally, primarily, use will be based on indigenous production. We have stipulated to newspapers that there will be 50 per cent. quota from Nepa and 50 per cent. imported.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether it is a fact that people have invariably to come to Delhi to secure permits and if so, what action Government proposes to take so that they may get the quota without having to come to Delhi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the situation.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या माननीय मन्त्री को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है कि लखनऊ से निकलने वाले जनयुग अखबार को पिछले कई मालों में उमका क्वोटा नहीं मिला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मन्त्री ने कहा है कि जिस किसी अखबार के बारे में शिकायत हो, वह उन को भज दी जाय ।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether instances of blackmarketing of newsprint drawn in excess of requirements have been brought to the notice of the Government and if so, what action has been taken?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have answered.

पंडित उश० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या गामन ने इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल की है कि अखबारों के अतिरिक्त और दूसरा साहित्य भी न्यूज-प्रिन्ट पर छपता है ? अगर

हां, तो उत पब्लिकेशन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: इस मामले में हमारी बड़ी हमदर्दी है, क्योंकि न्यूजप्रिन्ट काफ़ी सस्ती चीज़ है और हमने न्यूजप्रिन्ट का उत्पादन करना है न मिर्फ़ अखबारों को देने के लिए, बल्कि, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, सस्ती किताबें तयार करने के लिए भी । फिलहाल हम मजबूर हैं कि हम इस बारे में इतना ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन मैं यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा इरादा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा न्यूज प्रिन्ट बनाया जाय और लाया जाय और मन्ती किताबें तयार करने के लिए दिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Minister just now said in reply to a question that there is no excess drawing of newsprint by some newspapers. That is what he has said as far as I understood. The Estimates Committee in their Sixtieth Report has distinctly pointed out that there are major discrepancies in the circulation claims of certain newspapers and they draw newsprint in excess. I think the point of order lies in the fact that there is no resemblance in the two statements—the statement made by the hon. Minister and the statement in the report of the Estimates Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order. The Estimates Committee has submitted its own report. The Government may or may not agree on that. The Government has given what its opinion is or what the facts according to it are. Only the Member wanted an opportunity to put a supplementary which he did not get and he has put it now in the form of a point of order. It is no point of order. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I humbly submit, Sir, I am very badly misunderstood and badly painted by you. In all humility I say.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry if he says that I have painted him badly. I have rather painted him in very brilliant colours. Now, he is misunderstanding me. I never misunderstood him. Shri Balmiki.

Public Sector Projects in M.P.

*463. { Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the recent appeal of the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister to establish more public sector projects in Madhya Pradesh because of State's backwardness and its central position in India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above statement?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Yes, Sir. Government's approach in the matter of location of public sector projects is that, other things being nearly equal, preference is given to States which have not so far had a reasonable share of benefits in this regard. Subject to this broad approach, details connected with the selection of location for such projects are gone into by Government, often with the assistance of *ad hoc* technical committees. The reasonable claims of all States in this regard are duly taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh. I have to call the hon. Member voluntarily.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has written formally on the subject to the Government of India?

Shri Kanungo: No. We have not received any communication from the Chief Minister.

डा० गोविन्द दास क्या यह बात सही है कि जिस समय मध्य प्रदेश का इतना बड़ा प्रदेश बनाया गया था उस समय यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि वहां पर अधिक से अधिक उद्योग घंघों की स्थापना की जाएगी। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है उसको देखने से कोई सन्तोषजनक बात निकलती हो, ऐसा पता नहीं चलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आग भी और कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्रीकानूनगो : इस स्टेटमेंट का देखने से माननीय सदस्य को पता चलेगा कि बहुत कीमती प्राजेक्ट्स वहां रख गए हैं दूसरी स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में। वहां पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया गया है। वहां के जो नैचुरल रिसोर्सिस हैं उसी के आधार पर दूसरे उद्योग भी होंगे।

Shri A. S. Saigal: Have the Madhya Pradesh Government made any proposal for locating the people's car project in that State?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

डा० गोविन्द दास : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि वहां पर जो प्राकृतिक चीजें हैं, उनको ध्यान में रख कर वहां के लिए योजना बनाई जा रही है। क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि बस्तर सरगुजा इत्यादि स्थानों में बहुत सी प्राकृतिक चीजें हैं और इस तरह सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है ?

Shri Kanungo: That is not correct. The Planning Commission is aware of all the resources and of the need for exploitation of all those resources. But what I meant to say was that today the public sector projects located in Madhya Pradesh are of a high investment value as compared to those in other States.

Scheme to Export Products of Small Scale Industries

*464. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India has formulated a new scheme for fostering the exports of the products of small scale and medium scale Industries and diversify the country's export trade; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): a) Yes, Sir,

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

STATEMENT

Salient features of the Scheme.

(i) assistance to manufacturers in selection of exportable products.

(ii) preparation of presentation and packaging material, sales literature, catalogues and price lists etc.

(iii) facilitating procurement of orders for export; and, in their implementation, arranging of shipping space, marine and export risk insurance, preparation of shipping documents and conducting of correspondence with foreign buyers.

(iv) providing credit facilities to manufacturers for collecting 95 per cent. of the value of goods on tendering shipping documents in respect of orders confirmed by S.T.C.

(v) imparting training courses in export marketing.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Now that a separate Department of Foreign Trade has been opened, may I know whether

there is any proposal with Government to undertake the export of the products of small-scale industries directly by the Department instead by the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be done by the STC, but we are going to be more of a help-mate rather than direct sort of exporter-importer. The EASI scheme or the scheme of export assistance to small-scale industries has already attracted the attention of 440 units, and we hope it will go forward.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any aid from international agencies or institutions is proposed to be taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are going to support every individual who wants to export anything out of this country. That is our assurance. And not only one agency but any number of agencies can be promoted.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the STC is going to be only a liaison body between the small-scale or medium-scale promoters and also the foreign exporters or whether it is going to be a financing corporation also for this purpose?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The real point is that unlike the larger producers and exporters, the small man is suffering from several handicaps. The main thing is the quality control on such items of small-scale industry projects as have to be exported. Therefore, the EASI scheme will be operated like a helpmate from the STC, and almost 95 per cent of the finance for the export orders will be made available to the small-scale units under this scheme, through the STC.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : मिनिस्टर माहब ने इस बात की खबरदारी ली है कि क्या स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को अपनी चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट करने के वारंते सेल्ज आर्गनाइजेशन की जिस तरह की आवश्यकता होनी चाहिए, उसकी कमी है और इसकी बढीलत बहुत कुछ उन्हें दिक्कत होती है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि इस दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिए क्या कुछ किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत कमियाँ हैं और इसलिये उनको आने वाले सालों में बड़ी कड़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। बहुत सी एजेंसीज इस मुल्क में और बाहर भी खड़ी करनी पड़ेगी। मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन चीजों के लिए एक्सपोर्ट एजेंसीज, एक्सपोर्ट हाउसिस, इन्टरनेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनीज इस मुल्क में कायम की जाएंगी।

Shri Tyagi : With a view to avoid competition, have Government devised any methods whereby the STC could consult the established exporters before giving their quotations to the foreign traders?

Shri Manubhai Shah : That is not necessary. As a matter of fact, the production costs are known. Even the world prices are not unknown to those who export. Therefore, what we shall try to do, as every seller does, is to sell at the best price and produce at the lowest price.

Shri Tyagi : Has it come to the notice of Government that in many cases, the quotations offered by the STC have been higher than the quotations of private parties to the foreign countries in the past?

Shri Manubhai Shah : I would not accept that as a general thing. But it does happen in commerce that sometimes, one gets the better of the other competitor. But, broadly speaking, the STC has been very conscious of receiving the lowest tender and the highest bids abroad. But if the hon. Member can draw my attention to any particular contract or contracts, I am prepared to look into the matter.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : May I know whether Government are intending to open new show-rooms and emporia in foreign countries to give impetus to the export trade in cottage industry goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah : Yes, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : As a result of the various measures detailed in the statement, what is expected to be the increase in the export of these goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah : This started just a fortnight ago and I cannot give any assessment now. But I can assure the hon. Member that as reports come in, we shall be informing the House in due course as to what are the results of this EASI scheme.

Shri Iqbal Singh : According to the statement, one of the features of the scheme is facilitating procurement of orders for export. Are the Government going to open some branch office or regional office of the STC in Punjab where most of the small scale industries are located?

Shri Manubhai Shah : It is a suggestion for action. We do hope to open offices not only in many towns of the Punjab like Ludhiana, Ambala and Hoshiarpur but many other towns in the country. But what I wanted to explain was that we are not going to do all these things through all the governmental agencies. Every manufacturer and producer has got to be encouraged to develop export trade through such agencies that they could really establish.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf : As regards commodities and goods manufactured by small scale industries, may I know whether it is intended to promote specific lines or specific articles for export or throw open each and every item manufactured in the small scale sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah : Precisely, we are proceeding on those lines, of promoting exports of specific or selected items which have a high export potential and export earning.

Shri Hem Barua : Has the attention of Government been drawn to a criticism usually made that the STC has failed to serve the cause of export promotion since it is exclusively

staffed by civil servants? If so, have Government examined this criticism?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not arise out of the question. We have had occasion to answer this question. We do not accept the charge. But we do want to make further improvement in the STC by making it one of the principal instrument of export promotion for this country by participating in international trade to the maximum extent we can.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that the handloom industry in the south is facing a crisis, may I know whether the goods produced by that industry are included for export in preference to other goods.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no crisis in the industry in the south or north. As a matter of fact, in the handloom industry today, they have perhaps less stock than in the past, and we are trying to promote more exports as well as increase internal consumption.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: In view of the fact that the cost of production in the small scale industry is comparatively higher, is there any scheme to pool it with the large scale industry, where the cost of production is lower, for export purposes so that subsidies from the pool could be given more to the cottage industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am sorry I cannot accept the statement made in the first part of the question. There are industries in the small scale sector which have a cost of production less than that of the large scale sector and *vice versa* where are highly mechanised units in the large scale sector where the advantage of low cost is there. The idea of pool is excellent and we are going to introduce it in every industry. We have started five pools already.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I had asked whether aid from any international

agency or institution will be sought for export promotion.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, I said every agency that could help export promotion and rationalise our foreign trade and boost it is welcome. If any agency feels, it could come to our assistance, we shall welcome it.

Indian Ambassador in Russia

*466. **Shri Kappen:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the freedom of movement of our Ambassador in Russia;

(b) if so, the nature of the restriction; and

(c) whether there is any such restriction on the Russian Ambassador in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). It is understood that all Ambassadors, accredited to the Soviet Union, including the Indian Ambassador, proceeding beyond a radius of 40-kilometres from Moscow, are required to give 48 hours' notice to the Protocol Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

(c) The Government of India impose no restrictions on foreign Ambassadors accredited to India, including the Soviet Ambassador.

Shri Kappen: May I know whether our Government took any steps to see that the restrictions on our ambassador are removed.

Mr. Speaker: If they apply to all, how can they be different for one?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा व्यवहार हमारे राजदूत के साथ रूस वाले करते हैं वैसा ही व्यवहार हिन्दुस्तान के भीतर हम लोग उन के साथ क्यों नहीं करते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो दे दिया उन्होंने ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have the Government of India written to the USSR Government as to why they should not reciprocate to the extent that we are giving freedom of movement to their Ambassador in our country; if so, with what result?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is the same question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is another form of the same question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have they written, and what reply have they given?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Government of India have no intention of imposing any kind of reciprocal restrictions.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is not the point. I asked whether the Government of India had written to the USSR Government that they should reciprocate and treat our Ambassador the same way as we are doing; if so, what reply have they given?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have no intention. Why should we write to the Government of USSR?

Shri Mohammad Tahir: May I know if there is any restriction imposed on Parliamentary delegations or other delegations that visit the USSR?

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with Ambassadors here. Members of Parliament would come next time.

Shri Nath Pai: The Soviet Government's plea has been that these restrictions are imposed on the activities of diplomats belonging to countries which are not on the most friendly terms with the Soviet Union, to prevent them from carrying on activities which may not be in the interests of the Soviet Union. Certainly the Government of India does not come in this category. In the light of this, will the Government of India take up this question, that this kind of restriction placed on our Ambassador may be removed?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have pointed out in the answer, this is a general restriction placed on all Ambassadors accredited to the Soviet Union. We have no reason to complain because our Ambassador is always being treated with the greatest consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Probably the hon. Member believes that it is not against all Ambassadors, but a particular class of Ambassadors of those countries which have not got friendly relations or something like that, and that India does not come in that class.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The presumption is wrong, as I have already stated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Irrespective of how the Soviet Union deals with other countries, is it a fact that even after the establishment of more cordial relations between India and the USSR on the basis of *panchsheel*, these restrictions still continue in force, and if so, why has this matter not been taken up with the Soviet Union? We are not concerned with other countries. There is *panchsheel* relation between India and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker: All other countries will then make a grievance of it that they are being discriminated against, that India is getting preferential treatment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. I want to make a clarification. We have got special relations with the Soviet Union based on *panchsheel*, and in spite of that restrictions continue. Why so?

Mr. Speaker: It should be for the U.S.S.R. to say whether we have really special relations with them or not, whether they do want to treat us equally with all other countries or they want to show us special concessions. Their policy is that they include us in a class with the others, where these restrictions are placed against all these countries. We cannot decide it here that they should do this

or they should do that. That is a matter of policy with the U.S.S.R.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With your permission, Sir, has the Government taken up this matter with the Soviet Union because of relations between India and USSR on the basis of *panchsheel*? Has this matter been taken up at all?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. She has evaded the question. Has the matter been taken up at all?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated that these restrictions apply to all Embassies.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether this has been taken up on the ground of *panchsheel* relationship with the USSR?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No?

Mr. Speaker: That was what she said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes. *Panchsheel* is a most friendly relation. You cannot imagine more friendly relations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether our Ambassador in the Soviet Union has ever had any difficulty in getting permission to go beyond that 40 mile limit?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that our Ambassadors are treated with the greatest consideration in the Soviet Union.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have the Government made sure that the restrictions on the freedom of movement have not been relaxed in the case of others?

Mr. Speaker: The information that was with the Minister has been given. What else does he want?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I want to know whether the restrictions on the freedom of movement have been relaxed in the case of any other country. Have the Government made sure?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: She says that the restrictions are general to all the Ambassadors. Does it apply to the countries which the Soviet Union calls and describe as Socialist allies? The hon. Minister made a statement that these restrictions are applicable to all the Embassies and all the envoys. Does this include the Ambassadors of what the Soviet Union regards as socialist countries?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This question should be addressed to the Soviet Union.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This question has been agitating the minds of hon. Members that there is a class of countries or a group of countries against whom these restrictions are being applied. The hon. Minister had said that this was applicable to all the countries. Now, the particular question is whether these restrictions apply to those countries which the USSR classes as socialist countries.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The Soviet bloc of countries.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I might point out that anybody can go beyond this radius of 40 kilo metres if 48 hours' advance notice is given to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Speaker: But, does this apply even to those countries?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not aware of that whether it applies to them or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. The Prime Minister is here. He can say whether it applies.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. A question was put and the Minister answering said that she does not know it. Then I have to pass on to the next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister is here. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: Will not the Prime Minister make the information available?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the manner in which to ask. Is the hon. Prime Minister in a position to answer?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as I know this is a general rule applicable to all. But I am not absolutely positive. Anyhow, our Ambassadors have no difficulty to going anywhere with information. (*Interruptions*):

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Lac Industry

*467. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a buffer stock scheme for the Lac industry has been undertaken;

(b) whether the scheme will apply only to certain varieties of seed lac and if so, why;

(c) the floor prices below which buffer stock operations will take place; and

(d) the arrangements made for purchase and storage in Purulia, West Bengal?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Buffer stock operation have started.

(b) Yes, Sir. The limitation to a few principal varieties is due to practical needs; but the effect of buffer

stock operations even if such operations are limited to some varieties will extend to all lac.

(c) The purchase for the buffer stock will continue until a floor level is reached which has relationship to floor prices fixed for export from time to time.

(d) For Purulia District, a centre has been opened at Balrampur. Seed-lac is first received in a transit godown. After analysis, the supplier is paid the full value. The stock is thereafter moved to Calcutta for storage.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a large number of factories which have had to close down because of the gap in prices between the internal prices and the export prices? How far will this buffer stock operations close that gap and enable these factories to re-open?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our intention is to hold a buffer of about 25 to 30 per cent of the national production. That comes to about 1½ to 2 lakhs mds. Once we withdraw that much from the market, naturally, the factories will find it easy to market the rest of the produce.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The demand for the Purulia lac is much more than for lac of any other place. Therefore, would Government consider the establishment of more procurement centres for Purulia lac?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We will get more centres opened.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What is the agency that is being used for procuring this buffer stock and what is the quantity so far procured?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The State Trading Corporation is the present agency and the stock will extend to 1½ to 2 lakh mds. of shellac.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I wanted to know the quantity procured so far.

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 28,000 mds.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know whether, according to the recommendations of the Indian Lac Cess Committee made two years ago, any storage godown has been established in Rajnandgaon in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not know of the actual place. But, as I replied to the other hon. Member, we are keen to open more depots right producing centres so that the farmer gets the maximum benefit of the support price.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know whether any cooperatives have come forward to assist in the procurement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No so far. One cooperative has written to me only yesterday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know the floor price which has been notified for this season?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to disclose it. But, I can assure the hon. Member that the price will have relation to exports and the maximum benefit will be given to the grower.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

छोटे तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षण

*६६२. श्री बाल्मीकी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किहू :

(क) छोटे तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये अप्रैल, १९६० से अप्रैल, १९६२ तक की अवधि में कितने व्यक्ति विदेशों को भेजे गये ; और

(ख) किस देशों को सब से अधिक व्यक्ति भेजे गये थे ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) इस अवधि में छोटे तथा कुटीर उद्योगों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये ३० अधिकारी विदेश भेजे गये ।

(ख) डेन्मार्क ।

National Income

*465. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statistics are available regarding the volume and character of income shifts in the last five years from wage-earners and other fixed income groups into the hands of contractors and holders of miscellaneous licences, permits, quotas and concessions; and

(b) how far attempts are being made, and with what success, to effectively raise the national average per capita income which has remained semi-stagnant?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) Adequate statistical material is not available. The Committee on Distribution of Income and Wealth which is currently engaged in assessing trends in income distribution and concentration of wealth is expected to identify the gaps in information and suggest steps for removing them.

(b) The five year plans of development are designed to raise progressively the per capita income. The per capita income (at 1960-61) prices had increased by 16 per cent over the first and the second plan periods. The Third Plan aims at raising it by a further 17 per cent.

Yogasanas for Industrial Workers

*468. **Shri Oza:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of introducing Yogasanas for im-

proving the health of industrial workers; and

(b) how many Centres have been opened till now and with what result?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) A Pilot project of Yogasanas is being run for insured industrial workers of Delhi since October, 1960, by the Bharat Sewak Samaj with a grant-in-aid from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Facilities for Yogasanas are also being provided under the Contributory Health Service Scheme in Delhi for all beneficiaries under that Scheme.

(b) 5 Centres have been opened under the E.S.I. Scheme where 1338 workers have received training upto 31-12-1961. Eight Centres are functioning under the C.H.S. Scheme.

Training of Masons

*469. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up training schools to impart training in building craft to masons and others engaged in building industry;

(b) whether the proposal has been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) A scheme for training in Building and Construction industry is under consideration.

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

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*470. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri S. M. Danerjee:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that several Commissions and Committees that were set up to go into the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, have recommended inclusion of families of workers insured under E.S.I. Scheme; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not covering families of insured persons in West Bengal and Bombay?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Families have been covered in Greater Bombay with effect from the 24th January, 1962. In West Bengal, the state Government propose to extend medical care to families after adequate arrangements for hospitalisation have been made.

Establishment of Large Aluminium Plant

*471. Shri D. R. Chavan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industrial license has been granted for the establishment of a large aluminium plant based on Koyna Hydro-Electric power;

(b) if so, whether it is in the private sector or public sector;

(c) if in the private sector, the name of the firm; and

(d) the proposed site for its location?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): a) to (d). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been granted to M/s. Tendulkar Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay, for the establishment of a 20,000 tonnes aluminium smelter at Pophli, near Chiplun in Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra) based on Koyna Hydro-electric power.

Indian Technical Personnel for Ghana

*472. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of technical personnel from India are being employed by the Ghana Government; and

(b) if so, whether the Ghana Government have approached the Government of India for any such recruitment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Some technical personnel from India are employed by the Ghana Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Ghana Government have sought and are continuing to seek our assistance in recruiting certain technical personnel for their different services.

केन्द्रीय नमक बोर्ड

*४७३. श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह जताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश के नमक व्यवसाय की उन्नति हेतु एक स्वायत्त-शासी केन्द्रीय नमक बोर्ड स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त बोर्ड की स्थापना में क्या लाभ होगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री हानूनगो) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित बोर्ड एक और तो नमक के वास्तविक विकास सम्बन्धी कार्य तथा दूसरी ओर नमक कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का कल्याण सम्बन्धी कार्य अधिक अच्छी तरह कर सकेगा ।

Verification of Trade Union Membership

*474. **Shri Nath Pal:** Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the verification work in respect of trade union membership for the year 1960-61 has been completed; and .

(b) if so, what are the details of the results of verification in respect of trade unions in coal-mines and the membership of different unions in each of the mines in Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) As desired by the Trade Union Organisations verification for the year 1960-61 was not undertaken, due to General Elections.

(b) Does not arise.

Tribal Advisory Board in NEFA

*475. { **Shri D. Ering:**
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.E.F.A. administration has constituted a Tribal Advisory Board or Committee for framing schemes and their implementations;

(b) if so, the number and names of the members of the Board; and

(c) since when it has been constituted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). The N.E.F.A. Development Committee was constituted in 1954. It was recently redesignated as the N.E.F.A. Development Board and performs the function of guiding the preparation and implementation of developmental schemes.

The Board has a strength of 17 members as follows:

- (i) **Shri D. Ering, M.P.;**
- (ii) **Shri Chowkhaman Gohain, formerly M.P. for N.E.F.A.;**

- (iii) One tribal representative from each of the five Division of the Agency;
- (iv) Commissioner, N.E.F.A.;
- (v) Development Commissioner, N.E.F.A.;
- (vi) Assistant Financial Adviser, N.E.F.A.;
- (vii) Heads of Developmental Department of N.E.F.A.;
- (viii) Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and
- (ix) Cottage Industries Officer.

Other officers are asked to attend the meetings of the Board as and when required.

Entry Permits for Goa

- *476. { Shri Jedhe:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) for how long the present permit system for visiting Goa will continue;

(b) the circumstances under which a permit is at present granted to a citizen from other parts of India to visit Goa;

(c) whether the number of permits being issued each day has been on the increase; and

(d) if so, in what ratio?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government are contemplating discontinuance of the present system of permits in the near future.

(b) The permit system was introduced as a temporary measure so as to avoid a large influx of persons from other parts of India before normalcy was fully restored in Goa, Daman and Diu. This is the principal criterion adopted in determining grant of permits. Generally, permits

are granted to citizens from other parts of India for visiting relations and friends, performing pilgrimages, or maintenance or development of existing business interests.

(c) and (d). The number of permits issued has been on the increase. The permit system was introduced in January 1962. The figures of permits issued have been:

January (as from 22-1-62) ..	118
February ..	786
March ..	1862
April ..	2170

Spun Silk Factories

*477. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in setting up Spun Silk Factories in different States; and

(b) how many Spun Silk Factories have been set up so far?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

CRITERIA FOLLOWED IN SETTING UP SPUN SILK FACTORIES

- (1) Need for the production of additional spun silk yarn with reference to actual demand *vis-a-vis* the installed capacity of the existing mills.
- (2) Availability of adequate raw material within the country after fully catering to the needs of the existing mills.
- (3) Disposal of finished products.
- (4) Availability of foreign exchange for import of machinery; and
- (5) Earning/saving of foreign exchange after the commissioning of the new units.

(b) Two—one in Mysore and the other in Assam.

Displaced Persons in Delhi

***478. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible displaced persons in Delhi who have not been provided with alternative business accommodation so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide them with business accommodation; and

(c) how long it will take to complete their rehabilitation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Most of the displaced persons who were registered in Delhi prior to August, 1960, and were eligible for the allotment of house/shops in Delhi, have been provided accommodation either in the evacuee properties or in the 59,000 houses, tenements/shops and plots constructed by the Department of Rehabilitation in Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Department of Rehabilitation is not formulating any new schemes now. The problem of the remaining displaced persons will be dealt with as a part of the overall problem of over-crowding and slum-clearance in Delhi.

Export of Hemp

***479. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. is one of the buyers of Indian hemp; and

(b) if so, the quantity that is annually exported to that country and the foreign exchange earned?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

STATEMENT

Year	Value : In Rs. lakhs.	
	Quantity	Value
	(in 000 Cwts.)	
1958	110	41
1959	77	29
1960	73	32
1961	43	18

Synthetic Rubber Production

***480. Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the production of synthetic rubber is expected to start in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the production of synthetic rubber has been delayed on account of shortage of industrial alcohol; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to increase the production of industrial alcohol?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) By the end of 1962.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Sewing Machines

+

***481. { Shri Daljit Singh:
 { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewing machines exported during the first quarter of the current year; and

(b) the names of countries to which exported?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export statistics for the current year are available only in respect of January and February 1962. During this period, 2639 sewing machines valued at Rs. 2.24 lakhs have been exported to:

Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Kuwait, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Thailand, Ghana, Kenya etc.

भूटान का विकास

*८२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूटान के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उस देश को अब तक कितनी सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) भावेष्य में भूटान के विकास के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का विचार है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) हमारे योजना-बद्ध सहायता-कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अभी तक कुल १ करोड़ ८७ लाख रुपए की सहायता दी जा चुकी है ।

(ख) अभी जिस तरह की सहायता दी जा रही है, वह उस समय तक चालू रह सकेगी, जब तक कि वह देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से अपेक्षाकृत आत्मनिर्भर न हो जाए । हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि भूतानी लोगों के जीवन की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में सुधार हो । १९६१ में, हमारे योजना आयोग का एक तकनीकी दल भूतान गया था और उसने एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की, जिसमें एक पंचवर्षीय विकास योजना का सुझाव रखा गया था । इस पूरी योजना पर १७.४८ करोड़ रुपए खर्च बैठेगा, जिसे हम उठाएंगे । ऐसा विचार है कि कृषि, पशुपालन, वन और भूमि संरक्षण, लघु उद्योग, शिक्षा, संचार और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्रों में सहायता दी जाए ।

Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*483. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether employers have agreed to increase their contribution towards the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the rate of employers' special contribution has been raised from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. of the wage bill in implemented areas with effect from the 1st April, 1962.

Judiciary in Goa

*484. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to establish an efficient judiciary system in Goa on the Indian pattern to integrate Goan judiciary with the rest of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The judiciary in Goa is at present functioning on the old pattern. Eventually, it will have to conform to the Indian pattern. It is felt, however, that the process of integration should be gradual so as to give sufficient time to the lawyers, the general public as well as the judiciary for a smooth transition.

Titanium Industry in Travancore

*485. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-man team from the Industrial Group Montecatini had any discussions with either the Union Government or the State Government of Kerala about the terms of colla-

boration for the development of Titanium industry in Travancore; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A team representing the Industrial Group Montecatini, Italy did come over to India recently to discuss with the Union Government the terms of collaboration for the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide by M/S. Travancore Titanium Products Lt., Trivandrum. As the question of collaboration with Montecatini is still at negotiation stage, it is premature to say anything about the result of the discussions

Setting up of Central Apprenticeship Council

***486. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Apprenticeship Council has been set up as required by the Apprenticeship Act, 1961;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in constituting the Council; and

(c) the number of apprentices likely to be enrolled under the Act by the end of 1962?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No; Rules regarding the composition etc. of the Council have already been formulated and steps are now being taken to establish the Council.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the number at this stage.

Aluminium Plant in M.P.

***487.** { Shri Birendra Bahadur S'ng'h;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Hungarian Experts for the establishment of an Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are its main points; and

(c) whether Government have since studied them?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

Mahalanobis Committee

{ Shri D. C. Shrama:
Shri Shree Narayn Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
***488.** { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brahmjeet:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of progress made by the Mahalanobis Committee appointed by the Government of India about the income distributions; and

(b) when the Committee will submit its report?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) The Committee last met on 5th and 6th April, 1962 and considered the tentative lines of its report.

(b) The Committee is expected to examine the preliminary draft of its report on the basis of the data already collected within the next 4 or 5 months. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the exact date by which the Committee will submit its report.

Difficulties of Biscuit Manufacturers

***489. Shri Vidya Charan Sukhla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the presi-

dential address at the 12th annual general meeting of the Federation of Biscuit Manufacturers of India wherein certain difficulties of the biscuit manufacturers have been mentioned:

(b) what are their main difficulties;

(c) what remedial action is proposed to be taken with regard to each of them;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Industries Minister promised about three years back to supply sugar at the sugar export price for the biscuits meant for export; and

(e) if so, how and when this promise will be implemented?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I annexure No. 87].

Bonus for Plantation Workers

***490. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of bonus for plantation workers for 1960 has been settled; and

(b) if not, how long it is likely to take the Plantation Labour Committee to settle the issue?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a). Yes. An agreement providing for payment of bonus to plantation workers in Assam, West Bengal and Tripura for 1959, and 1961 was signed on 26-4-61 at a meeting of the Bonus Sub-Committee of the Industrial Committee on Plantations.

(b). Does not arise.

Industrial Estates

***491. Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Industrial Estates are to be established during the Third Five Year Plan period in rural areas on State-wise basis; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to instal electricity power required for functioning of small scale industries in these rural areas where so far it has not been provided?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The Third Five Year Plan includes provision for the electrification of 20,000 villages, which would bring the total number of electrified villages to about 43,000 at the end of the Plan.

Export of Manioc Meals

***492. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of exports of Manioca meals produced from Tapioca Chips from Kerala;

(b) whether there was any effort by the State Trading Corporation to procure and export Manioc meal this year; and

(c) if so, whether efforts were successful?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) The quality of export of manioc meal produced from tapioca chips from Kerala varies from exporter to exporter but it generally conforms to the following specification:—

(i) Minimum starch content—
70%

(ii) Maximum impurities of
—crude fibre—5%
—sand & silica—2%

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, State Trading Corporation were intending to export sizable quantities of manioc

meal during the current season ending May 1962, but the quantity of topioca chips available for export has been very small due to incessant rains, floods and crop failure.

Overmen in Coal Mines

*493. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overmen working as over-men in the coal mines for the last several years have been required to pass a written examination to enable them to be confirmed in that post;

(b) if so, what is the number of such overmen; and

(c) what prompted Government to require them to pass a written examination?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Under the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, persons employed as overmen have to pass a written examination to enable them to continue as Overmen. Written examination was however not necessary up to the 23rd October 1960 in the case of those who had worked as Overmen for not less than five years, and up to the 28th February 1962 in the case of those who had worked as Overmen for not less than ten years.

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

(c) Greater safety of mine workings.

Portuguese Nationality for Goans

*494. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with the Portuguese Government on the question of guaranteeing of Portuguese nationality for inhabitants of Goa,

Daman and Diu who wished to maintain such nationality; and

(b) if so, what are the precise terms of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have stated that they have no desire to thrust Indian nationality on any persons unwilling to accept the status of Indian citizens.

(b) Notes exchanged between the Government of India and the Government of Portugal on this subject are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-82|62]

Small Scale Industries Corporations

{ **Shri Warior:**
*495. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
 { **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have drawn up a scheme to refinance the Small Scale Industries Corporations of States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coal and Raw Materials in Amritsar

*496. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production in Amritsar suffered a serious setback during March on account of the shortage of coal and coke and raw materials like yarns of artificial silk and wool;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the above supplies; and

(c) the position in the matter at present?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Small Scale Woollen Manufacturers' Association Amritsar, had represented against the difficulties in obtaining woollen weaving yarn at reasonable prices. Steps have been taken to arrange supply of woollen weaving yarn to woollen manufacturers at reasonable prices through the All India Woollen Mills Association, and the Federation of Woollen Manufacturers.

No closure is reported due to shortage of coal and coke.

आकाशवाणी द्वारा सामान्य चुनाव के परिणामों की घोषणा

७२२. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गन आम चुनाव में आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से चुनाव परिणाम सम्बन्धी घोषणाएँ कितने घंटे हुईं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बे० गोपाल रेड्डी) : २५ फरवरी और १ मार्च १९६२ के बीच, जब कि अधिकांश चुनाव परिणाम मालूम हुए, चुनाव परिणाम संबंधी विशेष दृष्टिकोणों के प्रमाण में कुल ३५ घंटे और ३० मिनट लगे। यह अवधि उस समय के अलावा है जो सामान्य समाचार दृष्टिकोणों में चुनाव-परिणामों के प्रसारण में लगा।

आकाशवाणी का साहित्य समारोह

७२३. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी पिछले अनेक वर्षों में अपना साहित्य समारोह दिल्ली में आयोजित करता रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या आकाशवाणी का अगला साहित्य सम्मेलन अन्य किसी स्थान पर आयोजित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बे० गोपाल रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इस मामले पर उचित समय पर विचार किया जावेगा।

Registered Unemployed in U.P.

724. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (graduates and non-graduates) registered during the year 1961-62 in various employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) number of such persons in both the categories who were provided with employment assistance during the same period?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b).

	Registration during 1961-62	Placements during 1961-62
Graduates	20,694	2,646
Non-graduates (Matriculates & Intermediates)	1,80,350	18,000

Paper Manufacturing Industry in Tirunelveli

725. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is under the consideration of Government to start paper manufacturing industry in Tirunelveli District of Madras State where raw material for this purpose is available in abundance;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The development of Paper Industry has been left mostly to the private sector and one private party has been granted a licence to establish a 10 ton/day integrated pulp and paper plant in Tirunelveli District of Madras State. This plant is expected to go into production in 1963. Government have no proposal under consideration for setting up a paper manufacturing unit in that district.

Rural Housing Scheme

726. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allocated to the various State Governments for the Rural Housing Scheme, for the year 1962-63; and
 (b) the terms and conditions of the loan to be given to the farmers for the construction of houses in the villages under the above scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) It is not possible to give the figures at this stage as the allocation of the Central assistance can be determined and communicated to State Governments only after the Demands for Grants for the current financial year have been voted by Parliament.

(b) Under the Village Housing Projects Scheme, the State Governments can sanction House-building loans to the extent of 66-2/3 of the estimated cost of construction, subject to a maximum loan of Rs. 2,000 per house. The loans are repayable in 20 years with interest at about 5 per cent per annum.

Training of Foreign Scientists in India

727. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have framed any scheme for training foreign scientists at atomic power stations being constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred by the Government of India in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy: (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) It is the intention of the Government of India to throw open the first atomic power station which will be located at Tarapur for the training of scientists approved by the Government from other countries and more especially from the underdeveloped countries. The station at Tarapur is expected to be completed in the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, too early to draw up a detailed scheme for training at this atomic power station.

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

Financial Aid to U.P.

728. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of giving financial aid to various States during Third Five Year Plan has been finally decided;

(b) if so, what aid has been given to U.P.; and

(c) what was the actual demand of U.P.?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) The total outlay, the resources to be raised by each State and the amount of Central assistance for the Third Plan period have been broadly agreed to.

(b) The Central assistance allocated for the Annual Plan 1961-62 and for 1962-63 are Rs. 51 crores and Rs. 58 crores respectively.

(c) The Central assistance for State Plans is allocated after considering a number of relevant factors which vary from State to State.

Indo-German Production-cum-Training Centre

729. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no syllabus exists for training in Indo-German Production-cum-Training Centre;

(b) if so, the details of various training schemes;

(c) whether one of the Indian Directors has recently left the Centre; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Details of all programmes and syllabus for individual courses have been drawn up.

(b) The Centre has formulated schemes and is giving training in the following trades:

1. Tool room, Machine shop.
2. Smithy and Forge shop.
3. Grinding and Plating shop.
4. Heat treatment shop.
5. Welding.
6. Sheet metal.
7. Foundry.
8. Pattern shop.
9. Wood working.
10. Painting.
11. Electrical Maintenance.
12. Drawing office.
13. Material testing.

(c) and (d). The Indian Director, who was on deputation to the National Small Industries Corporation Limited since 9-6-1960, has gone back

to his parent department and another officer has taken over as Director.

Circulation of Language Newspapers

730. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many language newspapers in India have shown regular increase in their circulation since the present control of foreign newsprint and licence to import newsprint orders have been enforced since last four or five years?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The following table gives the information, to the extent readily available, regarding the number of language newspapers (excluding English, bilingual and multi-lingual) in India and the increase in their circulation during the four years ending 31st March, 1960:

Year	No. of Newspapers	Percentage of Increase in circulation over the previous year
1956-57	1248	0.6
1957-58	1729	9.2
1958-59	2145	11.09
1959-60	2294	8.3

Dacoity by Pak Nationals

**731. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an armed dacoity was committed on the 3rd April, 1962 by eight Pakistani nationals in Sirianwali village five miles from Fazilka in Ferozepur District; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. A dacoity by some armed Pakistani nationals was committed in village Sirianwali, near Fazilka on the night of 3/4 April, 1962.

(b) A series of meeting have been held, since the incident occurred, between the Indian border police officers and their Pakistani counterparts, for the rounding up of the culprits. Further investigations are proceeding.

Fuel and Steam Economy

732. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations and suggestions made by experts in fuel and steam economy from the U.K. Industrial Efficiency Service; and

(b) the extent to which these have been given effect to?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix I, annexure No. 88).

Code of Efficiency and Welfare

733. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri K. N. Pande:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripartite Committee to discuss the draft Code of Efficiency and Welfare is going to meet;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the reasons why the meeting was postponed?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

410 (Ai) L.S.D.—3.

(b) The date has not yet been fixed.

(c) The meeting fixed for 7th April was postponed for reasons of administrative convenience.

लों और इस्पात के कारखानों में हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी

७३४. श्री बालमीकी : क्या धन और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अप्रैल, १९६१ से अप्रैल, १९६२ तक सरकारी और गैर सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्र के लों तथा इस्पात के कारखानों में कितनी हड़तालें और तालाबन्दियां हुईं ;

(ख) इनमें मजदूरों की मांगें क्या थीं ; और

(ग) उनको हल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये ?

धन और रोजगार मंत्रालय में धन मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क), (ख) और (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

लों और इस्पात के कारखानों में मजदूरों की हड़ती

७३५. श्री बालमीकी : क्या धन और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सरकार की जानकारी में है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के लों तथा इस्पात के कारखानों में मजदूरों की हड़ती जोरों पर है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

धन और रोजगार मंत्रालय में धन मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख) हाल के दिनों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के लों तथा इस्पात के कारखानों में मजदूरों की हड़ती जोरों पर नहीं हुई है।

Lands owned by Indians in Burma

736. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount of compensation paid so far by the Burma Government to the Indian nationals owning lands in Burma?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of Burma, it is understood, do not maintain statistics of compensation paid to nationals and non-nationals separately. The total amount of compensation paid so far by the Government of Burma to persons whose land had been nationalised is estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
1955-57	44,13,575
1957-58	62,33,904
1958-59	49,39,665
1959-60	11,79,088
1960-61	6,65,851
Total	174,32,083

The amount paid to Indian nationals out of this sum is not known.

Television in India

737. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether T. V. Service of India is gaining popularity and detail the steps being taken by Government to make it more popular and cheap so that common people may have benefit of it?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Yes, Sir, the small T. V. Service at Delhi for adult education centres and Higher Secondary schools has proved to be both popular and useful within its limited scope. Its beneficiaries are primarily the common people in the localities where community sets are installed and pupils in the schools.

Steps are being taken at Delhi to instal sets in more Higher Secondary

Schools and to form more community centres or teleclubs. There is however no proposal to introduce popular entertainment programmes at Delhi as the educational T. V. Station is inadequately provided for that purpose and as T. V. receiving sets are also not available for general sale.

Shortage of Power Supply in Tea Industry

738. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea industry in North East India is suffering from shortage of power supply;

(b) if so, what is the shortfall in the annual supply of power in relation to requirements;

(c) how far this shortfall can be made up with the completion of the Jaldhaka project; and

(d) by what time this project will be completed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Only a few gardens in the Darjeeling area have reported power shortage.

(b) No precise information is available.

(c) and (d). With power from the Jaldhaka project expected to be available by 1964, supplemented by earlier supplies from Bijanbari Hydel Project and 'The Little Rungneet Scheme', the gardens in North Bengal are not expected to experience any power shortage.

Training of Apprentices

739. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided as to what ratio of apprentices will be recruited under the Apprentices Act, 1961;

(b) whether any decisions have been taken regarding the period of apprenticeship and stipends payable; and

(c) whether the apprentices will be assured of regular employment at the end of their training period?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No; these questions will be considered in consultation with the Central Apprenticeship Council to be established shortly.

(c) No; Section 22(1) of the Apprentices Act, 1961 already provides that it shall neither be obligatory on the part of the employer to offer any employment nor shall it be obligatory on the part of the apprentice to accept employment under the employer.

Loans to Tea Estates

740. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a Rs. 5 crore scheme to provide long term finance for the Tea Estates;

(b) if so, how many applications for grant of loans under the scheme have been received and how many of them have been disposed of; and

(c) the total value of the loans granted under the scheme so far?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 36 loan applications involving Rs. 2.16 crores received are under scrutiny by the Tea Board.

Construction of Roads in NEFA

741. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of all weather and fair weather motorable roads cons-

tructed in NEFA during the Second Five Year Plan:

(b) major and minor bridges constructed on these roads; and

(c) how far the target fixed has been achieved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 317 miles 4 furlongs of all weather and fair weather motorable roads were constructed in NEFA during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(b) No major or minor concrete and iron bridges were constructed. Other simple type of bridges have, however been built on these roads, wherever necessary.

(c) The Second Five Year Plan target for roads was 273 miles. The target has thus been exceeded.

Rural Housing Scheme

742. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, under the Rural Housing Scheme, have selected some villages in Manipur, Nagaland and N.E.F.A.:

(b) if so, the number and names of the villages selected; and

(c) the scope for expansion of the scheme during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Only the Manipur Administration have selected some villages for development under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. The other administrations have not shown interest in the Scheme.

(b) Against their allocation of 20 villages for the Plan period, the Manipur Administration have made a provisional selection of 29 villages. A list of the villages is laid on the

Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 89].

(c) The question of expanding the scope of the Scheme to more villages in Manipur can be considered only when the Scheme has made sufficient progress in the village already selected.

Netaji Inquiry Committee Report

743. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported discrepancies in the Netaji Inquiry Committee Report pointed out at a symposium organised by the Cultural and Debate Section of the Calcutta University Institute held in the second week of April; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to institute a further inquiry into the mystery of Netaji's disappearance in view of the discrepancies referred to above?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen reports that the Cultural and Debate Section of the Calcutta University Institute held a symposium in the second week of April during which certain aspects of the Netaji Inquiry Committee Report were discussed.

(b) The Netaji Inquiry Committee after examining all the evidence, had presented a majority report which established that Netaji had died in an air-accident. The basic conclusions reached by the Committee have never been seriously questioned. Government are satisfied that there is no justification on the basis of available facts for the holding of a further enquiry into the question.

Sugar Mills and Tile Factories

744. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for allotment of some extra funds for establishing industries, particularly, sugar mills and tile factories in rural areas for fire-proof roofing of houses in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to this proposal?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Mineral Sands of Kerala

745. Shri Natarajan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantitative assessment of the Mineral sands found along the sea coast in Kerala has been made during the last decade; and

(b) whether any research has been undertaken to assess the quality, utility and quantity of rare minerals found, for example, Monazite etc. in the Mineral sands of Kerala?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes. Investigations for quantitative estimation of the monazite and ilmenite contents of the heavy black mineral sands of the sea coast of Kerala and Madras States were started by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy during 1950-51 and have been continued year after year. Information regarding these investigations including their results is published in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy which are circulated to the Members of Parliament and also contained in the following scientific papers/journal, copies of which are being placed in the Lok Sabha Library:

- (1) "Prospecting and Evaluation of Beach Placers along the

Coastal Belt of India" by V. Mahadevan, G. R. Narayandas and N. Nagaraja Rao—Presented at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Geneva, September 1958, and contained in the proceedings of the Conference.

- (2) "A Survey of Uranium & Thorium Occurrences in India" by K. L. Bhola, etc.—Presented at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, September 1958, and contained in the proceedings of the Conference.
- (3) "A Review of the Activities of the Atomic Minerals Division" by D. N. Wadia and K. K. Dar contained in "Industrial India—Atomic Energy Supplement" January 1961.

(b) The valuable minerals in the beach sands are ilmenite, monazite, rutile, zircon and sillimanite. With a view to ensuring that the quality of the minerals, which are recovered, is uniformly good, certain minimum specifications have been prescribed. Nevertheless research work is directed towards obtaining improved recoveries of the minerals and an integrated flow-sheet for their recovery has been developed. The major uses of these minerals are well established. However, selected projects are in progress to further develop their application in industry.

Industries in Jammu and Kashmir

746. { Bakshi Abdul Rashid:
Shri Abdul Ghani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the new industries started in Jammu and Kashmir State during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the facilities extended to them by the Centre?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Manipur Handloom Products

747. Shri Rishhang Keishing: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of yarn consumed by Manipur in 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the output of handloom products in Manipur in the said years;

(c) the marketing facilities available for handloom products inside and outside Manipur; and

(d) the schemes to improve and increase the handloom products and to avail of more marketing facilities?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The information is not available but is being collected from the Manipur Administration.

(b) Production figures are compiled for calendar years. The figures for the years 1960 and 1961 are as follows:

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Production		Value
	Quantity		
	Yds	Rs.	
1960	3.06		4.46
1961	4.84		6.76

(c) Five sales depots have been sanctioned for the Administration. The Manipur Administration sanctions loans to the Apex Society for marketing. The All India Handloom

Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society purchases Manipur handloom products periodically and sells them in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(d) The Government of India gives loans and grants for the development of handloom industry in Manipur. During the period from 1955 to 1961, a sum of Rs. 3,14,236 was sanctioned as loan and a sum of Rs. 1,43,315 was sanctioned as grant.

जानसः (राजस्वान) बेरोजगार का कारण

उत्तर. श्री 750 का उत्तर वाक्यांश : क्या बरगिजर तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय के द्वारा कार्य करके कि :

(क) क्या राजस्वान के बरगिजर मिलि की प्रतिष्ठ निष्कम खान गामनार में संवत् का कारखाना बनाने की योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब तक चालू किया जाएगा ?

बरगिजर तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लालू शो) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठा ।

Scheduled Castes Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges in Madras State

749. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Castes persons (Graduates and Non-graduates) were registered during the year 1961-62 in various employment exchanges in Madras State; and

(b) how many of them were provided with the assistance of these exchanges during this period?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) 27,394.

(b) 4,005 (Information by educational qualifications is not available).

Registered unemployed in Madras State

750. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (Graduates and Non-Graduates) registered during the year 1961-62 in various employment exchanges in Madras State; and

(b) how many persons were provided with employment assistance during the period?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b).

	Registra- tions during 1961-62	Place- ments during 1961-62
Graduates	7,216	1,515
Non-Graduates (Matriculates and Intermed.ates)	61,353	16,199

Industrial Disputes in Singareni Collieries

751. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in arriving at a decision regarding the industrial dispute in the Singareni Collieries Company over the payment of increased verification allowance to the store-keepers of main stores which has been pending with Government since 23rd January, 1962; and

(b) when a decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The dispute has already been referred for adjudication on the 18th April, 1962.

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

752. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India proposes to seek increased supply of cotton from Pakistan;

(b) if so, how much cotton is to be imported from that country during the next year and how much cotton was imported from that country during each of the last two years; and

(c) the Pakistan Government's response to the proposal mentioned in part (a) above?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import of cotton from Pakistan is made under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. During the last two years of the Agreement, imports of Pakistan Cotton amounted to 33,891 bales and 32,437 bales (upto 3rd March, 1962) respectively. As for the next year, it is too early to indicate the quantity that is likely to be imported.

(c) The proposal is yet to be made.

Minerals in NEFA

754. Shri D. Ering: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rich mineral resources in N.E.F.A. area; and

(b) if so, whether Government are going to explore the mineral resources at an early date?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey took up investigations of mineral resources of N.E.F.A. during the Second Five Year Plan period and these investigations are still continuing. Some deposits of coal, pyrites,

iron-ore, lime-stone and petroleum have been found. The work done so far has not, however, indicated the presence of mineral resources in such quantities as to permit their exploitation.

Sugar Wage Board

755. Shrimati Vimala Devi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories which have implemented the recommendations of the All India Sugar Wage Board and the names of those which have not yet implemented the same, in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken by Government to get the recommendations implemented in those factories?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Recommendations of the Board have been implemented by 9 out of 11 sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh. Negotiations are in progress between the management and workers of M/s. Sarvaraya Sugars Ltd., Chelluru, with a view to implement the recommendations. The Challapalli Sugars Ltd., Challapalli, has not so far taken any step for implementation.

(b) The State Government is pursuing the matter with the managements concerned.

All India Radio, Jammu

756. Shri Abdul Ghani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio, Jammu Station can be heard throughout the country; and

(b) if the reply be in the negative, what steps are being taken to improve the same and by what time?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Regional Services of All India Radio are intended to provide coverage to the regions around the station. They are not intended for coverage throughout the country. There is, therefore, no proposal to extend the coverage of Jammu Station all over India.

Daily and Weekly Newspapers of Delhi

757. **Shri Abdul Ghani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of daily and Weekly newspapers published from Delhi and New Delhi in English, Hindi and Urdu with their names?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The information in respect of the year 1960 is contained in the annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1961 (Part II) which was laid on the Table of the House on the 7th December, 1961. The Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1962, containing information for 1961, will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Government-Sponsored Newspaper in Dev Nagri Script

758. **Shri P. N. Kayal:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to publish a Government-sponsored daily newspaper in Dev Nagri Script but in regional languages throughout the country to foster national unity and at the same time to infuse knowledge to the masses?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): No, Sir.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

७५६. श्री ब्रैरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए विस्थापितों को पश्चिमी बंगाल के अतिरिक्त और कहां कहां बसाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या ग्राम घट्टी, तहसील किशनगंज, जिला कोटा में भी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के कुछ बंगाली शरणार्थियों को बसाया गया है और यदि हां, तो कितने ;

(ग) घट्टी कालोनी योजना पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है और प्रत्येक मद के अर्थान कितना-कितना खर्च हुआ है ;

(घ) वहां पर कितने परिवार बसाये जाने की योजना थी और प्रत्येक परिवार के लिये कितना खर्च हुआ है ; और

(ङ) अब वहां पर कितने परिवार बसाना वांछित है ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चंद्र खन्ना) : (क) आसाम, बिपुरा, बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, मन्सपुर, राजस्थान और अन्धमान निकोबार द्वीप के विभिन्न स्थानों में ।

(ख) जी हां। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, २६६ परिवार बसाये गये थे । जिनमें से वाद में १०५ परिवार पुनर्वास वस्तियों को छोड़े गये ।

(ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी के सम्बन्ध में एक त्रिवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६०]

(घ) वहां पर ६०० कृषक तथा ६० कृषक भिन्न विस्थापित परिवारों को बसाने की व्यवस्था थी । प्रत्येक परिवार पर जो खर्च हुआ वह अभी तैयार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि अभी कुछ व्यवस्थापन करना शेष है और कुछ आकलन आने शेष हैं ।

(ङ) भविष्य में वहां परिवारों को बसाने की कोई प्रस्तावना नहीं क्योंकि पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के अनुसार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान

के विस्थापित इन वस्तियों में जाने के इच्छक नहीं हैं।

Portuguese and Foreigners in Goa

760. Shri Jedhe: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Portuguese nationals staying at present in Goa;

(b) the number of other foreigners staying in Goa (country-wise); and

(c) the number of military and police personnel from India on duty up-to-date?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

A.I.R. Station at Ranchi

761. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio Station at Ranchi in Bihar has been set up to meet the cultural needs of that region including the encouragement and development of tribal music and culture;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of time allotted by the Station in a week to the programmes of tribal music and culture and the number of tribal artists employed and its percentage to the total number employed;

(c) what facilities are accorded to these tribal artists in respect of accommodation in the station; and

(d) which of the main languages are being encouraged and to what extent?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Ranchi Station seeks to meet the cultural needs of all the people in

that region of Bihar including not only the tribal people but also industrial labour and the large population in towns and villages.

(b) There is no rigid allocation of time between tribal and non-tribal cultures. But approximately 10 per cent of the total programmes broadcast are devoted to rural and folk subjects and nearly 30 per cent of the Staff Artists employed by the Station come from tribal communities.

(c) The facilities are the same as to other Staff Artists.

(d) The main language of that region is Hindi which is the principal language of the programmes. Several dialects are also spoken in the regions and of these seven are used in A.I.R. Programmes i.e. Oraon, Ho, Kurmah, Kharia, Munda, Nagpuria and Santhali.

Opening of a Broadcasting Station at Jamshedpur

762. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have a proposal to open a Broadcasting Station at Jamshedpur;

(b) if so, what will be the cultural pattern of its programmes; and

(c) whether the local tribal languages of the area will find place in the scheme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to open a Broadcasting Station at Jamshedpur. However, the possibility of installing a 1 K.W. Mediumwave relay transmitter for relaying programmes largely from Ranchi and Patna had been under consideration. This proposal has been deferred for the present.

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

Clashes on Indo-Nepal Border

763. { Shri Nath Pal:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Biswanath Roy:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been clashes on the Indo-Nepal border between the rebels and the royal forces during the past two months;

(b) if so, how many such incidents have taken place during the above period; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop these incidents?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No clash between the rebels and the Royal forces of Nepal has taken place on the Indian side of the Indo-Nepal border.

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

Auction of Lands near Masjid Moth, New Delhi

764. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay on the Table a detailed statement of evacuee lands at village Masjid Moth, New Delhi together with the prices and areas sold in auction by Government since January, 1958 to this date?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A statement giving the required

information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 91].

कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन के प्रकाशन

७६१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा गत ६ मास में कितने प्रकाशन निकाले गये और उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित हुआ है अथवा किया जाने वाला है; और

(ख) यदि ये प्रकाशन केवल अंग्रेजी में ही निकाले गये हैं, तो इतका हिन्दी संस्करण न निकालने का क्या कारण है ?

योजना मंत्री श्री रत्नगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) (क) और (ख). गत छः महीनों में कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन में निम्न दो प्रकाशन निकाले हैं :—

१. कुछ सफल पंचायतें—व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन; और

२. मूल्यांकन अध्ययन (१९६०-६१) का सारांश

“कुछ सफल पंचायतें—व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन” के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों का हिन्दी अनुवाद हो चुका है और सातवीं मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के चर्चा हुए भागों के हिन्दी संस्करण में शामिल किया गया है। यह संस्करण छप रहा है और सम्भवतः बहुत जल्द ही वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध हो जायेगा। “मूल्यांकन अध्ययन (१९६०-६१) का सारांश” का हिन्दी अनुवाद हो चुका है और यह शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित हो जायेगा।

योजना आयोग के प्रकाशन

७६६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने गत ६ मास में कितने प्रकाशन निकाले हैं और उनमें से

कितनों का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित किया गया है; और

(ख) जिन प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी संस्करण अभी तक नहीं निकला है उनके हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) (क) पिछले छः महीनों में योजना आयोग ने २३ प्रकाशन निकाले हैं, इनमें से ८ का हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित किया गया है।

(ख) बाकी प्रकाशनों में से छः का हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने का प्रस्ताव है। इनके अलावा अन्य परियोजना अधिकारियों के मतलब के तकतीकी क्रियम के प्रतिवेदन हैं।

राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के प्रकाशः

७६७. श्री प्रकाशश्री साहनी क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ने गत ६ मास में क्या-क्या प्रकाशन निकाले हैं;

(ख) उन में से किन-किन प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी संस्करण निकाला गया है; और

(ग) शेष प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्व खन्ना): (क) एक विवरण, जिस में राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था द्वारा पिछले छः महीनों में प्रकाशित किये गये प्रकाशनों के नाम दिये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६२]

(ख) मद सं० १४ के अलावा, जो कि हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की गई है, राष्ट्रीय इमारत

संस्था ने इस सूची में सम्मिलित निम्नलिखित प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित किये हैं :—

१. बिल्डिंग लाइम।

२. सैनटरी रूल लैटीन।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था के उन प्रकाशनों को, जिन में जनसाधारण की रुचि हो सकती हो, हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध विद्यमान है।

Manufacture of Thermal Reclaimed Rubber

768. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the target for production of thermal reclaimed rubber by 1965-66;

(b) how many units have been licensed so far to manufacture thermal reclaimed rubber;

(c) the estimated installed capacities of each of these units;

(d) how many units are already under production; and

(e) when others are expected to go into production?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 93].

Government of India Presses

769. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many printing presses including security presses are being run by Government of India;

(b) where are these located;

(c) whether Government have acquired a plot of land in Kerala for the location of one such press; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in starting the press on the site that has been acquired in Kerala?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 94].

Pak Nationals' visit to India and Indian Nationals' visit to Pakistan

770. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during the first quarter of the current year; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited Pakistan during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): *(a) 81,923.

*(b) 50,159.

*These figures do not include information in respect of Gujerat State for the period February and March, 1962.

Registered Unemployed in Punjab

771. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons employed from amongst the registered unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates in Punjab during the first quarter of the current year?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): The number of placements effected during the quarter, January-March, 1962 in Punjab was as under:

Graduates—424.

Intermediates—511

Matriculates—4,559.

Indian Nationals Kidnapped by Nepal Police

772. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian nationals have in recent months been kidnapped from Indian territory by Nepal Armed Police;

(b) if so, how many (if possible);

(c) where they are now detained;

(d) whether Government have made any efforts for their release;

(e) if so, with what result; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

(d), (e) and (f). In view of above, does not arise.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED DECISION OF PAKISTAN AND CHINA TO NEGOTIATE ALIGNMENT OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN KASHMIR AND CHINA'S SINKIANG.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported decision of Pakistan and China to negotiate alignment of the boundary between Kashmir and China's Sinkiang”.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, on the 3rd or 4th May, that is three days ago, simultaneous

announcements were made by the Governments of Pakistan and China to the following effect. They said that the firm boundary between China's Sinkiang and the contiguous areas the defence of which is under the actual control of Pakistan had never been formally delimited and demarcated in history. With a view to ensuring tranquillity in the border and developing good-neighbourly relations between the countries they say the two sides have agreed to conduct negotiations so as to attain an agreed understanding on location and alignment of this boundary and to sign on this basis an agreement of a provisional nature. The two sides have, however, agreed that after settlement of the dispute over Kashmir between Pakistan and India, the sovereign authorities concerned shall reopen negotiations with Chinese Government regarding the boundary of Kashmir so as to sign a formal boundary treaty to replace the provisional agreement. This is what they have said.

Now, I need not tell the House that the Kashmir State as a whole is an integral part of the Union of India and this announcement of the Chinese Government to deal with Pakistan in regard to that part of Kashmir State which is occupied by Pakistan, occupied unlawfully according to us, seems to us an interference on the part of China in India's sovereignty over Kashmir, legal sovereignty and the acceptance by the Government of Pakistan of the Chinese Government's view that this boundary has never been delimited and demarcated in history and their willingness to demarcate it now. I do not know sounds rather an opportunist attempt to take advantage of a particular position, even though this might involve changes in the well-known boundary which has been known to exist for a long time. Obviously in these high mountain ranges boundaries are not demarcated on the ground. There are some places which have not been reached by human beings, some mountain peaks; and others have

been reached occasionally. Therefore, they are not demarcated. They are divided by various features and various understandings like watershed etc. We have made it perfectly clear even in the past both to the Pakistan Government and the Chinese Government about those parts of the frontier now in possession of Pakistan that we would not recognise any arrangements arrived at between them and Pakistan. I have stated the other day in the other House that a little more than a year and a half ago when I was in Pakistan I discussed this question or I raised this question with President Ayub Khan with his Foreign Ministries and others present in a friendly way, because China was encroaching upon us and part of that boundary was at present under occupation of Pakistan. I wanted to know exactly where the Chinese were on that part of the boundary, and if they had given any trouble to Pakistan, what steps Pakistan had taken to meet the situation. There was an area—Hunza area—and the Mir of Hunza claimed—, he had called upon the Pakistan Government and protested to the Pakistan Government that the Chinese had occupied some grazing areas there belonging to his original State Hunza, which is part of Kashmir territory.

This matter had come up before us too before, and we had examined all the old papers and we had found that this was an old dispute between the then Tibet Government and the Government of India through the Kashmir Government. The British Government, after due enquiry, had not accepted the Mir of Hunza's claim to that particular grazing area, and therefore had refused to intervene in this matter. That refers to a particular spot, the grazing area, and not to the whole frontier.

I may point out to the House that this matter came up before us, and I wanted to know what Pakistan's attitude was in this matter. Therefore, I raised it with President Ayub Khan and told him of the old papers we had.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

He agreed with that—that particular area—the grazing area of Hunza. He said we cannot lay claim to that in the circumstances when the British Government had given it up.

Nevertheless, the major question remained about the border there,—what the Chinese authorities were doing to it. It seemed to me that both sides were not fully cognizant of the facts of the situation. Such facts as we knew were a little more than they knew. We knew that area. We discussed it. I showed them our maps and later they sent their maps which differed slightly, not much.

Anyhow, I have given this past history just to keep the House informed, that we treated the Pakistan Government in a friendly way in this matter because we thought that any action which they might take should be in line with the action we were taking in regard to this border, and should not conflict. Unfortunately for various reasons they have come to this agreement with the Chinese which is an interference on both sides with India's legal rights in the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Chinese decision to deal directly with Pakistan can be interpreted as mute acceptance—I mean the provisional agreement also—of Pakistan's stand on Kashmir by China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not entirely, I think, because, as I have read out, they said that two sides have further agreed that after the settlement of the dispute over Kashmir between Pakistan and India, the sovereign authorities concerned shall reopen negotiations with the Chinese Government regarding the boundary of Kashmir so as to sign a formal boundary treaty to replace this provisional agreement. The idea apparently is that some kind of provisional agreement should now be arrived at between China and Pakistan about

the boundary. This refers to the boundary west of the Karakoram pass; and they have apparently accepted the fact that when this matter has been, according to them, settled between Pakistan and India, then the sovereign authority of the area should sign the legal treaty.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): May I know whether the question of boundary between Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Chinese Sinkiang was discussed by the officials of India and China when the whole boundary question was taken up and if so, what was the attitude then taken by the Chinese Government at that time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot exactly say, but the whole boundary was discussed and certain principles were laid down. I think the whole boundary was discussed. Hon. Members have got the books before them and they can verify it. There is no question of discussing this part of the boundary and that; the whole boundary issue was discussed then.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: In regard to a calling attention notice, no questions can be put other Members.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RUBBER (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 dated the 6th January, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, see No. LT—79/62]

**GRANT OF LOANS TO LICENSED SALT
MANUFACTURERS RULES; AND KHADI
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COM-
MISSION (AMENDMENT)
RULES**

Shri Manubhai Shah: On behalf of **Shri Kanungo**, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of the Grant of Loans Licensed Salt Manufacturers (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 137 dated the 3rd February, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-80/62]
- (ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Notification No. G.S.R. 1053 dated the 26th August, 1961, containing the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1961.
 - (b) Notification No. G.S.R. 58 dated the 13th January, 1962, containing the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1962.
 - (c) Notification No. G.S.R. 354 dated the 24th March, 1962 containing the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-81/62].

12.13 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of section 4 (i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.”

Mr. Speaker: The question is.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, this Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been engaging the attention of the opposition Members also. Here is one change where the opposition also can be provided. There is only one member from the ruling party which is being criticised by the Corporation

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different question altogether. The hon.

[Mr. Speaker]

Member would realise that I am putting the motion before me. I cannot change it.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4 (i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation."

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the general discussion of the General Budget for which 20 hours have been allotted.

For the benefit of hon. Members, I would like to draw their attention to rule 207 (1) regarding the scope of discussion on the budget as distinguished from the discussion on the Finance Bill. The rule lays down that during the general discussion on the budget, the House will be at liberty to discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein. The scope of discussion at this stage is thus confined to the general examination of the budget, i.e., the proper distribution of the items of expenditure according to the importance of a particular subject or service, the policy of taxation as it is expressed in the budget and in the speech of the hon. Finance Minister.

Members may, therefore, make observations in regard to the general scheme and the structure of the budget. The general scheme of the budget will include considerations of revenue, surplus or deficit, revenue and expenditure account and the overall surplus or deficits. So far as the

revenue account is concerned, members may take into account the method of estimation, whether the revenue is over-estimated or under-estimated, whether the expenditure is pitched too high, etc.

As regards general grievances, these may be deferred for ventilation at the time of considering the Finance Bill. That will also be the proper occasion for going into details of taxation and matters related thereto. Similarly details of expenditure may be discussed when demands for grants come up before the House.

Under rule 207(3), I fix that fifteen minutes will be the time-limit ordinarily for every hon. Member, excepting the Finance Minister for whom one hour or more will be allowed, if necessary, for reply.

So far as the leaders of particular groups are concerned, if they want some more time, they will be allowed by the Chair time up to a maximum of 30 minutes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have before us the Finance Minister's speech, the Economic Survey 1961-62 and the budget proposals. Sir, the Government's aim is to build a socialist society, and the budget must have certain reflections as far as that aim is concerned. Our complaint is not that the Government is not building socialism, because nobody in this country ever believes that in the present set-up, the Congress constituted as it is today can bring about socialism. So socialism cannot be built up in this country so long as the major part of the productive capital is controlled by monopolists and private individuals. Banks, mines as well as the trade are controlled by the monopolists. As far as land policy is concerned, in spite of the land reform legislation about 30 per cent of the land is controlled by less than 3 per cent of the landholders. Nobody can expect that socialism can be brought about in this

set-up. Not only that, almost the entire circulation of big newspapers is controlled by a few of the monopolists and it is they that provide the climate of opinion in the country. Therefore, our complaint is not that the Government is not building socialism. We are not sorry nor are we surprised about it.

Sir, I want to point out that since the launching of the Third Plan there was a talk of a self-generating economy. The Finance Minister has referred to it in his Budget Speech this time also. But what are actual facts? Under the present conditions can we build up a self-generating economy? We cannot build a self-generating economy by importing foreign capital in such huge proportions and also by increasing our liabilities to foreign monopolists. In fact, every increase in the amount of foreign private capital investment in the economy makes our economy more and more dependent and defeats the purpose of building an independent economy. Every budget proposal including the present one has given more and more concessions to the foreign monopoly capital. Even developed imperialist countries like Britain have started feeling the pressure of American capital and the economic and political consequences arising out of it. As far as our economy is concerned, a weak economy like ours is being subjected to a concerted bid by foreign monopoly capital to control its vital arteries and throttle and independent development. So in these conditions, I think, talking of building a self-generating economy is certainly not possible.

Now, what are the characteristic features of the development that has taken place during the last few years? The national income has increased by 42 per cent; an annual rate of just over 3 per cent. It is welcome. But it is a rate which is much lower than the rate of even neighbouring under-developed countries. The *per capita* income has risen by 16 per cent, an

annual rate of just 1.5 per cent increase. We were promised at the time of the First Five Year Plan that the *per capita* income will be doubled in 20 to 25 years, but at this rate it will take at least 50 years to achieve our target.

In the August 1960 issue of the Reserve Bank Bulletin there is an article by Shri H. V. R. Iengar where he says that the pace of growth is very small. He says at the end of his article that by 1975 India will still be one of the poorest countries in the world. He says that the Five Year Plans are being prepared against a long range perspective plan and this perspective envisages that if all goes well, by 1975 the *per capita* income in India, which was approximately Rs. 250 at the beginning of the First Plan and slightly less than Rs. 300 at the present moment, will rise only to Rs. 500 per year. It is also worth noting in this context that Ceylon, which is an under-developed country, has even now got a *per capita* income of Rs. 500. He summarises the position and says that by 1975 India will be still one of the poorest countries in the world. This is the perspective that we have before us.

We know that agricultural and industrial production has increased. But how has it affected the masses in the country? It is in that context that we have to see how far the budget proposals have proved effective. I have already stated before about the effect of the land reform measures on the economy of certain sections of people in this country. I request the Government to go into the question of ceiling on land and other land reform legislation and see how far they have helped the poorer sections of the people in the country to increase their wealth or have they actually lost their land and become paupers. As I do not want to deal with this question in detail at this stage, I would only quote the opinions of certain Congress leaders about land reform legislation and their effect on the economy of this country. Profes-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

sor Malkani, a Member of Rajya Sabha, has this to say about our land reform measures:

"We are almost in the midst of abolition of zamindari and on the tides of an agrarian revolution.... The landless slowly awakened but got bad land or no land... The landlord changed his colour and became a landholder under different names. The class thought it wise to lie low, but cling to property in land.... The big issue was raised, the movement was launched, but it led to no revolutionary changes in property."

So, this is the effect of the land reform legislation, as far as a big section of the masses are concerned. Now I would like to quote what the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri C. B. Gupta, said about land reform legislation in his own State as well as other States. He said:

"Ceilings on land holdings have failed to serve the purpose. Before the Act could be introduced so many people succeeded in distributing their land among their relatives and kinsmen. So, the whole effect of land reform legislation has gone."

Therefore, so far as the enforcement of ceiling on land and distribution of surplus land is concerned, the achievement of the Government is very little. Apart from that, even when we take into account the fallow and waste land, which comes to millions and millions of acres, and its distribution to landless people for agricultural purposes, we find that the Government has achieved very little. It is in this context that we are today discussing this budget and the effect of it on the masses.

Though industrial and agricultural production has increased, what is the condition of the people today? What about the benefits reaped by the most exploited section of our society,

namely, the agricultural labour? In the second enquiry committee report it is pointed out that their condition, instead of improving, has gone from bad to worse, so far as wages are concerned. Here are the figures given by them:

"The average daily wage of the male worker decreased from 109 naye Paise in 1950-51 to 96 naye Paise in 1956-57, and the average daily wage rate of adult women too fell from 86 naye Paise in 1950-51 to 59 naye Paise in 1956-57. Child labour received an average of 70 naye Paise in 1950-51 and 53 naye Paise in 1956-57."

I want also to point out one thing here. One of the Directive Principles of our State Policy enjoins on the Government to see that child labour is no longer employed. But from the figures given in the Second Enquiry Committee Report we see that from 4.9 per cent in the total agrarian labour force in 1950-51, child labour has increased to 7.7 per cent during 1956-57.

Another important finding that gives a lie to the claim of improvement in the economy of our country is that of the Study Group headed by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan on the Community Development organisation which has come to its conclusions on the result of the development of the last ten years in the rural areas. There are four or five conclusions arrived at by this Study Group which are very important.

In the first place, they have said that the promotion of the general prosperity of the village does not necessarily lead to the well-being and welfare of the weaker section. This they have said as a result of the study about the condition of the people in

the last ten years. Secondly, the income of landless labour declined during the first decade of India's economic development by 30 per cent. The third conclusion of the Study Group is that families whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,000, that is, less than Rs. 100 a month, constitute 80 per cent of the rural households. Of this eighty per cent, fifty per cent earn less than Rs. 500 a year, that is less than Rs. 50 a month. Innumerable families are classified as destitutes earning under Rs. 250 a year, that means less than Rs. 20 a month. And the Finance Minister is trying to cut the consumption of these people for development.

As far as industrial labour is concerned, what is their position? According to the official figures, between 1947 and 1958 the production has gone up in manufacturing industries by more than 50 per cent; but as far as employment is concerned it is more or less stationary. The rise in real wages during the period, however, was only 27 per cent, and this 27 per cent is below the pre-war level. And what is the value added to the labour of the worker?

The value added per worker went up from Rs. 1,578 in 1947 in manufacturing industries to Rs. 2,792 in 1956-57. That means, to one rupee that he gave before, he added Rs. 2.39 nP; that means he has given Rs. 3.39 nP. This is how the exploitation has been steadily carried on. It is as a result of the hard work of the worker that the industrial production has increased. As a result, employment is stationary. The profit has increased, and the wages no doubt have increased by 27 per cent but due to the rise in prices, in spite of his labour output put, and though he is adding Rs. 2.39 nP, the worker is not getting anything more.

There must be a comparison between the prices and wages. If we take the prices and the wages, we find that during the first nine years of the Plan, the all-India index of

consumer price of working classes rose by 18 per cent. As far as real wages of the workers are concerned, they rose only by 6 per cent. If the prices and wages are compared, the worker is in difficulties today. This is one picture, taking the wages and high prices on the one side.

What do we see among big business? We have seen that according to the Reserve Bank bulletin, the gross profits of public limited companies went up by 41 per cent during the 1955-59 period. I want to show some of the profits of big industries in this country. Profits of tea plantations rose by 149 per cent; vegetable oil by 152 per cent; jute textiles by 292 per cent; iron and steel by 144 per cent, chemicals by 249 per cent; sugar by 145 per cent; silk and woollen textiles 281 per cent; engineering 175 per cent. This is the rise in profits. Nearly a third of the capital assets of the corporate sector is controlled by seven big businessmen in this country. Also during the 11 years from 1948 to 1960, the increase in the retention price given to Tatas, if considered in terms of annual production of salable steel, gives a figure of Rs. 411.2 crores. Still, today, we are thinking of increasing the retention price. From 1948 to 1961, the two companies, the Tata Iron and Steel Co. and Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. were given respectively 14 and 13 occasions increase in the retention prices. I do not know why. The Government is very generous as far as these monopolies are concerned. But, when the workers ask for wage increases, they are asked to sacrifice. How many times did we allow an increase in the prices of coal and cement?

On the other side, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fantastic dividends distributed by some of the companies in the country. These figures are calculated from the "Commerce" and stock exchange quotations. During the four years ending 1961, Lakshmi Mills distributed dividends equivalent to 70 per cent of

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their paid-up capital; Britannia Biscuits 81 per cent; Tata Oils 69 per cent; Bengal Paper 89½ per cent; Burn and Co. 105½ per cent; Mettur Mills 155 per cent; New India Assurance Co. 167 per cent; Ambika Mills 150 per cent. These are some of the profits which big business have earned in this country.

I want also to point out a Survey conducted in the U.P. by the Department of Economics and Statistics. According to that survey, 70 to 90 per cent of the people of the rural areas in the U.P. are in the expenditure group which does not spend more than Rs. 20 per month. The study has revealed also that 25 per cent of the rural people belonging to the lowest income group of Rs. 10 *per capita* a month, has a share of 10 per cent of the total expenditure, while 10 per cent of the people of the highest income has got a share of 27 per cent. Let us try to have an analysis of the expenditure in the rural areas. That will show that the lowest income group spends two-thirds of Rs. 10 per month, on food alone, which in some cases comes to 82 per cent of the expenditure. The Finance Minister still talks of controlling the consumption of the masses. In such a situation, what should we expect of the Government to do—a Government which has got a sense of social justice, let alone the desire to build socialism? We would expect that every effort should be made to see that the consumption of these people whom I have shown here just now, is not cut and their standard of living is increased.

What is the economic policy and what are the taxation measures of the Government? The economic policy and the taxation measures of the Government betray an utter lack of social ethics, overwhelming solicitude for the industrialists and big businessmen as had been shown here and a cruel and callous cynicism about the desperate conditions of the overwhelming masses of our people in this

country. I have given here the accounts of two surveys as well as an enquiry committee report which show that 80 per cent of the people of our country in the rural areas have only Rs. 20 to 30 a month. How will this indirect taxation affect the majority of the people in the villages? Let us analyse the taxation policy, and see what is the effect of it; not only the present taxation policy in this budget, but even before. For the last so many years, indirect taxation has been accumulating. Let us see what was it before, what is it today and how it affects the majority section of the people in this country. It is not contended that a merely progressive taxation policy can usher in an area of more equality or that it can prevent the growth of business monopolies. However progressive a taxation policy may be, as long as the laws of capitalism operate, as long as the banks, the mines, the plantations, the trade and other things are controlled by the monopolists, certainly, inequalities will grow, and the monopolies will only be strengthened.

So, the men of money also find it easy to evade taxation and thus cheat the Government. So, we have no illusions about the absolute power of taxation, but there are elementary principles of social justice and moral responsibilities; which should be kept in view, namely that the rich should be made to pay more towards the purpose of development. After all, during all these years, it is they that had been benefited, and in future also, it is they that are going to be benefited, as far as the fruits of development are concerned.

What are the facts about these taxation measures? The total annual tax revenue of the Union and State Governments in India increased enormously during the last decade from Rs. 739 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 1371 crores in 1961-62? The *per capita* tax load has increased from Rs. 20.5 to Rs. 31.1 per year. As regards

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additional taxation, the total additional taxation put through in the course of the Second Plan alone is Rs. 1052 crores, which is more than 250 per cent of the additional taxation target initially accepted in the Second Plan. Incidentally, it is only this target that had been over fulfilled in the Second Plan.

The Third Plan has fixed a target of additional taxation of Rs. 1710 crores. Even if this target is not over-fulfilled, the total additional taxation put through in the course of a decade, that is, from 1956-57 to 1965-66 will reach the staggering figure of Rs. 2862 crores. I want to quote here certain figures for the period from 1950-51 to 1961-62. The total tax revenue of the Union Government, excluding the States' share, increased by nearly 130 per cent, of which indirect taxation, which falls on the masses, increased by 250 per cent, while direct taxation increased only by 59 per cent.

Mr. B. R. Shenoy, a great economist, has written an article on the taxation policy of Government, after the budget proposals had been placed before Parliament. There he has very specifically shown that:

"In 1961-62 over 72 per cent of the tax revenue has come from the highly regressive taxes on commodities, the burden of which is mostly borne by the masses of people. Collections from other heads have played a minor role. The Corporation tax yielded 20 per cent, taxes on personal incomes 6 per cent and property taxes—principally estate duty, wealth tax and gift tax—2 per cent. In the pre-plan year 1950-51, taxes on commodities yielded 64 per cent of the total tax revenues, taxes on income—personal tax and corporation tax—35 per cent and property taxes 1 per cent. that is to say, Statist planning has resulted in a comparative increase in the Central tax burden on the poorer sections of the

community and a comparative tax relief on the upper-income groups."

This is not what a Communist says, but this what Mr. B. R. Shenoy says.

While I do not agree with him that State planning is responsible for this sort of situation, one thing is very clear. The facts stated by him are enough proof of the widespread suspicion that the Congress Government, echoing the slogan of socialism, are really oppressing the masses by their taxation and other policies.

It is also said that the direct taxation is very high and that the rich are groaning under its weight. I would say that that is not correct. Facts are different. Available figures of income tax assessment and collection prove that the rich in this country have been making huge gains. The proportion of individual incomes assessed to the national income has increased from 4.77 per cent in 1951-52 to 5.78 per cent in 1959-60. As far as the taxes are concerned, the taxes that are assessed to income declined from 16.9 per cent to 13.00 per cent in the same period.

What is the result of this? The result is that the annual income after tax of this limited number of income-tax paying individuals has increased by Rs. 250 crores during this period. That means liberal concessions are given to corporations and others including foreign capital. As a result of these liberal concessions, the rate of corporation tax in India, which has a socialist pattern of society as its objective, is very much lower than in any of the western countries. This is shown by a brochure on the taxation proposals of 1957-58 issued by the Finance Ministry itself. It has given the figures; the comparison of the rate of incidence of corporate taxation in other progressive countries on the basis of the distribution of 30 per cent of the taxable profits is as follows: USA 50.50, UK 40.85 Canada 40, Sweden 56, West Germany 40.60, and

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India, on the basis of the 1957-58 budget proposals, 37.70.

Also the annual number of the *Eastern Economist* shows certain things which also prove that as far as taxation on these institutions is concerned, it is very low. According to this journal, two major elements operate in the Indian Union which greatly affect the profitability of a new enterprise in the Union.

"These two elements are the development rebate covered by section 10(2) (vi) (b) of the Income Tax Act and the 'tax holiday' covered by section 15C. The profit after tax in the Indian Union moves in these first 15 years from 35.6 to 44 per cent. . . . In the UK on the other hand, there are particular years namely, the first and second, when profits after tax are similar but in subsequent years they are lower than in the case of an Indian company".

But what happens here is something different.

"In the Indian Union, after 15 years, one would have in the form of profits after tax 144.7 per cent. . . . whereas in the USA, one would obtain 113.8 per cent and in the UK 126 per cent for a domestic company".

Prof. Shenoy has said about the figures of estate duty collection—I am quoting these facts and figures because from these certain policies emerge very clearly—

"In the five years since it was introduced in 1955-56, the collections from it increased from Rs. 1.2 crores to Rs. 3 crores. . . . The tax dodger has apparently found a formula for tax avoidance even after death".

He says that the amount of tax evasion is colossal and to place it at Rs. 200—300 crores annually, as some

have done, seems to be an understatement. But he admits that it is not immediately practical to bring this into the tax net. It is a matter of reducing the magnitude of 'black' incomes and the upliftment of human character. This is his view.

Another economist, G. S. Sahota, in a recent book on taxation, estimates that evasion of income tax in 1957-58 is to the tune of Rs. 61.31 crores more than what it was in 1950-51. If we follow his argument, we can easily reach the figure of Rs. 200 crores as the total amount of tax evasion today in both personal income, tax corporate tax.

Now, let us look at the current Budget proposals. In the current Budget we do not find any desire on the part of the Government to reverse this policy. Out of an additional Rs. 71.7 crores of annual taxation proposed, we find that Rs. 44.5 crores, or over 60 per cent, comes from indirect taxation, whereas Rs. 27.2 crores, or less than 40 per cent, comes from direct taxation. At the same time, further concessions are given to the rich by the abolition of the Expenditure Tax and further concessions to foreign capital. The ex-Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, who is a Member of this House, has, according to a report in a paper, said that he very strongly criticises the abolition of the Expenditure Tax and said that it goes against the ethics of socialism.

In conclusion, I would like to point to the House and the Government that this way of raising resources for the Plan defeats the very purpose of planning. It is true that investment requires saving, and saving can be increased by restricting consumption, but whose consumption are we restricting? Seventy per cent of the people live on less than Rs. 50 a month, while there are some people who wallow in luxury. So, the statement of the Finance Minister that he wants to restrict consumption while abolishing the Expenditure Tax is

contradictory. These two cannot go together.

Mr. Speaker The hon. Member has had his 30 minutes. If he wants to have more, he will be depriving his own colleagues.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Only some four or five minutes.

If he is serious about restriction on the consumption of the rich, he should widen the net of the Expenditure Tax, tighten the machinery for collecting it. But here he comes to abolish it, while at the same time increasing burdens on the common people.

It is not only we who deplore the lavish ways of life of the rich. Prof. Mahalanobis, Adviser to the Planning Commission, has also called for a check on luxury goods. He felt "that a strict check was necessary in India on the production of luxury goods. It was essential not only from the economic point of view, but also from the social point of view. The production and use of luxury goods by privileged classes stood in the way of emotional integration."

Prof. Shenoy also says:

"Available evidence—statistics of registrations of motor cars and the output of luxury items of consumption together with visible opulence and extravagant living of business men, industrialists and the corrupt functionaries of the State—suggests a steep rise in the numbers and the wealth of the upper income groups."

This being the position, I want to point out that the Budget proposals hit very hard those classes of the people who are already suffering, and the Finance Minister has not cared, though he has made a five per cent increase on certain items, to take the money from where he can. If the assertions about planning and the welfare of the people, economic development and social justice are to be

taken seriously, then we must certainly abandon these methods. I admit that there must be resources, but let me indicate the ways in which the resources can be found.

We have made these suggestions several times here, and I want to reiterate them:

1. Nationalise banking and credit institutions, mines, export-import trade, plantations and heavy industries.
2. Restrict the operation of foreign capital, prevent the export of profit by foreign companies.
3. Increase the tax on the rich, especially Corporation Tax. Our rates of Corporate taxes are one of the lowest, and the very fact that this year Finance Minister has taken the welcome step of slight increase in Corporate taxes, despite his arguments in previous years that we have reached the limits of direct taxation, is a vindication of our stand. Even this 5 per cent increase is not there for the foreign companies.
4. Take stringent measures against tax-dodgers and tighten the machinery of tax assessment and collection.
5. Make the public sector enterprises more efficient so as to make them yield more surpluses for development.
6. The privy purses of the princes should also be stopped.
7. Cut down wasteful expenditure, stamp out corruption, inefficiency and maladministration.

These are the only methods by which the resources can be found out. And, if resources can be found out, planning can be expedited. So far as planning is concerned, the success of it depends not only on money. But contentment and co-operation of the

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people are necessary. The people must feel that they are marching towards a socialist society. But, so far as these taxation and other proposals are concerned, certainly, there will be no inspiration. I do not know how the cooperation of the people can be secured without improving the condition of the people. The Study Groups and others show that the burden is more and more on the people. I hope the Finance Minister will look into all this and see that all these levies are not there and some other methods are adopted to get the resources.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must confess that I feel a bit diffident about speaking on such a complex subject as the Budget proposals. It will be difficult for me to speak; but I feel I should be failing in my duty to those people who have chosen me to represent them in this House, if I did not point out the effect of the proposed Budget proposals.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not audible to the reporters. Either she may come forward or she may speak louder.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: I feel I must be audible to the reporters.

One aspect of these proposals which has struck me is the increase in indirect taxation. Of the Rs. 71.77 crores of additional taxation which his Budget imposes, Rs. 45 crores or nearly 62 per cent is indirect taxation on various commodities. Thus, nearly two-thirds of the burden of the additional taxation falls on the necessities of life of the common man. Some of the luxuries have also been taxed; and that is quite understandable. But, their proportion is so small that they could be neglected.

When the Budget was published, the Planning Minister, in reply to a question, assured the House that there would be no significant rise in prices

as a result of the Budget. But, on the contrary, a study of the market in the last 10 days shows that there has been a rise in the prices of essential commodities such as tea, sugar, cloth and kitchen utensils, tobacco and cigarettes. In the case of tea, I believe, several retailers have raised the price of loose tea by 5 nP. and in certain cases, by 10 nP per kgm. It is, therefore, obvious that the middle classes and the lower income group, who form the bulk of our population, will find it very difficult to make both ends meet with the increase excise duty on essential commodities. The housewife will be hard pushed to feed her family and clothe her children.

This is all very well; it is quite understandable that the Government needs large resources to run the administration and to implement their plans and projects. But, at the same time, it must be recognised that the Government has utterly failed in utilising the taxes collected from the poor people to the best effect. I think this is not only tragic; it is also criminal.

I find that the increase in taxes will almost entirely be swallowed up to meet not planned expenditure on development but civil and military expenditure to which is unproductive.

One of the essentials of a sound economy is a stable currency. This is necessary so that the people may have confidence in the currency and know that it will buy tomorrow and the day after what it buys today. Unfortunately, in the years of our freedom, our currency has depreciated. In terms of the pre-war rupee, our currency is worth only 20 nP. Thus, four-fifths of the savings that have accumulated since then have melted away in the pockets of our people and in the banks where they were kept.

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Again, there has been, in the last 5 years, a steep rise in the prices and a fall in the value of the rupee. During the period 1955-56 to 1960-61, prices in India have risen by no less than 39 per cent. This inflation has almost no equal in the whole world during this period. And, now the excise duties are the last straw which might well break the camel's back.

Only recently, our government employees were given a small increase in dearness allowance. But, with the fresh inflation resulting in the further rise in prices, fresh demands for dearness allowance will be coming forward. There is no better illustration which can be given of the spiral of inflation.

We of the Swatantra Party believe that taxation, both direct and indirect, is already excessive in this country and has passed the point of diminishing returns. We stand for the needs of the common man being given the highest priority, and we find in this Budget that these are to be rated very low.

In the course of our election manifesto, from which I will now read, we said:—

"In pursuance of its fundamental policies, the Swatantra Party stands, first and foremost, for the common man; for providing him with food, clothing and shelter, as the primary obligation of government; for fuller employment, production of more foodgrains, more small irrigation works, more schools, and more small industries producing goods which the common man consumes."

Unfortunately, the Budget does exactly the very reverse. It raises the price of cloth and building materials; and these are among the primary needs of the people.

We shall be asked, how, then, do we propose to deal with the situation. Our first answer to that is, by cutting

down wasteful expenditure. Most of the taxes collected from the people go towards maintaining a larger and larger army of officials, most of whom are under-paid and under-employed, in government offices. This army of bureaucrats must be stopped from increasing. It is disappointing to know that the Finance Minister shows no signs of cutting out wasteful expenditure.

We believe that reduction in taxation could also be made possible if Government would stop furthering projects that are unremunerative and unproductive. Only the other day, we were told that the average return from State undertakings has fallen from 0.5 per cent to 0.3 per cent.

I would beg of you not to forget that Government is collecting money from people who are living at subsistence level through indirect taxes. The resources of Government represent the hard-earned income of the people; and it is criminal to waste the resources so gathered on superfluous expenditure. I see no reason why the lesson of austerity should be reserved only for the common man in whose life there is no further room for tightening the belt. When it comes to the question of amending and passing the Budget, I hope the hon. Members of this House will bear this in mind for the sake of the teeming poverty-stricken people of India.

I should like to say one word about the privy purses. Privy purses are given to the former princes as pension for their services. I feel that the Princes would give up their privy purses if others give up their pensions. (*Interruptions*). After all the the Princes have served their country for generations . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Why not the lady Member make a voluntary sacrifice?

13 hrs.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to give my reaction to the Budget proposals I want to strike a personal note. I have come to this House after a long break and I seem to have almost lost the habit of speech making. I really wonder whether I have lost my power of making speech in this House . . .

Some Hon. Members: He is not audible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not audible; perhaps that is what he means when he says he has lost his power of speech.

Shri S. S. More: The reaction of the House and their complaint that I was not sufficiently audible is proof of the fact that I have lost some of the former powers. I feel, Sir, that I should speak as a lay man giving the reaction of the common man and the man in the street to the budget proposals. As a layman I may tell you that I am fearfully afraid of the statistics which are supplied to us by the Finance Department. Statistics like lipsticks are used for concealing reality. I feel allergic to the statistics because statistics do not lead me anywhere and I thought that at least the Leader of the Communist Group would not take a leaf from the Finance Minister but speak in very simple terms. I find that he was vying with the Finance Minister in giving a spate of statistics which I have not been able to follow.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is not my fault.

Shri S. S. More: Excluding all the statistical data, I will give my reaction to these proposals and to that extent I have cared to study them.

I feel that I should support the budget proposals which have been placed before this House. My reasons for giving my support to the budget proposals are many. But before I go to

give reasons for supporting them I want to emphasise the fact that the Budgets of late have undergone complete reorientation. Some 25 years ago, Budgets were only machine getting machines. But since the beginning of the last war, they have undergone a revolutionary change; their character has been changed; their purpose has been changed and they have acquired some economic significance. A class of new theorists, of economics have come on the scene and they have said that Budgets can be very well utilised for planning long-range economic development. They have recognised the hitherto unrealised possibilities that fiscal measures can be used on occasions for regulating the economy, for taking plans to the further stage of development and for so many other purposes. They have also pointed out that the modern budgets of a country which is underdeveloped and trying to march on the rough and tortuous road of economic development have become real means of guiding the country to that stage provided the budgets are properly framed and properly understood by the masses. Our Budgets too have undergone a sea-change. The Britishers were presenting before the assemblies and the legislative councils different financial statements euphemistically called budgets. What was their purpose? It was not promotion of savings or investment nor was it in the interest of the country. They were budgeting with greed as their guide and sky as the limit for amassing some money from the poor starving people in order to enable them to spend on their administration and some allied services. After Independence we have turned a new leaf, particularly from 1956. Since the inauguration of the Second Plan our Budgets have also acquired some economic content, some social content and they are trying to take the country towards a certain direction. I mean the socialist pattern of society which has been accepted by the House.

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Now, my first submission will be that all these Budgets and particularly the present Budget must be read in the context of the Plans and the different Budgets which have been placed before the country have the necessary objective of providing money for the development of the country. Can we separate the Budgets from the Plans, from the objectives accepted by the House? The Budget, if I can say so is a sort of economic complement to the Plan. It is the Plan which furnishes us blueprint, a sort of a layout of how economic development has to be planned, how the super structure has to be erected. The prime purpose of the Budget is to supply us all the material, if I can say so, brick and mortar, for erecting the superstructures. If we really mean business and are serious about our socialistic objectives we shall not grudge the money required for the purpose.

The Communist Leader has said that we must tap some other sources. I want to remind him that in a backward, economically undeveloped country the resources are very few and meagre. If the Finance Minister starts in that way in search of resources he will come to grief and therefore he has to brush aside the well worded economic principles and on occasions go in search of sources which in western countries will not be desirable sources. Take for instance the indirect taxes. We have been learning from economic theorists that indirect taxes weigh heavily on the poorer sections of the people. We have also heard times without number that the rich should be taxed, that the fat lamb should be taken, if at all, to the slaughter house and so on. When we come to examine and scan the conditions of India, all such theories are found to be untenable. The capitalists who can pay taxes like the income-tax are in very small number, almost negligible. In a population of 44 crores the number of such persons, I may say, fortunate persons, is not very large: they are hardly one million. Our Finance Minister has raised the

tax to the tune of Rs. 27 crores from them.

Shri Nambiar: What is the guarantee that it will be collected? Experience shows the other way about.

Shri S. S. More: I know the communists. Even Khrushchev will fail to carry any guarantee to the Indian communists. My submission is that whatever tax comes from the direct taxation has been raised to the tune of Rs. 27 crores. This burden will be borne by not more than one million people, while the indirect taxes have been raised to the tune of about Rs. 44 crores, and that will be a burden, if we accept the theory of the common man, on the common man, the man who is not able to get even a crust of bread without some difficulty.

But the question is whether we want to go towards socialism. The real question is whether we mean business as far as our plans are concerned. The House has accepted the Plan objectives, and the objectives in the preamble of the Constitution, and from all those objectives, it is clear that this House is irrevocably committed to the removal of economic disabilities, to the removal of the concentration of wealth, and to afford equality of opportunity. In short, we are committed irrevocably to the creation of a new socialist pattern of society which will guarantee equal opportunities to all and secure a new social order, giving a decent life for everybody. If we are serious about our objectives, then we must do something to improve our economy. If we accept the argument of the opposite side, particularly the communists, I fear that the primitive economy, the economy which is much more dependent on agriculture, and a slow industrial and technical advance, will be a permanent companion with us. We have to discard that economy. That economy is as dull as ditch-water. The sooner we get rid of it and march ahead, even at some sacrifices, the better for us, and I think we have to do the sacrifices.

[Shri S. S. More]

So many things have been said in the name of the common man, the man who does not carry even a good shirt on his back. But, may I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and through you the Opposition, if the socialist society which we really dream to create in this vast country will be to the advantage of the monied classes, to the advantage of the possessing classes, to the advantage of the managers of the private sector who are distributing large profits? This new world will bring some benefit and solace to the common man, to the man who is really suffering and squats on the pavement and sleeps under the sky.

I may point out to my communist friends that even Russia, when she started on the road to socialism, did this. What was she doing? Were indirect taxes completely tabooed? I have no time to quote long extracts from books of authority, but I can very well tell my hon. friends that when Russia started after the October resolution, it did not immediately switch on to a socialist economy. It allowed the mixed economy to remain for sometime. At the same time, it also used indirect taxes to a very large extent; and some of the leaders of communism refuted the argument that indirect taxes are regressive. Fortunately, for this country, the Finance Minister has also asserted that under certain set of circumstances, when the taxes are imposed on certain things which are not required by the common man but required by higher strata of society, by the upper middle-class and all those fellows who may bear some taxes, and in that case, even indirect taxes cease to be regressive. My submission is, I am becoming impatient and as age advances, my impatience is also on the increase. If this country has to make rapid strides, even in an enforced manner like a platoon of soldiers going on a long march under the orders of the commander, if we are to reach the goal of socialism within a measurable span of life, all sacrifices are necessary.

Even the common man for whom we grow so eloquent has to gird up his loins and tighten his belt, because he is much more interested in the future, in the unfolding of socialism, than the man who has money, who has power and who has wealth.

Shri Nambiar: Why not allow the other man to grow richer and richer?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He would not allow the other man to speak!

Shri S. S. More: My hon. friend Shri Nambiar gives a pointer too for my speech. He wants to take this country, which has committed itself to democratic processes, suddenly, by a dictatorial push-button method, to a socialist society. I have already pointed out that even in Russia, the rich man, the property-holders, did not come immediately under the knife, and he was preserved for sometime to supply the needs of the country.

I may quote the latest instance of China. Even in China, they have done the same thing. They have split up the merchants and entrepreneurs into two classes: the bureaucratic capitalists who co-operate with Chiang Kai-shek, and the national capitalists who are prepared to tolerate the regime of Mao. Our Prime Minister has never said that he has a soft corner for the rich monopolists, but the communists and other leftist friends behave like frightened children and see a ghost in every unlit corner. That sort of thing ought to be eschewed. If our democracy has to progress, if our democracy has to strike sufficiently strong roots it is the duty of Shri Nambiar and his fellow-travellers to assure even the private sector that they are as integral a part of our economy as the public sector. They have nothing to fear. If they have not economic advantages, they should come

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voluntarily forward and be prepared to surrender at the altar of the country. I think human beings who are prepared to sacrifice for the country's sake have not become an extinct race, and I am quite sure that a proper appeal addressed to them will bear the necessary fruit.

It is the speeches which are delivered from that particular part of the House that create a sense of panic, a sense of fear, in the minds of managers of private economy. I have very recently read a communique issued by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in which they have expressed their fears in no unmistakable terms. I want to tell the managers of the private sector: "Do not fear. Do not be frightened by friends who always talk about extremism and practise the greatest moderation when they come to hard facts." The private managers' grievances are that the climate for investment and for private savings has been lost. I want to make an earnest appeal to them. If they care to read the Finance Minister's speech, if they care to study the *Economic Survey* which has been circulated to us, they will find that both of them have adduced tangible evidence to show that these indicators are there, namely, by virtue of deposits, by virtue of expansion of credits, by virtue of banks purchasing Government securities—and why?—because they have surplus funds to invest—incentives are there. They have pointedly been shown there, and all these indicators point out that the private sector need have nothing to fear.

But I am not looking upon the private sector as unwanted relations. I do feel that the private sector, if they rise to the occasion and really try to march towards the goal of socialism with open minds, even their efforts to increase the private sector in certain types of industries will be a gain to the country. It is they who are creating employment possibilities. I have some experience of public sector. I was one of the directors of a company

in the public sector. We are placing I.C.S. and ex-I.C.S. people in charge of these concerns. What happens is, they come there with starched collars. They do not know the economics of business. They do not know that cost of production has to be kept down as far as possible. They feel that claims of bureaucratic efficiency can override claims of economy and retrenchment. Therefore, they proceed in a manner that causes lot of wastage and unnecessary spending in the public sector. I have got the greatest sympathy for the public sector, but the public sector is undergoing the teething troubles. In certain cases, they may not be able to show good results, but a time will come when the Finance Minister of India will dispense with indirect taxes and will also dispense with some of the direct taxes and he will say, "My public sector is thriving and I can have any amount of money by way of turnover taxes, as they have in Russia, to finance our schemes."

My submission is, we must handle our budgets in a more delicate and deft manner, because they are interwoven with our objectives and the slightest damage that we may inflict on the budgetary proposals will harm the objectives which we are here to support. I, therefore, offer my whole-hearted support to the budget.

I may refer to one point before I resume my seat. There is some criticism against inflation and rising prices. My submission is, that the present rise in prices and inflation is due, as has been made clear on many occasions in this House, to the fact that our production does not keep pace with the demand procreated by huge amounts of money which come into the public pockets. Naturally, there is larger demand, but the supply is short. The effect is that the prices go up. What is the remedy? If you want to fight inflation, it is not Government alone which shall be able to fight it single-handed. We should have to produce more. If we have to

[Shri S. S. More]

produce more, we should emulate the industrious bee and the ant and busy ourselves in real constructive production of articles and goods required for the country. Merely hurling accusations against the Government that we are not producing more is no good and it has to be stopped. I would appeal to all sections of the House. All of us must concentrate our attention in disciplining the people in the country's cause and telling them that unless they exercise every muscle to increase the production, inflation will not disappear.

If we are to impose price control, as we have done some time back, price control would augment the corruption. That is our experience. Shri Gopalan was speaking about weeding out corruption, but he was prescribing a way by which corruption would be on the increase. Therefore, we should not take a party-view of the budget. We should take an all-India view of the budget and present an integrated national picture of our economy. Therefore, one who looks at the budget from a narrow sectarian point of view will not be able to understand it properly; on the contrary, he will come to certain dangerous conclusions, which will be fatal to the country.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of saying a few words on the budget presented by the Finance Minister on the 23rd April. I am afraid, being neither an economist nor a politician, I cannot claim to speak with any authority on so complex a subject as the nation's economy. However, I shall try to place before the House the views of the common man of this country, who is concerned with the budget, mainly from the point of his own personal pocket and secondly from the way it reflects the Government's policies, programmes and finances.

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On the 14th March, when the Finance Minister presented his statement of accounted receipts and expenditure for the year 1962-63, we had a foretaste of the main budget and since then the atmosphere has been heavy with suspense and rumours of fresh taxation.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for spreading the taxation over a wide section of society. I know that the hon. Members from some opposition parties will oppose this, but I feel that the burden and responsibility of building our nation lies upon all of us to a greater or smaller measure. As the rich man bears the burden, so the poor man also must bear the burden in a smaller measure.

I have been elected from the district of Ratnagiri and I would like to represent in this House some of the conditions of life there. I venture to say that the cost of living has increased there and that the basic amenities of life like water, roads, medical aid, etc. are lacking. While I was there, I was asked, what could I promise them? Could I guarantee that there would be a rail service or approach roads, wells in the villages, hospitals for the sick and employment for the young? My answer was, no; these things I could not guarantee. But this I did guarantee: I did promise that I would represent their case in the highest assembly of the land, the Lok Sabha. Here I stand in this august forum and ask that these amenities be made available to them as soon as possible. We have progressed in a great measure, but I am sorry to say that in the area from which I have been elected, progress is very slow.

I come to the problem of direct taxation. It is true that if tax evasion could be avoided, the burden of

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taxation would be certainly smaller, but no amount of control can stop the greedy man from aking all he can. No amount of administrative and legal sanction will stop him from robbing society of what he owes it. It is, however, of utmost importance that we curb ostentatious display of wealth and conspicuous consumption not only from the social point of view, but in order to channel the extra earnings into savings and investments. If society continues to look up to the rich man, if society supports flamboyant display of wealth, I am afraid tax evasion will continue, in spite of legal restrictions. The only way would be, if society could outlaw the big spender and if austerity and moderation could be considered virtues, then such evasion would be restrained. Therefore, I welcome the Finance Minister's increase in wealth tax. I grant that such increases will not be totally transmitted into revenue. Unless administration and society take drastic action against those who flaunt the law of the land with regard to the payment of income tax, I fear that we shall not be able to get the appropriate amount of revenue from such income tax. I also agree with the Finance Minister on his abolition of the expenditure tax, because such legislation as cannot be implemented had better been withdrawn.

With regard to the corporation tax, it has increased by 5 per cent. It has been said that this will be a disincentive to savings because companies which continue to have profits in spite of the tax will continue to give higher dividends and thereby their savings will be reduced. It would perhaps have been better to have devised some way whereby the dividends could be reduced and the savings could have been increased. One of the ways is to give a rebate on a portion of the profits which has been ploughed into savings. The margin of profit in our country is so very large that I do not think these small fiscal changes will be any hardship on the corporations nor do I think they will have any

bearing on the investment in the private sector and in these corporations.

It is obvious that it is not possible to eke out any more revenue from direct taxation and, therefore, the Finance Minister has had to, inevitably, resort to indirect taxation. Sir, there is discontent and apathy among the people, and I fear very much that indirect taxation will bring a rise in the cost of household consumer goods. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Government to see that the prices do not rise in a speculative manner,—for rising prices are increasingly linked with dearness allowance, which brings about an inflationary spiral. Therefore, I think it is the duty of the Government to see that such inflation and such speculation in prices do not occur.

The most important item of the excise duty is cloth. It is well-known that the textile manufacturers have a large margin of profit. It is to be hoped that they will bear the burden of the extra duty and will not pass it on to the consumer.

The small return in the public sector causes us grave concern. But we must all remember that these projects are in their nascent stages, that they are also of such a nature as will not yield immediate returns, that in an under-developed country like ours it is to be expected that we should have a lack of trained technical and managerial personnel and skilled workers; such small returns if they are a sacrifice on our part, we are expected to bear them; for it is necessary that we sacrifice today so that we may reap the benefits tomorrow; it is necessary that we should build a nation for our children.

Sir, we all share the anxiety of the Finance Minister over the foreign exchange position. Therefore, we welcome his tax incentive to export. But we must remember that there are certain structural inadequacies in our industrial organisations; that our industries are not export-oriented and

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

that until our products are able to compete in the foreign markets on the basis of their quality and low selling price we cannot hope to do as well as we expect. But, it is imperative that we rely more and more on our foreign exports rather than on foreign aid.

Sir, I would like to refer to some of the arguments advocated by some hon. Members of the Opposition Party. Shri Gopalan, the leader of the Communist Party, has objected to the burden of indirect taxation on the poor. He said that tax evasion exists and he has also opposed the abolition of the expenditure tax. I would like to express here that there are certain inherent tendencies in our national character due possibly to the fact that we are poor and undeveloped country, and that the blame cannot be laid entirely upon the administration. These things we have to recognise and we must learn to contend with them. I would also like to mention Maharani Gyatri Devi's statement in which she said that the public sector was unproductive and unremunerative. We are fully in agreement with this. But at this juncture we strive towards things which will give us returns tomorrow. We sacrifice today, we work today, so that our nation is built up for our children and our children's children. Therefore, we must sacrifice and expect to get poor returns on some of our ventures.

In conclusion, I would like to say that our people are imbued with traditional wisdom and a child-like simplicity, but I would like also to express a warning that no longer can we exploit the trust and confidence they place in us, no longer can we try their patience. Plans and platitudes are no substitute for bread and employment. The promise of future prosperity cannot gloss over certain trends of maladministration, which we must admit. These are the stark facts of our economy. We must accept the challenge that is put to us by the poverty and privation of our nation.

We, the elected Members of this House are here not only to reflect the opinion of the people but to expend every ounce of energy to deserve the faith that they have placed in us.

Before I close, I would like to say that the main task before us consists of stabilising prices, increasing savings and national productivity, exploiting available resources and building up our foreign markets. Therefore, the three questions we must ask ourselves are: (i) will the proposed taxes yield additional revenue to finance our investments; (ii) do they curb consumption and increase earnings; and, (iii) are they beneficial to our export drive? Judging by these criteria, I believe that the budget presented to us by the Finance Minister is well attuned to the requirements of our national economy.

With these words, Sir, I support the budget.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me, at the outset, congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister for having presented the budget on 23rd April, 1962 which can be defined as of a bold character by a confident Finance Minister who has, on behalf of the party, after having had a great success in the general elections and also having obtained the verdict of the people. One of the two redeeming features of this budget, to my mind, is strengthening the credit structure by placing the banking system on a sound and healthy basis. After the Palai Bank crash, the Government and Reserve Bank have strengthened not only the strongly-placed banks but also the weaker units and thus put the banking system on a sound basis. Now the credit structure of the country is in a healthy state. Unless the foundation of a building is strong, the super structure cannot stand. In the same way, the Finance Minister, being a shrewd man, has put the credit structure on a very solid basis so that he can go to the country and float his loan and also see that the banks help the industrial development.

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The other feature of the budget is that he has suggested the dispersal of the joint stock holdings on a wider basis; that is to say, he has laid emphasis more and more on equity capital rather than the joint stock companies depending entirely on loans from banks or from quasi-governmental financing institutions. I think this is a welcome idea. By this proposal, he will see that the shares are held by a larger number of people and will meet the criticism usually voiced by hon. Members opposite that there is a lot of concentration of economic power in a few hands.

I think the Finance Minister's proposal has to be appreciated by one and all of us because he has tackled this problem in a practical manner. Of course, the Mahalanobis Committee is there, but, instead of waiting for their report, he has made a beginning and attacked this problem in a forthright manner. I am sure, his efforts will succeed. Here I would like to say that the companies in the private sector have to co-operate with the government in order that the Finance Minister realises his objective, and I am sure the private sector will not be wanting in their co-operation to the Government.

Apart from these two redeeming features, this is the first time that the budget has been export-oriented. He has made a beginning and created an Export Development Fund of Rs. 1 crore. For a country with an export of over Rs. 600 crores this is only a fringe, but now that he has made a beginning, I am sure more and more funds will be made available to the Export Development Fund in order to give a fillip to this important aspect in our economy.

Here I would like to say that the Government as a whole has to be congratulated for the establishment of a Board of Trade and, I must say, they have chosen an active and energetic Minister to preside over as the Chairman of the Board of Trade. I am sure, with his drive our export will not only

step up but the target that is fixed for the Third Five Year Plan, namely, Rs. 750 crores per year will also be realised.

As a practical step, the Finance Minister has given a concession to the tea industry by way of reduction of the export duty from 44 nP to 25 nP. This is a welcome feature. Because of this, the tea industry, which is one of the important earners of foreign exchange, is greatly benefited and will earn more foreign exchange, which is a vital need for the development, of our economy.

Now I come to an industry which has not got that amount of encouragement, and that is the match industry. Only two years ago he levied a tax on this industry. In that part of the country from where I come, namely, the South, the match industry is run mainly on a cottage industry basis and most of the workers there are very poor and a large number of them are womenfolk. The Finance Minister might explain it away by saying that it is only a minor change, but I hope he will sympathetically consider the case of this industry and see that no further hardship is put on it.

Then I come to the soap industry. Here I am talking only of those soap factories which have a production of 200 to 300 tons, for the levy of an excise duty. Now the proposal is to bring down the limit from 200 to 100 tons. By this proposal, this industry, which is run more or less on a cottage industry basis, will be greatly affected. I would humbly plead with the Finance Minister to look into the case of this industry and see that no hardship is caused to this industry.

Coming to the direct taxes, the Finance Minister has stressed that the direct taxes have also to contribute towards the exchequer because there is a lot of criticism, especially by my hon. friends opposite, that he is resorting only to indirect taxes and that he is not laying stress on direct taxation. I am glad that he is now raising the

[Shri Ramanathan Chettiar]

corporation tax, as this will meet the criticism of the hon. Members, particularly of the Communist party, and I am sure they will be satisfied. I am sure the small increase that he has suggested will not make the companies reduce the dividends because the companies are making very reasonable profits nowadays due to the buoyancy of the economy. I hope they will be able to meet this increase without reducing the dividends.

This budget can be called anti-inflationary. The Finance Minister has approached this problem in a very precise manner, as he is very anxious to prevent the rise in prices. For the first time, he has tapped more from internal resources to augment the finances and to meet the criticism, especially of the foreign countries and the Aid India Club, that we have not done enough in this respect. I am sure that the friendly foreign-aid giving countries and the members of the Aid India Club will sympathetically view our requirement, inasmuch as the Finance Minister has tapped the internal resources for taxation, and help us to a large extent to fulfil the Third Plan projects.

The other important point I would like to mention is one which is being talked about everywhere—and I was confronted with it during my election tour—namely the price situation. One cannot forget the fact that prices are shooting up. I was confronted with this question everywhere I went, mostly in the rural parts. But all that I could say was that in a planned economy there is bound to be a rise in the prices and that Government are alive to this fact and are taking adequate measures to keep down the prices. In reply to a supplementary question of mine the other day the hon. the Minister of Planning said, to my great surprise, that there is no Cell in the Planning Commission to watch and control the price situation in this country. I am sure that the Finance Minister will take note of this and will, as a Member of the Planning Commission, see to it that apart

from the Economic Division of the Planning Commission, which is supposed to look after the price situation, a separate Cell is created for this purpose, because this is a vital problem affecting 43 crores of people of this country and if his plans are to succeed he should see that the prices do not rise higher and higher. He should at least see to it that the prices are stabilised and that the Planning Commission is alive to this situation, and take adequate measures to keep down the prices.

Lastly, there is a strong feeling in the South that the Southern States do not get that amount of encouragement in respect of economic and industrial development.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You have now five Ministers here.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: You may have ten Ministers, but that alone will not satisfy the people of the South. Kerala, Andhra, Tamilnad and Mysore quite rightly feel that no major public sector project is located there.

An Hon. Member: Neyveli.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Apart from Neyveli, Neyveli is a Central Government Corporation. I am sure that the Government and the Planning Commission will see that this injustice is redressed as soon as possible and that more and more public sector projects are established in the South. Unless and until the aspirations of the people in the South are fulfilled, I am afraid they will get more and more bitter. Excuse me, Sir, for saying so.

An Hon. Member: What about Bangalore?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I am stressing on this point, because, after all, it is the economic need of the people that have got to be satisfied. Once you satisfy that, even their political aspirations can be satisfied; be-

cause, when their economic needs are being met they will feel that the South is not neglected and that they are being looked after well by the North. And it is not also a question of North or South. All that I stress is that there should be a regional balance of economic development in all parts of the country irrespective of North, South East or West.

Coming to my own State of Madras I would like to say that the Planning Commission should take immediate steps to see that the exploration of oil in the Cauvery basin is taken up. There is oil. There was a seismic survey held, but I am afraid with that it has stopped. I wish that the Minister of Mines and Fuel was here and I hope he will take note of it. Now that the Tuticorin port has been taken up, I am sure that the Planning Commission will see that the Sethusamudram project is also included in the Third Plan. Already it has been referred to an expert committee. Mr. Davis, Nautical Adviser from the United Kingdom had come and he had also submitted a report to the Government. I am sure that they will give immediate consideration to Mr. Davis's report and see that they take up the Sethusamudram project in the Third Five Year Plan itself.

Sir, I do not want to take any more of the time of the House except to say that I support the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any Member from Jan Sangh?—No. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the House, Sir, is discussing the Budget of 1962, the first year of a quinquennium, a five-year period which is fraught with grave danger not merely to the independence and sovereignty of India but, may I also say, to the achievement of the goal of democratic socialism which the party in power professes.

The other day, just a fortnight ago, when I listened to the speech of the

Finance Minister I wondered—and as I listened attentively my wonder grew—I wondered whether the Finance Minister who, in the course of his speech, had very touchingly said that “the administration of the tax laws should cause the minimum of vexation both to the tax payer and to the tax collector and one thing that should not be taxed is people's patience” had arrived at this philosophy of life lately. And I wished that he had cultivated this outlook some six years ago when he was Chief Minister of Bombay State.

Shri Nath Pai: We live and learn.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, we live and learn, and I am glad that the Finance Minister has learnt....

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): You better learn something.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I learnt it long ago, long before you did.

Shri Morarji Desai: But you have not learnt anything.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Well, I have learnt more than what you have learnt in the course of sixty-five years; I have learnt much more in a lesser period. Very well, we will discuss it later on, outside the House. I am not yielding, and I hope the Finance Minister will not interrupt me too much.

Shri Morarji Desai: Address the Chair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am addressing the Deputy-Speaker and I hope you are hearing me properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Budget has become in the Lok Sabha more or less an empty routine ceremonial, because the Government has behind it, to use a backneyed phrase—I hope it is parliamentary—a brute majority to carry by vote, blind or otherwise, whatever proposals the Government

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bring before the House; and, secondly, the House has got used, as you are very well aware, to supplementary Demands for Grants by every Ministry during the course of the financial year, and this has led to a lot of inaccurate and very rough budgeting. And therefore this budget discussion has been stripped, if I may use the word, of the significance and importance which should be its due. I will confine myself to the—may I use the word—truths which Minister has sought to expound in the course of his speech and the fine sentiments of which he has delivered himself in the course of his speech, a fortnight ago. I shall confine myself to those sentiments which he has given utterance to in the course of his speech.

14 hrs.

May I take first what he said—I refer to page 11 of the speech delivered by him on the 23rd of April last:

“In a planned economy, it must also serve the wider objectives of augmenting savings, promoting exports, of bringing about a better balance between the supply and demand for individual commodities and indeed of social justice in distributing the rewards and sacrifices implicit in planned progress.”

Further on, he said:

“Quite a number of items in our range of indirect taxes are such that they impinge more heavily on the upper middle and middle classes.”

He has said that they impinge on the middle classes as well. That is the tragedy of India today. Not merely are the poor classes being ground into dust, but the middle classes also are being attacked—attacked mercilessly. The middle classes are getting slowly pauperised. The middle classes are supposed to be the back-bone of a nation. The poor classes, yet always have with you as Jesus said, and we have them in abundance in India.

It may be well to think of this position in the light of what the Finance Minister himself said. He said:

“The income-tax payers form a relatively well to do section of the society. In a population of 443 millions, they are under a million and thus are a microscopic group.”

That is a significant commentary on the social position today in India: 443 million people; 1 million tax-payers. That is to say, those whose income is below Rs. 250 a month are 442 million. Per capita income has been assessed recently and I suppose it is of the magnitude of between Rs. 25 and 30 a month. So that, from this, we will get an accurate idea as to what the lowest strata of society must be earning and what you are trying to squeeze out of their daily labour in our country. Therefore, when you tax commodities like tea, tobacco which goes into the making of *biris*, and matches, I really wonder how the Finance Minister, who has such a solicitude for the poor and the middle classes, could bring himself to impose these taxes on the people of our country.

It is well to remember that when an indirect tax is imposed on a commodity, a multiple of that tax—not that tax, but a multiple of that tax—is passed on to the consumer. To stop that, the Government has not taken any action. It has been pointed out to the Government every year during the last five years or more that as soon as budget duties are announced, there is a tendency in the market for prices to go up. The Government has not taken any action to stop these big profits and fix a price in accordance with the duties imposed. Every year, that has been witnessed. Even in Delhi, prices have gone up: not by the taxes announced, but by a multiple of the tax, whether it is sugar, whether it is cloth, tobacco, tea or anything else.

The papers reported a couple of days ago that in the Consultative Committee of the Finance Ministry, there was a discussion of this matter and the Finance Minister promised to explain to the Parliament two things: (i) why he has sought to abolish the expenditure tax and (ii) if there is a fall in the internal consumption of tea, he will reconsider the matter of duty on tea. Coming to expenditure tax, the Finance Minister has said on page 14 of the printed speech:

"I propose to abolish the five year old Expenditure Tax with effect from the current year. When it was introduced in 1957, it was realised that it had no backing of historical experience. It was, however, hoped that the tax would be a potent instrument for restraining ostentatious expenditure and for promoting savings.... The revenue from this source has remained conspicuously small.... Experience has not shown this to be the case. If the working of this tax had shown some promising results, it would have been worth while to continue and even extend it; but with the present experience, it is considered best not to continue a measure which, as a source of economic restraint, has been ineffective and as a source of revenue unattractive."

This is rather too bald for us to be convinced. I hope, therefore, in the course of his reply to the debate, the Finance Minister will tell us more than what is contained in these brief, laconic remarks in para 36.

Assuming that the experience has been adverse, has been contrary and has not justified the expectations that had been raised when the Expenditure tax was introduced or enforced, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to apply the same yardstick, the same criterion to another experiment which has been going on in this country for the last so many years, that is, the experiment on prohibition, to

which the Finance Minister is devoted, and may I say, dedicated.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Wedded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If Shri Tyagi wants to think of weddings, he is welcome to do so. I would say, dedicated.

Here, I would invite the Finance Minister's attention to an answer given on the floor of the House with regard to the experience regarding prohibition. Answering a question on the 26th April, Shri Datar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs said:

An Hon. Member: He is not here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government is one and there is collective responsibility. He said:

"The Governments of Mysore (for other Districts)—except Mandya and some other districts—Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala have asked for 100 per cent. Central assistance to meet the loss in excise revenue plus the cost of enforcement and rehabilitation. The replies from other State Governments are awaited."

This is the case even after 15 years of valuable experience in the Bombay State, in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Even after 15 years of experiment in these and some other States, several State Governments are not convinced of the soundness of prohibition as a policy and, to use the words of the Finance Minister—attractive from the point of revenue or from the point of view of results. Otherwise, how can these Governments—there also the Congress party is in power and the same party is in power in all those States—how on earth, why should they ask for 100 per cent. assistance plus the cost of rehabilitation plus the cost of enforcement? If the Finance Minister were to apply to this experiment—disastrous experi-

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ment—in prohibition the same criterion on which he has judged the Expenditure tax, I am sure he will revise his policy of prohibition in good time.

Shri Tyagi: So, my hon. friend advocates drinking?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am coming to that. I do not know if my hon. friend cannot make a distinction between drinking and getting drunk.

In this country, if statistics are any guide, and those statistics are available, it is estimated that less than 0.5 per cent. of the population are perhaps addicted to drink. Now, when that 0.5 per cent. of the population do not get their measure of dring in the country, which they used to get before prohibition was introduced, I was told in Bombay by reliable doctors who had to attend on such cases, that these people, these addicts take to methylated spirit and come to hospital with burnt out stomachs. If that is what the Finance Minister wants the poor people to do, he is welcome to continue these measures. And if at all, we stand, my party stands, for temperance; my party stands for education in this matter. And I feel that enforcement of prohibition by law is next to impossible, without educational measures and without proper temperance propaganda in the country.

Therefore, I would suggest to Government that they should adopt other measures which could have obviated the necessity for imposing so many taxes, not merely these taxes on tobacco, tea and matches but several other taxes too.

I come to the last para of his speech, because that has a vital bearing on what I am going to say. He says:

“Higher levels of taxation no doubt impose a burden of sacrifice on our people.”

So, he has said it, that the burden will fall on our people, rich and poor, on the poor more than on the rich,—for the poor are more than 442 millions in the country. Then, he goes on to say:

“The point to remember is that there are only two alternatives to such taxation—*inflation or stagnation.*”

I am sorry that the Government's vision is so blurred and so myopic that they are not able to see the third alternative to namely taxation. But what about the wasteful, extravagant expenditure that has been resorted to in Government Departments, which is a mounting expenditure? Can they not conserve our resources? Can they not impose austerity on themselves? Is it not possible to conserve the resources and impose austerity on themselves, so that the additional tax measures might not be resorted to?

Throughout this country, after the general elections, there was a sudden spate of Ministers in most States, a bumper crop of Ministers, and in the Centre too now—only this morning, we read the news. In some States, the number was, or is, perilously near the size of—I hope it is not unparliamentary and it is quite in order—Ali Baba's band; and at the Centre, —I am not casting any reflection or any aspersion on the Ministers; they are all honourable men, and they work very hard for the country's welfare: it is only a coincidence of number and nothing else,—we are dangerously moving to the strength of a pack of cards. If we have only three more, then we shall be completing the pack including the joker. In the First Lok Sabha, we had the good fortune of witnessing the completion of the task in the fourth year of the First Lok Sabha, but I am confident that that may be achieved once again, and consummated probab-

ly during the first year itself of the Third Lok Sabha. I was referring to the economies that could have been effected, and that could be effected even today—it is not too late—so that many of these taxation measures might be done away with.

We are not, and my party is not, against taxation as such. My party is not against planning as such. But we want that every rupee, if not every naya paisa, of the taxes that are collected must be properly accounted for and the people must go towards this country's welfare and for the betterment of the people, and the Plan, must be a proper, well-planned Plan, not a planless Plan, as it has often happened in the past.

Coming to these measures which I may suggest to Government for consideration, first, I have suggested prohibition. This must be seriously reconsidered, on the basis of the remarks which he has himself made with regard to experience as applied to expenditure tax. Next, it is high time that Government considered reducing the governmental expenditure and the vast expenditure that is being incurred on things like or on projects like community development projects. It was not any irresponsible Opposition Member speaking, whom you may dub as irresponsible and worse, but it was Acharya Vinoba Bhave who some two years ago, I think, it was in Belgaum, said this; after visiting a number of these community development projects, in acute sorrow he said that it had pained him to observe that not less than 30 per cent. of the money that is allocated or spent on these community development projects or some of these projects which he had seen, was infructuous and was not utilised really for the welfare of the people. If that be so, out of Rs. 10,000 crores and odd that are being spent on the Third Plan, how many thousands of crores will be wasteful or infructuous expenditure? We are being treated every year, year in and year

out, to these Public Account Committee's reports. Every year, we are shown how much is being wasted and how much money has gone down; whose drain, which Ministry's drain, I am not going to detail this, because that will be taken up in the course of the various Ministry's Demands for Grants stage. But it is really shocking, not merely pathetic or tragic, but it is really shocking that in a poor country like India, where in the Finance Minister's own words, 442 million people out of 443 millions are not income-tax payers, there should be so little of conscience for public money. I do not know what the reasons are. Destiny placed the Prime Minister in a fortunate position. The Prime Minister did not have to earn his livelihood all his life, and, therefore, perhaps, it is likely that he has not cultivated that sense of value for public money which Mahatma Gandhi had. He said time and again that every pie—in those days, it was the pie, and only now it is naya paisa—of public money that you are going to spend must be accounted for. Take the Defence Ministry, about which the Public Accounts Committee's reports give us such a lurid picture year after year. The Defence Minister, secure in the confidence and affection of the Prime Minister, seems to be a little allergic to the Public Accounts Committee's remarks and observations and criticisms. But he is completely, may I use the word, deaf, and he has got a closed mind to whatever Parliamentary Committees may criticise about his Ministry's doings. This year, only last week, the reports of the Public Accounts Committee were placed on the Table of the House. Again, the same picture of the Ministry's doings has come before the House. Is it not time that the Finance Minister who has got, I believe, a better sense of value of public money, asserts himself over the Defence Minister, asserts himself with regard to the doings of the Defence Ministry and see that the money that is allocated to the Defence Ministry is properly spent and proper-

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ly accounted for? Otherwise, there will be more taxes coming later, even this year or next year, until the back of the people is broken, and the people can stand these taxes no longer. Then the climate of revolution will be abroad in the country, not merely of non-violent revolution, but—if this course is not checked—there may even be forces of a violent revolution breaking in the country, which we want to prevent from taking the upper hand in our country. Therefore, in the interest not merely of the people but even of the Treasury Benches—they may not find themselves there in case a violent revolution breaks out in the country—in their own interest, they must wake up betimes.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will not have to hear you then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will be your misfortune.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not my misfortune—that you will have gone.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Finance Minister referred to another matter also. He says:

“It is my hope that as in the past with increased incomes and production and a tighter check on the evasion of taxes....”

Where is this check? We do not see any sign of a check on evasion of taxes. The other day there was a question put here. I asked whether Government proposed to notify the names of tax evaders. Even that question was evaded. The Government is not serious about checking this tax evasion. If only this tax evasion had been checked in good time, over so many years, so many taxes would not have been imposed.

Now the Administration too is proliferating; the bureaucracy and the lower staff are proliferating. I do not know how far Parkinson's Law has

come into operation or does come into operation. The Administration has proliferated to such an extent that efficiency tends to suffer. In this connection, I may mention one or two instances only, because I am racing against time and I would not like to mention too many instances. The telephone services, even in Delhi, have become inefficient to a degree. In two weeks, the telephone allotted to me went out of order twice. When the matter was reported, the proper person was not available. It was almost twelve hours before it was set in order. The so-called utility services, which are being well paid for, are no more utility services but are fast becoming 'futility services'. The Government should see that this state of affairs is mended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I started at 2 o'clock. I will have 30 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 28 minutes. You started at five minutes to 2 o'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 23 minutes—I started at 2 o'clock.

The *Economic Survey* 1961-62 says on page 2:

“...there can be little doubt that a vigorous promotion of exports has become a major desideratum of economic policy in the country”.

Now, answering a question in the House the other day, the Finance Minister himself said:

“During the last two Plan periods, annual exports from the Indian Union averaged Rs. 614.84 crores and Rs. 612.18 crores respectively.”

That is, in the Second Plan period, the value of exports was reduced. I would

like to know what the Government proposes to do in this regard.

Coming to the public sector also, we are all for the public sector, provided it is well-managed in the interest of the people and is efficient and productive. A tree is known by its fruit. Here the Finance Minister himself has criticised the public sector in his own inimitable manner. He says:

"The private sector in India is already relying to a considerable extent on the ploughing back of the profits and savings in the corporate sector for expansion. The public sector must do the same if it is to play an increasing role in the development of our economy".

The public sector is becoming the much-publicised sector, and unless Government train competent personnel to manage these undertakings, I am afraid the Government by taking on so many undertakings within its own fold, might well become the undertaker of our national economy, which I do not want to happen.

Therefore, I would like that these various aspects which I have referred to should be seriously considered by the Finance Minister. If he does so, he might find avenues by resorting to which he might reduce the taxes sought to be imposed and do away with many of them.

In conclusion, I would only like to appeal to the Finance Minister and to the cohorts behind him....

Shri Nath Pai: Cohorts—serried ranks of supporters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are, in my judgment, four great tasks that await the nation in the coming years.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Is that term to be allowed in the House?

Shri Nath Pai: It is absolutely parliamentary. It appears in the best poems in English literature.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say 'co-horse'. I said 'cohorts' (*Interruptions*).

One is the achievement of national unity and cohesion. We have as our goal democratic socialism, because without democracy we cannot build socialism. Socialism minus democracy will approximate to communism or fascism. Therefore, it is essential that we promote democracy and to that end, contentment among the people of India Taxation measures must be such as to promote that objective.

The second task that awaits us is the streamlining of the Administration, to which I have referred. The third is economic progress in a perceptible measure, of which there is not much evidence today. The last is, improving our country's defences so that our independence can be fully secure.

There is a feeling abroad in the country that for the last 15 years the Government has not progressed towards the goal of democratic socialism, though it has been professing it in season and out of season. I have often heard people in the rural areas during the elections and at other times, saying in a spirit of mockery:

'We had अंग्रेजी राज ; now it is कांग्रेस राज'. अंग्रेज and कांग्रेस ; पुरुष and कापुरुष . कांग्रेस means worse than अंग्रेज .

I do not subscribe to it. But I have heard ordinary people, the common poor people saying so.

An Hon. Member: What is the meaning?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry he does not know the meaning.

Just like पुरुष and का-पुरुष . अंग्रेज and का-अंग्रेज . . .

I hope that this spirit will not be allowed to prevail and grow stronger, because it will not redound to the credit of the Government nor to the welfare of the people.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

I will only appeal once again to the Finance Minister, in the name of the Guru, the teacher, the Master, whom he followed in his life and whom he follows even today, I believe.....

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He is a great moralist.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I make this appeal in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. He said—this is from Manu-ben Gandhi's

“बिहार में कौमी आग” :—

“... इतने वर्षों के अनुभव के आधार पर यह आगाह करने की हिम्मत करता हूँ

The master was very humble to his Congress disciples,

“... कि देश में बगावत होगी, ...”

I will read only four or five lines. If I read the whole of it, it will take time.

An Hon. Member: Read the whole of it.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : “अनेक त्याग और तपों के बाद कांग्रेस ने प्रजा का विश्वास प्राप्त किया है। परन्तु यदि आज कांग्रेस वाले प्रजा को दगा देंगे और सेवा करने के बदले मालिक बन जायेंगे..... (Laughter)

It is not a matter for laughter. This is what Mahatma Gandhi said—This is in very small type, and the light is not sufficient. Hence the difficulty in reading it.

“... तथा स्वामित्व दिखायेंगे तो, मैं कदाचित् जीवित रहूँ या नहीं, पर इतने वर्षों के अनुभव के आधार पर यह आगाह करने की हिम्मत करता हूँ कि देश में बगावत होगी, सफ़ेद टोपी वालों को प्रजा चुन-चुन कर मारेगी..”

श्री त्यागी : इसी लिए माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी टोपी ब्राउन कर ली।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : इसी लिए माननीय सदस्य टोपी नहीं पहनते हैं। “..... और कोई तीसरी सत्ता इसका लाभ लेगी।”

I hope and pray that this eventual-ity, this consequence, will not come to pass.

Shri Tyagi: When did he say so?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In May 1947.

I hope and pray that this state of affairs will not come to pass, and along with the consummation or achievement of the four-fold objective which I have indicated, I hope economic revolution that we are trying to accomplish in our country.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, considering the Budget proposals of the Government of India, we cannot just think of adjusting the revenue with expenditure. It has been rightly said by the Finance Minister that taxation is an instrument of economic policy to bring about social justice and achieve the goal placed before us.

Sir, it has to be admitted that in the course of the last two Plans, the economy of India has become very much consolidated and India's economic position as also her political position has appreciably improved. We expect that by the end of the Third Plan we may have a self-generating economy.

Much has been said, Sir, by the Leader of the Communist Party about the common man and indirect taxation. Sir, it is true that indirect taxation falls more or less on the entire population of the country. If we examine the pattern of indirect taxation prevalent in India, we shall find that the incidence of taxation is almost negligible on the poorer rural sections of the community. About 75 per cent of our population live in villages, and if we examine the items

on which they have to pay indirect taxes, we shall find that only three or four items which they consume come under the purview of indirect taxation, and in those cases the incidence of taxation is very low. The incidence of taxation on handloom cloth is only indirect and low i.e. due to tax on yarn; so is it on coarse cloth. The mustard oil produced by village *ghanis*, which is one of the main items of consumption of the rural people, is exempted from taxation.

Shri Tyagi: Tobacco is taxed.

Shri A. C. Guha: But their hukka tobacco is exempt from taxation; then tobacco is not an essential commodity. Even during the elections this matter was very much discussed and the people, particularly of the rural areas, voted for the Congress and put the Congress into office knowing that during the Second Plan period, at least Rs. 1,700 crores would have to be raised by new taxation. We did not make any secret of the fact that we would have to raise fresh taxes to implement the Third Plan programmes, so that the general standard of living, particularly of the lower strata of the population, may be raised and they may have a better type of living. It is for their good that taxes are being imposed. These taxes go towards the financing of our development programmes which benefit the lower section of the people.

Anybody going to the rural areas will immediately notice that there is an appreciable improvement in the standard of living of the people. I personally witnessed this in the course of my election campaigns in rural areas. Go to any market place in rural areas and compare the locally produced commodities which come into the market and what used to come ten or twelve years back. They have increased by about ten times. Increased production has also been accompanied by higher prices which they get. The agricultural produce which the rural people produce is now bringing them much higher

prices. Thus they have been benefited by the development programmes undertaken by the Government.

Discussion

Sir, the Leader of the Communist Group waxed eloquent about indirect taxation. I would humbly ask him; what is the turn-over tax in USSR? Is it not a harder and stricter form of excise duty only euphemistically named? What is the cost of living there? What is the cost of ordinary articles of daily use of the common man? It is no use making all these allegations. We have to see how we have been faring, how the condition of our people has been improving, and if the condition of any section of our population has not improved, what is to be done to ameliorate their condition.

We aim not only at a socialist pattern of society; we aim also at a welfare state. The welfare potentialities of any society would depend on the just and equitable distribution of goods and services. I cannot claim that we have as yet reached that standard. We cannot claim that we have as yet established a welfare society. But the point to see is whether we have been marching towards that or not. Compare the availability of goods and services in 1947-48 with the position obtaining today. I am sure every body will admit that there has been considerable improvement. We have increased our production many times. In regard to services in the form of educational institutions, health centres, public roads, communications, etc., considerable progress has been made in the course of the past twelve or thirteen years.

While I express my general appreciation of the progress made in the implementation of our plans and the general improvement in the standard and conditions of living of the masses of India, I have some criticism to make not from the point of view of finding fault with the Government, but with a view to drawing the attention of the Finance Minister and of the Government to certain lapses for

[Shri A. C. Guha]

some remedial measures which they should take. The Finance Minister in his speech has not made any explicit reference to the imbalance created in the economy of the country particularly in the provision of transport, supply of coal, power and some other commodities of basic necessity for the development of the country such as cement, steel etc. This is an ominous thing which is hampering production and other developments; and I hope the Government will give serious consideration to this imbalance created in the provision of transport and the supply of coal, power and other basic articles required for the industrial and economic development of the country.

The Finance Minister has imposed a tax of Rs. 68.8 crores for this year, which will be Rs. 71 crores for any full year. That is absolutely necessary at least to cover the revenue deficit. Apart from that, the Government and this House are committed to provide Rs. 1,100 crores by new taxation for the implementation of the Third Plan, besides what may be made available from the existing taxes. In this, naturally he has to depend more on indirect taxes, and he has expressed the hope that the taxes he imposes would not lead to any serious rise in prices. He particularly mentioned about match boxes. I think that very evening the 6 *naye paise* match boxes were sold at 7 *naye paise*.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अब ६ नये पैसे हो गई ।

श्री अ० चं० गुह : अब ६ नये पैसे हो गया तो अच्छा है ।

I am not a smoker, so I do not buy match boxes.

Shri Tyagi: Does the hon. Minister smoke?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have asked smokers.

Shri A. C. Guha: The increase in price is not only upto the incidence of tax, but in most cases the increase in prices has been by a multiple of the tax imposed. That is the real complaint of the people. If I contribute one *naya paisa* for the implementation of the Plan I am satisfied, but if I contribute two *naye paise*, out of which one *naya paisa* goes to the Plan and one *naya paisa* to the middleman or the industrialist, there comes my grievance. I think the Government have not been quite alert in that respect to check the unfair profiteering, not only of the commercial agencies but also of the industrial magnates. I shall come to this point later.

While estimating his revenue deficit, he has placed it at Rs. 60 crores, but there is a general feeling in the country that every year the revenue receipts are under-estimated in the Budget papers, and that the expenditure side is often over-estimated, so that a wider gap is shown in the Budget papers to justify the imposition of new taxes. Last year a revenue deficit of Rs. 5 crores was shown, but actually it turned out to be a surplus of Rs. 33 crores. So, there was a difference of about Rs. 38 crores in spite of the fact that expenditure had increased by several crores. So, calculation of revenue receipts should be somewhat more realistic. In the Second Plan the estimate was to raise Rs. 850 crores by new taxes. I think the Government raised near about Rs. 1,200 crores or even more by imposing new taxes. But why this sort of a dubious policy? The House should be given the opportunity to know the real financial position, and if necessary, the House will authorise Government to raise revenue for the implementation of the Plan. I think there should not be any under-estimating of the revenue receipts and over-estimating of the expenditure side.

There is another point. For the Second Plan, about Rs. 1,200 or

Rs. 1,300 crores were raised by new taxes. Out of this about half was consumed for non-development expenditure of the Government. Only about Rs. 700 crores or something like that was invested for plan programmes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifteen minutes are over.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will require another five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only two or three minutes.

Shri A. C. Guha: Things should be improved so that the taxes imposed for the implementation of the Plan should be utilised for the implementation of the Plan, not for any non-development and non-Plan purposes.

Since you have rung the bell, I come to one or two important points. I think the Finance Minister should have given greater consideration in his speech to the socio-economic aspects of the Plan. He has mentioned practically very little about the cost of living, unemployment and disparity in income. I should concentrate first on the cost of living, and then I shall try to touch unemployment.

It was mentioned in this House that there was hardly any price policy of the Government. The other day the hon. Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda, referred to the Chapter on price policy in the Third Plan Report. I think that is a very unsatisfactory reply. I think the Government have not been observing even the main points mentioned in that Chapter. To regulate the pace of credit creation and aggregate credit creation by banks—these are the two main points apart from adequate supply of commodities. The last one is a bigger thing; that may not be possible so easily for the Government; but they can easily ask the banks to regulate the pace of credit creation and the aggregate credit creation by banks. In this report—the Economic Survey—I

find that they have practically abolished all these things and selective and general credit control, progressively withdrawn or modified. What they have done is just contrary to what has been mentioned in the Plan Report as the price policy. The Government should take some steps to control the consequences of the easy money conditions now prevailing.

Then, they have stated in the Plan Report that the fixed income earners, the most vulnerable classes of society, "cannot be expected to put up too long with the erosion of their real standard of living." This is a warning which the Government have given to themselves, but have they been careful about this warning? I think the Rs. 10 dearness allowance recently allowed to the Government servants has practically been eroded by the rise in the cost of living after the Budget proposals have come out. So, particularly this middle class section and the low income group have been most hard hit. The Planning Commission's own report has put their case very clearly, and still the Government have not applied their mind to check the rise in prices or at least maintaining the standard of living which they have been enjoying. Then, coming to unemployment, another important question which a socialist economy should have considered, the Budget speech of the hon. Minister is almost silent on this point also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would require two minutes, Sir. The unemployment figure is rising rapidly. You can see from the report here that the increase in the figure in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges is about 2.30 lakhs more than that of the last year. If, every year, the unemployment figures rise in this way, then, what would this planning mean to the unemployed young men of this country?

Another point is the disparity in income. I think there was a committee

[Shri A. C. Guha]

set up two years ago to go into this question. The Prime Minister himself felt puzzled and expressed his own amazement as to where the extra income had gone. So, a committee was set up to examine the question; but nothing has come out as yet. If the Government is really serious about this that the disparity of income should be reduced, then, the Finance Minister should have made some mention about this report and suggested some measures.

Lastly, I come to the mopping of the surplus purchasing power which the Finance Minister has frequently mentioned. He said that his proposed indirect taxes are disinflationary. I agree that indirect taxation is severally disinflationary. But, whose purchasing power is to be mopped up? It is the purchasing power of the lower sections of the people. That should not be the aim of Government. Government should see that the surplus purchasing power of the richer classes is mopped up. The purchasing power of the lower sections of the people is already too meagre; they are living on the barest necessities of life. If their purchasing power is further mopped up, then, their standard of living would come down. When indirect taxes are put, it should be seen that its impact on the standard of living is not too great. I hope the Finance Minister will see that the prices of the commodities which have increased after the Budget proposals are kept under control, and he would take some measures to see that there may not be an undue rise in the prices.

There should be proper costing in the industrial units. I am afraid proper costing is not done. The function of the Tariff Commission was to give protection to the indigenous industries. That function is practically over. Now, almost every industry is protected because there is hardly any import of consumer goods. The Tariff Commission should now be given a new function of looking into the proper costing of indigenous products. Thereby, the prices of many of the commodities can be brought down. It is generally

feared that both the industrialists and the commercial houses are making huge profits and causing distress to the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Osman Ali Khan.

Shri Osman Ali Khan (Amantapur): I have not given my name for today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. R. Gupta.

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before proceeding further, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the first paragraph on page 11 of the Finance Minister's speech. In this he has promised us social justice in distributing the rewards and sacrifices implicit in planned progress.

"Further, all these objectives have to be reconciled with an eye not only to the immediate future, but also to the long-term perspective we have kept before ourselves. No less important a consideration is that the administration of the tax laws should cause the minimum of vexation both to the tax payer and to the tax collector and one thing that should not be taxed is people's patience."

We have to see how far the Budget fulfils all these things. I may say frankly that so far as the poorest people in the villages are concerned, they are the most hard hit people. And during the last 10 years, they have never got the chance of getting any benefits out of the present system of taxation.

In the rural areas, this year, they are most probably going to spend about Rs. 53 crores by means of community projects, agricultural extensions and so on and so forth. But, after all these 10 years, there has not been a single example of village planning or planning of the family budget in the poor men's houses.

At the outset it was given out that the community projects will fulfil this aim in a very short period. But,

when it comes to actual practice we stand no where. Why is this so? The reason is first of all the bureaucracy had put itself in the saddle in the community projects. And, when Acharya Vinoba Bhave frankly said that this might not lead to a solution of the problem, they more or less laughed at him. After a certain period, they came to their senses; and then they devised a means of having decentralisation. About that, I can say, so far as Rajasthan is concerned, though we may have very high talks about it, it is becoming a failure mainly because, now, there is an unholy alliance between the ruling party and the bureaucracy. In the name of decentralisation, they are acting otherwise. The people in the villages are made into parties, and, instead of going towards the development side, they are going towards the side of destruction. The result is that the development works are, more or less, neglected and the poor man's lot has not been changed. Villagers, the landless people and those who have got mere land with them, have no means of livelihood. The Ambar Charkha has totally failed. The decentralised way of production of cloth is the only way which can give employment to the people in addition to agriculture. The efforts made so far have proved futile. This shows that the whole thing has been planned in an unplanned way.

Now, Sir, I come to the question adding to the income of the rural people by having other industries. This too is in the melting pot. The bureaucracy has devised the means of showing to the people the progress on papers; and I will cite an example.

There is in Alwar district a project named the Kishangrah Bas C.D. project. When it was started there was a non-official and an official board there and Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru was its Chairman. Initially, the bureaucratic people always reported that the thing was not progressing and that the whole thing was going down. But, after 4 or 5 years, all of a sudden, we knew that they had invited Presi-

dent Naser of U.A.R. and showed him so many things there and spent lakhs of rupees on outer show. All these things lead but to one conclusion that we are rather habituated to outer show and not to have real production.

Let me now come to direct taxation position. Always there is talk in the House about evasion. And, no one has been able to tell whether this evasion relates to the higher income group or to the middle income group or to the lower income group. So far as the lower income group is concerned, I think it is the most hard hit. A person or a firm having an income of Rs. 5,000 on paper will pay only Rs. 42. But actually when you see the files of the people there are other additions; they are one and a half times or double and the result is that income tax comes to be very heavy. In addition to that the income-taxvakils and practitioners also take a fee from these people because they could not get good accountants and as such flat rates are to be paid by them. Last year a circular has been issued that those people who have got a poor return, that is, below Rs. 5,000, may not have to show their accounts every year. But this will add to the difficulties rather than reduce them if, after four or five years, they are called upon to show their accounts; they may not be able to do so in a proper way. Heavy penalties may be inflicted upon them.

15 hrs.

The trend in the Budget shows that partnership firms are to be disheartened because this year the limit has been fixed at Rs. 25,000 which means there will be discrimination between an independent individual and a partnership firm. If he gets Rs. 10,000 as share from the firm, the tax on that person will be 40 per cent more than that man who is an independent earner. Why this discrimination? It will hit hard the people in this sector. I hope the hon. Minister will see to it. Either they may be told that the partnerships are to be discontinued or they must be protected properly.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

So far as the corporation tax is concerned, the same thing is there. The smaller companies cannot compete with the bigger companies. There are so many hurdles in the way. The monopolist tendency is there. If the company system is promoted more than the individual or partnership system, I do not know at what stage we will be able to have socialist pattern of society for removing disparities on incomes. Unless and until we place a ceiling on the assets of a person we cannot bring down his income by whatever means of taxation. That is the point. If the company system goes on without check like this, the time may come when they may demand compensation and Government may have to enact a law against it or they may not have the means to pay the compensation. That is the main reason why a ceiling on income has not been made so far although there has been a resolution of the Congress Party to this effect. The Constitution provides compensation and that clause will have to be removed or they will be made to remain on paper.

Now, Sir, I come to indirect taxation. Just now so many of my friends spoke about the match boxes. If a small retailer makes some profit, how is the Government justified in taxing him? Now, one gross of matches will cost 50 p more. That is to say, the retailer will get 50 p less than what he used to get. Hardly a retailer sells one gross a day. If we are not prepared to allow it, if we go to this extent to tax the retailers in this way, how can we justify it to be the way to socialist pattern of society? So, whatever may be the argument, the tax on match box cannot be justified. The same thing can be said about the other necessities of life. There is no data before us how the pattern of direct tax and indirect tax is working or on whose shoulder the burden is falling and in what proportion. If data is given for every year we may be able to know clearly as to where we stand. But the clear picture is

never before us. The reason is there is something wrong somewhere and they do not want to give it clearly.

Then, Sir, I come to the public sector. The other day I read in the newspapers that investment in the steel industry was Rs. 1000 crores and there has been a net loss of Rs. 60 crores. Should we run them at a loss without giving reasons for that? There is something very wrong and the whole process should be scrutinised. But that does not mean that the public sector should not continue its work. It may have to be increased but only in a way in which there may be some savings and the capital may be ploughed back later on. The present tax policy may lead to a reduction of capital in the companies. Only the other day Shri G. D. Birla in a speech has told us that investment in the year 1961 was shorter than in 1960. This shows a trend in which we are going. Why are all these things going in a haphazard way in spite of so many laudable speeches made by the Treasury Benches on socialist pattern of society. That socialist pattern has never been defined. How far will the crepeatis remain? How will the poorer people come up? In what way? When? All these things should be answered. There are no industries for the villages. We are in the melting pot about the size of the industries that a village can have. The village pattern has not yet been finalised. If electricity comes to the village, what will be the fate of its economy? If there is no electricity, what difference does it make? Has anybody gone into it? We talk of lack of industries in the south and north. What about the general people, poor people in the villages and the effect of all these things upon them? They have been neglected till now; they are being neglected. I fear they will be neglected in the future also because they cannot be organised just like the labour.

All this is due to one thing. The party which professes to bring a socia-

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list pattern does not function itself in that way; rather it functions in a totally opposite way. We see wrangles between them; they are hankering after power and indulge in election malpractices and what not. I am not able to understand how such a party which itself does not function in a proper way can bring in socialism by democratic means in India. Rather there is a serious threat to democracy itself perpetuated by this party because they have taken to very wrongful steps so far as the working of a decentralised system is concerned. They have introduced politics directly. It will lead us to a rather risky position and democracy itself will be in danger in the near future. If we want to avoid all that and if we want a socialist pattern the first and foremost thing is to see that the political party in power functions properly so that there may be no difficulty. Sometimes they say it is unavoidable and it is rather difficult not to have politics in these decentralised spheres. I am not one of those who believe like that. It could be done very easily. You can ban the parties, and tell the people frankly that party affiliations should not be there. If Rashtrapati can be there, or the Speaker can be there without any party affiliation, these bodies could also function without any party affiliation. If you do not agree to it, a law can be enacted, and so many other ways could be found to achieve the object.

But unfortunately the real intention is to keep one's own self in power in the name of decentralisation, in the name of the socialist pattern and even in the name of planned economy, and so on and so forth. So long as this attitude is not changed, I say that there can be no possibility of achieving socialism by true democratic means.

So, my submission is, if we view the budget from all these points of view, we find that it can be called a budget of a welfare State of the capitalist system but it cannot be called a budget of the socialist pattern of society. As I said just now, unless and until

the party first clears its position outside and then adopts the ways and means to implement the things inside the House, I think even the Opposition will not have very many chances to grumble, but so long as the present state of affairs is going on, this is neither the way to socialism nor the way to capitalism. It is only a way to confusion and nothing else. Day and night we are heading towards that way of confusion. It may be that so far as our expenditure and revenue side are concerned the budget will be all right, but so far as our achieving the goal is concerned, the budget will never fulfil its aims and objects.

Shri Malaichami (Periyakulam):
Sir, When the under-developed nature of the country is taken into account, the present taxation proposals must be considered only as a success with the reasonable attitude taken by our Finance Minister for successfully implementing the Five Year Plan. The under-developed nature of the country is normally understood on account of the vast potentialities yet to be developed—coal in the North and oil in the South which are ready for development, which are yet to be explored and which need much capital for investment. The scarcity of capital in the country which necessitates borrowing from a foreign country is a clear indication of the economic position of our country, which is also clearly revealed by the increase in the rates of interest to be paid for borrowing the capital required.

Then there is another thing, namely, industrial output, which is also very far behind the average production in other countries. When the industrial development of the country is taken into account, we are very much behind the advanced countries. Regarding agricultural production also, our position is very weak. When taking all these aspects into consideration and the steps that we have to take for improving the economy the present

[Shri Malaichami]

taxation measures have only helped the country to get over the crisis and to pave the way for a socialist pattern of society in the near future.

Regarding the indirect taxation proposals, much has been said that the indirect taxes will affect the common man. But when we go to the villages and see that there are still many villages without adequate drinking water facilities, roads and lighting facilities, it will not be too much to ask the common man to pay for his own improvement, to pay for his own better living, and that he will not grudge paying a small amount for his own better living, and that he will not grudge paying a small amount for his own benefit. In the same manner, indirect taxation will also enable the people to be somewhat more self-reliant by making them understand that to improve themselves they have to make certain efforts and sacrifices which are necessary. If the present context of Planning and the under-developed nature of the country are taken into account, the taxation proposals made by our Finance Minister would not only be successful but also indicate that direct taxation can be taken as a measure to reduce the inequalities in wealth, and the resources obtained by such taxation proposals could be properly financed for social betterment only through Planning.

But there are certain things which have to be considered while we discuss the taxation proposals. While taxation is generally regarded as a sacrifice made by the people for their own betterment, we have to see whether the expenditure incurred will also yield the expected return. Just as the Government is too willing to utilise the difference between the face value and the intrinsic value of the currency, the tax-payer is also entitled to see that the return for his effort and sacrifice in the form of amenities is readily given to him and is made to understand the benefit for the sacrifice made by him.

In this connection we have to see

that there are many public undertakings with very little earning capacity and the trend now is towards the wrong direction. Then we have also to see that the public undertakings work at a profit, enabling the tax-payers to earn sufficient profit from the amounts invested. When the return from the public undertakings are not adequate, we have to look into the factors which lead to the unsuccessful working of the public undertakings. When the public undertakings are not yielding a good profit, the factors which should be studied and which go to make the undertakings yield good profits may be underlined. First, we have to look into the cost of raw materials, then the transport problem and then the productivity of capital and labour employed. The cost of production goes up mainly on account of lesser productivity by labour. When we see that our commodities are not able to compete successfully with those in the foreign markets on account of our cost of production, we have to consider the remedial measures that are necessary for making our goods competitive. Our export trade can only be successful if our cost of production is made less, enabling our commodities to be competitive in foreign markets. To make our goods competitive, we have to see that the raw materials in this country are produced at cheaper rates and that the cost of production for the various commodities does not weigh high on the goods to be exported.

When the commodity price is to be reduced to make it competitive in foreign markets, we have necessarily to remove the transport bottlenecks and see how the raw materials could be produced at cheap rates by using modern methods of production.

We have to make the people realise that the profits earned are for them and for the country and it will enhance the prestige of the country only if the goods produced are competitive. To enable the public undertakings to work at a profit it is not only Government that should endeavour its maximum, but also the people in gene-

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ral should realise the position in which our country is placed and that the standard of living could be improved only by increasing production. It must be understood by the people in general that only by increasing the wealth of the country, we can march towards socialism.

We have not yet sufficiently advanced in regard to agricultural production also. When Japan and other countries are producing four times that of India, we can very easily understand the extent to which we have to improve our agricultural production. When the industrial and agricultural production are at a low ebb, it will not be possible to increase the standard of living of the people. To increase the standard of living of the people, it is necessary that planning must proceed from the bottom, i.e. from the village level. We have now introduced panchayati raj enabling the village to be a viable unit with necessary responsibilities and resources to satisfy its own needs.

The expectation, by the introduction of panchayati raj, is to see that the particular needs of the area are satisfied so far as improvement of standard of living, amenities in social life, facilities for education, medical aid, etc. are concerned. When we take this into account, we can very easily understand that the needs of the people would be met only if planning is from the bottom upwards. If they are entrusted with the necessary resources and responsibilities, planning will become a success not only at the country level but at the village level also. Only if planning is based on the village, it can be said that it is planning for the welfare of the people, planning for improvement of the standard of living, of the people and by the people. Then only these village panchayats could be enabled to function as village republics.

Now there is a feeling in the villages that they are devoid of certain facilities because their representatives either at the State level or at the central level are not capable of bringing them those facilities. If the villages

are made to function effectively both regarding financial resources and regarding planning methods, this sort of putting the blame on others will not arise. The village itself will be made to realise its needs and the fulfilment of those needs could be entrusted to them. The village panchayats are the proper forum for the expression of the people's will. If planning is made from the village, the responsibility could be fixed on the panchayat itself. In this manner, it is evident that the standard of living of the people could be improved, not only by starting some big industries or public undertakings at the country level, but the villages must also be made to shoulder their responsibility of improving their own lot by giving them additional financial and other facilities.

As our Prime Minister said, every village must have a co-operative society, a panchayat and a school. Co-operative society must come into the picture so far as agricultural production is concerned. As we are still in the primitive stage of agricultural production, co-operatives could play a very important role in increasing production. Co-operatives must be entrusted with the task of distribution of seeds, modern implements, etc. and fragmentation of holdings must be checked by converting as far as possible small bits of land into one viable unit, so that co-operative farming could be introduced in almost all the villages where there are necessary facilities.

There is another problem relating to the employment potential in the country. The unemployment position is very grave in our country. It is said that at the end of the third Plan, there would be about 17 million still unemployed. To provide employment to these people, cottage industries must be organised in the villages. They must not be organised as a rule. Wherever there are opportunities for the successful development of an area through cottage industries, co-operative societies can be organised. Possibilities of expansion must also be properly understood, and co-operative societies wherever they are organised must be

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in a position to give continuous employment to the villagers and also to run successfully till they give sufficient earnings to the villagers.

In the third Plan, about Rs. 114 crores have been allowed for the development of scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes. In this connection, mere allotment of money will not help. Steps should be taken to make those people understand that they are living for a useful purpose and they should be allowed to develop according to their own aptitudes and skills, so that they may not feel some inferiority complex that they are living only on the mercy of others.

With these words, I generally support the budget for the year 1962-63.

श्री भीनाररायण दास (दरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट पर विचार करते वक्त मेरा जहां तक ख्याल है हर एक आदमी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर जाता है कि हमने अपने संविधान में राज्य-नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धान्त जो निर्णीत किए हैं, क्या उन सिद्धान्तों के मुताबिक या उन उद्देश्यों को मद्देनजर रख कर बजट का निर्माण किया गया है या नहीं। साथ ही हमने यह भी तय किया है कि हम निजी उद्योगों और सार्वजनिक उद्योगों, दोनों को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमें इस बात का भी ख्याल करना चाहिये कि हमारा बजट इस नीति के मुताबिक है या नहीं। तीसरी बात जिस पर हमारा ध्यान जाता है यह है कि हमने निश्चय किया है कि हम अपने देश में कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करेंगे और उसके मुताबिक अपनी नीति निर्धारित करेंगे, उसके अनुसार यह बजट है या नहीं। और चौथी और सब से मुख्य बात है कि हमने तय किया है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करेंगे, और बजट बनाते समय क्या इसका भी ख्याल रखा गया है या नहीं। इन्हीं चार बातों को ध्यान में रख कर मेरा जहां तक ख्याल है वित्त मंत्री जी ने

बजट का निर्माण किया है और इस सदन में भी इन्हीं चार दृष्टिकोणों को सामने रख कर बजट पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान जो कि विकास के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ने वाला एक देश है, उसके मन्त्री को बजट का निर्माण करते समय कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, हमने तय कर लिया है कि हम अपने देश में मिक्सड एकानमी रखेंगे, यह भी हमने तय कर लिया है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करेंगे। इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों में कभी-कभी संघर्ष मालूम होता है। पर बजट के ऊपर जो विवेचना हुई है और जो प्रतिक्रियायें हुई हैं, इस सदन में दोनों तरफ से, विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से और कांग्रेस की तरफ से जो प्रतिक्रियायें सुनने में आई हैं, उन्हें ध्यान में रखते हुए, मुझे यह स्पष्ट मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी मन्त्री को उस प्रकार की समालोचना का शिकार होना पड़ेगा।

जब हम इस बात पर विचार करते हैं कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को स्थापित करेंगे तो हमारा ध्यान जाता है कि हमारे देश में बहुत थोड़े से लोग हैं जो बहुत आराम की जिन्दगी बिताते हैं और साथ ही साथ हम अभी विकास में जो करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये लगा रहे हैं, उससे कुछ चुने हुए लोगों का आर्थिक विकास अधिक होता है। साधारण जनता का ध्यान जाता है कि आज जो विकास के काम हो रहे हैं उससे जो फायदा होता है वह सभी वर्ग के लोगों को होता है या नहीं। इसी लिये जहां भी मैंने देखा, यहां पर और बाहर भी, चर्चा का विषय यही होता है। जहां एक तरफ से हमारे ऊपर, वित्त मन्त्री के ऊपर, यह चार्ज है कि वे पूंजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के हैं वहां दूसरी तरफ यह चार्ज होता है कि वे समाजवाद की ओर जा रहे हैं। जब इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं तो अम तौर से हम में से भी बहुत से लोग और विरोधी पक्ष

के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस बात का आक्षेप करते हैं कि इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा लग रहे हैं, जबकि वह अर्थ-व्यवस्था की जड़ होती है और औद्योगिक विकास की जड़ होती है। जिन लोगों के हाथ में आज निजी सेक्टर चलाने का मौका है, वह कहते हैं कि यह जो बजट है वह एण्टीप्रोडक्टिव बजट है। इस बजट से बचत में रुकावट होती है और इससे इन्वेस्टमेंट आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा और आर्थिक विकास तथा औद्योगिक विकास रुक जायेगा। ऐसे समय में हिन्दुस्तान के वित्त मन्त्री के प्रति जितने विचार सभा के सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किये गये उन सब को महंजर रखते हुए हमारा ख्याल है कि पिछले सालों की अपेक्षा, और खास कर पिछले साल की अपेक्षा, इस वर्ष जो कर लगाये गये हैं उनका चुनाव बहुत विवेकपूर्ण ढंग से किया गया है और मिक्सड एकानमी का जो हमारा आज कल आदर्श है, या जो हमारा आदर्श है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना करेंगे, इन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों को देखते हुए इस वर्ष जो कर व्यवस्था की गई है, वह असन्तोषजनक नहीं कही जा सकती है।

बजट को सदन के सामने उपस्थित करते हुए वित्त मन्त्री जी ने हमारा ध्यान जो हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था है उसकी तरफ संक्षेप में खींचा था, और बजट के कागजात के साथ जो आर्थिक समीक्षाओं की एक पुस्तिका दी गई है, उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से यह बतलाया गया है कि हमने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में—खेती के क्षेत्र में, उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में, खान के क्षेत्र में—सभी क्षेत्रों में बहुत तरक्की है। जो तरक्की हमने की है वह सन्तोष की बात है, लेकिन उसमें इस बात का जिक्र होना चाहिये था कि जो उत्पादन हुआ हमारे उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में, खेती के क्षेत्र में, वह तो हुआ, लेकिन अब तक हमने प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना से लेकर तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना तक खेती के क्षेत्र में या औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जो द्रव्य लगाया, जो धन लगाया, उसके अनुपात में उत्पादन हुआ है या नहीं।

इस बात की समीक्षा उस पुस्तिका में होनी चाहिये थी। यह बात सही है कि उत्पादन क्रम-क्रम से बढ़ रहा है। खेती के क्षेत्र में प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है पिछले साल। उद्योग-धंधों में भी इसी प्रकार वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन हमने जितना रुपया लगाया है कर लगा कर या कर्जा लेकर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, खेती के क्षेत्र में या उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में, उसके मुताबिक हमारा उत्पादन सन्तोषजनक है या नहीं। इसका जिक्र समीक्षा में नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका जिक्र उसमें होना चाहिये था।

जब-जब मुझे पिछले वर्षों में बजट पर बोलने का मौका मिला है मैं बराबर इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाता था कि हमारे देश में उत्पादन तो बढ़ रहा है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है लेकिन इस बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन का या राष्ट्रीय आय का कौनसा हिस्सा समाज के किस अंग पर जाता है इसका विचार होना चाहिये। कई वर्ष तक लगातार मेरे और उसी प्रकार से कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के कहने पर प्रधान मन्त्री जी का और वित्त मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर गया था कि सचमुच इस बात की जांच पड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो धन बढ़ रहा है और आयोजनापूर्ण विकास के काम में जो हमारा देश लगा हुआ है उससे जो धन का उत्पादन होता है, उस धन का कौन सा भाग किस वर्ग के पास किस प्रकार से जाता है। सुशी की बात है कि एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है, लेकिन अभी तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। इसलिये मैं आज दोहराना चाहूँगा कि बजट उपस्थित करते हुए हमें इस बात का वर्णन संक्षेप से हर वर्ष मिलना चाहिये कि जो राष्ट्रीय आय या उत्पादन होता है उस राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन या आय का कौनसा हिस्सा हमारे देश की जनता को जाता है।

अब मैं कर प्रणाली की तरफ आना हूँ। कुछ वर्ष पहले हमारे वर्तमान माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से पहले जो दूसरे मन्त्री थे उन्होंने कर की व्यवस्था में कुछ सुधार किया था, विरोधी

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

पक्ष माने या न माने, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा हालत में जो हमारे देश में १० या १२ लाख के करीब बड़े-बड़े और धनी लोग हैं जिन से आय कर लिया जाता है, और लिया जाना चाहिये, बढ़ते हुए लिया जाना चाहिये, जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है उन पर धन कर लगा कर, व्यय कर लगा कर, दान कर लगाकर, अपने देश की कर प्रणाली में सुधार किया गया था और इस दिशा में अभी भी काम हो रहा है। आज उसी कर प्रणाली के मुताबिक जो हमारे देश के अन्दर एक छोटा सा वर्ग है धनी लोगों का, उन के ऊपर कर लगाया गया है। लेकिन अगर हमारे वित्त मन्त्री इस बात की तरफ बराबर ध्यान नहीं रखेंगे कि जिस तरह से हम सामानों पर उत्पादन कर लगा रहे हैं, जैसा कि हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया कि उसकी जो दर है वह बढ़ती हुई दर है, जो व्यक्तिगत टैक्स है, या आमदनी पर टैक्स है और कारपोरेशन टैक्स है, उसकी जो दर है वह बहुत ऊंची है, लेकिन पूरा फायदा उस का नहीं मिल रहा है, तो इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले हमारे देश में उसकी दर ऊंची है लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि इस जरिये से हिन्दुस्तान में जो आमदनी होती है वह बहुत कम है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जैसा कि कई बार जांच-पड़ताल के बाद मालूम हुआ, उसका ठीक-ठीक पता लगाना मुश्किल है कि हमारे देश में जो कर प्रणाली है उस प्रणाली के अन्दर कर से बचने के कितने उपाय लोग करते हैं, किस हद तक करों को छिपाया जाता है, किस हद तक हमारे खजाने में कम आमदनी आती है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद कि कई कमेटियाँ बनीं, बावजूद इस के कि कर वसूल करने में बहुत सुधार हुआ है, फिर भी इस बात के कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है कि अब भी बहुत से लोग आमदनी को छिपाते हैं। इस के बचने के लिये कानून के जरिये से या दूसरे

जरियों से उपाय किये जाने चाहियें। इस बात की तरफ हमारे वित्त मन्त्री को ध्यान रखना होगा और जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है वह कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जहाँ देश की आम जनता के विकास के कार्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन देने के लिये हम इन लोगों को मजबूर करते हैं, और मैं समझता हूँ कि बिना मजबूर किये हुए हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अगर देश के बड़े-बड़े धनी लोगों पर भी यह कर नहीं लगाया जाय और साधारण जनता पर कर न लगे, तो यह सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय के खिलाफ होगा इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश की गरीब जनता या जो यह पीढ़ी है, वह कष्ट नहीं उठायेगी, तकलीफ नहीं उठायेगी, अगर यह पीढ़ी त्याग नहीं करेगी तो हमारे विकास का काम आगे ठप्प पड़ जा सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी ख्याल से जब हम वोट मांगने के लिये जनता में जाते हैं और हम से तरह-तरह के सवाल किये जाते हैं और कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस के राज्य में लोगों के ऊपर कर बढ़ गये हैं, तो हम उन को समझाते हैं और समझा बुझा कर ही चुनाव में आते हैं। हम उन को बतलाते हैं कि उन की पीढ़ी के त्याग किये बिना उन की सन्तानों का सुख मिलने वाला नहीं है। और यह सोच कर ही वे हमें वोट देते हैं। वे समझ जाते हैं कि योजना का काम पूरे जोर से चलना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ ही साथ वे यह भी कहते हैं कि बावजूद इस के कि हम इतना कर देते हैं, हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था में उतना सुधार नहीं होता है। दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि जो मुट्ठी भर लोग हैं, जिन की संख्या १० या १५ लाख बतलाई जाती है, उन की आमदनी रोज-बरोज बढ़ती चली जाती है। जैसा कि कहा जाता है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत हद तक ठीक है, कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर हम जो इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, खेती में या उद्योग में, उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा

फायदा उन के पास जाता है जिन के पास जमीन है, जिन के पास पूंजी है, जो कारखाने खोल सकते हैं, जो व्यापार और उद्योग धन्वे ज्यादा चला सकते हैं, उन को ज्यादा फायदा होता है। इसी लिए जनता ज्यादा से ज्यादा तकलीफ उठा लेती है और त्याग कर देती है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर देती दे है। यद्यपि कर देना किसी को अच्छा नहीं लगता लेकिन फिर भी यह समझ कर कि कांग्रेस के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है तो हमारी दशा में सुधार होगा जनता कर देती है। जनता समझती है कि यदि हम योजना पूर्वक आगे बढ़ेंगे तो हमारा सुधार होगा। इसी लिए वह टैक्स देने को तैयार हो जाती है। जनता यह समझती है कि यदि हम इस समय टैक्स नहीं देंगे तो हमारी आने वाली सन्तान सुखी नहीं हो सकेगी। जिस ब्याल से लोग पेड़ लगाते हैं कि आगे उनकी सन्तान उससे फायदा उठायेगी और इसी ब्याल से कि हमारी आयोजना के काम की सफलतापूर्वक संचालन हो, जो आप हर साल बढ़ा हुआ टैक्स लगाते हैं उसको जनता बरदाश्त करती है। इसलिए मैं इस ओर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। इसलिए यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि हम जनता से जो पैसा करों के द्वारा लेते हैं उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाग उन चीजों में लगता है या नहीं जिन पर लगना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ एक और बात की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस की तरफ विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से भी ध्यान दिलाया गया है और कांग्रेस वाले भी इस ओर ध्यान दिलाते रहते हैं कि हमारा प्रशासन व्यय बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। यह सही है कि हमारे विकास के काम बढ़ेंगे तो उनमें काम करने वालों की संख्या भी ज्यादा होगी, यह स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन हमारे प्रशासन व्यय में बहुत तरह से कमी की जा सकती है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने हमको विश्वास दिलाया है कि वह इकानमी करने का प्रयास करते हैं और कोशिश करेंगे कि कार्यकुशलता बढ़े और ज्यादा।

से ज्यादा पैसा विकास के काम में लगे। लेकिन फिर भी मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी प्रशासन व्यय में और कमी करने की जरूरत है।

एक बात की ओर मैं और वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान उस ओर स्वयं भी गया होगा। हम देखते हैं कि खासकर दिल्ली में कला के नाम पर, नाच गाने के नाम पर और इस प्रकार की बहुत सी चीजों के नाम पर बहुत रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। हम जनता की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा जो करों के रूप में लेते हैं उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाग विकास के कामों पर लगाया जाना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की चीजों पर उसकी बरबादी नहीं होनी चाहिए। यद्यपि इन कामों में लगी हुई रकम बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होगी, लेकिन उसका देहाती जनता पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। देहात की जनता देखती है कि दिल्ली में हमारे जो शासक रहते हैं, दिल्ली में जो दूसरे काम करने वाले रहते हैं वे हमारे धन का किस तरह से उपयोग करते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस ओर छानबीन कराएँ कि सोशल फंक्शन्स आदि पर यह रुपया खर्च न किया जाए। अब तो विभागों में भी सम्मेलन करने की प्रथा चल गयी है और कलाकौशल के नाम पर, नाटक के नाम पर और म्यूजिक और इस तरह की पचीसों चीजों के नाम पर रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की गाड़ी कमाई का जो हम लेते हैं उसका एक-एक पैसा उचित रूप में काम में लगाया जाए और एक पैसा भी बरबाद न हो इस बात की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जहां तक मेरा ब्याल है इस प्रकार का खर्चा वित्त मंत्री की वजह से नहीं होता, लेकिन कुछ कारण ऐसे हैं, दिल्ली का कुछ वातावरण ऐसा हो जाता है कि कुछ इस तरह का खर्च ज्यादा हो जाता है जिसको अनुत्पादक कहा जाता है और जिसको हम अर्थशास्त्र की भाषा में कजम्पशन एक्सपेंडीचर कहते हैं। इसकी हमको छानबीन करनी चाहिए कि जो

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

रुपया हम जनता से करों के रूप में लेते हैं उसका कौनसा हिस्सा कंजम्पशन एक्सपेंडीचर में जाता है और कौनसा हिस्सा डेवेलपमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर में जाता है। इस बात की समीक्षा पूर्ण रूप से होनी चाहिए। हमारे वित्त मंत्री बराबर जनता का आह्वान करते हैं कि त्याग करो, मेहनत करो, तकलीफ बरदाश्त करो, अगर आज तकलीफ नहीं उठाओगे तो हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता जिससे हम देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था ला सकें कि देश का औद्योगिक विकास हो और किसी खास वर्ग के हाथ में नफा न चला जाए। ऐसी अवस्था में जनता के पैसे का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग विकास के कामों में और उद्योग धन्धे और खेती के विकास में ही होना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। हमने अपने सामने यह आदर्श रखा है कि हम अपने देश में सम्मिलित अर्थ-व्यवस्था रखना चाहते हैं और दूसरा आदर्श हमने अपने सामने यह रखा है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। उद्योगपतियों की ओर से यह समालोचना की जाती है कि हमने जो कर लगाए हैं वह कर लगाने से देश में विकास के काम को पूरा करने के लिए पूंजी नहीं बन सकेगी और पूंजी नहीं बन सकेगी तो काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। इस बात की छानबीन होनी चाहिए। दोनों आदर्शों को सामने रखते हुए हम अपने बजट का निर्माण करें और बजट को पास करने के बाद हमारा ध्यान बराबर इस बात पर रहे कि गरीबों से हम जो नाना प्रकार के इन-डाइरेक्ट कर लगाकर रकम लेते हैं उसका एक पैसा भी बरबाद न हो और उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाग विकास के कामों में और उद्योग धन्धों और खेती के विकास के काम में लगाया जाए जिससे समाज को सचमुच फायदा हो, उसको नाच-गाने आदि इस प्रकार के कामों में न लगाया जाए। जब देश समृद्ध हो तो हम इन कामों में रुपया लगा सकते

हैं और उस समय इनको बढ़ावा देना स्वाभाविक होगा। साधारण तौर पर अभी हमको इन कामों के लिए कुछ देना होगा लेकिन ज्यादा ध्यान हमको कृषि और उद्योगों की उन्नति और विकास के कामों की ओर देना होगा और करों की रकम को इन कामों में लगाना चाहिए। इस रकम को गरीब लोग इस आशा में हमको देते हैं कि ऐसा करने से उनकी आगे आने वाली सन्तान सुखी होगी। उस पैसे की बरबादी नहीं होने देनी चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any representative belonging to DMK who wants to participate in this discussion? I find no hon. Member of that party is present here. Shri Nataraja Pillai.

Shri Nataraja Pillai (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I, as a newcomer to this House, crave your indulgence, and that of the House too, to guide and direct me to discharge my duties here?

In the general discussion on the budget, I think it will not be out of place to make some remarks on the activities of the Government as such. We have accepted a planned economy and phased Five Year Plans to attain national prosperity. Having accepted the Five Year Plans, the first duty of the Finance Minister when he frames his budget will have to be to find sufficient resources to carry on the plan projects. In that quest, I have to concede, the Finance Minister has eminently succeeded.

When he calculated the anticipated receipts and expenditure, he found that there was a gap in the revenue to the extent of nearly Rs. 60.78 crores, and he has tried to wipe it out by proposals for additional taxation. Taken together with the capital budget deficit, the total deficit for the year will come to Rs. 150 crores, out of which by the proposed taxation measures he intends to levy direct taxes to the tune of Rs. 44.5 crores and indirect taxes to the tune of Rs. 27.2 crores, making a total of Rs. 71.7 crores.

In this connection, I would like to say that proposals for taxation, especially indirect taxation, as it is very often said and conceded, will fall on the middle income group people. Yet, having adopted the Plan programme, there is no use of fighting shy of the additional burden that falls on us. We have to face it squarely. But I am wondering whether the anticipated revenue according to the present statement will not exceed or err on the right side by giving us a greater return. I am fortified in my view when I see the budget figures for 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, because in all these years the deficit has gone down and sometimes the deficit has turned into a surplus. For example, in the year 1958-59 the deficit went down by Rs. 54.70 crores. In the year 1959-60 the deficit had turned into a substantial surplus, indicating a difference of Rs. 57.94 crores. Again, in the year 1960-61 the deficit turned into a substantial surplus, indicating a difference of Rs. 84.86 crores. In the same way, will I be wrong if I presume that this year also the anticipated revenue will err on the right side and give us excess receipts?

A part from this under-estimate, if I may say so, the excise duties, especially on yarn, fabrics and consumer goods will be a heavy burden on our people. If I may be so dubbed this is an austerity life that is being placed before the country by these proposals. It is true that the national income has shown a tendency to rise during the past few years, but at the same time it will have to be conceded that the Cost of Living Indices also have shown a sign to rise. In these circumstances, the resources with the ordinary class of people are so limited that they will not be able to meet the additional burden with convenience. This fact is also indicated from the Small Savings Scheme which is evidently intended to scrape away the additional money that may accrue in the hands of the middle class people. The savings have shown a tendency to

fall during the last two years. Last year the anticipated amount of small savings under this scheme was not realised. That shows that the vast bulk of our people live in a condition where their existence is precarious, that they live in a subsistence economy and that there is no reserve fund or opportunity for capital accumulation. As such, these taxes are bound to be a heavy burden on the people.

The Finance Minister's proposals for the coming year were mainly with an eye to find out the means to attain the target of taxation fixed under the Plan. He himself says: "The taxes which I have proposed to day will take us yet closer to our goal of raising adequate resources for our Plan." Thus he satisfies himself that he has done his duty by finding resources for the Plan.

At the same time he expresses concern as to the share or the responsibility that is left with the States to find additional taxation. He says:

"It is a matter of concern to me that progress in regard to additional taxation by the States has been slow and in 1961-62 the State budgets provided for additional taxation with a five-year yield of about Rs. 100 crores only as against the target of Rs. 160 crores set in the Plan. I would earnestly request all State Governments to ensure that this shortfall is made up with speed and vigour."

From the Plan provisions that have been made in the I and II Plans the public sector projects were financed during the last ten years. Here you find some revealing facts from the Explanatory Memorandum. From the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to us we see that on an investment of nearly Rs. 605 crores the profit earned by Government in 1960-61 came to Rs. 2.01 crores. So far as the investment, as it would stand on 31st

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Harch, 1963, is concerned, that is on a total investment of Rs. 869.25 crores, the expected yield is Rs. 2.58 crores. This, I need not tell the House, is a very inadequate return on the investments we are making. With such heavy investments we can reasonably expect a fair return.

As the Finance Minister himself points out in his speech we are financing these big schemes with the intention of getting adequate return to finance further schemes. But it is seen from these figures that these investments do not bring the expected return. So, in respect of these projects, I may venture to make a suggestion, these heavy investments must be placed before the House in a separate Demand with adequate explanations, like the Railway Budget Demands. Why not consolidate all the accounts of the projects and place them before the House so that there may be sufficient examination of it and Parliamentary Control is ensured. Suggestions for economy in the project investments can then be made effective. That is one aspect of the matter which I would like to place before the House for consideration.

Then, as far as the States are concerned, I have to say that we are functioning under a federal Constitution. It is very often said in respect of a federal Constitution that with its checks and counter-checks it is a difficult constitutional structure where stress and strain very often occur. In that context I would like to say that the strain and stress developed in the functioning of our Constitution during the reorganisation of our States and later the judicial review which was a valuable check resulted also in a revision of the Constitutional provisions. These go to show that even under our constitution we are faced with difficulties inherent in the federal structure.

In the States there is a feeling that the provincial autonomy provided in

the Constitution is becoming illusory and that the Central authority, both in the administrative and the financial matters, is having a greater control over the activities of the State, leaving very little autonomous power for the States as such.

16 hrs.

In this connection, I would like to read a passage from the Report of the Third Finance Commission, 1961. On page 36 of the report, they say:

“Most of the States have complained that there is a perceptible trend of centralisation of resources, in addition to centralisation of certain State functions. In evidence, they point out that the recent amendment of the Income-tax Act has removed from the definition of income-tax the tax paid by companies and has thereby caused an appreciable shrinkage in the divisible pool, to which they are constitutionally entitled. Though the amendment was made to simplify levy and collection, the indirect effect has, in fact, been a diminution in the amount hitherto available for distribution. Similarly, they cite the recent repeal of the Act imposing a tax on railway passenger fares. This, they claim, was an expanding source of revenue to which they were legally entitled in terms of article 269. Though provision has been made for an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 12.5 crores a year for five years, representing the average yield of the tax in the past two years, they fear that even this amount may not be separately earmarked hereafter to compensate them for loss of entitlement. In any event, it can only be a discretionary grant *in lieu* of a local right now extinguished. They have also complained that the Union Government had not adjusted the rates of additional ex-

cise duties levied on certain commodities in lieu of sales-tax, though the basic rates of excise duty on these very commodities had been recently revised upwards. Their grievance is that the benefits of all these measures accrue to the Union at the expense of the States.

"A more important and even disturbing feature is that the States are becoming dependent on Central assistance on an ever-increasing scale. This arises partly out of the impact of committed expenditure on the completed plan projects and partly for other reasons. This increasing dependence is diluting, on the one hand, the accountability of the State Cabinets to their Legislatures; on the other, it is coming in the way of the development of a greater sense of responsibility in their administration."

There is a feeling in the States, especially in some of the Southern States that the autonomy provided under the Constitution is becoming illusory. Financial powers are being curtailed. In the field of administration, the Central direction is becoming more and more stringent. Moreover, as far as the budgets of the States are concerned, may I say with due deference, that the State budgets are after all budgets approved by the Central Government and the Central Finance department. It is a known fact that the budgets of the States are framed in consultation with and with the concurrence of the Central Finance department. To saddle the additional responsibility on the State Governments to find out the resources fixed in the budget, will be a very unfair difficult affair. The taxable capacity of a State will have to be taken into consideration before a tax can be imposed. If you impose a tax on an all-India basis and on the basis of the budget gap, it will not be possible for the State Governments to impose the burden and realise it from the people. For example, in the State

from which I come—I come from Kerala—it is very clear that the *per capita* income is far lower than the all-India average. The *per capita* tax revenue—States taxes only—of Kerala is already higher than the all-India average. When the *per capita* income and the *per capita* tax burden are taken together, there can't be any doubt that the scope for tapping new sources of taxation to meet the ever-expanding administrative and developmental expenditure of the State is rather limited. You have to view it from this angle. To impose tax on an all-India basis or to the extent of the budget gap revealed, the economic condition of the people of the State and their capacity to bear additional burden must be taken into consideration. It will be dangerous to ignore it.

Moreover, there is another aspect. When planned development of economic activity is engineered, there is a natural tendency for regional disparities to creep-in. An undeveloped area will become more undeveloped.

16.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

That is a fact which we see before us. If I may point out, the regional disparity can be realised if these facts are taken into consideration. During the First and Second Plans, nearly 84 per cent. of the public sector investment in major industries by the Central Government have been allotted to five developed States, namely West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Madras. Rajasthan and U.P. have been omitted altogether while Assam and Kerala got a mere pittance. Barring the steel plants, whose location is predominantly governed by technical considerations, it is difficult to believe that alternative locations could not have been found for other industries in the backward areas without undue sacrifice of economic considerations. Industrial development in the private sector has followed the same pattern. Out of the 302 new industrial

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units licensed during the period and the 833 units expanded, 76 and 78 per cent. respectively have gone to the four States of Bombay, West Bengal, Punjab and Madras. Thus, the scheme of licensing in the private sector too, which is a potent instrument for effecting dispersal of industries, has not been employed to the advantage of the backward States. It is regrettable that in the process of planning in India, technical and economic considerations on the one hand and political pressure on the other, have brought about an inequitable concentration of developmental projects. The benefits of planning have, therefore, accrued, in a large measure, to those States which were already relatively advanced, leaving others in the backward. As most of the States are equipped in a fair measure with the basic requisites for development, the responsibility for the aggravation of inequalities between them must rest with the faulty distribution of plan outlays, and the step-motherly treatment meted out to some of the States.

I will close. This regional disparity in development causes distress. The States are feeling dissatisfied and heart-burn among the people of the States. Over the illusory character of the autonomy provided in the Constitution. Along with it, linguistic sentiments or cultural sentiments, communal and caste sentiments play their part to increase it. Unless it is taken note of at a very early stage, and these disturbing tendencies are tided over by a sympathetic handling of the situation, I feel it will create difficult situation in the future. To allow a particular portion of the country to stagnate and then to impose on them the same responsibility with which the other parts of the country are saddled, would create heart-burning and resistance and it will not be conducive for the national prosperity which we all wish for. With these words, I close.

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया (सीकर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह एक तरह से बहुत ही संतुलित बजट है। जहां-जहां हमें अपना माल निर्यात करने की जरूरत है वहां-वहां उन्होंने इस बात का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखा है। उन्होंने चाय पर निर्यात ड्यूटी घटाई है। जहां पर वह ४४ नए पैसे होती थी वहां अब वह २५ नए पैसे होगी। जहां तक चाय का सम्बन्ध है हम बहुत दिनों से ऐसा सोच रहे थे कि अगर इस पर निर्यात ड्यूटी यही रहेगी तो हमारा जो चाय का निर्यात होता है उसको हम धीरे-धीरे खो देंगे। इसलिए यह जो कदम उठाया गया है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है।

इसी तरह से उन्होंने एकमपेंडीचर टैक्स हटा दिया है। यह भी एक तरह से बहुत अच्छा उन्होंने किया है क्योंकि बहुत थोड़ी रकम उसमें आती थी और जितनी रकम आती थी उतना तो आयद हमारा खर्चा भी लग जाता था।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी वैसे तो बहुत चतुर हैं। उन्होंने छोटी-मोटी एक दो बातों को हटा करके जो टैक्स लगा दिये हैं, वे इस तरीके से लगाये हैं कि २२ करोड़ रुपया तो उनको डायरेक्ट टैक्सों में मिल जाएगा और ५० करोड़ के करीब रुपया इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सों में मिल जाएगा। लेकिन लोगों की धारणा यह है कि उनको ७२ करोड़ रुपया नहीं बल्कि कुल रकम एक सौ करोड़ रुपये के करीब मिल जाएगी। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम टैक्स लगायें, हमें अपने प्लान को पूरा करने के लिए रुपये की आवश्यकता भी है और उसके लिए टैक्स लगाने भी चाहिये और वे लगेंगे भी। परन्तु साथ ही इस बात का भी ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिये कि जो एस्टीमेट हम करें वह ठीक हो। दो तीन बरसों से बराबर ऐसा होता आ रहा है कि जितने के हम टैक्स लगाते हैं अदायगी उससे ज्यादा की होती है। १९५६-६० में ऐसा हुआ था और १९६०-६१ में भी ऐसा

ही हुआ था। १९६१-६२ में भी यही हुआ। यहाँ पर उन्होंने कपड़े पर टैक्स लगाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मरसिराईजिंग और प्रासेसिंग पर जो टैक्स लगा है उससे उनको बारह करोड़ रुपया वसूल होने की उम्मीद है परन्तु जो कपड़े के मिल मालिक हैं या जो दूसरे चैम्बरज हैं उनकी धारणा ऐसी है कि इस मद में २४ करोड़ से ले कर ३० करोड़ रुपया उनको मिल जाएगा। अगर वित्त मंत्री जी ने २४ करोड़ या ३० करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स लगाया होता तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं थी परन्तु १२ करोड़ का टैक्स लगा कर अगर २० या २४ करोड़ रुपया आता है और आमदनी अनुमान से बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। आप चार आने से छः आने टैक्स कर देते। कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं थी। कपड़े पर जो टैक्स है, मरसेराईजिंग और प्रासेसिंग पर जो टैक्स है, उस पर किसी को कोई खास एतराज नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि उसे बड़े बड़े लोग पहनते हैं। परन्तु माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान मैं एक बात की और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कुछ छोटी छोटी चीजें भी आ गई हैं छोटे छोटे उद्योग भी आ गये हैं, जैसे बंगाल में हैं या देश के अन्य कुछ भागों में हैं और वे एडवर्सली एफ़ैक्ट होंगे। जैसे प्रासेसिंग में एक तरह का मोटा हैडलम का और पावर लूम का कपड़ा आता है। उस पर रबड़ का सॉल्यूशन दे करके, उसके थैले वगैरह बनाये जाते हैं जिन्हें छोटे बच्चे स्कूल ले जाते हैं, किताबें डाल कर ले जाने में जिसका वे इस्तेमाल करते हैं या अस्पतालों में नीचे रखने के लिए वह कपड़ा काम आता है। उस पर भी यह टैक्स लग गया है चार आना मीटर, आठ आना मीटर तक। जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं उनको इससे बहुत नुकसान होगा, उनको बहुत धक्का लगेगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले को देखें और उन पर इस टैक्स को न लगायें। इस आइटम से उन्हें कुल बीस लाख रुपया प्राप्त होने की आशा है। परन्तु जो उद्योग यह अब है और जिसमें

कई हजार आदमी काम करते हैं उन पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा। जो साधारण श्रेणी के बच्चे हैं या बाजार में महिलायें साग सब्जी के लिए जिन थैलों का उपयोग करती हैं, और कुछ अस्पतालों में बैंड शॉट बनते हैं, वे भी इसमें शामिल हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो चीजें बनाते हैं उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये।

तम्बाकू पर आपने टैक्स लगाया है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर तम्बाकू पर और अधिक टैक्स लगा दिया जाता और इसका कंजमेशन बन्द भी कर दिया जाता तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं थी। इसका कारण यह है कि इससे नुकसान किसी को नहीं होगा, फायदा ही होगा। इस तरह से तम्बाकू की जो बचत होगी, उसको हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं और रुपया कमा सकते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बम्बई में शराब बन्दी की और उससे लाभ हुआ। तम्बाकू अगर कोई नहीं पीयेगा तो हैल्व का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा, बल्कि फायदा ही होगा। अफीम पर भी बहुत टैक्स है। इससे अफीम खाना बहुत कम हो गया है। राजस्थान में बहुत अफीम की खपत थी और लोग बहुत खाते थे। इतना ज्यादा इस पर टैक्स लगा दिया गया है कि अफीम बन्द हो गई है। अगर तम्बाकू पर और अधिक टैक्स लगा दिया जाता तो देश में मेरे खयाल में किसी को कोई एतराज न होगा।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वह प्राइवेट कैपिटलिस्टों से कुछ हमदर्दी रखते हैं, उनसे सहानुभूति रखते हैं। परन्तु मैं आपको अर्ज करूँ, कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में ऊँचे लेबल पर जो टैक्स की दर है वह दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा है। ७०,००० रुपये से ऊपर जो कमाई एक व्यक्ति करता है उस पर ८२ परसेंट से लेकर ८७ परसेंट तक टैक्स है यानी एक रुपये में चौदह आने टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है। ७०,००० के

[श्री रामे वर टांटिया]

ऊपर जो रूपया है उसमें कुल मिलाकर अगर एक अरब के पास २५ लाख रुपये की सम्पत्ति और डेढ़ लाख रुपये कमाई है तो उसको १ लाख ६२ हजार रुपये टैक्स का देना पड़ना है क्योंकि उसमें वैल्यू कम जुड़ जाता है। इस तरह से उस पर १०४ परसेंट ले कर ११० परसेंट तक टैक्स लगता है। इस तरह से शायद और दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में टैक्स नहीं लिया जाता है। यहां पर ऊंचे स्लैब पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स है। इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। टैक्स का रेट यही रहता लेकिन हाइएस्ट स्लैब पर ६० परसेंट या ८५ परसेंट जैसा भी आप चाहें, रख सकते हैं। शायद कुछ लोगों को इस पर आश्चर्य होगा। परन्तु आप फिगरें निकाल कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि १०५ या १०७ परसेंट तक टैक्स अभी नए स्लैब में लगेगा। इसका कारण यह है कि वैल्यू टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है और उसने फनस्वरूप टैक्स भी बढ़ गया है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन इंडस्ट्रीज को गवर्नमेंट मनेज करती है, उनका जो हिस्सा दिया गया है उसमें मुताबिक ७०६ करोड़ रुपया गवर्नमेंट मनेज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज पर लगा हुआ है और १६० करोड़ रुपया अगले साल और लगेगा। इनसे आमदनी आपको हुई है सिर्फ १ करोड़ ६१ लाख रुपया यानी ढाई नए पैसे प्रति सैंकड़। इसको चाहे आप ब्याज समझ लीजिये और चाहे आमदनी समझ लीजिये यानी ०.०३ परसेंट पर एनम। ७०६ करोड़ रुपया १७ इंडस्ट्रीज में आपका लगा है और उसमें से इतनी कम आमदनी हो रही है, ऐसा क्यों है यह सोचने की बात है। इसकी आपको जांच करनी चाहिये। हो सकता है कि उनमें कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज अभी बन रही हैं, इस वास्ते उनमें मुनाफा न हो रहा हो। परन्तु जो इंडस्ट्रीज बन चुकी हैं, जो मोनोपोली इंडस्ट्री है, जहां पर गवर्नमेंट अपनी प्राइस भी रखती है, उसमें

भी जो फायदा है वह धीरे धीरे घट रहा है। वहां पर भी प्रोडक्शन घट रहा है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं सिधरी फटिलाइजर फॅक्ट्री का नाम ले सकता हूँ।

माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने आज बताया कि पिम्परी की जो फॅक्ट्री है उसमें जो पैनिंसिलीन बनती है, उसके दाम तिगुने हैं, उसके मुकाबले में जो पैनिंसिलीन इम्पोर्ट की जाती है। इतने अधिक दाम रखकर भी गवर्नमेंट फॅक्ट्री जो रुपया वहां लगा हुआ है उसका ब्याज भी अरदा नहीं कर सकती तो इसकी क्या वजह है इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : पिम्परी तो कमाती है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : लेकिन कितना कमाती है? मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि १७ फॅक्ट्रीज जो हैं जिन पर ७०६ करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है—

Shri Morarji Desai: That sum of Rs. 700 crores is not for these 17 factories.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): It is Annexure XVII.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इसी तरह से जो कोयले की खानें हैं, गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल्ड खाने हैं, उन में भी कुछ खानें ऐसी हैं जो कि कई साल से नुकसान दे रही हैं और वे अच्छी खाने हैं। परन्तु उनके ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पिछले साल जो कोल के बारे में रिपोर्ट आई थी उसमें बताया गया था कि बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। दूसरी खानें भी हैं जहां पर फायदा हुआ दिखाया गया था। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि टैक्स लगाने के साथ साथ जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने बढ़ रहे हैं उनका देश को फायदा मिले और उस फायदे

को वापस उसमें लगाया जाये । यह भी सोचना जरूरी है क्योंकि अगर हम उसमें खपया लगाते जायेंगे और उन पर्यों का फायदा नहीं मिलेगा तो एक तरफ तो आप टैक्स बढ़ाते जायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ उस टैक्स के रुपये से, जो कि आप उन कारखानों में नगावेंगे, जनता को फायदा नहीं मिलेगा । इससे आगे चल कर क्या होने वाला होगा, इसको आप समझ सकते हैं ।

जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज के ऐलोकेशन का सवाल है, मैं कहूंगा कि राजस्थान के साथ इस मामले में बहुत अन्याय किया गया है । वहां की स्थिति ऐसी है लेकिन वहां पर पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज रखा जाये । राजस्थान में आज गवर्नमेंट की कोई भी बड़ी पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्री नहीं है जब कि दूसरे प्रदेशों में सैकड़ों छोटी मोटी इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही है । इसलिये हर एक प्रदेश को कुछ न कुछ पाने का हक है । राजस्थान में आज फर्टिलाइजर फंड्री हो सकती है । राजस्थान एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आज एक माननीया महिला सदस्या ने प्रीवी पर्सज के सम्बन्ध में कहा था । उसके बारे में मैं भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । मैं भी उसी प्रदेश से आता हूँ । उन्होंने शायद प्रीवी पर्स के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि जो एक तरह से उनको त्याग रहा है, उसके बदले में उनको प्रीवी पर्स मिलना चाहिये । मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि उनका क्या त्याग रहा है । जो आपका हाइएस्ट स्लैब ७०,००० है उस पर आप ८५ परसेंट टैक्स ले लेते हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि जो प्रीवी पर्स के रूप में १५, १० या ५ लाख रुपये मिलते हैं, उन पर टैक्स न लिया जाय । एक समय था जब कि हमने प्रीवी पर्स देना मंजूर किया था, लेकिन आज जब देश इतनी प्रगति कर रहा है, और उसके लिये हम को धन चाहिये, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उन लोगों को इनकम टैक्स फ्री १० लाख रुपये के करीब

दिया जाय जो कि करीब डेढ़ करोड़ ६० हो गया । अगर कोई डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया कमाता है तो उसको टैक्स काट कर १० लाख ६० के लगभग पड़ते हैं । इसलिये उनको १० लाख ६० देने का मतलब १० लाख रुपया नहीं बल्कि डेढ़ करोड़ ६० देना है क्योंकि आगे चल कर खाली १३ प्रतिशत ही तो बचता है । जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया १० लाख ६० इनकम टैक्स फ्री देने का मतलब उनको डेढ़ करोड़ ६० देना हो गया । यह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया उनको दिया जाय, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । इसके लिये सोचा जाना चाहिये । अगर इसको रोका जाय तो गवर्नमेंट को कम से कम ढाई या तीन करोड़ रुपये मिल जायेंगे ।

अधिक न कहते हुए मैं फिर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया गवर्नमेंट का पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज में लगा हुआ है और जो घाटा उनमें होता है, अगर जरूरत समझी जाय तो उसकी अच्छी तरह से जांच की जाय और इसका पता लगाया जाय कि कहां पर गलती है । क्या कारण है कि जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं वे १२, १२ और १४, १४ परसेंट तक नफ़ा कमाते हैं और गवर्नमेंट के कारखाने नहीं कमाते ? आखिर कहीं न कहीं तो गलती होगी ही । यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि गवर्नमेंट के लेबर रूल्स अलग हैं क्योंकि लेबर रूल्स तो सब जगह समान हैं और गवर्नमेंट को रुपया भी उल्टे कम ब्याज पर मिलता है । उस को ई परसेंट पर ब्याज मिल जाता है । सबसे अधिक जरूरत आज इस बात की है कि जो टैक्स गवर्नमेंट हर साल से ले रही है और पब्लिक सेक्टर कारखानों में लगाती है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जांच की जाय कि क्या बात है, और कहां पर गलती है कि गवर्नमेंट फंड्रीज में कोई नफ़ा नहीं होता, उल्टा नुकसान होता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Pandit J. P. Jyotishi—
He is absent.

When Party Whips send in names, they ought to see that the Members

[Mr. Speaker]

concerned are present. —Shri B. P. Sinha.

श्री ब० प्र० सिंह (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर वर्ष जो बजट बनाया जाता है वह घाटे का बजट होता है और उस की पूर्ति विशेष करों से की जाती है। क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर कभी जाता है कि शासन के बढ़ते हुए खर्च में मितव्ययिता ला कर के उस की पूर्ति की जाये ? कराची में कांग्रेस ने मंजूर किया था कि अधिक से अधिक वेतन ५०० रु० हो। उस के बाद जब हम यह निश्चय कर चुके हैं कि हम का समाजवादी ढांचे का राज्य बनाना है, समाज बनाना है, तो फिर उस ढांचे में यदि आज प्रेजिडेंट का वेतन १०,००० रु० हो, गवर्नरों का ५ या ६ हजार रु० हो और सचिवों का तथा मंत्रियों का विशेष सुविधाओं के साथ ४ या ५ हजार के करीब हो, तो क्या यह मुनासिब बात है ? आज जो कुछ भी हमारे देखने में आता है वह यह आता है कि जो शासक वर्ग है और जो नौकरी पेशा के लोग हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर हैं उन के लिये सारी सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। लेकिन जो देश के किसान हैं, जिन की संख्या ७० प्रतिशत है, उन की आय क्या है और उनके लिये क्या किया जाता है ? मेरा कहना यह नहीं है कि सरकार जान बूझ कर कोई ऐसा कार्य करती है, हमारा विश्वास हो रहा है कि किसानों और खेत मजदूरों के प्रति सरकार अनजान में उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से काम लेती है। ऐसी मेरी धारणा है। आये दिन कर्मचारियों की वेतन वृद्धि के लिये हड़ताल होती है और सरकार झुकती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को जो उस का शासन का खर्च है उस को आय के आधार पर निश्चित करना चाहिये कि सट्टेन परसेंटेज अर्थात् निश्चित रकम से अधिक शासन पर खर्च न होगा। ऐसा देखने में आता है कि यदि इस को नहीं रोका जायेगा तो सरकार के पास विकास कार्य के लिये रुपया नहीं रहेगा और वह सारे का सारा रुपया वेतन में जायेगा।

इसके बाद शराबखोरी की बात लीजिये। मैं दूसरे प्रदेशों की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन बिहार में एग्रिकल्चर टैक्स लगाया गया था ताकि शराबखोरी बन्द हो। लेकिन आज शराबखोरी चल रही है और एग्रिकल्चर टैक्स भी चल रहा है। पूज्य बापू जी कहा करते थे कि यदि एक घंटे के लिये भी मुझे अधिकार मिल जाये तो सब से पहला काम मैं यह करूंगा कि शराबखोरी बन्द हो। आज स्वास्थ्य सुधार के लिये और हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिये हमारे पास बहुत बड़ी बड़ी प्लैन्स हैं। लेकिन हरिजनों की आय का ३६ प्रतिशत शराबखोरी में जाता है। क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाता है, क्या वह मुनासिब इसे समझती है ? जहाँ वह अपने खर्च के लिये दूसरी दूसरी मदों में सुधार की बात करती है वहाँ यह शराबखोरी बन्द न कर के क्या वह गरीब जनता के साथ अन्याय नहीं कर रही है ?

साथ ही साथ एम्प्लायमेंट की बात होती है। प्रथम पार्लियामेंट के समय से ही अपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से हमारा अनुरोध रहा कि यहाँ के लोगों का जीवन मान स्थिर करें, स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग फिक्स करें। यदि व ऐसा नहीं करते और स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग फिक्स नहीं करते तो वे अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को कैसे साल्व करेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। साथ ही आप यह भी निश्चित नहीं कर सके कि सोशलिस्टिक पटर्न आफ सोसायटी ; निम्नतम जीवन मान और उच्चतम जीवन मान में क्या अन्तर होगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप को उसे तुरन्त लागू करना चाहिये लेकिन सरकार को यह तो निर्धारित कर देना चाहिये कि हमारे सोशलिस्टिक पटर्न में जीवन मान में कितना अन्तर रहेगा। आज तो ३० रु० और ३,००० रु० का अनुपात है। जब चपरासी को ३० रु० मिलते हैं तो एक सेक्रेटरी को ३,००० रु० मिलते हैं, यह सोशलिस्टिक पटर्न मेरी समझ

में नहीं आता। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि हमारे सोशलिस्टिक पटन का क्या आधार है और उस के प्रति हमारा क्या विश्वास है।

आज किसान मजदूरों के प्रति जो उपेक्षा दृष्टि रक्खी गई है उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जिस समय हमारा संविधान बना था उस समय हम ने निर्णय किया था कि दस वर्षों के अन्दर हम ६ से ले कर १४ वर्षों तक के बच्चों को पढ़ाने की चेष्टा करेंगे, लेकिन तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर ६ से ११ वर्षों तक के बच्चों को ही पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध हम कर पायेंगे। १४ की तो बात ही नहीं है। अभी हाल में अखबारों में निकला कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये २७ स्कूल सारे देश में खुलेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि अखिर यह भेद बुद्धि क्यों? एक साधारण किसान का बच्चा भी उसी प्रकार नागरिक है जिस प्रकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चे। इस लिये इस तरह की भेद बुद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिये। मेरे खयाल में शिक्षा का स्तर सब के लिये समान होना चाहिये जिस से कि सभी लोग लाभ उठा सकें।

जब सीलिंग लागू करते हैं जमीन की तो वैसी हालत में किसान को सूखा और बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये आप कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं करते हैं। जब कभी बाढ़ या सूखा होगा तो किसान और खेत मजदूर दाने दाने को मोहताज होंगे। दूसरे वे अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दे सकेंगे और उन की चिकित्सा ही करा सकेंगे। इसलिये सरकार के लिये मुनासिब है कि शिक्षा और चिकित्सा दोनों ही सारे देश में मुफ्त हों।

आज से पहले स्वराज्य प्राप्ति से पूर्व कांग्रेस प्लेटफार्म से किसानों को सुविधा देने के लिये कितनी ही बातें कही गई थीं, वे सारी की सारी बातें आज परोक्ष में हैं। जिस समय जमींदारी प्रथा थी उस समय जो साधारण सुविधायें किसानों को दी गई थीं

वह सारी की सारी सुविधायें छीन ली गई हैं। वे सुविधायें आज नहीं हैं। बिहार में यह था कि लगान के बकाया में उसका पार्ट होल्डिंग नीलाम होता था, लेकिन अब जब कि सरकार जमींदार बन गयी है तो पार्ट होल्डिंग के बजाये उसकी स्टैंडिंग क्राप और चल सम्पत्ति कुर्क होती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पहले जो बातें किसान के सम्बन्ध में सोची जाती थीं वे बातें आज क्यों नहीं सोची जा रही हैं।

आज कहा जाता है कि देश में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय २६० रुपये है लेकिन किसानों की औसत आय १०० रुपये के करीब है। कहा जाता है कि तीसरी योजना के बाद लोगों की औसत आय में ३० प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जायेगी। यह मान लिया जाये तो भी किसानों की आय में ३० प्रतिशत जुड़ जाने से उनकी क्या दशा होगी यह सोचने की बात है। तो हमारे खयाल से इन सब चीजों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उसके लिए उचित व्यवस्था करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की उपेक्षा की जाती है। गत अक्तूबर की बाढ़ में खड़गपुर झील का बांध टूट गया और उसका ३४ फीट पानी एक दम फैल गया और उससे २६ बस्तियां ध्वस्त हो गयीं। जो उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी उसको हमने चैलेंज किया तो भारत सरकार की तरफ से जो विशेषज्ञ गया उसने कहा कि वह बांध कमजोरी की वजह से टूट गया। वह १८७० में बनाया गया था और इतने दिनों से जमींदार उसकी रक्षा कर रहे थे। उस पर सरकार ने १८ लाख रुपया खर्च किया तो भी वह ठीक अवस्था में नहीं रहा और कर्मचारियों की गफलत से टूट गया। उसकी वजह से २६ बस्तियां ध्वस्त हो गयीं। उस समय बहुत से लोग आयें और गांवों के किसानों को सहायता देने की बात कही गयी लेकिन अभी किसान उसी अवस्था में हैं। सब से आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि बिहार सरकार के उप-मंत्री ने बिहार विधान

[श्री व० प्र० सिंह]

सभा में एक वक्तव्य दिया जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि सिर्फ ३ गांवों की बरबादी हुई है, उन्होंने २६ गांवों का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया। आज कुछ भी नहीं देखा जाता है। हमारे इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्नाहीम साहब वहां गये थे। हमने उनको बताया था कि किस तरह वह झील कर्मचारियों का गफलत से टूटी है। उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से भी हमने निवेदन किया था कि अब तो ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो जांच हुई उसमें वहां के इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर और अधिकारियों से भिन्न मत रखते थे लेकिन जब भारत सरकार के इंजीनियर वहां से गये तो उन्होंने इंजिनियर के निर्णय पर अपनी मुहर लगा दी। वहां के किसानों की अवस्था बहुत खराब है और वह प्रत्यक्ष चीज है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि उनको फुरसत न हो तो वे वहां के किसानों की हालत को अपने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर द्वारा दिखवा सकते हैं ताकि उनको मालूम हो जाये कि उनकी क्या स्थिति है। उस बांध के टूटने से दस हजार आदमी मरते लेकिन सीभाग्य से वह आठ बजे भोर टूटा जिससे ऐसा नहीं हुआ। ३५ फीट पानी आधे घंटे में सब जगह फैल गया जिसके कारण लोग मकानों से अपना सामान भी नहीं निकाल सके। जिनकी तीन एकड़ से पांच एकड़ जमीन थी उन किसानों को तो ५० और १०० रुपया मिला और जिनकी जमीन ज्यादा थी उनके लिए कलेक्टर ने कहा कि उनको १५ दिन के अन्दर एन० सी० लोन दिया जायेगा लेकिन उनको वह लोन अभी तक नहीं दिया गया।

मकान बनाने को कोयला और सीमेंट मुहैया हुआ लेकिन उसके लिए बैगन्स नहीं मिल सके। इसलिए आज वहां के किसानों की खराब अवस्था है। मेरा अपना खयाल यह है कि आज जब इस तरह की बातें होती हैं तो किसानों को बड़ी निराशा होती है।

कांग्रेस में किसानों की आस्था है और आप यह मान लें कि किसानों की यह मान्यता है कि जितनी भी राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं उनमें कांग्रेस सब से बेहतर पार्टी है। उनका विचार है कि उसका साथ देना चाहिए। लेकिन आज कांग्रेस को किसानों की ओर जिस समर्थ भाव से देखना चाहिए वैसा नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिए लोगों को बड़ी निराशा होती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानों का भला हो सके ऐसे काम करना चाहिए।

आज बहुत से नियम बने हैं लेकिन उन से किसानों को लाभ नहीं होता। उन नियमों से अनजान होने के कारण किसान उनका लाभ नहीं उठा पाते। आप चाहते हैं कि हमारी पैदावार बढ़े, लेकिन पैदावार कैसे बढ़े? आप जो औजार उनके लिए मंगाने हैं वे बहुत बड़े बड़े होते हैं, उन से किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। जब आप जमीन की सीरिंग बीस और तीस एकड़ कर रहे हैं तो आपको ऐसे औजार मंगाने चाहिए जिनको छोटा किसान काम में ला सके। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता।

किसानों को अच्छा बीज मिलना चाहिए और उन को ज्यादा उत्पादन करने का ढंग सिखाना चाहिए। आज साउथ बिहार में सलफेट आफ एमोनिया का व्यवहार करने से उचित लाभ इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि किसानों को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि उन की जमीन में किस चीज की कमी है और कौनसी खाद किस अवसर पर देने से उस कमी की पूर्ति हो सकती है। इस के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह काम एग््रीकल्चर विभाग को करना चाहिए लेकिन वह विभाग काफी आर्गनाइज्ड नहीं है और सरकार उस की तरफ काफी मुतवज्जह नहीं हो रही है।

हमको कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट से बहुत आशा है लेकिन उस में शासन का खर्च बहुत ज्यादा है। जो रुपया इस काम के लिए दिया जाता है उसका बड़ा हिस्सा मकान बनाने में, आमोद प्रमोद आदि में खर्च हो जाता है। श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी ने भी इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान खींचा है कि हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा इस तरह खर्च होना चाहिये कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े।

इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के काम में एक इंजीनियरिंग विभाग का भी आदमी होना चाहिए। उसके न होने का परिणाम यह होता है कि जो एस्टीमेट बनाया जाता है और उसके अनुसार जो रुपया दिया जाता है वह पूरी तरह खर्च नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट की तरफ और किसानों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली बातों की तरफ सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey. Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the Budget that he has presented before the House. When four years ago our great Prime Minister appointed him as our Finance Minister, the country had pinned great hopes in him because he was the first Finance Minister in the history of independent India who was drawn from the thick and thin of the Indian movement for freedom. He was the first Finance Minister who was soaked in the Gandhian ideology, and therefore the entire country expected that he would give a new financial lead to this country.

We know it very well that his predecessors were not drawn from the thick and thin of the Indian national movement. Our Prime Minister had drawn his first Finance Minister from the business community of the South, a great business man, an eminent businessman, who had made a great name in the financial world for

accepting the imperial preference principle. The second Finance Minister was drawn from the Indian Civil Service, about which Congressmen always said that it was neither Indian, nor civil, nor service. He was an eminent man, but the country did not pin any hope in him. The third Finance Minister was drawn up from the business community, who, as Commerce Minister as well as Finance Minister, associated his name with a big firm of import and export, and therefore the country did not pin much hope in him, but when a few years ago Shri Morarji Desai, a great Congressman, an eminent Congressman, was made Finance Minister, people thought that he would give a good lead to this country, but when we go through his speech and when we go through his Budget, we are thoroughly disappointed. No Budget could have shaken more the confidence of the people in planning and in socialism than the Budget that has been presented before the House.

Socialism needs an apparatus. The hon. Finance Minister, also, in his speech, has referred to it and he says that he wants to usher in the socialist order in this country. But, socialism needs an apparatus. Let us see what apparatus our Prime Minister has built up in our country to usher in socialism.

On the top, there is the Central Cabinet. Then, in the States there are the State Governments. But I can say with full responsibility, and with full knowledge, as a Congressman who has worked in the Congress for the last 30 years, that most of them have never paid even lip-sympathy to socialism. Through the thick and thin of India's national struggle, when some of us raised the cry for socialism in the All India Congress Committee, most of them opposed it. But, then, for the respect of the Prime Minister, just for fear, whenever the resolution on socialism came up, it was unanimously passed; and not one of them raised a dissentient voice. But, I am afraid that many of them

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

have neither faith nor confidence in the principle of socialism.

Then, there are the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Administrative Service. Most of the services have been drawn from those mercenaries who had sold their souls to British imperialism when India was a slave country. Most of them were trained for the magistracy and the collectorate. Most of them were trained for high pushing. And, we expect the services, which were trained for high pushing, which were trained for the magistracy and the collectorate, also to push the dynamic programme of socialism. I am afraid it cannot be done.

Then, we have got a party which is divided in itself. We have known it very well that ever since the death of the Father of the Nation, every resolution in the Indian National Congress and the All India Congress Committee has been passed unanimously. This socialism was accepted unambiguously in the presence of certain representatives of the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and representatives of some big business. So, the party also does not have much confidence in itself. So, I can say that with this apparatus it is rather difficult to usher in socialism in this country; and our hon. Prime Minister has got to do re-thinking about it, whether with this apparatus socialism can be ushered in this country.

Then, Socialism needs an attitude of life. What is the attitude of life today? We, who have been brought up in the Gandhian tradition of austerity, we who have been brought up in the greatest tradition of simplicity, how do we live when we are lifted to high office? I do not mean to say that I expect Shri Morarji Desai and his colleagues to live in the huts in which the Father of the Nation lived. We want them to live the normal life in the normal way, in normal houses. The moment anyone of us is raised to the Cabinet, it becomes necessary for us to have a palatial building for office, to have retinues of peons dress-

ed like the Bengal Lancers following us when we go for the inauguration of something, or for laying the foundation-stone of something. With that attitude of life, I fail to understand how we can lead the socialist movement.

A number of taxes have been imposed. But, we have to see the extent of tax evasion. I want the hon. Finance Minister to take this House into confidence and let us know, in the last few years, how many big businessmen have been hauled up for tax evasion. I know it for a fact that from many big businessmen who have been hauled up for tax evasion and about whom enquiries are going on, our Ministers have accepted hospitality. Can you expect a low-paid Inspector of Income-tax, getting Rs. 150 or Rs. 160 or even Rs. 200 to make honest enquiries about persons, big business tycoons from whom some of the important Ministers accept lunches and hospitality? It is not possible. So, if we have got to stop tax evasion, we have got to give a social stigma to these people against whom enquiries are going on. But, what do we find today? A very big businessmen of Delhi, not only of Delhi but of all India, after years and years of litigation was convicted by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court issued a prompt order that he should be sent to jail. We know it very well that even weeks have passed and until today he is enjoying an air-conditioned room of his own residence. Leave it apart. But we know it very well that some of his business relations, business representatives or some of his business circles have had the honour of the visit of some of our very important Ministers and have enjoyed the hospitality. Is that the way to check tax evasion? It is not possible unless we change our attitude towards big businessmen.

Then there is something for which I may be ridiculed. That is corruption in our administration and in our Government. Our great Prime Minis-

ter has been saying that India is the least corrupt country. The other day he pointed that there was corruption in almost every country in the world; he pointed out a very rich country and said that there was probably more corruption in that country than here. Every country may be corrupt. But that is not a justification that India should also be corrupt. To say that corruption is minimum here or is only at the lowest level is preposterous and is like closing our eyes. I want to know here and now what was the position of the sons who are in the highest posts. Today they are there; before they came to the higher position what were they? I do not want to say that politicians have no right to do honest business; they are perfectly justified in doing it but they should do it in the proper way. It is time that we find out what was the position of the sons of the many highly placed people today before they came to that high place. If they have made money in a honest way, I have nothing to say. In the Bangalore session of the Congress I moved a resolution that there should be an enquiry about the financial assets of the big people in public life and our great Prime Minister was good enough to issue instructions that every year we shall file our returns and we have been filing our returns. I can say with personal knowledge that in many cases these returns do not include the income of kith and kin who have taken advantage of the political, social and administrative positions (*An Hon. Member*: That is socialist pattern of society) We talk of socialist pattern of society. We know it well that in our anxiety of integration of the Indian States long ago, we had agreed that the Indian princes should be given a privy purse. It may have been justified then. People will deliver lectures to me that it is our moral responsibility to support it. But can a socialist pattern of society be compromised when dozens of people live on the privy purses as drones and parasites? Is it possible in a socialist society? It is time the Government of India revised its policy towards Indian princes and stopped the privy

purses because they cannot be compromised with socialist pattern.

The expenditure side of the Budget has shown many programmes of national development and national reconstruction. The Government of India should pay greatest importance towards national integration. On the eve of the general elections the ruling party as well the parties on that side start talking too much of national integration and too much of solicitude towards minorities. It is time we made a thorough enquiry not only about the social position of the various minorities in this country but about their economic position also. We have got to see what are the minority communities; how much income-tax they pay; how many jobs they enjoy and how many shares they have got in India's business. I do not mean to say that we should spoonfeed them, but it is time that fuller opportunities were afforded to the various minority communities to develop not only socially but economically also.

It was long ago—in the year 1934—that a great and eminent Indian, Netaji Subhas Bose, had said about our great Prime Minister: that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru also claims to be a leftist. His head may be with the leftists but his heart has always been with the rightists. Today, unfortunately I have to point out this: Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is a great socialist: his head may be with socialism but his company is with the rightists and as long as that continues, India's future is doomed.

With these words, I support the budget.

श्री शि० स्वामी (कोप्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हमारे दोस्त ने, जोकि कांग्रेस के टिकट पर चुन कर आए हैं, जो बातें कहीं के उन के दिल की बातें थीं। सरकार की आर्थिक नीति के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ इस हाउस में कहते हैं, उन से यह मालूम होता है कि आज जो हिन्दुस्तान के

[श्री शि० स्वामी]

दुमरान बन कर बैठे हैं, उन का १९४७ से पहले एक चित्र था और उस के बाद एक दूसरा ही चित्र बन रहा है।

मुझे याद पड़ता है कि जब श्री नेहरू के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस के नेता इन्टरिम गवर्नमेंट में पद सम्भालने से पहले महात्मा गांधी का सन्देश प्राप्त करने गये, तो उस दिन सोमवार होने के कारण उन का मौन-व्रत था और वह बोल नहीं सकते थे। इसलिए महात्मा गांधी ने एक छोटे से कागज पर अपना यह सन्देश लिख कर दिया, जो इस प्रकार था :

“Remember Dandi march, remember Swadeshi movement, honour the wishes of the people and protect the depressed classes.”

डांडी मार्च को याद रखने से उन का मतलब यह नहीं था कि नमक पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, सिर्फ उस को हटा दिया जाये, बल्कि महात्मा गांधी चाहते थे कि इस प्रिंसिपल को सामने रखा जाये कि मासिज की ग्राम ज़रूरियात पर, उन की आवश्यकता की ग्राम अजनास पर, एक पैसा भी टैक्स न लगाया जाये। यही महात्मा गांधी की आवाज थी।

स्वदेशी मूवमेंट को याद रखने से गांधी जी का मन्शा यह था कि मुल्क के अन्दर जो साधन हैं, उन से इस मुल्क की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारा जाय और उस को आगे ले जाया जाये। उस ज़माने में विदेशों पर भरोसा करना बिल्कुल पाप समझा जाता था। लेकिन आज हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था दूसरे मुल्कों पर निर्भर है और अपना आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए हम उन से कर्जा ले रहे हैं। मैं इस का बिल्कुल मुखालिफ़ हूँ। इस का कारण यह है कि जिन देशों से हम आर्थिक सहायता लेते हैं, नीति के संबंध में हमें उन के साथ जाना पड़ता है।

डांडी में जो सत्याग्रह किया गया, उस का लक्ष्य यही था कि लोगों की आवश्यकता

की चीजों पर—खाने और कपड़े पर—किसी तरीके से टैक्स न लगाया जाये। इसलिए कपड़े और वीवर्ज के यार्न पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उस को बिल्कुल खत्म करना चाहिए। दूसरी अजनास पर टैक्स लगा कर सरकार रुपया जमा कर सकती है, लेकिन मासिज की ग्राम ज़रूरियात पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उस को इसी वक्त खत्म कर देना चाहिये, यह मेरी राय है।

हम को यह जानना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ज़राग्रती मुल्क है, एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है, जहां पर तकरीबन अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं। प्लानिंग के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में बहुत कुछ सुधार किया गया है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राजैक्ट एरियाज को छोड़ कर ज़राग्रत पर मबनी लोगों के लिए कोई योजना नज़र नहीं आती है। कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट डेवलपमेंट और को-ऑपरेशन के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय कायम किया गया है, लेकिन उस का पैसा कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट्स और डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। किसी ने खूब कहा है कि कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट्स इज वि ईटिंग नोट्स डिपार्टमेंट, यानी वह पैसा खाने का डिपार्टमेंट, खाता, बन चुका है। हमको खास तौर पर अनुभव है कि कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट्स के विभाग के द्वारा गांवों के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने के लिए कोई भी काम ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल रहा है। सिर्फ एडवाइज़री कमेटीज, दूसरी कई कमेटीज, भत्तों और ग्रान्ट्स वगैरह के जरिये पैसे खाये जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी एप्वायंट की जानी चाहिए, जो इस बात की देख-भाल करे कि कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट एरियाज में पिछल दस सालों से डेवलपमेंट की जो कोशिश की जा रही है, उससे किसानों का कोई बढ़ावा हुआ है, उनकी कोई उन्नति हुई है।

श्री जे० सी० कुमारप्पा ने अपनी किताब 'स्वराज फ़ार दि मासिज़' में कहा है—

"As regards the cost, plans that call for the investment of thousands of crores of rupees, in a country where even getting one square meal a day is a problem for the majority of the people, are destined mostly to remain on paper. If we wish to be practical, the cost must be capable of being distributed amongst the people in such small amounts as to fall within their meagre means. The conception itself should be such as to catch their imagination. If this can be done then the people's co-operation can be obtained without any compulsion.

To adjust our schemes accordingly, it is of the first importance to remember that ours is an agricultural country where over 70 per cent of the people are occupied in tilling the soil and an additional 18 per cent in industries connected with it."

उसके बाद उसी किताब में सफ़हा २७ पर "नीरो फ़िडलज़" के शीर्षक से यह कहा गया है -

"When people are dying of starvation on the pavements of Calcutta and the country is facing a famine, should this tobacco cultivation in the interests of the Tobacco Companies be the pre-occupation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research? A Government pledged to the welfare of the people should reclaim all such land for raising food crops. It should transfer the services of Sir Herbert Stewart and officers of his ilk to the Tobacco Companies and not waste the taxpayer's money in subsidizing British firms masquerading in India as '(India) Ltd'. Almost the entire programme of work of this I.C.A.R. is of this nature. If

if is not tobacco it is long-staple cotton or thick-rind sugar cane for the mills or groundnuts for exports."

जहाँ तक बजट का सम्बन्ध है, यह उसूल सामने रखना चाहिए कि किसी उद्योग में जितने लोग हैं, उनमें ईक्वी-डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होना चाहिए। पहले बजट का सोशल-इंजेशन करना ज़रूरी है।

17.00 hrs.

एग््रीकल्चर के लिए जो रकम रखी गई है, वह बिल्कुल नाकाफ़ी है। इस देश में सत्तर फ़ीसदी लोग एग््रीकल्चर पर मबनी है। इस लिए अगर बजट में एग््रीकल्चर के लिए सत्तर फ़ीसदी रुपया प्रोवाइड करने में कोई मजबूरी है, तो कम से कम पचास फ़ीसदी रुपया एग््रीकल्चर के लिए ज़रूरी रखना चाहिए। जो पैसा डायरेक्ट और इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन से वसूल किया जाता है, इस मुल्क में जो पांच साला योजना चल रही है और जो चित्र उसका लोगों के सामने खींचा जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह चन्द लोगों पर ही खर्च कर दिया जाता है, उन पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है, जो पूंजीपति हैं, जो पार्टी के फालोअर्ज़ हैं, जो हुकूमत पक्ष के व्यापारी लोग हैं। यही लोग हैं जिनको अधिक सुविधायें दी जाती हैं। जहाँ तक गरीब लोगों का ताल्लुक है, हरिजनों का ताल्लुक है, लेबर क्लास का ताल्लुक है जो कि गांवों में काम करती है, उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता है, उनको सर्विसिस में एबज़ार्ब करने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। आम तौर से इस बजट में इनका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर साल जब भी बजट पेश किया जाए तो कम से कम ५० परसेंट रुपया एग््रीकल्चर के लिए रिज़र्व रखा जाए।

आप टैक्स बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं लेकिन स्टेट्स को बहुत कम हिस्सा मिल रहा है। उनको आप म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज़ का ही दर्जा देते हैं।

[श्री शि० स्वामी]

जो पुरानो रियासतों की रेलें थीं और जो रोस्ट्स था, हैदराबाद स्टेट में जो पहले था और हैदराबाद स्टेट का जो हिस्सा अब मसूर में आ गया है, उससे काफ़ी आमदनी हुआ करती थी और अब यह सारी आमदनी आपको होती है। लेकिन स्टेट्स को बहुत कम हिस्सा दिया जाता है उन टैक्सों में से जोकि वे भी वमूल करने की हकदार हैं। इनकम टैक्स से जो आमदनी होती है, कम्पनी टैक्सेशन से जो होती है, कारपोरेशन टैक्स से होती है और जिन में स्टेट्स का हिस्सा होता है, उनका वह हिस्सा बहुत कम कर दिया गया है। उनको, कुछ मामले ऐसे हैं, कि टैक्स लगाते वक्त सैंटर से मंजूरी लेनी पड़ती है। ये वे मामले हैं जोकि उनकी हद के अन्दर आते हैं। फाइनेंस कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी उसका भी जिक्र मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने किया है। उसमें भी कई स्टेट्स के साथ बेइंसाफी हुई है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने का आपको प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

आपको चाहिए कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा पब्लिक सैंटर इंडस्ट्रीज़ से आमदनी बढ़ायें। आप डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन को बढ़ायें इंडायरेक्ट को बढ़ायें, लेकिन ये टैक्स ऐसे सामान पर लगायें जो ऐश व आराम का सामान है, जिस को बड़े बड़े लोग, साहूकार लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आप लैंड रेवेन्यू को भी बढ़ा सकते हैं बशर्त कि आप उनकी इनकम को भी बढ़ायें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में ७० परसेंट नहीं तो कम से कम ५० परसेंट रुपया एग्रीकलचर के लिए रिजर्व करना आपका धर्म है और इस धर्म का आपका पालन करना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: The discussion will be continued tomorrow.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 8, 1962/Vaisakha 18, 1884 (Saka).

[Monday, May 7, 1962/Vaisakha 17, 1884 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
MEMBERS SWORN		2785			
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2785—2825	S.Q. No.	Subject	
S.Q. No.	Subject		477	Spun Silk Factories	2832-33
451	Manufacture of dairy equipment and machines	2785	478	Displaced persons in Delhi	2833
453	Establishment of drug factories	2786—89	479	Export of hemp	2833-34
454	Coir goods	2790—92	480	Synthetic rubber production	2834
455	Pimpri Penicillin price	2793—96	481	Export of sewing machines	2834-35
456	Entry into Goa	2796—98	482	Development of Bhutan	2835
457	Textile mills	2798 2800	483	Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	2836
458	Spinning mills in Kerala	2800 01	484	Judiciary in Goa	2836
459	Nepa Newsprint Factory	2802 03	485	Titanium industry in Travancore	2836-37
460	Water supply to coal-fields	2803—06	486	Setting of up of Central Apprentic-ship Council	2837
461	Newsprint for Newspapers	2806—11	487	Aluminium Plant in M.P.	2837 38
463	Public Sector Projects in M.P.	2811 12	488	Mahalanobis Committee	2838
464	Scheme to export products of Small Scale Industries	2813—18	489	Difficulties of biscuit manufacturers	2838-39
466	Indian Ambassador in Russia	2818—23	490	Bonus for plantation workers	2839
467	Lac industry	2823—25	491	Industrial Estates	2839-40
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		2825—72	492	Export of Manioca Meals	2840-41
S.Q. No.	Subject		493	Overmen in coal mines	2841
462	Training in Small Scale and cottage Industries	2825-26	494	Portuguese Nationality for Goans	2841-42
465	National income	2826	495	Small Scale Industries Corporations	2842
468	Yogasanas for Industrial workers	2826-27	496	Shortage of coal and raw materials in Amritsar	2842-43
469	Training of masons	2827	U.S.Q. No.		
470	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	2827-28	722	General Elections announcements by A.I.R.	2843
471	Establishment of Large aluminium plant	2828	723	Literary symposium by A.I.R.	2843-44
472	Indian technical personnel for Ghana	2829	724	Registered unemployed in U.P.	2844
473	Central Salt Board	2829	725	Paper manufacturing industry in Tirunelveli	2844-45
474	Verification of Trade Union Membership	2829-30	726	Rural Housing Scheme	2845
475	Tribal Advisory Board in NEFA	2830-31	727	Training of foreign scientists in India	2845-46
476	Entry permits for Goa	2831-32	728	Financial aid to U.P.	2846 47
			729	Indo-German Production-cum-Training Centre	2847 48
			730	Circulaion of language nespawpers	2848

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
731	Dacoity by Pak nationals	2848-49
732	Fuel and steam economy	2849
733	Code of Efficiency and Welfare	2849-50
734	Strikes and lock-outs in iron and steel factories	2850
735	Retrenchment of iron and steel workers	2850-51
736	Lands owned by Indians in Burma	2851
737	Television in India	2851-52
738	Shortage of power supply in tea industry	2852
739	Training of apprentices	2852-53
740	Loans to Tea Estates	2853
741	Construction of roads in NEFA	2853-54
742	Rural Housing Scheme	2854-55
743	Netaji Inquiry Committee Report	2855
744	Sugar mills and tile factories	2855-56
745	Mineral sands of Kerala	2856-57
746	Industries in Jammu and Kashmir	2857-58
747	Manipur handloom products	2858-59
748	Sulphur factory in Jasmar (Rajasthan)	2859
749	Scheduled Castes persons registered with Employment Exchanges in Madras State	2859-60
750	Registered unemployed in Madras State	2860
751	Industrial disputes in Singareni collieries	2860
752	Import of cotton from Pakistan	2861
754	Minerals in NEFA	2861-62
755	Sugar Wage Board	2862
756	A.I.R. Jammu	2862-63
757	Daily and Weekly newspapers of Delhi	2863
758	Government-sponsored newspaper in Dev Nagri script	2863
759	Rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan	2863-65
760	Portuguese and Foreigners in Goa	2865
761	A.I.R. station at Ranchi	2865-66

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
762	Opening of Broadcasting Station at Jamshedpur	2866
763	Clashes on Indo-Nepal border	2867
764	Auction of lands near Masjid Moth, New Delhi	2867-68
765	Publications of Programme Evaluation Organisation	2868
766	Publications of Planning Commission	2868-69
767	Publication brought out by National Buildings Organisation	2869-70
768	Manufacture of thermal reclaimed rubber	2870
769	Government of India Presses	2870-71
770	Pak nationals' visit to India and Indian nationals' visit to Pakistan	2871
771	Registered unemployed in Punjab	2871
772	Indian nationals kidnapped by Nepal Police	2872

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 2872-77

Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported decision of Pakistan and China to negotiate alignment of the boundary between Kashmir and China's Sinkiang.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2876-77

- (1) A copy of the Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 dated the 6th January, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.
- (2) A copy of the Grant of Loans to Licensed Salt Manufacturers (Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 137 dated the 3rd February, 1962, under sub-section (3) of sec-

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

- tion 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under subsection (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Act, 1956 :—
- (a) Notification No. G.S.R. 1053 dated the 26th August, 1961, containing the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1961.
- (b) Notification No. G.S.R. 58 dated the 13th January, 1962, containing the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1962
- (c) Notification No. G.S.R. 354 dated the 24th March, 1962 containing the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES 2877—78

- (i) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar) moved for election of two Members, of Lok Sabha to be members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee. The motion was adopted.
- (ii) The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi) moved for election of one Member of Lok Sabha to be a member of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The Motion was adopted.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION . 2879—2915

General discussion on the General Budget, 1962-63 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
MAY 8, 1962/VAISAKHA
18, 1884(SAKA)

General discussion on General Budget, 1962-63 to continue.