

Thursday, February, 28, 1963/
Phalgun 9, 1884 (Saka)

L O K S A B H A
D E B A T E S

Third Series

Volume XIII, 1963/1884 (Saka)

[February 18 to March 2, 1963/Mazha 29 to Phalgun 11, 1884 (Saka)]



FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 28, 1963/
Phalgun 9, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Transport in India

+

- *153. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of foreign consultants has arrived in India for study of coal transport in India;

(b) if so, whether it has made any suggestion in this regard; and

(c) the detail thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Team arrived in New Delhi only on January 24, 1963. It is, therefore, too early for the team to make any suggestions.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether this committee is expected to submit an interim report for removing the immediate difficulties and, if so, what are the measures?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The team is expected to send an interim report within a period of six months, recommending measures that can be adopted readily with a view to provide quick relief to the transportation of coal in the Bengal-Bihar region.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While making this objective study of the transport needs, may I know whether, in the process of finding out the reserves of coal, they will use the figures collected by the Committee on Assessment of Resources?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are free to use any figures which they think worthwhile. There is no ban or bar on that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this committee of foreign experts or consultants will be in a position to recommend to some foreign agencies or foreign governments any aid that may be given to India for stepping up the transport of coal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is not their business.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there are no transport experts in our country and why the Government have to invite foreign experts to find out a solution for the transport of coal in our country?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is always worthwhile to get people from outside to look at us and some of them may have better experience.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this study includes a survey of the bottlenecks and difficulties only for the current year or for the entire Plan period and, if so, what is the field of study and what period are they going to cover?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To deal with the problems connected with transportation of coal and to look into the long-term perspective also.

All India Insurance Employees Association

+

*154. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has entered into an agreement with All India Insurance Employees Association on the basis of their charter of demands;

(b) if so, the main demands conceded;

(c) number of employees benefited; and

(d) to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) The Corporation has merged a part of the existing Dearness Allowance into the basic salary;

(2) All the grades have been revised;

(3) Functional Allowances have been increased;

(4) House Rent Allowance has been introduced; and

(5) Hill Allowance for all stations of 4,000 feet and more above the sea level has been granted.

(c) 29,000 in Class III and 6,000 in Class IV.

(d) The average benefit in respect of each Class IV employee is of the order of about Rs. 26 per month and that in respect of each Class III employee is about Rs. 43 per month over and above the ad-hoc increase

of Rs. 15 granted to all Class III and Class IV employees earlier with effect from 1st April, 1960.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that the Corporation has merged a part of the existing dearness allowance with the basic salary. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the demand of the employees was that the whole of the dearness allowance should be merged and, if so, may I know the reasons why it has not been merged so far?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This has been as a result of long negotiations with the Employees' Association, and only a part is merged, because, if the whole is merged, it will be a greater strain on the expense ratio and the funds of the Corporation. That is one reason. Secondly, the reasonableness also is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the question of payment of bonus was also discussed and, if so, whether any agreement has been reached or is likely to be reached with the employees.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): These are matters of detail. This is dealt with by the Corporation and the Government have no direct dealing with it at all.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What portion of this dearness allowance has been merged in the basic salary?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is given in the statement, but by way of amplifying it, I may say that with effect from 1st January, 1962, the dearness allowance corresponding to the cost of living index of 126 shall be 26 per cent. of the basic salary of Class IV employees and 19½ per cent. of the basic salary of Class III employees.

Shri Ranga: Have Government received any representations from the insurance field workers and has any progress been made in extending the same concessions to those people also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a different question.

श्री कृष्णराय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस ब्रामा कर्मचारी तंत्र के सदस्यों की संख्या क्या है और निगम में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ?

श्री इ० रा० भ त : यह तो एक अलग सवाल है और आप इस का अलग से सूचना देंगे तो मैं इस का जवाब दूंगा।

Super Market in New Delhi

*155. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government are giving some financial help to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for the construction of the Super Market in Connaught Circus; and

(b) if so, the quantum of help being given for this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 1.10 lakhs was sanctioned to the New Delhi Municipal Committee during 1961-62 and a suitable provision has been proposed for the year 1963-64.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the national emergency and the changed circumstances in the country, may I know if the sponsors of this project intend to go on with it, or there is a proposal to put the matter in abeyance?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is no proposal to put the matter in abeyance. We still want to go ahead with it.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know how many shops will be there in the super market and at the time of their allotment whether any preference will be shown to the road-side shop-keepers?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There will be about 300 shops in this super market. When the project is completed, an allotment committee will be formed by the Delhi

Administration and they will decide to whom they will be allotted.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): First preference will be given to the squatters in Connaught Circus.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the demands of the fashionable people of Delhi are not satisfied by the Connaught Circus market and whether this super market is going to be something superior to that?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, Sir; the whole world is making progress and it is considered necessary to have this market. For one thing, there are ugly spots all over with the squatters in Connaught Circus, which are insanitary and undesirable from many other points of view. Secondly, in this new market it is proposed to provide most of the necessities of life under one roof. It will also make provision or payment for cycle stands, shower bath and toilets shoe-shine, trolley, public telephones, car parks, invalid chairs and a number of things which are considered necessary—passenger and luggage lifts and so on. It will be a model shopping centre which will be a credit to the Capital.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the site has been selected and what are the distinguishing features of the super market as distinguished from the ordinary markets?

Mr. Speaker: He shall have occasion to know these things later. Has the site been selected?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The site has been selected.

Shri Heda: May I know how many stores in this building and whether it will compare favourably or otherwise with the so-called super markets in foreign countries?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There will be six stores.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government has any scheme under consideration to see whether, when the super market comes

into existence, super prices will not prevail therein?

श्री कछराय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सुपर मार्केट का निर्माण कब शुरू होगा, कब तक यह पूर्ण होगा और इस में कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी।

Dr. D. S. Raju : It is expected to be completed by the next financial year.

श्री कछराय : लागत कितनी लगेगी ?

Dr. D. S. Raju : The cost will be about Rs. 30 lakhs.

श्री कछराय : हिन्दी में मुझे बतलाया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करीब तीस लाख लगेगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस का भी ख्याल रखेगी कि इस मार्केट में गरियों के लिये भी सस्ते दामों पर सामान मिले ?

Mr. Speaker : It is a suggestion for action.

डा० सुशीला नायर : अब इस के . . .

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I have said, it is a suggestion for action.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि कौन्सिलर्स में उन्हीं लोगों को सामान मिलता है जो कि धनी आदमी है, मैं ने जानना चाहा था कि क्या इस मार्केट में गरियों का भी ख्याल रखा जायेगा और उन को भी सस्ते दामों पर सामान मिलेगा, इस को आप ने सर्जेशन फौर ऐक्शन कह कर खत्म कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखिर यह किस रूल का उल्लंघन हुआ जिस के लिये कि मानन्य सदस्य ने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप ने यह कह दिया कि सर्जेशन फौर ऐक्शन है।

Shri Tyagi : In view of the emergency, I would like to know what is the urgency of this proposal and whether it is considered to be unavoidable.

Mr. Speaker : That has been answered.

Major Irrigation and Power Projects

*156. **Shri Bishwanath Roy :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some major projects of irrigation and power are not making progress according to the schedule under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delay in the receipt of equipment, difficulty in securing spare parts, shortage of supply of essential construction materials like steel, cement, coal, etc., delay in acquisition of land, shortage of skilled and unskilled labour and rephasing of some of the projects in the context of the present emergency are the main reasons.

Shri Bishwanath Roy : In view of the repeated changes regarding the Kosi project in Bihar, may I know how many years would be required for completion of the whole work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan) : The Kosi project is expected to be completed in this Plan period, and perhaps by the next season they will be able to let out water for irrigation.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : May I know in how many projects work is not proceeding according to the scheduled programme?

Shri Alagesan : I am not able to give the number of projects. These are the features which generally hinder the progress on the various projects.

There are a number of projects.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that barrage work on the Gandak project has not been started, may I know whether within the Third Plan period this work would be completed?

Shri Alagesan: On the Gandak, project work on guide bund will be started this season, work on barrage will be started next year and it will be completed in the Fourth Plan period.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Is it also a fact that there is lack of co-ordination between the State Governments and the Central Water and Power Commission of the Central Government with regard to the fixing of priorities and placing orders well in advance which is also retarding the progress on the projects and their being executed as per schedule?

Shri Alagesan: The Central Water and Power Commission is in constant touch with the project authorities in the States concerned and whenever any bottleneck arises it is brought to the notice of the Ministry. We try to remove those bottlenecks and help to smoothen things.

श्री गु० सि० मुत्ताफिर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भाखड़ा का काम शिड्यूल के मुताबिक हो रहा है या नहीं ।

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to say whether any assessment has been made as to the loss in terms of money as a result of the various shifting of timings as well as non-availability of material as stated just now?

Shri Alagesan: It is very difficult to give the damage or the loss in terms of money. Whenever a project is postponed or whenever it is not commissioned in time, to that extent there is certainly loss, we lose all the benefits and we are not able to get the benefits as we have planned.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी यह बताने की कृपा की कि किन कारणों से इन योजनाओं का कार्य संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं चल रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन कारणों को हटाने के लिये क्या खास कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

श्री से० प्र० मेहवी : मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कुछ लोगों का एक्वाइट किया गया है, जिन में मिनि ट्री के लोग, कुछ सैनियर आफिसर्स और सेंडल वाटर एंड पावर कर्म;शन के कुछ लोग हैं, ताकि वे स्टेट्स में जा कर देखें कि इस वक्त वहां पर मौजूदा सूरत क्या है । कुछ रिपोर्टें आ गई हैं, जो कि मिनिस्ट्री के खेरे-शर हैं । कुछ और रिपोर्टों की उम्माद की जाती है । जय ये रिपोर्टें मुकम्मल हो जायेंगी, तब यह बताया जा सकेगा कि क्या सही पोजीशन है ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the West Bengal Government has submitted any plan to start a new irrigation project on the Ajoy river?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into those details here.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या कृषि मंत्री ने सिंचाई मंत्रों को यह बतलाया है कि इन योजनाओं के द्वारा पानी बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है, खेती बिल्कुल सूखी पड़ी हुई है और इस कारण गेहूँ की पैदावार बहुत कम हो जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (हाफिज़ मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : अभी तक किसी स्टेट से इस काम का रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है और न ही किसी मेम्बर साहब ने इस तरफ तबजूह दिलाई है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, the statement of the Minister reveals that for want of technical hands—skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled—these works have not been taken up. He has said that that is one of the factors due to which these works have not been taken up. In view of the fact that

there are hundreds of technicians—skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled—waiting on the lists supplied by the Employment Exchanges, may I ask how this shortage of staff can be explained and whether any efforts have been made to get people through the Employment Exchanges concerned?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that employment exchanges make these people available. In spite of that, certain categories of skilled and semi-skilled staff may not be forthcoming, and that is why there are bottlenecks.

Subsidiary Health Centres in Rural Areas

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

Will the minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of new subsidiary health centres in the rural areas has been stopped;

(b) if so, whether it has been stopped by the Centre's direction or by the States at their own initiative; and

(c) how many such centres have been stopped in all the States so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (c): Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the Primary Health Centres. No instructions have been issued by the Central Government for stopping the establishment of new Primary Health Centres. Some States, however, seem to be finding difficulties in allocating funds for the establishment of new Centres in the conditions created by the national emergency. The position is being ascertained from the States and the information will be laid on the table of the Sabha. The Central Government attaches great value to the opinion expressed by the Central Health Council at their last meeting in October, 1962, that every com-

munity Development Block should have a full-fledged Primary Health Centre as early as possible.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that many of the States find it difficult to finance the construction of the centres due to the emergency. If so, have any of them approached the Central Government for any funds?

Dr. D. S. Raju: A few States have expressed their inability to comply with the recommendations. Actually, the present state of affairs is that the Central Government gives about Rs. 52,000 for construction of building for primary health centres. The Community Development Ministry is subscribing Rs. 7,500. The rest of Rs. 20,000 is to be borne by the State Governments. That is the present arrangement. In view of the national emergency, a few States have expressed their inability to contribute their share. Probably, they may cut their ceiling.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it not a fact that due to the emergency, directions have been given to the State Governments, particularly to the West Bengal Government, to withdraw the amount allocated for the construction of subsidiary health centres and to divert the amount for increasing bed capacity of the existing hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No such orders have been given by this Government. We do not know if the State Government has issued any such order. We do our level best to explain it to the State Governments that the expansion of the primary health centres is an absolute necessity and it should proceed, as it was planned, and not be delayed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that according to the Community Development Programme there will be one primary health centre and two subsidiary health centres in a block? If so, will the Central Government help the State Governments in regard to all of them?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For each primary health centre there will be three sub-centres, and we are helping them for that already.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the minimum cost for opening a health centre?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Rs. 80,000 for the construction of building.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Which are the States which have shown some reluctance in establishing the already fixed number of sub-centres?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are several States that have expressed some doubts whether they can stagger this programme because of the emergency and the cuts that are imposed due to it. But, as the malaria eradication programme is coming to completion and small-pox eradication programme is also coming to completion by the end of the Third Plan, if we have some kind of framework with these primary health centres, the maintenance phase can be taken care of. If we do not have them, it will become very difficult. So, we are persuading the State Governments not to give up this programme but to continue it, as it was planned earlier.

Navigation in Rajasthan Canal

*158. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are still planning to make Rajasthan Canal navigable; and

(b) if so whether it would be joined in any manner to any river or canal system in the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration at present to link it with any other waterway.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have the Government assessed the freight-carrying

capacity in case the Canal is kept navigable?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): That is a matter which is in the hands of a particular committee which was set up for this purpose of going into this question and the particular answering to this question has not so far been received.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I could not get the answer. I have asked a question whether they propose to undertake the scheme of making the Canal navigable and in that connection I wanted to know whether they have considered the extent of the freight-carrying capacity of the Canal if it is made navigable.

Mr. Speaker: When the answer is that there is no proposal at all . . .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: No, Sir; the answer is that the proposal is under consideration.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I meant to say that the question of navigation in that canal is at present under the consideration of a committee which has made certain recommendations, but as far as this particular question is concerned, it has not been mentioned by the Committee so far.

Shri Ranga: At what stage of consideration is it? Is it being considered by the Central Water and Power Commission people or by the Communications people in view of the fact that this Canal, unlike so many other canals, is being lined up by R.C. over hundreds of miles? Why is it that Government are taking such a long time to consider and are not coming to any conclusion?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No, there has not been so much time taken. About that there can be no complaint. This is a very big question and it has effect on the future of the Canal itself. Therefore, we have to be guarded in coming to any decision in regard to that matter. But not much time has been taken over it.

श्री बरना कोटा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्वान नहर में नौकरों चलाने का कार्य किस विभाग के प्राधान होगा ?

हारिज नुम्बर इग्राहीव : एक नुस्तकिल विभाग है हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सब जगह इस के लि।

Calcutta National Bank

*159. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Official Liquidator of the Calcutta National Bank (in liquidation) in paying the creditors of the said Bank;

(b) whether representations or complaints have been received that the progress has been tardy or slow;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) how much more time will be needed for the completion of the task of liquidation and paying up the creditors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) (a) The Court Liquidator has disbursed or made provision in full for preferential payments under Section 230 of the Companies Act and Section 43-A of the Banking Companies Act, and three dividends of 10% each to all the ordinary creditors have also been declared.

(b) and (c). No major complaint has been received, but the Central Government, on its own initiative, has assisted in the disposal of the bank's immovable property, so as to expedite payments to the depositors and the progress of liquidation generally.

(d) It is not possible at this stage to indicate when the liquidation proceedings will be over, but every effort will be made to complete the winding up proceedings as early as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The liquidation proceedings are conducted apparently under the supervision of the High Court, and while interference in matters pertaining to High Courts and their proceedings is not desirable, has Government considered the possibility and the necessity of at least dropping gentle hints to the High Court that the matter might be expedited as far as they can?

Mr. Speaker: He should not advise like that. The hon. Member should not advise that some hints be given to the High Court.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is not possible and it is not proper for the Government to drop any hints to the High Court.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Answering a question as far back as September, that is, six months ago, the hon. Minister said that further payments will depend on the extent of future recoveries and that litigation for recovery or realisation of the assets is time-consuming. That was the word used in September. Today I find that the position is almost the same or even identical. Is the hon. Minister in a position to assure the House that while litigation is time-consuming, the creditors of the Bank will not be consumed by time in the process?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the position?

Shri Morarji Desai: Even if that happens, I cannot help.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is strange on the part of Government. Am I to understand that the Government is helpless in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: A question was asked and the answer has been given. What else does he want?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is that answer helpful or proper?

Shri Morarji Desai: When it is in the hands of the liquidator who is

under the orders of the High Court, Government cannot do anything.

Power Projects

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- *160. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

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

(a) the special steps taken by Government to accelerate the progress of power projects in view of the shortage of power in the country;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there is any likelihood of completing any of the projects ahead of schedule;

(c) if so, the names of such projects; and

(d) the additional expenditure to be incurred?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statements:

(a) The State Governments, State Electricity Boards and other project authorities concerned have been and are being requested to ensure that the tempo of work on the projects is stepped up by diverting resources in money, material and technical personnel, where necessary, and also by arranging for additional working shifts. The Central Government have undertaken to help in speedy release of foreign exchange and materials, where necessary. Teams of Officers from the Central Government are touring the States to study in detail the difficulties in the way of progress of execution of projects.

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) Neyveli Thermal Power Station Extensions, (ii) Pathratu Thermal Project (iii) Singauli (Obra) Thermal Project, (iv) Delhi 'C' Station, (v) Chandrapura Thermal Power

Station (DVC) and (vi) Durgapur Thermal Power Station (DVC). In addition, the Central Water and Power Commission have recommended to speed up the execution of some of the Third Plan projects as a result of which it will be possible to obtain power benefits earlier than the original expectations. The Commission have also recommended the taking up of advance action on some Fourth Plan schemes in the Third Plan itself to enable realisation of benefits in the first two years of the Fourth Plan.

(d) According to tentative estimates, the additional expenditure involved for speeding up the execution of the Third and Fourth Plan projects amount to about Rs. 160 crores.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement, it is said:

"The Commission have also recommended the taking up of advance action on some Fourth Plan schemes in the Third Plan itself to enable realisation of benefits in the first two years of the Fourth Plan."

I want to know whether it is a fact that some projects are likely to suffer because of lack of foreign exchange and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to ensure foreign exchange supply during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Alagesan: At present, there is no anxiety about foreign exchange for the Third Plan schemes that have already been undertaken. What the hon. Member has in mind, perhaps, is with reference to the Fourth Plan. Advance action, we propose to take even about the Fourth Plan schemes even now so that the needed generating capacity is created in the first two years of the Fourth Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is also stated:

"In addition, the Central Water and Power Commission have recommended to speed up the execution of some of the Third Plan projects as a result of which it will be possible to obtain power

benefits earlier than the original expectations."

I want to know what is that expectation and how it is going to be earlier than that and what is the date.

Shri Alagesan: Power projects take quite a number of years. Even if they are commissioned a month or two or even three months in advance, to that extent, we are benefited. We have requested the State Governments and the project authorities to see that these units are commissioned as early as possible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: It has been stated in the statement that the additional expenditure involved for speeding up the execution of the Third and Fourth Plan projects amounts to about Rs. 100 crores. May I know whether this amount would be commensurate with the results that would be achieved?

Shri Alagesan: We have submitted schemes both for action to be taken with reference to the Third Plan schemes as well as the Fourth Plan schemes. We have calculated the cost roughly at about Rs. 160 crores.

Shri Shivananjappa: How many package plants have been commissioned to give immediate relief to the shortage of power?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How many power projects are lagging behind time and may I know whether the extra Rs. 160 crores that is to be spent on acceleration of certain projects will be to the detriment of the former?

Shri Alagesan: No. It will not be to the detriment of any project.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The first part of the question is not answered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the shortfall from the target up to date and

what may be the expectation in the fulfilment of the target at the end of the Third Plan?

Shri Alagesan: The idea is to have a generating capacity of 7849 megawatts at the end of the Third Plan.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the shortfall at present?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; Dr. K. L. Rao.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the Government has ascertained the reasons for the avoidable delays and the action by which it will be possible to avoid ordinary delays and what steps the Government are taking to reduce the time taken in setting the consultants and settling contracts for machinery very early?

Shri Alagesan: In an earlier question, we answered about the reasons which go to make for delay in the execution of these projects.

Shri Ranga: That is for irrigation.

Shri Alagesan: Both for power and irrigation. They are getting the necessary foreign exchange, import licence, etc. All these procedures have been streamlined and we have a special unit in the Ministry as well as in the Central Water and Power Commission. They are looking after it and seeing that these things are expedited. That is one of the ways to reduce delays. As far as placing orders, etc., are concerned, that is being looked after by the various project authorities and we help them.

बी बढ़े : ये जो १६० करोड़ पये खर्च होने वाले हैं वे नई प्राजेक्ट्स पर खर्च होने वाले हैं या चम्बल योजना जो अभी चल रही है और जिस में १ लाख रुपया रोजाना नुकसान हो रहा है? क्योंकि केबल या वायर नहीं मिले हैं, उन जैसी योजनाओं पर भी

खर्च होने वाले हैं ? मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो इनकम्प्लोट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन पर भी खर्च होने वाले हैं ।

Shri Alagesan: I did not follow the question.

Shri Bade: May I explain in English?

Mr. Speaker: This is his choice. I would not ask him to do so.

श्री बड़े : यह जो १६० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने वाला है वह नई प्रोजेक्ट्स पर खर्च होने वाला है । या जो इनकम्प्लोट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन पर भी खर्च होने वाला है । चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है जो अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है और वहां पर एक लाख रोज का नुकसान हो रहा है क्योंकि केबल्स और वायर नहीं मिली हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Chambal project is suffering and is incurring a loss of Rs. 1 lakh a day and it is not being completed. Whether that aspect is also being considered in order to complete those projects that are in progress and have not been completed instead of taking up new projects—that is the question.

Shri Alagesan: The Chambal project has been completed. There is only one unit which has to be commissioned. That also will be commissioned shortly.

Shri Bade: My question was different. Government is suffering a loss of Rs. 1 lakh daily due to loss of power because there is shortage of cables and wires. Is the Government going to spend out of this Rs. 160 crores on this Chambal project or also on other projects which are not completed?

Shri Alagesan: It is not correct to say that the project is suffering a loss of Rs. 1 lakh every day for want of transmission lines. The entire power that is produced is being utilised both in Madhya Pradesh and in Rajasthan.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

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श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सागन्त :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
*१६१. श्री भागवत झा ब्राह्मण :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्री बेरवा कोटा :
श्री मरंडी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में अब तक कुल कितना धन तथा सोना आ चुका है;

(ख) क्या इस रक्षा कोष में परीक्षा दबाव डाल कर धन एकत्रित करने की भी सूचनायें सरकार को मिली हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं; और

(घ) इस रक्षा कोष का राज्यों में अभी कितना धन बकाया है क्या इस की भी कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat):
(a) Rs. 45.28 crores and 15,67,169 grammes upto 23rd February, 1963.

(b) and (c). Generally, contributions have been made voluntarily, with the free and willing consent of the donors. In a few cases, where complaints to the contrary have been received, the matter was brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned. Suitable instructions have also been issued for the guidance of the State Governments.

(d) According to the prescribed procedure, all collections made within a State are required to be remitted for credit to the Central Account through the Branch Account of the Fund at each State headquarter at the end of every day. Small imprests are allowed to be kept with the States for meeting the costs of collection and other emergent needs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे प्रश्न हिन्दी में है और माननीय मंत्री जी भी हिन्दी जानते हैं। अगर वे इस उत्तर को हिन्दी में भी सुना दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : (क) २३ फरवरी, १९६३ तक ४५.२८ करोड़ रुपया और १५,६७,१६६ ग्राम सोना इकट्ठा हो चुका था।

(ख) और (ग). ग्राम तौर पर लोगों ने रक्षा कोष में अपनी इच्छा से और किसी दबाव के बिना धन दिया है। इस के विपरीत कुछ मामलों में शिकायतें मिली हैं और उन के बारे में सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों को सूचना दे दी गयी है। राज्य सरकारों के मार्गदर्शन के लिये उचित हिदायतें भी जारी कर दी गयी हैं।

(घ) इस के लिए जो तरीका निर्धारित किया गया है उस के अनुसार किसी राज्य में इकट्ठा किया गया धन हर रोज के आखिर में, कोष के शाखा खाते के जरिये, जो राज्य के सदर मुदाम में होता है केन्द्रीय खाते में जमा करने के लिये पोसना पड़ता है। राज्यों को धन इकट्ठा करने के खर्च और अन्य आधिकारिक

आवश्यकताओं के लिये थोड़ी सी रकम रखने की इजाजत दी गयी है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जनता ने सुरक्षा कोष में जो धन दिया है उसका उद्देश्य जवानों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें देना और आवुनिकतम हथियारों को मंगा कर जवानों को उन से लैस करना था। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन दोनों कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये वित्त मंत्री ने कितना कितना पैसा दिया है और उसका प्रकार क्या रखा है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी उसके बारे में कोई बात तय नहीं हुई। अभी उस से कोई खास रुपया खर्च भी नहीं हुआ है। थोड़ा बहुत रुपया राज्य सरकारों के पास है। वह रुपया जो हमारे सिपाही मारे गए हैं उन के परिवारों के लिए या जो आम सिपाही हैं उन के परिवारों की भलाई की मदद के लिये दिया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब से यह स्वर्ण अधिनियम जारी किया गया है उस से पहले राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष में सोना आने का जितना अनुपात था वह उस अधिनियम के लागू होने पश्चात् कुछ कम हो गया है? यदि हाँ, तो पहले उसका प्रतिशत क्या था और अब किस प्रतिशत से सोना आ रहा है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस अधिनियम से सोने का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आम तौर से जो उत्साह शुरू में होता है वह बहुत दिनों तक कायम नहीं रहता है। वह धीरे-धीरे कम होता है। लेकिन सोना अधिनियम जारी होने के पश्चात् भी गोल्ड बांडज में बहुत सोना इकट्ठा हुआ है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री मेरा प्रश्न यह है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्रश्न तो बहुत साफ है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इस का जवाब देना कि गोल्ड रूस

बनने का उस पर कितना असर हुआ और सोना आना कितना कम हो गया, बहुत मुश्किल है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इतना तो बतलाया जा सकता है कि इस अविनियम के लागू होने से पहले जो सोना आ रहा था उस का प्रतिशत इतना था और इस अविनियम के लागू होने के पश्चात् जो सोना आया उस का प्रतिशत इतना है । यदि इतना ही बतला दिया जाय तो ठीक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस चीज को इस से सम्बद्ध करते हैं कि उस की वजह से कमी हुई है तो मंत्री महोदय इस को नहीं मानते हैं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any cases of collection under indirect pressure were investigated, and if so, whether the investigations have been concluded? What are the results of these investigations?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said in my answer, we received some reports.

Mr. Speaker: The question whether any investigation has been made or concluded.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not from here, but we have brought those cases to the notice of the State Governments who have taken suitable action.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सुरक्षा कोष में धन आया है वह मुख्य रूप से जवानों के लिए और हथियारों के लिए है । मंत्री महोदय कृपा कर के यह बतलायें कि उस में से हथियारों के लिए कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि अभी खर्च नहीं किया गया है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the main contribution towards the National Defence Fund has come from the low income group, and if so, what effective

steps have been taken by Government to compel the big business houses to contribute more liberally?

Mr. Speaker: On the one side compulsion is being deprecated; on the other side, it is said that should be compelled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The point of order is this that the first part of my question could have been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The disallowance on my part has provoked this point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Nothing has provoked me. The only thing is that the small contribution of the businessmen has provoked me. My question is very simple, whether the main contribution has come from the low income group, and if so, what effective steps have been taken by Government to persuade the big businessmen to contribute more liberally.

Mr. Speaker: He has changed it now. He has come to persuasion.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The major part of the contribution is not from the low-income group. The major amount is from the richer classes, but the number of the other people is much larger.

बैरवा फोटा : रेडियो भवन में वैजयन्तीमाला का जो नाट्य हुआ था उस में कितना धन आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिटेल की बात है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि डी० एम०, तहसीलदारों और एस० डी० एम० को हिदायतें जा रही हैं कि गांवों को बाकायदा बेबाक किया जाय, जैसे कि कर्ज से बेबाक होती है । और क्या यह भी सच है कि यू०पी० में यह रूल बना दिया गया है

कि किसानों से उन की लगान का २५ फ्री-सवी नेशनलज डिफेंस फंड में वसूल किया जाय और मिलमालिकों को उन की इच्छा पर छोड़ दिया गया है कि वह दें या न दें, बोड़ दें या कयादा दें ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा नहीं है कि दबाव डाला जाता है। बार-बार हम ने कहा है कि दबाव नहीं होना चाहिये। हर एक को लिखा गया है इस तरह से।

श्री यशपान सिंह : क्या कोई इस तरह का रूल बनाया गया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा कोई रूल मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

श्री रानेश्वरानन्द : जिन तरह से मेरे मित्र ने बतलाया, क्या ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हर जिले...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम नहीं है और स्वामी जी को मालूम है उस को यहां बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस वक्त माननीय सदस्य वही पूछें जो कि मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है।

श्री रानेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो वही जानता चाहता था लेकिन आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका ही नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता था कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि पंजाब में किसी जिले में १ रुपये कीला, किसी में २ रुपये कीला और किसी में ३ रुपये कीला इस षद में दिया गया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इस तरह से कहीं लगाया गया है।

Shri P. Venkataramaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Nizam of Hyderabad has pleaded that he is too poor to contribute to the National Defence Fund, and if so, whether such a communication has been received by this Government?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know of any such communication myself.

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : सवाल के पार्ट (क) के बारे में जो माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि टोटल फिगर्स क्या हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि स्टेटवाइज फिगर्स क्या हैं, कितना सोना आया है और कितना रुपया आया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि इमरजेंसी खत्म हो गई है और अब पैसा देने की जरूरत नहीं है ? यदि ऐसा है तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस के लिए हम किसी के ऊपर कार्रवाई तो नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह कहना गलत है कि इमरजेंसी खत्म हो गई है।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उस की इजाजत नहीं दी थी कि स्टेट्स के अलग अलग फिगर्स दिये जायें। माननीय सदस्य के कहने का मतलब यह था कि पंजाब ने ज्यादा दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to say that Punjab has contributed most.

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : जी, मेरा यह मतलब नहीं था। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता था कि किस स्टेट से बहुत कम आया है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can ask privately.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since wild allegations amounting to an insult to public spontaneity in contributing such funds are being thrown up, may I know if in any case it has been established after enquiry that pressure was brought for this purpose?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of insulting public spontaneity.

ity. Some allegations are made. Nobody says that the whole amount is collected by pressure, but some may have been made. I cannot deny that. There may have been some pressure.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister said that the States had been allowed to keep some money. May I know what is the percentage of money kept by the State for expenditure?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no percentage fixed. A lakh of rupees is kept in the imprest account so that if there is any expenditure it is met from that fund and the account is sent here. They have no authority to spend anything as they like. Money is required for certain items like advertisements or things like that; it is not needed on a largescale for conveyance allowances or things like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the reply to part (b) of the question, has the attention of the Government been drawn to a circular issued by the Commissioner of Income-tax Hyderabad saying that "all members of the staff who have not donated to this fund should"—mark the word 'should'—"forthwith pay one day's salary, and those who have paid less than one day's salary"—mark these words again, Sir,—“should pay up the difference immediately”. In the face of this circular, does the Government still maintain that undue pressure or compulsion is not being exercised in collections for this fund?

Mr. Speaker: They have not said so. Even the Prime Minister replied yesterday that some cases have been brought to their notice and that they would make enquiries and issue necessary instructions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What action has been taken, if they know about this circular?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know of this circular.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will lay it on the Table if you want it.

Shri Iqbal Singh: When this collection was going on some areas which contributed some money to this Fund said that it was for the purchase of aeroplanes and other items for Defence. Will Government consider the wishes of these donors?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, Sir.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Is the hon. Minister in a position to say whether all the ex-rulers of India have contributed to the Fund?

Shri Morarji Desai: I think they have—more than 75 per cent. of them—contributed ten per cent. of their privy purses, as far as I know.

Shri A. P. Jain: I heard the Finance Minister say that the richer people contributed more quantitatively than the poorer people. Has he got any figures or statistics to support it and will he give it now or later on?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no statistics as such. I applied my common sense as the hon. Member applies his in seeing this matter. Like that I have applied my common sense. I have seen the figures from which I can say that quantitatively out of Rs. 50 or 47 crores which has been received, a larger part comes from the well-to-do people. That is what I said. I did not say that the number was large.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Project

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*162. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 466 on the 24th January, 1963, regarding Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Project and state:

(a) whether the matters relating to certain bottlenecks like supply of machinery and steel have since been looked into by Government; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is no difficulty in the implementation of the Upper Sileru Project other than the supply of steel for the penstocks. Steps are being taken to arrange the supply of steel for the purpose.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस योजना पर कुल कितना खर्च सरकार को करना पड़ेगा?

Mr. Speaker: He wants the total cost.

Shri Alagesan: The total cost comes to about Rs. 895.5 lakhs.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि यह रुपया बचाया जा सकता है अगर हमारे विद्युत् मंत्री जी रेलवेज से यह कह दें कि बिजली से ट्रेनें न चलाई जाय ? इस तरह रुपया बचाया जा सकता है और बिजली जो बचेगी वह इंडस्ट्रियल और एग्रीकलचरल परपोजेज में काम आ सकती है।

Mr. Speaker. It is a suggestion for action. Next question.

दिल्ली में बिजली का संकट

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*१६३ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा प्राज्ञार :

क्या त्रिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री २४ जनवरी, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में बिजली के संकट संबंधी कुमार समिति तथा धर्मवीर समिति की सिफारिशों पर जो निर्णय किये गये थे, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने में और आग क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

त्रिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सं० अ० मेहता): कुमार समिति और धर्मवीर समिति की रिपोर्टों

का जहाँ तक सवाल है, स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों है; दामले समिति की रिपोर्ट भी अब मिल गई है जो विचाराधीन है। इस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति दिल्ली बिजली सभरण उपक्रम को भी इस प्रायना के हाथ भेज दी गई है कि वे जल्द-से-जल्द कारवाई करें जो दामले समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति तक रोक दी गई थी।

[The position remains the same with reference to the reports of the Kumar Committee and the Dharma Vira Committee. The Damle Committee has since submitted its report, which is under consideration. A copy of this report has also been forwarded to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking with a request to expedite action which was kept pending by them till the receipt of the report of the Damle Committee].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछली जुलाई में जब बिजली में संकट हुआ था तब से लेकर पहले कुमार कमेटी नियुक्त की गई जिसने २६ सिफारिशों कीं, धर्मवीर कमेटी ने ८ सिफारिशों कीं और दामले कमेटी ने १० सिफारिशों कीं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी के बाद कमेटियों का सिलसिला क्यों चलता जा रहा है और क्या अब एक नई चौथी कमेटी उन सिफारिशों पर अमल कराने के लिए बैठाई जायगी ?

त्रिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्न-हीम): कमेटियों का कोई सिलसिला नहीं चल रहा है। सिर्फ इतनी बात है कि जो कमेटी बिठाई गई और उन्होंने जो सिफारिशों कीं, कंसर्नड एयारिटीज को, उनके ऊपर जितना अमल करना चाहिए था वह अमल अभी तक नहीं हुआ और इस हकीकत का इजहार मुझ पर भी इस सवाल के जरिए से हुआ है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि जबकि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने

कबूल किया है कि जो सिफारिशों की गई थीं उन पर केवल उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है, उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ तो क्या वह विश्वास रखते हैं कि अगली जुलाई तक दिल्ली में फिर बिजली का संकट नहीं आजायेगा और यदि वह आता है तो उसका सामना करने के लिए क्या तैयारी की जा रही है ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मैं नहीं समझता कि वह मुसीबत फिर आयेगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वह नहीं आयेगी लेकिन फिर भी हमको हर एक किस्म की अहतियात बतानी चाहिए और हर एक सिचुएशन को फेस करने के वास्ते पूरी तरह तैयार रहना चाहिए ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Dams Committee was set up after the study of the recommendations of the Kumar and Dharma Vira Committee or whether those recommendations were not taken into consideration at all? What was the stage?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That is a matter of dates. I cannot remember all the dates to reply to this question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We only want to know whether the Government gave any consideration to the recommendations of the Kumar and Dharma Vira Committees and whether, after considering those recommendations, they felt any necessity for a third committee, or whether the committees were only being set up one after the other.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There is a basic error in the question. The Government are not considering it; it is not the Government which had to take any action on the basis of any recommendation of any committee. There are other authorities.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are we to understand that Government is absol-

ed of the responsibility for any crisis in Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: What main recommendations of the committee have been passed on to the concerned authorities for implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Last time, while I answered this question, we placed a detailed statement as to what action was taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any arrangements had been arrived at between the Punjab Government and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking as a result of these committees?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: It is not known, but I will obtain that information for the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is the Ministry of Power powerless in the question of power?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called the next question.

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति

*१६४. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने दण्डकारण्य परियोजना क्षेत्र के विकास की रूपरेखा के संबंध में सुझाव देने के लिये एक विशेषज्ञ समिति स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (इ. ए. पू. शे. नास्कर) : (क) और (ख). दण्डकारण्य डैवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी

से हाल ही में एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है और उसकी पड़ताल की जा रही है। इस रिपोर्ट की पड़ताल हो चुकने पर यह तय किया जायेगा कि उसकी और बारीकियों में जाने के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति की आवश्यकता है या नहीं।

[(a) and (b). A project report has recently been received from the Dandakaranya Development Authority and is under examination. After the Report has been examined it will be decided whether an Expert Committee to go into it further would be necessary or not.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी है, जिसके आधार पर पश्चिमी बंगाल में अभी भी रह रहे रेफ्यूजीज को यह लालच हो कि हम दण्डकारण्य में जाकर बस जायें।

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : इस रिपोर्ट का उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह रिपोर्ट तो इस लिए है कि हम दण्डकारण्य के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर एक मास्टर-प्लान बनायें, ताकि सिर्फ शरणार्थियों का ही सवाल न हो, बल्कि एक बड़ी स्कीम बने। ये दोनों अलग बातें हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : दण्डकारण्य के लिए जो बड़े पैमाने पर स्कीम बनाई जा रही है, क्या उस के अन्तर्गत वहाँ पर कोई कारखाने चलाए जायेंगे, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों के लिए रोजी-रोटी का इन्तजाम हो ?

श्री पू० शं० नास्कर : कारखाने भी लगेंगे।

श्री गु० सि० मुत्ताफिर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मदद के लिए दण्डकारण्य का प्राजेक्ट बनाया गया था, उसमें कितनी कामयाबी हुई है और इस

वक्त तक वहाँ पर ईस्ट पंजाब या ईस्ट बंगाल से कितने रेफ्यूजीज बस गए हैं।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक इस स्कीम का ताल्लुक है, वह काफी कामयाब हुई है। ईस्ट पंजाब से वहाँ पर कोई आदमी नहीं जा रहा है। फिलहाल यह स्कीम ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों और ट्राइबल पापुलेशन के लिए है।

Shri D. C. Sharma : The Dandakaranya Project is going to have a master plan like the Delhi master plan. May I know how long it will take for the master plan to be completed and what will be the total outlay of this master plan as adumbrated by the committee which has been appointed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : The Delhi master plan is under the administrative control of my colleague, the Health Minister. I only deal with the Dandakaranya master plan. It will take some time before the plan is ready. It will be very difficult for us to say what the financial undertaking of that plan is going to be under the present emergency.

Dr. Ranen Sen : Recently a report appeared in Calcutta newspapers and it was also raised in the West Bengal Assembly, that though all the refugee camps have been abolished in West Bengal, the schemes are not yet ready in Dandakaranya and as a result of that both the West Bengal Government and the refugees are in trouble. Is it not a fact that this is due to the failure of the Dandakaranya Authority that such a bungling has occurred?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : The camps were closed more than a year ago. The refugees living in the camps were first given 30 days, then 60 days, then 150 days and then 365 days to go to Dandakaranya. Those who went, we took them there. Those who did not go were given some sort of gratuity and dole. There is no difficulty about the implementation of the Dandakaranya scheme; the West Bengal Government and the Government of

India are working the scheme hand in hand.

Food Adulteration

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- *165. { Shri Hem Raj:
- { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
- { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
- { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad
- { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
- { Shri Basappa:
- { Shri Berwa Kotah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 212 on the 7th August, 1962, and state:

(a) whether the Central Committee for Food Standards have considered the suggestions and recommendations of the sub-committee appointed by it; and

(b) if so, its decisions and how Government propose to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Certain suggestions received for amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, were examined by a sub-committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards. The sub-committee, however, did not place the matter before the Central Committee for Food Standards, as in the meantime, the Planning Commission had appointed an *ad-hoc* sub-committee to consider the question of making suitable amendments to the said Act.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the sub-committee appointed by the Planning Commission, the Government propose to promote suitable legislation to make the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 more effective.

Shri Hem Raj: In the statement it is said that an *ad hoc* committee was appointed by the Planning Commission to make suitable amendments to

the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. May I know what are the main recommendations of that committee?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The main recommendations are five. 1. Representation of the Central Food Standard Committee; representation of the Indian Standards Institution and also the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Municipal Corporation, etc. 2. Security deposit by the vendor along with the licence fee and forfeiture of the same on the impeachment of the conditions of the licence. 3. More stringent punishment under section 16 of the Act to the offenders. 4. A minimum fine of Rs. 500 in the case of first offence. 5. Administration of the Act by the Central Government.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that almost all the foodstuffs are being adulterated and, also, in view of the fact that the manufacturers and the wholesale dealers go scotfree and most of the inspection staff are in collusion with them, may I know what steps the Government are taking to eradicate this evil?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, it is very difficult to accept the wholesale proposition that everybody is adulterating and everybody is in collusion with the adulterators. It is true that the problem is of a sizeable magnitude. My colleague has already stated that we have a proposal to amend the Act and tighten the necessary clauses so as to have better implementation and deterrent punishments.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How is it that the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed by the Central Committee for foodstuff for a specific purpose have been shelved aside awaiting the findings of another committee?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is true that the Central Committee appointed a sub-committee. But meanwhile the Plan-

ning Commission also appointed an *ad hoc* sub-committee and they went on with the work for some time. That is the reason why the sub-committee of the Standards Committee has not submitted its recommendations.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it not a fact that the percentage of adulteration is the highest in dairy products, particularly in milk, and this is because the minimum standard of purity laid down by the authorities is invariably lower than the standard of genuine natural products?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is not correct. What happens is, if there is a range in the norm—some animals give milk of a higher percentage of fat and some lower—the Standards Institute has to come to some kind of an average by taking the samples over a fairly long range. It is possible that some animals, naturally, may give milk with a higher percentage of fat than the standard laid down. But there is no other way. This normal variation is there and the standards have to take this into consideration.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The first answer reveals that there is a lamentable lack of co-ordination. I should like to know what effort was made to place the recommendations of the sub-committee before the *ad hoc* committee of the Planning Commission, whether those recommendations were taken into consideration and whether Government have set any date for bringing about this legislation which is referred to in the answer?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, there is no absence of co-ordination as my hon. colleague has pointed out. The hon. Member wants to know whether the recommendations of the first sub-committee were placed before the sub-committee of the Planning Commission. It was done. It was considered by the first sub-committee that the problems relating to the legislation should be better considered by

the Planning Commission sub-committee. That is why those recommendations were placed before the sub-committee of the Planning Commission. In the light of the recommendations made by the sub-committee of the Planning Commission some draft amendments have been prepared by the Health Ministry which are under examination in the Law Ministry.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know by what date this legislation would be brought in?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: How can I give a date; it will be brought in as soon as possible.

Housing Ministers' Conference

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*166.	{	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
		Shri P. C. Borooah:
		Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
		Shri J. B. S. Bist:
		Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a session of the State Housing Ministers' Conference was held in February this year at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the conference and also the steps being taken to implement those decisions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations of the Meeting of Housing Ministers held at Bombay on the 4th and 5th February, 1963 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/63]. These are being examined in consultation with the authorities concerned. It is also proposed to discuss the matter with the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister for which communications have already been sent to them.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सामान्य जनता के लिए आवास की बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है। अतः उनकी आवश्यकताओं को अनुभव करते हुए जितने मकान यहां बनाये जाने चाहिये, उस सम्बन्ध में भी वहां कुछ विचार किया गया और कुछ निश्चय लिया गया यदि हां तो उसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) : एक वर्कडिपार्टमेंट है और दूसरा हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट है। वर्कडिपार्टमेंट जां है वह जनरल पूल एकांमंडेशन से डील करता है और हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट जां है वह उन स्कीम्स से डील करता है, जैसे सबसिडाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम, विलेज हाउसिंग स्कीम, लैंड डिवेनेपमेंट स्कीम, मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप स्कीम, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भाईन इम्प्लेमेंट होती हैं, उनको देखता है।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : दिल्ली कौन सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में है ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ इस प्रकार का निश्चय किया है कि वहां की जो आवास समस्याएं हैं, उनके समाधान के लिए ७५ प्रतिशत पया वहां के जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं, लगायेंगे और २५ प्रतिशत रुपया राज्य सरकारें लगायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह क्या कहा है कि हमारी देखरेख में यह होना चाहिये ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ कठिनाइयां अपनी वहां आपके सामने रखीं और यदि रखीं तो उनका क्या समाधान किया गया ?

श्री मेहरबान खन्ना : हमारा ख्याल है कि अगर हमने इंडस्ट्रीज लगानी है तो जरूरी बात है कि इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग

होना चाहिये। इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कज के लिए मकान बनाने के दो ही तरीके हैं, या सरकार खुद बनाये या जो एम्प्लायज हैं, वे बनायें। हम चाहते हैं कि एम्प्लायज, अपना जो उनका हिस्सा है, जां उनकी जिम्मेवारी है, उसका महसूस करे। या तो वे खुद बनायें या हमें रुपया दें ताकि हम उनके लिए बनायें। दूसरी बात यह है कि हम चाहते हैं कि जिस वक्त एम्प्लायज को लाइसेंस मिले इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए, उसी वक्त जमीन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिस पर मकान बन सके। इस मवाल में काफी दिलचस्पी हम ले रहे हैं।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

12.00 hrs.

Farakka Barrage

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Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Dr. S. K. Saha:
Shri G. K. Singha:

SNQ. 1.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for the abandonment of the construction of a barrage over the Ganga at Farakka and the proposal for the construction for the present of a railway bridge instead of a barrage, at the proposed barrage site are under the active consideration of the Government; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination who visited the north-eastern region, Assam and North Bengal, sometime back, accompanied by railway officials, made a definite recommendation to the Government, Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission in particular, for the shelving of the barrage project for the present and construction of a railway bridge for obviating the objections of Pakistan Government to the barrage scheme and also for facilitating the quicker transport.....

Mr. Speaker: When Government says that it has not been abandoned why should we go into the recommendation that was made?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I want to know whether the statement that has been made by the Government has been made after taking into consideration this recommendation and, if so, whether he is in a position to deny.....

Mr. Speaker: That recommendation has been considered and the decision taken is that it would not be abandoned.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I may be permitted to say a few words to make the position clear about it. As far as what is stated by my hon. friend there is concerned, that has come to my knowledge as hearsay. I have no personal knowledge about it whether he did say that or did not say that. But I heard about it. But as far as the position of Farakka Barrage is concerned, I assured this House that it can never be given up. There are very strong reasons behind that. One reason is that the Port of Calcutta at Hooghly has been suffering from silting for a century and the seaborne trade of India has been very badly affected now. Besides that, there are so many other reasons on the basis of which we are determined that we shall complete it by 1967..(Interruption).

Shri Raghunath Singh: There should be no further question now..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On many occasions references are made in the House to what is alleged to have been said or done by the hon. Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination, but we do not see him in the House. He is not here to answer questions because no day is set apart for him for that. But problems of economic and defence co-ordination crop up on so many occasions. Now, today there was the report of a statement alleged to have been made by the hon. Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination. Is the hon. Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination at liberty to go about making all kinds of statement in the country and not answer questions in the House?

Mr. Speaker: There is a day fixed for him also to answer questions. Hon. Members can ask these questions on that day.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point is that here are questions cropping up and here is a Cabinet colleague of the hon. Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination denying any knowledge of the report.

Mr. Speaker: But he has definitely given the answer on behalf of the Government.

Shri Ranga: In support of that particular point may I submit one thing? Would it not be advisable for the hon. Minister concerned who has been referred to also to take the trouble of being present in the House?

Shri Morarka: His deputy is here.

Shri Ranga: We do not want the deputy, we want the Cabinet Minister himself. He has to be present here when he is so directly involved or is referred to on a question like this. Surely, the House deserves that much of courtesy and consideration.

Mr. Speaker: It is very difficult for me to say anything at present, but I will consider it. However, co-ordination might crop up at any moment on any day at any hour and we cannot expect the hon. Minister to be present all the six days of the week and at every moment.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Today it is the hon. Finance Minister's turn.

Mr. Speaker: Co-ordination is such a question that it might come up just at any moment when we are discussing anything during the day. However, I will consider it. Anyhow, there is a day fixed for him to answer questions. Questions can be asked of him on that day and he will be here to answer them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Slums in Delhi

- *167. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Berwa Kotah:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken so far to deal with the problem of slums in Delhi;

(b) the success achieved in the matter so far; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop the growth of new slums in the Capital?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The Central Government have enacted suitable legislation for the clearance and improvement of slum areas in Delhi as also for the removal of unauthorised structures on Government and public lands. They are also providing funds for the provision of alternative accommodation to the slum dwellers and the unauthorised occupants of Government and public lands who occupied them before June-July, 1960.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation have been entrusted with the work of removing the slum dwellers and unauthorised occupants of Government and public lands and providing them with alternative accommodation.

The Municipal Corporation and its predecessor bodies have so far sanctioned the construction of 7243 tenements and 455 shops at a total cost of Rs. 304.63 lakhs. Out of these, 6037 tenements and 121 shops have been completed and mostly allotted to the slum dwellers. In addition, they have undertaken improvement of 586 *katras* and *bastis* involving an expenditure of Rs. 10.58 lakhs. The Corporation have also sanctioned under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme the development of 8524 plots of 80 square yards each at an estimated cost of Rs. 172 lakhs. Out of these, 3662 plots have already been developed and allotted to the squatters.

All efforts are being made to regulate new constructions according to the building bye-laws of the local bodies and the provisions of the Master Plan. Steps are also being taken to check unauthorised constructions in Government and public lands under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

Jamuna Hydrel Project

*168. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether work of the Jamuna Hydrel Project has been completed;

(b) whether decision regarding the 1st phase of the project has since been taken; and

(c) if not, the reason for this delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Both Stages I & II of the scheme have been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

World Health Organisation

*169. **Shri Eishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 9th November, 1962 and State:

(a) whether the resolutions passed by the South East Asia Regional Committee of the W.H.O. at its meeting held in September, 1962 in New Delhi have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, how many of the suggestions have been agreed upon; and

(c) what steps have been taken to implement them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the action taken on the various Resolutions is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-876/63].

Durgapur Power Station

*170. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a test of one of the units of Durgapur Power Station revealed the failure of thrust bearings of turbo-generators;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the responsibility therefor; and

(c) whether the consulting engineers were asked to give their opinion before awarding the contract for commission the unit?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Defective design, for which the suppliers are responsible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Customs Duty on Goods of Repatriates from Mozambique

*172. {
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to charge any customs duty on goods brought by the Indian repatriates from Mozambique; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in contravention of the decision the Customs authorities at Bombay have recently seized their goods for the non-payment of such duty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) and (b). All goods imported by Indian repatriates from Mozambique have not been exempted from payment of customs duty. The duty exemption extends only to the movable property, personal effects and house-hold goods brought by the repatriates and does not include goods such as automobiles, stock-in-trade or merchandise either possessed by them in Mozambique or purchased en-route. Hence certain goods had to be detained by the customs authorities at Bombay. There has not, therefore, been any contravention of the decision.

कोसी परियोजना

२३४. {
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रामहरख यादव :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विहार राज्य सरकार को कोसी

योजना को का निव्वत करने के लिये ऋण दिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कुल कितना ऋण दिया जा चुका है और यह कब-कब दिया गया ।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोसी योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार काम नहीं किया जा रहा है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचार्ड और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

(पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी० ८७७।६३)

(ग) संशोधित अनुसूची के परियोजना का काम हो रहा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता ।

Rajasthan Canal

235. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Rajasthan Canal is progressing according to schedule; and

(b) the approximate area in terms of acres which is to receive irrigation in the Ganganagar district (Rajasthan) for Rabi 1962-63 and from which distributaries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) An area of approximately 27,000 acres in Ganganagar district (Rajasthan) is to be irrigated during

Rabi 1962-63 from Naurangdesar, Rawatsar and Khetawali distributaries and the Suratgarh Branch of the Rajasthan Canal.

Nagarjunasagar Project

236. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to complete the Nagarjunasagar Project before schedule by providing sufficient money, in view of emergency in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the additional amount to be allotted in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):

(a) For the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for this Project and about Rs. 10 crores are being spent on it every year. It is not possible to provide additional funds outside the Plan provision for earlier completion of the Project.

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

Mettur Tunnel Hydro Electric Project

237. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical and commercial agreement has been reached with the Government of U.S.S.R. for supply of equipment for the third and fourth units of Mettur Tunnel Hydro Electric Project in Madras State; and

(b) if so, when and details of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

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

STATEMENT

The Agreement has been signed on 30th January, 1963 between the Madras State Electricity Board and the U.S.S.R. suppliers M/s. Machino-export. The first two units of 50,000 KW each under the Mettur Thermal Hydro-Electric Scheme in Madras were ordered on M/s. Machinoexport under U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement arrangements. The additional two units of 50,000 KW for the Extension Scheme have also been ordered on the same suppliers. The total cost of the scheme including the initial installation of the two units of 50,000 KW is Rs. 8.89 crores. The foreign exchange component for the additional two units is estimated at Rs. 1.90 crores. The portion covered under the U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement would be of the order of Rs. 1.75 crores. Free foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 10 lakhs or so would be required for procuring fire protection equipment and control cables etc. which cannot be procured from the U.S.S.R. The plant is expected to be commissioned in 1965-66.

Economy Measures in D.V.C.

238. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri D. N. Tiwari;
Shri Basappa;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Yogendra Jha;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;
Shri Ramshekhar Prasad
Singh:

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

(a) the economy measures, if any, introduced or are proposed to be introduced in the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation during the last year; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table giving details of such measures?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). On the lines

of instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time, the following economy measures have been adopted by the D.V.C.—

- (1) Use of paper;
- (2) Despatch of dak;
- (3) Convening of meetings and seminars;
- (4) Use of Transport.
- (5) Expenditure on tours and ceremonies in connection with laying of foundation stones, opening of public buildings etc.
- (6) Publication of leaflets;
- (7) Participation in exhibitions;
- (8) Publication of the D.V.C. Samachar once in every two months instead of once a week.

In addition, the daily working hours have been increased by half an hour.

Central Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors

239. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several posts of Central Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have been vacant for some time in Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the vacancies are proposed to be filled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir. On 1-2-1963, there were nine unfilled vacancies in the grade of Inspectors of Central Excise and 38 in the grade of Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise in Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha.

(b) A ban on recruitment has had to be temporarily imposed as certain posts though sanctioned earlier, have now been rendered surplus on account of certain re-organisations sub-

sequently carried out with a view to rationalisation as well as economy. Moreover, certain vacancies have had also to be kept unfilled in order to absorb similar category of staff who are likely to become available for re-deployment following the curtailment of activities in the Land Customs cordons around erstwhile Portuguese possessions.

(c) if certain vacancies still remain to be filled after these adjustments have been made, these will be filled as soon as practicable.

Government Employees' Contribution to National Defence Fund

241. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directives or instructions with regard to contributions by Government employees to the National Defence Fund;

(b) if so, the contents of such directives or instructions;

(c) whether reports have reached Government that the directives or instructions have been contravened with regard to the actual work of collections to National Defence Fund from Government employees; and

(d) if so, what action has been, or is proposed to be, taken thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Overhaul of P.W.D. at Centre and States

242. { Shri Yeshpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 468 on the 24th January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have studied the recommendations of the

Committee on Plan Projects regarding thorough overhaul of the Public Works Department set-up both at the Centre and the States and have taken decision; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to implement them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The recommendations are yet under study by the State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

'Smuggling of Gold'

243. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether 75 kilograms of gold worth about Rs. 8 lakhs was recovered from a Syrian national at Palam airport, New Delhi on the 20th December, 1962;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the total quantity and value of gold seized by the customs in the country during 1962?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) The gold was seized and the person was arrested. He is on bail at present. The case is under adjudication.

(c) Quantity of gold seized—2525.85 Kgs.

Value of gold seized Rs. 2,75,00,000 (approximately).

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये फ्लैट्स

२४४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास में २४ जनवरी, १९६३ के अतारंकित इन संख्या १०६५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नार्थ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैट्स का निर्माण-कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) संसद सदस्यों के दिली निवास की व्यवस्था में और सुधार करने के लिये कौन कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) हां।

(ख) लगभग एक साल के अन्दर।

(ग) रफी मार्ग पर दो होस्टलों के निर्माण की भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है। इनमें १४४ कक्ष (सूट) होंगे और इन पर ३६.४३ लाख रुपये लागत आयेगी।

Employees on Deputation in Delhi

245. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons on deputation working in Central Government Offices located at Delhi;

(b) how many of them are from outside Delhi and how many are from local offices; and

(c) the total amount of monthly deputation allowance paid to them.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Government Press Managers' Meeting

246. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discussion that took place in the Government Press Managers' meeting held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) the steps devised to increase the capacity of the Presses in general and Hindi Presses in particular?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Conference of the Managers of Government of India Presses held in January, 1963, discussed various administrative and technical problems in the working of the Government of India Presses including rational distribution of jobs assigned to presses, augmentation of capacities for printing, management control, incentive bonuses, maintenance workshops, procurement of materials, delegation of powers, labour amenities, etc.

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase the capacity of the Government of India Presses:—

(i) Establishment of new Presses at Coimbatore (Madras State), Koratti (Kerala State) and Ring Road, New Delhi, during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(ii) Augmentation of the productive capacity of the existing presses by procurement of additional equipment as also by introduction of additional shifts.

There are no separate Hindi Presses. Hindi composing and printing facilities exist in some of the Government of India Presses. The steps taken for augmenting the capacity will increase the capacity for printing in Hindi, as well.

Prosecution of Rehabilitation Finance Administration Guarantors

**247. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases legal action has been taken against the guarantors of loanees for Rehabilitation Finance Administration loans during 1961-62; and

(b) what amount has been realised from guarantors during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No case against the guarantors has been referred to Law Courts but in 175 cases recovery of the loans as arrears of land revenue has been referred to the Collectors.

(b) No separate record of the recovery made from the guarantors is maintained.

Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram

248. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether quarters in Ramakrishnapuram for Central Government staff have been completed; and

(b) if so, whether they have been allotted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Out of 4,300 quarters completed in Ramakrishnapuram 3,930 quarters have been allotted. The remaining quarters have been kept in reserve for meeting the demands under the emergency and for providing accommodation to those who have to vacate areas required for redevelopment purposes.

Land Development by States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme was introduced by Government in 1959 for giving financial assistance to State Governments in the shape of loans for acquiring and developing land;

(b) if so, how much loan has been advanced to each State for the purpose; and

(c) how much land has been acquired and developed by each State under this scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) It is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Loan assistance advanced since inception of the Scheme to 31st March, 1962	Loan assistance allocated for 1962-63
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	20.00
2.	Assam	..	5.00
3.	Bihar	38.65	30.00
4.	Gujarat	20.00	20.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.25	8.25
6.	Kerala	6.72	10.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	15.86	20.00
8.	Madras	94.59	70.00
9.	Maharashtra	116.59	56.00
10.	Mysore	13.20	20.00
11.	Orissa	26.82	10.00
12.	Punjab	26.30	55.00
13.	Rajasthan	6.00	20.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	147.47	60.00
15.	West Bengal	40.25	60.00
	TOTAL	570.70	464.25

*Inclusive of amount advanced to composite State of Bombay in 1959-60.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Delhi Master Plan

250. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Master Plan of Delhi provides for enactment of laws, amendment to existing laws and regulations for enforcing the Plan;

(b) if so, the details of these provisions; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to enforce these provisions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Yes, the work studies

recommend modification of the Delhi Development Act.

(b) and (c). Amendment of the existing Act (Delhi Development Act) is under consideration and the provisions have not been finalised yet.

Gold Control Board.

251. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government in favour of adequate representation of jewellers on the Gold Control Board; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) Government do not consider it necessary at this stage to nominate a representative of the jewellers on the Gold Board. It has been decided, however, that a technical consultative committee should be constituted by the Gold Board to advise the Board and the Government. The question of including certain representatives of jewellers on this committee is under consideration.

Rehabilitation office at Indore

252. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Department's office at Indore was wound up in 1962;

(b) how many employees were retrenched; and

(c) how many gratuity and other claims of these employees are still outstanding?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The residuary work of

the Settlement Wing was shifted from Indore to Delhi in June, 1962. The Office of Managing Officer-cum-Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Properties is still functioning at Indore.

(b) 10 Class III and Class IV employees.

(c) 3 claims of gratuity and 2 claims of terminal leave.

Central Board of Irrigation and Power

253. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Irrigation and power has decided to set up an investigation unit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No investigation unit is being set up by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

(b) Does not arise.

Major Irrigation and Power Projects in Kerala

254. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) the number of major irrigation and power projects in Kerala pending at present with the Planning Commission for sanction; and

(b) their present position and the details in terms of money involved and benefits expected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a). One: Meenakara Project.

(b) The Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects at its meeting held on 5-4-62 considered the project and its remarks were communicated to the Kerala Government. The reply of the Kerala Government is now under examination by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission. The matter will be placed before the next meeting of the Advisory Committee. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 200.00 lakhs and will provide irrigation for 21.40 thousand acres.

गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाना

२५५. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री २२ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ७५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण की योजना की क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : योजना के वित्तीय और तकनीकी पहलुओं की और जांच की जा रही है ।

Drinking Water in Manipur, Tripura and Andamans.

256. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made arrangements for the Supply of drinking water in Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and Andamans;

(b) if so, what are those arrangements; and

(c) the amount spent thereon annually?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-878/63].

Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat

257. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work on Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat has progressed;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The Gandhi Memorial project is being taken up in phases. Phase I comprises the main Samadhi with a black granite slab in the centre of a courtyard of grey granite enclosed by marble barriers. Outside the barriers there is a larger courtyard with massive 12' high stone and brick walls all around and surrounded by an earthen mound. In the walls are caves which will exhibit murals, sculptures and inscriptions bearing on the life of Gandhiji. Phase I, excepting murals and paintings inside the caves, is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1963. Phase II, which provides for the development of a large area of land with gardens, artificial canals, etc., will be taken up shortly. The estimated cost of the entire work is Rs. 87.44 lakhs

Srisailem Hydro-electric project

258. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when did the State Government request or technical clearance for Srisailem Hydro-electric Project;

(b) whether Government have given the technical sanction for the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagasan): (a) The Project was received from the Gov-

ernment of Andhra Pradesh in October 1962.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The Project report is still under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

राजस्थान के गाँवों में बिजली लगाना

२५६. श्री बंरवा कोटा : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में गांधी सागर बांध से उत्पादित बिजली में से गाँवों को भी बिजली दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या इसका कोई मापदंड बनाया गया है कि बिजली देने के लिए कितना बड़ा गांव होना चाहिये और कितनी जनसंख्या होनी चाहिए ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ । उन बस्तियों में बिजली देने की बात सोची जाती है जिनकी आबादी ५,००० से ज्यादा हो या अगर कम भी हो तो वे बस्तियाँ वर्तमान या प्रस्तावित उप-ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों के २ मील से लेकर ५ मील तक के घेरे में बसी हों या उप-केन्द्र से १० मील के घेरे में बसी हों, बशर्ते कि ऐसी स्कीमों से लाभ होता हो और ऐसा काम करने के लिए आवश्यक रकम भी हाथ में हो । खेती-बाड़ी के विभव वाली ऐसी बस्तियों का खास खयाल रखा जाता है जिनको, एतदर्थ रखी गई रकम के अन्दर बिजली देने से उत्पादन में बृत्तरी की संभावना हो ।

Hydro-Electric Schemes in Manipur

260. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hydro-Electric Schemes undertaken by the Manipur

Administration during the First Second and Third Five Year Plans so far; and

(b) progress and achievements made during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-879/63].

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED FOR THE YEAR 1961-62

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-867/63]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg:

- (1) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act,

1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi:

- (i) Notification No. F. 3(31)/53-Fin (E), published in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th July, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-290/63.]
- (ii) Notification No. F. 4(33)/62-Fin (E), published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th November, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-723/63.]

(2) to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1330, dated the 4th November, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1331, dated the 4th November, 1961 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-868/63.]

- (ii) a copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 133, dated the 26th January, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations 19 of the Medicinal (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-339/63.]

- (iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) The Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Amendment) Rules 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198, dated the 2nd February, 1963.

(b) The Tourist Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199

dated the 2nd February, 1963.

(c) S.O. No. 263, dated the 2nd February, 1963 making certain further amendments to the Ceylon Baggage Rules, 1930.

(d) G.S.R. No. 286, dated the 16th February 1963 containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 1432 dated the 3rd November, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-870/63.]

- (iv) a copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 97 dated the 19th January, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 135 dated the 26th January, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-871/63.]

- (v) a copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act 1878 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback General Rules, 1940:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 100 dated the 19th January, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 101, dated the 19th January, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 182 dated the 2nd February, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-872/63.]

WEALTH-TAX (EXEMPTION OF HEIR-LOOM JEWELLERY OF RULERS) AMENDMENT RULES.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Wealth-tax (Exemption of Heirloom Jewellery of Rulers) Amendment Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 128 dated the 19th January, 1963,

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-859/63.]

12:09 hrs.

MARINE INSURANCE BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to codify the law relating to Marine Insurance.

12:09½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH AND TWENTIETH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (i) Thirteenth Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 115th and 168th Reports of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport and Communications.
- (ii) Twentieth Report relating to action taken by Government. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should not stand in the gangway and talk to other hon. Members.

Shri Dasappa: (ii) Twentieth Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 122nd Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

12:10 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1962-63

Mr. Speaker: The House shall now take up discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63.

Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Very briefly, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Sir, in moving the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1962-63 for the consideration of the House, I may say, by way of introduction, that the Supplementary Demands as initially framed with reference to the position as assessed towards the end of December 1962, for the purpose of the Revised Estimates, consisted of nine Demands, of which three covering 'Charged' expenditure only,.....

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Just now, I made some observations and that is being flouted.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: of which three covering 'Charged' expenditure only, were merely for information. Based on the latest information, which has since been obtained from the Railways, the Supplementaries for the 'Charged' expenditure under Demands No. 8 and 9—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel, and Miscellaneous Expenses, respectively,—are not now required, and the requirement of additional funds under the 'Voted' portion of Demand No. 16—Open Line Works—Additions—has also been reduced by Rs. 3 crores, viz., from approximately Rs. 11:95 crores indicated in the Booklet, to approximately Rs. 8:95 crores. The assess-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

ment of the requirement of additional funds, with reference to the latest position, as the House will appreciate, is all to the good and limits the demand for funds strictly to the requirements on latest forecasts.

The reduction of the 'Voted' portion of the Supplementary under Demand No. 16 is mainly under the 'Suspense' heads, 'Stores' and 'Manufacture' and to some extent under 'Works', and takes note of the latest anticipations in regard to deliveries of stores and materials against supply orders, etc.

As has also been explained in the Booklet on the Supplementary Demands, the impact of the Emergency on the Railway's Budget could not be covered in the Supplementary Demands presented to, and voted by Parliament, in November, 1962, as even a rough assessment at that stage was not feasible. The Supplementary Demands now presented cover this effect also. It may be mentioned that, despite the increases in the Revenue Working Expenses covered by these Supplementary Demands, the overall net Railway Surplus for the current year (1962-63) is expected to be maintained at the original Budget level.

DEMAND NO. 6—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

DEMAND NO. 7—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING (FUEL)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,73,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963,

in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 9—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,39,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)—LABOUR WELFARE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)—Labour Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 16—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,14,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Additions'."

DEMAND NO. 17—OPEN LINE WORKS—REPLACEMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Replacements'."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, I shall confine myself to some of the Demands....

Mr. Speaker: Intimation might be given within the next ten minutes of the numbers of Cut motions that are intended to be moved by all Members. They may just write slips to the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee:... Demands 5, 7, 9 and 13. Speaking on Demand No. 5, it is stated here that this demand deals with expenditure on repairs and maintenance of Railway assets including track, buildings, rolling stock, etc. When the question of maintenance and repairs comes, we have to divert our attention to the vast deterioration in the matter of maintenance and repairs. Various accidents have taken place. Still, I am sorry to say that the maintenance and repairs work by the Railways, for whom I have the greatest appreciation, is really of a very low standard. I am afraid, if proper attention is not paid, a day will come when there may be more accidents—not only accidents, but huge or chaotic loss to the nation. I would like to know what effective steps have been taken to gear up this work of maintenance and repair and whether the co-operation of the workers and their organisations, whether it is the All India Railwaymen's Federation or the National Federation of Railwaymen or any other organisation which exists today in Indian Railways, has been sought. I remember that the All India Railwaymen's Federation has given valuable suggestions how proper maintenance can be done and how effectively repair work can be done. But no attention has been paid by the Railway Ministry.

I would request the hon. Minister through you to let us know whether such co-operation which is always available and which can be had without the least effort, was sought.

Then I come to Demand No. 6 covering 'Ordinary working expenses—operating staff'. This relates to the cost

of operating staff employed in Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon etc. I would take this opportunity to bring before this House and before the hon. Minister the question of recognition of a Union, the only Union, the only representative union, existing in Chittaranjan. When there are no outsiders in it, when this Union fulfils all the conditions for recognition, what is there in the mind of the hon. Minister or the Railway Board coming in the way of grant of recognition to this Union?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): His statement that it is the only Union is not correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only representative Union. Shri Sharma's Union should also be recognised, if it is not already recognised.

The point is whether it is the Chittaranjan Union or the Dakshin Railway Union, recognition should be accorded to them. It is high time that their co-operation was sought in a greater measure especially today due to the emergency created by the Chinese aggression. If this Union is recognised, it will create a proper atmosphere for peaceful settlement of grievances. When all the Central Government employees, wherever they are affiliated to any of the central trade union congresses, whether it is the INTUC, AITUC or Hind Mazdoor Sabha, have given their unconditional support to Government and said that there would be no labour trouble or anything of the sort, it is high time that this Union is recognised. I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister as to the circumstances leading to the non-recognition of this particular Union for so long.

Coming to Demand No. 7, it deals with expenditure on coal. In the Note which has been given to us, it has been clearly stated:

"The increase of Rs. 107.73 lakhs under voted portion is required to cover increased traffic

over certain sections, especially in connection with movement necessitated by the present Emergency and also to cover provision required to hold reasonably adequate stocks of coal to meet operational needs...."

When the question of coal comes, we have to mention certain things. I come from U.P. I have been assured by the hon. Minister many times that the position of coal beyond Moghalsarai would be improved. Even today there are coal dumps without coal. There is a coal dump in Kanpur. It has no coal. I do not know what will happen to this dump if coal is not available. I would like to know what special arrangement has been made to provide adequate coal beyond Moghalsarai. I have been told here that the number of wagons has been increased, but there is a complaint from other States that the same number has been decreased there. Suppose the number was increased by 50 for UP. Allotment to other areas has been decreased by the same number. So I would like to know whether the capacity has increased and if so, to what extent and how far. The scarcity condition regarding coal—I do not wish to use the word 'crisis' in regard to it as that will create a bad atmosphere—in UP has to be removed. Industries are not suffering at present, but the stock of coal with them, whether in ordinance factories or with private companies is so low that if no coal is supplied within two or three months, I do not know what will happen to the main industrial concerns in Kanpur and other places.

I am not referring to brick kilns in the eastern districts. There we have been told that Government may not be able to give much coal because that does not come within the category or that it is not a big industry. I can understand that position, though I feel that it is necessary there also. So I would like to know what the position of coal is.

Coming to Demand No. 9, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the non-payment or abnormal delay in the payment of provident fund and gratuity amounts. There are cases which have been brought to my notice and I hope my hon. friend Shri Sharma or Shri Priya Gupta who are intimately connected with railwaymen will bear me out—in which the amounts have not been paid to the people who have retired before their death. Some people have died and after their death the money has been paid. Just before a person is due to retire, his contribution can be stopped for one or two months if necessary and the whole thing can be cleared. His service can be verified so that he may be paid just after retirement. Otherwise, it becomes really a problem for him and he does not get the money, with the result that sometimes he is found starving on the streets. I would request the Minister to kindly consider this point.

There is a note under Demand No. 9 which says :

"Out of the gross income of 178.39 lakhs over the voted portion of the grant, a substantial portion (128.11 lakhs) represents requirements directly arising out of the Emergency and consequential Civil defence measures on a minimum essential scale, such as the raising of special emergency reserve of Railway Protection Force for safeguarding of railway track, workshops and other Railway installations in different parts of upper India, etc."

My experience of the Railway Protection Force has been very sad. Coal pilferage is going on unabated, unchecked. A glaring instance might come to the notice of hon. Members. In the Kanpur Juhi Shed it has become a regular feature that coal is being pilfered. The foreman of the place knows it full well. Many cases have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, the Railway Board, the General Manager, but what has

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

A Class IV employee is sacked or suspended. The Railway Protection Force itself is conniving in this. I do not know whom they are protecting. Coal pilferage has not been stopped at all. All these people go to the dealers and they are afraid of them. If a wagon is less by 15 or 20 per cent, perhaps that can be allowed but sometimes a wagon is less by 30 or even 50 per cent. There is a gang working throughout the country pilfering coal. I am sorry no action has been taken. I may mention the instance of a goods clerk in Kanpur who took courage and brought the Railway Protection Force and the police and got the wagon sealed, and it was allowed to go. I do not know what is happening in this matter. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Railway Protection Force which was formed especially to protect railway assets is not allowed to indulge in such things.

Coming to Demand No. 13, I have no grouse against the labour welfare measures, hospitals etc., but there is lack of medical attention. Recently you must have seen in the newspapers that a driver while driving a goods train died of heart failure. The work of the drivers and firemen is very strenuous, but I am told that there is no periodical check of their health, in the sense that if it is a question of an electro-cardiogram, they say it is expensive. That may be so, but the life of a driver is more precious. So, I feel that this should be properly done.

About welfare measures, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a holiday home has been started in Pahalgam in Kashmir, whether it has been purchased at a very high cost, whether it belonged to a very big man in Kashmir, whether an investigation has been made of its cost or not, whether an investigation has been made into the al-

legation. I am all for holiday homes, but I would like to know the amount that has been paid for the holiday homes in Kanpur and Kashmir. I want an explanation.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रान्ट्स (रेलवेज) इस समय हाउस के सामने पेश हैं। इस बारे में मैं ने पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देबी है। सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रान्ट्स की मंजूरी मांगने का उद्देश्य यह बतलाया गया है कि इमरजेंसी पीरियड में ज्यादा खर्चा आने से २५.३६ करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त जरूरत पड़ी है। चूंकि ज्यादा खर्चा हो गया इसलिए इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स की मंजूरी मांगने की जरूरत पेश आई लेकिन यह चीज कोई नई नहीं है। हर साल हाउस से सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स की मंजूरी मांगी जाती है। लेकिन होता यह है कि सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स के जरिए फंड्स हासिल तो कर लिये जाते हैं लेकिन वह खर्च नहीं हो पाते हैं। इस बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में काफी स्ट्रक्चर्स पास किये हैं। अभी सन् १९६३ की रिपोर्ट मिली है। उसके पेज २ में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"In the following cases funds obtained through supplementary grants/appropriations proved to be unnecessary or in excess of requirements. In three of these cases funds were surrendered during the same month (March 1962) in which supplementary grants were obtained: Revenue working expenses (miscellaneous expenditure)—November 1961. Construction of new lines—grant No. 15—March 1962 and Open line works— Grant No. 16—March 1962."

जिस महीने में यहां ग्रान्ट्स पार्लियामेंट से मंजूर हुई उसी महीने में वह एमाउंट्स सरंडर किये गये। सन् ६३ की आडिट रिपोर्ट

रेलवेज में कई केसेज बतलाये गये हैं जिनमें सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स के जरिए फंड्स हासिल किये गये और कम से कम तीन केसेज में उसी महीने में वह एमाउंट्स सरंडर कर दिये गये। कंस्ट्रक्शन और न्यू लाइंस के लिए मार्च १९६२ में ६ लाख ८६ हजार रुपये हासिल किये गये जिसमें से कि ०.९६ हजार रुपये उसी महीने सरंडर कर दिये गये और इस तरह से फाइनल सेविंगज (इनक्लूजिव और सरंडर्स) १ लाख ७६ हजार रुपये की रही। इसी तरह से ओपेन लाइन वर्क्स-एंडीशंस के वास्ते मार्च ६२ में २ लाख २५ हजार रुपये हासिल किये गये जिसमें से कि १ लाख ९९ हजार रुपये उसी महीने सरंडर कर दिये गये। उस आडिट रिपोर्ट ने इन के अलावा और भी एमाउंट्स बतलाये हैं जो कि सरंडर कर दिये गये। कम से कम ६, ७ केसेज में उन्होंने बतलाया है कि इस किस्म के एमाउंट्स सरंडर कर दिये गये चूंकि उनकी जरूरत नहीं थी

इस के पहले सन् १९६२-६३ की पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। उस के पेज ३ पर लिखा है :—

“An unfortunate feature of the above statement is that the Supplementary Grants were mostly obtained in the very month (March 1961) in which large surrenders were made from the same grants.)

जिस महीने में यह अमाउंट्स हासिल किये गये उसी महीने में वह सरंडर कर दिये गये। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस के लिए रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को एक सुझाव भी दिया है लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक उस की बरफ़ देखा नहीं है।

In evidence it was admitted that there had been certain lapses on the part of the Railway Administration such as non-maintenance of Liability Registers, miscalculation of anticipated expenditure and wrong assessment of the overall position of the Grants which resulted in the supplementary funds proving unnecessary.

कमेटी ने इस के बारे में रिमार्क्स भी दिये हैं और रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लैप्सेज का भी जिक्र किया है जैसे कि नोन मटेनेंस और लाइएबिलिटी रजिस्टर्स, miscalculation of anticipated expenditure and wrong assessment of the overall position of the Grants which resulted in the supplementary funds proving unnecessary. इस के बारे में यदि मिनिस्टर महोदय कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। रेलवेज का इतना बड़ा स्टाफ़ रहते हुए ऐसी गलतियां होना अनुचित प्रतीत होता है।

इस के बाद मैं ग्रान्ट नम्बर १३ लेबर वेलफेयर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लेबर वेलफेयर के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि बहुत से अस्पतालों में नर्सों, मिडवाइफ्स और लेडी डाक्टर्स नहीं रहती हैं और इसका कारण यह है कि उनको कम पे दी जाती है। इसके बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में काफी शिकायत की गई है कि उनके जो लांडरी और मैसिंग एलाउमेंट्स वे वह बन्द कर दिये गये।

आडिट रिपोर्ट सन् ६३ के पेज २९ पर कहा गया है :—

“In May 1957, the Railway Board, on a reference from the General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, issued orders that the midwives should be granted only the uniform allowance and not the messing and Laundry allowance. These orders were communicated to all Railways except the Central Railway, and were also incorporated in the Railway Establishment Code published in 1959. In spite of this position, the Central Railway sanctioned, in 1960, messing and laundry allowances of Rs. 45 p.m. and Rs. 5 p.m. respectively to the midwives working on that Railway with retrospective effect from June, 1960. These irregular payments came to the notice of the Railway Board in February, 1961.”

[श्री बड़े]

इस के बाद में जब यह गलती मालूम हुई तो उन मिडवाइफ्स से वह पैसा रिकवर करना चाहिए जोकि उन्हें गलती से दिया गया। ऐसा एक वातावरण पैदा हो गया है और लेडी डाक्टर्स और मिडवाइफ्स नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि यह ४५ और ५ रुपये का नर्सिंग और लांडरी एलाउंस बहुत कम रक्खा है। यही कारण है मध्य प्रदेश में मैंने बहुत से अस्पतालों में देखा है कि जहाँ लेडी डाक्टर्स हैं वहाँ नर्सज नहीं हैं जहाँ नर्सज हैं वहाँ मिडवाइफ्स नहीं हैं। इस का कारण केवल यह है कि उन को पे को कम किया गया है। पहले उन को ४५ रुपये प्लन ५ रुपये मिलते थे। अब उस को कम कर दिया गया है और अब एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया गया है कि जो ज्यादा रुपया दिया गया है वह रीथलाइज किया जायेगा।

आडिट रिपोर्ट के पेज १३ पर यह बताया गया है कि कितना अव्यय होता है। उस में लिखा है :

"An earth-moving plant unit consisting of 16 scrapers, 12 dozers and one crane, originally acquired for the Ganga Bridge Project and available with the South Eastern Railway, was transferred to the Northeast Frontier Railway in January, 1960, for use on the Rangapara North-North Lakhimpur Project, under orders of the Railway Board..... Although the Railway Administration were convinced in August, 1961, that the unit could not be put to any further use by them, a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 40,000 p.m. continued to be incurred on the staff upto February, 1962, when by retrenching some staff this amount was reduced to Rs. 10,000 p.m. In January, 1962, the

Railway Board decided to sell the unit by auction, but the final disposal is still awaited (December, 1962)."

इस प्रकार चार्लस हजार रुपए प्रति-मास का अपव्यय होता है और रेलवे बोर्ड का उस तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है।

भिलाई मार्शलिंग याडज में जो क्वार्टर बनाये गये थे उन को बहुत दिन तक किसी को नहीं दिया गया। जब इस के बारे में मैं ने वहाँ पूछा तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि इस के बारे में ऊपर से आर्डर्स नहीं आये जबकि रेलवे अथॉरिटीज का कहना है कि उन को कोई आकुपाई नहीं करता है। इस बारे में आडिट रिपोर्ट के पेज ३० पर लिखा है :

"On the South Eastern Railway also, a large number of quarters at Bondamunda and Bhilai Marshalling Yards were constructed for occupation by the open line staff to be posted after the yards were ready. There quarters appear to have been constructed far in advance of their requirements and remained vacant for periods ranging from 8 to 40 months after they were completed."

चूँकि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ इस-लिए मेरी निजी जानकारी है कि भिलाई मार्शलिंग याडज में जो क्वार्टर थे वे वैसे ही खाली पड़े रहे और उन्हें किसी को नहीं दिया गया। रेलवे अथॉरिटीज कहते हैं कि कोई उन को आकुपाई नहीं करता है जबकि वे कहते हैं कि उन्हें दिया नहीं जाता है।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस समय हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी साढ़े बारह बजे हैं लेकिन हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Let the quorum bell be rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may proceed.

श्री बड़े : उस में लाम कितना हुआ ? बोन्डामुन्डा में १,१६ हजार रुपये और भिलाई में २२ ००० रुपये का लाम हुआ । इस के प्रतिरिक्त उन क्वार्टरों में किसी जगह पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है और किसी जगह एप्रोच रोड नहीं है । इस बारे में पिछले सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में हम ने काफी आवाज उठाई थी; लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ।

मध्य प्रदेश में जावद रोड स्टेशन पर उतरने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और वहाँ पर कोई शड नहीं है । इस बारे में मैं ने और मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा में आपोजीशन लीडर श्री सकलेजा ने भी लिखा था लेकिन अभी तक उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया है ।

अभी कोल की पिलफ्रेज के बारे में कहा गया है । मैं आप को एक ऐसा उदाहरण देता हूँ, जिसको नाइन्थ बंडर इन दि वर्ल्ड कहा जा सकता है । लगभग ११,००० रुपये की एक जीप-मार्शिंग मिशिंग है । उस को कोई चोरी ले गया है और अभी तक उस के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं लगा है । अगर कोई छोटी वस्तु चोरी चली जाये, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है, लेकिन पेज २६ पर लिखा है कि २२ बैगन्ज मिशिंग है और वे अभी तक ट्रेसेबल नहीं हैं । क्या वे एक्पोरैट हो गई हैं ? क्या वे आकाश में चली गई हैं ? आज रेलवे में इतनी अंधेरगर्दी चल रही है । इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"The balance of Rs. 81,000 is made up of minor items of losses involving less than Rs. 10,000" and so on.

इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । इमर्जेंसी पीरियड को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स तो इस सदन में पास हो जायेंगी, लेकिन यह जो अंधेरगर्दी

हो रही है, इस को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने दो दो दफा कहा है कि सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स नहीं मांगनी चाहिए, क्योंकि उसी साल सरेंडर किया गया है । १९६२ में भी इसी प्रकार हुआ है । माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरफ ध्यान दें और खुलासा करें कि भिलाई मार्श-लिंग याइर्ज में क्वार्टर क्यों खाली पड़े रहें, मिडवाइज के बारे में अब क्या स्थिति है और जावद रोड स्टेशन पर अभी तक शड क्यों नहीं बनाया गया है ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I do agree with the reasons put forward by the Ministry of Railways in seeking the sanction of this House for the supplementary grants. I have no objection, in view of the justifications put forward by them, but I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a few suggestions in respect of the works in connection with which these funds have been asked for. The use of casual labour which are being utilised in the traffic, operational work, is definitely against the rules laid down by the Railway Board itself, by all the General Managers. The Railway Board has categorically prescribed the manner and the procedure by which the casual labour should be employed. In the explanatory note of the supplementary grant, it has been categorically stated that this casual labour is engaged in the "operational work, relating to traffic operations." Therefore, I submit to the Ministry of Railways that they should kindly give these workers retrospective effect in respect of the pay as is given to the regular railway workers according to the CPC or the authorised scale whichever is applicable to their case.

I am very grateful to the Ministry of Railways for sanctioning the weekly Rest Day with pay in respect of casual labour, and I would request the department concerned in the Railway Ministry to whip up the zonal railways to see that the decisions of the Railway

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Board as also those of the Railway Ministry are followed strictly.

Then, in regard to the requirement of increased staff in view of the emergency situation, definitely the staff is to be increased, and sanction for that purpose should be sought for. But I want to submit that the operational staff, such as the station masters, the guards, the drivers, the firemen etc., who have been working round the clock have been doing work continuously for 19, 20, 24 or 26 hours and sometimes even up to 37 hours, but no increase of staff in their category has so far been made. I do not know why the general managers of the zonal railways do not concede to the demand of the unions for increase of the staff in class III and class IV categories.

It may be seen from the actual sanctions obtaining now that the number of office has increase by leaps and bounds in the name of the emergency. I do not want to comment on that saying that they are not required. If the Railway Board and the Ministry of Railways think that they are required, then I have nothing to say. But may I ask whether the officers who are to do the table work, desk work and other such works should not be increased at least by one per cent even? Wherever there are posts, in the higher rungs or the lower rungs of the clerical category and other class III and II categories, the posts have not been filled. Even in the operational units vacancies have been kept in abeyance and have not been filled up, in spite of the definite instructions from the Railway Board and the assurances given by the Railway Board and the Ministry of Railways.

As regards the night allowance, I am grateful that at the last PNM meeting between the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board, the chairman and the additional member (Finance) of the Railway Board and the additional Member (Staff) did kindly agree to consider

our points of view. We submitted that there should be no discrimination of pay so far as the night allowance was concerned; we suggested that whosoever was on night duty should be given the night allowance, the point being that whosoever is on night duty, whether he belongs to the lowest category of class IV or the highest category of class III will require at least one or two cups of tea extra, or one or two *bedi-pans* extra, and to that extent extra expenditure is incurred by the staff on night duty. Therefore, there is no justification for the discrimination that is now obtaining in regard to this matter. There is no justification for saying that supposing I am on night duty I shall get the night duty allowance, but Mr. X who is an employee who is on night duty in some other station will not get it on the ground that he is not eligible for the grant of the allowance due to certain conditions that are pointed out. Regarding the rate of allowance also we made a submission that it should be on a slab system, and calculations and other things involving, unnecessary complications of paper-work etc. may be dispensed with. The Railway Board agreed very kindly to consider these two points, and we are hoping to see the results very soon. Once again, on this occasion, we request the Railway Ministry to give their concurrence to the recommendations of the Railway Board on the suggestions that we put forward to them.

In respect of the cinder-picking and cleaning of the ash-pits, departmentally, I have got to place one point of view before the House from the labour angle. The contractors who are engaged for arranging of the picking of the cinders indulge in malpractices often, and these can be classified under two categories. One is that the total cinders sold by them, if accounted for, along with the consumption in the locomotive engines and otherwise will exceed the total coal received by the loco-shed. Wherefrom do they get the additional quantity of coal? So, there is scope for pilferage. Second-

ly, the labourers engaged by these private contractors are never paid, and it is the duty of the Railway Ministry to look into these things and see that the unpaid wages are paid to the labourers engaged by the contractors for this purpose.

Then, I would submit that even after this pensionary scheme has been introduced, the need for a special contribution to the provident fund to the employees may kindly be acceded to. I have got complaints which have to be placed before our forum regarding non-payment of the provident fund and gratuity amounts in proper time. At the last meeting, the Railway Board promised to look into the matter and take up the matter with the railways concerned who had failed to fulfil the general rule in regard to payment of provident fund and other things. The provident fund which is the last residue of a man who is retiring from the railways should be paid to him at the earliest.

Now, I would say a word about rest-houses for class III and class IV staff. It is very painful to see in a socialistic pattern of society—I do not know if I am correct in saying that—that in addition to the old Railway Board's office near the New Delhi junction which has now been converted into an officers' transit camp and where the officers are being housed when they come here, at Chelmsford Road, another officers' hostel is under construction or erection. I have got two submissions to make in this connection. May I know from the Railway Ministry the answer to the question which I had asked earlier, namely whether there is a single officer who has not been provided either with a saloon, which is a comfortable place to live in, or a compartment, or a tenement or a house itself? Also, what is the percentage of the railwaymen in class III and class IV categories who have been provided with such facilities by way of rest-houses? These rest-houses for class

III and class IV categories do not exist even in some of the most important stations.

I may tell you that the coach attendant who travels in most of the *verandawalla* coaches or the corridor-type of first class coaches has to sit for the whole night and travel; supposing he starts from Calcutta or from Madras or from Bombay, until he completes his duty, he has to sit continuously for about 2 or 2½ days. That man is to be treated not as on an 8-hour duty, but on duty for 48 hours or 96 hours sometimes. There is no rest-house facility provided for him, at all by the Railway Administration.

An Hon. Member: Invariably this attendant is never available when called.

Shri Priya Gupta: The attendant belonging to class IV is always available. It may be that in some particular instance he may not have been available.

Then, I would say a word about the need for track-renewal and replacement of coaches which are in a dilapidated condition, which the Railway Minister has accepted in this House as being the main reasons for the causing of accidents. These should be replaced at the earliest opportunity, and top priority should be given to this matter.

The sanitary and medical facilities on the railways are the highest, and the expenditure on this account is said to be a very high figure, according to the Railway Ministry. But may I point out that there are certain hospitals where there is not adequate number of doctors and other staff? I would request the Railway Minister to look into this matter. In regard to the prescription of the medicines, the local doctor is under an embargo that medicines which entail an expenditure above a particular figure should not be prescribed without the permission of the DMO,

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even if the assistant surgeon or physician feels that the particular medicine is necessary, because it seems that the medical expenses have to be reimbursed by the Railway Administration. So, I would submit that while the medical expenses may be very high, yet, the actual implementation or the application of the rules to the class III and class IV staff should be suitably modified so that these facilities could be made good use of by these categories of staff.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri A. P. Sharma. We have only one hour for these Supplementary Demands. Therefore, hon. Members should be very brief in making their observations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You may kindly extend the time.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been placed before the House, with the following observations which I would like to submit through this House to the Ministry of Railways for consideration.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has stated that there is only one union at Chittaranjan, which is not a fact. There is a union affiliated with the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and also with the INTUC. Our faith in Chittaranjan is that Chittaranjan is considered to be the pride of this country. The hon. Prime Minister has stated on so many occasions that Chittaranjan is an ideal workshop so far as this country is concerned. But the most unfortunate thing is that the workers who have made Chittaranjan the pride of this country have not been conceded even the elementary right of trade unionism. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to exa-

mine this question very seriously, because efforts from the recognised trade unions have failed to secure recognition for the unions in Chittaranjan including the one affiliated to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. It is a fact that the Railway Protection Force today is doing a useful work; I cannot make a remark like other friends that it is not doing any useful work. But in a large number of cases, they bring cases against the lowest paid employees—Class 4 employees, if they do not act in a particular manner as they desire. Such cases, of course, do come to us, but because the RPF men are out of the purview of trade unions, we cannot give any help to those employees.

About holiday homes, I want to congratulate the Railway Ministry for setting up holiday homes at different places in the country, including Kashmir. The holiday homes are so popular with the railway employees that I would request the Railway Ministry to provide more holiday homes at different places in the country.

One hon. Member has rightly stated that the medical department in the railways is not functioning as it should function. The attitude of the medical department is just like that of the executive. They are the welfare department of the railways. Although the hospital visiting committees are functioning at different levels, the decisions of these committees, where the representatives of the Employees are also represented, are not being considered and implemented. There is very little improvement in the functioning of the medical department in recent years.

About midwives, it is a fact that in most of the hospitals midwives and nurses are not available. The rail-

ways have accepted it, because certain facilities which are available to midwives and nurses outside are not available in the railways. Therefore, I would request the Railway Ministry to examine the suggestion made by my friend, Mr. Warrior, about some special allowances to midwives and make the service of midwives and nurses in the railways equally attractive, if not more attractive than in other departments, so that requisite number of midwives and nurses may be available in the railways.

About rest houses for Class III and Class IV employees, it is a fact that they are not enough in numbers. In a place like Delhi, the Deputy Minister himself can find out how many rest houses are there considering the number of Class III employees. Therefore, there is definite need for increasing the number of rest houses.

With these observations, I support the supplementary demands.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, think there should be no serious objection to supporting the supplementary demands which amount to about Rs. 25 crores, which is very small compared to the total budget of the railways. Sir, there are a few things which trouble me when I read through this brochure. The first thing is, in almost every demand I find a statement like this: Payments arising from court decrees or the award of arbitrators.

I want to ask, how is it that litigation has so tremendously increased in the railways after the attainment of independence? Previously the number of such cases was not so large. Now it so happens that the railways are always having trouble with their customers and the agreements are very hastily drafted. The cases which go to the courts are not looked after properly and the public is not given as much consideration as it deserves. The whole thing is becoming almost a bungle. I would ask the Railway

Minister to give the percentage of increase in the number of cases and arbitration awards in all the railways during the last 15 or 16 years. If he can give me the break-up year by year, I will be able to find how this incidence has been shooting up gradually and in a very systematic fashion. At the same time, I would like to know why it is that the Northern Railway is so liable to this kind of thing. I find a large amount of money is being given to the Northern Railway for these court decrees. My feeling is that the legal department of the railways—not only in the Northern Railway, but in other railways also—needs to be looked into. It has got to be streamlined. Proper arrangements have to be made for the appointment of law officers and there has to be a check-up of the work that they do. This kind of thing brings a bad name to the railways. The railways should try to stop this kind of leakage of good name through this kind of thing.

In demand No. 6, I find that the railway authorities have taken such a long time in implementing the Paganath Das Pay Commission's recommendations. Why have they spent so much time in finalising the recommendations? I do not know if all the recommendations have been finalised or perhaps some more remain. I would like to know how it is that when all over India the Pay Commission's report has been put into effect at the State level and even the municipal level, this thing has not been done in the Railway Ministry.

One thing that makes me very unhappy is that the railway servants—rather I would use the word 'employees'—are not generally very well looked after by the Railway Ministry. For instance, I find here mention made of people who do night duty and casual labour. I have so many times said on the floor of this House that the category of casual labour is an unfortunate category in the railways. There should be, if I can use the expression, decasualisation of lab-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

our and everybody should be treated as a permanent employees. For instance, when I go to the railway stations in Delhi and elsewhere, I find that the porters, who do such a great service to the travelling public, are treated as temporary or casual labour. They are not absorbed into the regular cadre of the Railway Ministry as Class IV employees or as any other class of employees. Why is it so? Why is it that Jagannath Das Pay Commission's recommendations should have been implemented in the case of higher categories of employees in the railways and they should have taken such a long time in implementing those recommendations in the case of poor and unfortunate persons like night watchmen and others who are called casual labour. This does not show any kind of social justice on the part of the Railway Ministry. Our Prime Minister was talking yesterday of social justice. I think here is a flagrant case of lack of understanding of what social justice means. Social justice begins at the bottom and goes to the top. But in the Railway Ministry, it begins at the top and never comes to the bottom. This is the conception of social justice that the Railway Ministry has, and I am very unhappy to find that this is so.

13 hrs.

Then I come to Demand No. 5. I am very glad that the Railway Ministry is doing so much for repairs and maintenance. But I would like to ask one question of anybody who has had something to do with travelling during the last 15 or 16 years and anybody who has had some experience of travelling before India became free. I would like him to tell me whether he finds any difference between the travelling that was done before 1947 and the travelling that is done now.

An Hon. Member: It is much better.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Quite right; it is much better now for first class passengers and for pass-holders like the Members of Parliament. But the fact of the matter is that incidence of repairs and maintenance has gone down very much. I do not blame the Railway Ministry for that. The story of Indian Railways after independence is a story of great expansion. I am proud of that and every citizen of India is proud of that. But, Sir, this expansion has got to be balanced by an added machinery, a streamlined machinery for repairs and maintenance. I remember an occasion when some Members of Parliament were travelling with me and we found that there was no light in a first-class compartment. Some hon. friend over there was saying that the travelling now was much better. It may be that he can see even if there is no light in the railway compartment. I have not got such super-natural powers. The other day I was going from here to Kanpur. Another Member of Parliament was also going with me. In the compartment we travelled the fan would not work. There was another passenger—we are law-abiding citizens—and he refused to allow the train to move until the fan worked. If this is the condition in first-class carriages, if this is the way first-class passengers are treated, I do not know what is happening to those persons who travel in lower classes. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that repairs to the wagons, to the track, to the signalling instruments and other things are done on a more scientific and rational basis. I believe the Government has appointed many committees to streamline the administration of railways. I feel there is need that you should appoint a committee consisting of representatives of the different railways and, if possible, of persons concerned with the different sectors of different railways to find out the state of repairs and maintenance in those railways. I can assure you that com-

mittee will not be able to tell a very good tale.

If you go to the stations, big or small, you will find that the condition of waiting rooms, railway platforms and other things is not something which is desirable. I would, therefore, say that the hon. Minister should see to it that maintenance of these things is done as a religious duty, as a national duty and the repair business is undertaken in a spirit of earnestness and treated as duty No. 1 so far as the railways are concerned. If that does not happen, the railway wagons, tracks and railway buildings will have a growing deterioration resulting in loss of life in this country and the future generation will have to pay for the neglect to which we put them.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I would like to say a few words. Shri D.C. Sharma was just telling us about the need for repairs and maintenance. I would like to confine myself to this subject alone. Repairs and maintenance should be properly supervised. Bath-rooms of even first-class carriages are not maintained well. Taps in the various and even the shower fountains are leaking. They are mostly rusty. There is no provision for stopping such leakages. If such things happen, the entire water in the tank goes away. As we have difficulty for adequate supply of water, these things should be attended to without any delay. Even draining of water in the bath-rooms is not at all properly attended to. The whole bath-room and lavatory becomes wet and even water stagnates there. If one goes inside these bath-rooms one gets the impression that one has entered a ruined or condemned part of a building. I have written about this matter to the Consultative Committee of the Railways and also to the divisional committee.

Another thing is, stealing or thieving away of fittings and articles. What

happens is, one part is taken away in the first instance, a few days afterwards another part and like that it goes on till the whole fitting is taken away. Therefore, I hope the Ministry will pay special attention and see that such thieving cases are prevented.

Regarding claims for goods lost and damages caused, I would request the Minister to pay some more attention and see that these claims are attended to without undue delay.

The third thing is—an hon. friend on the other side also has been telling about this—about the points given in the Audit Report. Judicial courts and audit are the saving features of the public and democratic institutions. I would, therefore, say that the Railway Ministry should not be satisfied by giving some explanatory replies. The objections raised in the Audit Reports should be carefully gone into and the suggestions or remarks given by the Auditor should be strictly carried out.

13.09 hours

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a few humble submissions to make in respect of Demand No. 13. regarding housing accommodation of the railway employees, especially the commercial clerks, working on the Eastern Railway. So far as I know, the report also shows that 1100 employees are there in Howrah and out of these 1100 only about 60 to 67 persons—are provided with quarters. That means only 6 per cent of the employees are provided with accommodation. These employees have to attend to their duties at the early hours of the morning—they go at 3.45 hours in the morning in the morning shift and in the evening shift they end their duty at 23 hours. Many of them have to stay in the station from the previous day in order to attend to their duty, because during

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

those hours they cannot get any conveyance to reach their duty posts.

Then, everybody will admit that the housing problem, specially in West Bengal, is becoming more and more serious. If Government, at least the Railway Department, provide houses to their employees, the situation can be improved to a certain extent. I have to make some observation here about the rent also. The rent charged for quarters has been raised to an exorbitant figure recently. For example, for type I, the rent has been raised to Rs. 7 from the present rent of Rs. 3.75. Similarly, for type II it has been raised from Rs. 12 to 17. Then, in the olden days, at least the essential staff were provided with free quarters. The discontinuance of that practice has been causing great hardship to the affected persons. So, these things should be looked into.

Coming to Demand No. 16, I find that the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway line is being purchased from the Mysore State Government. In this connection, I want to know why the existing light railways in West Bengal should not be nationalised. Prior to the first sitting of the Third Lok Sabha, the Petitions Committee recommended, on receipt of a petition from a large number of people, that the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala light railways should be nationalised. But this recommendation of the Petitions Committee has been shelved, I do not know for what reason. The reason so far given in this House in reply to a question is that when the railways have so many plans for expansion in the Third Plan, the resources of the railways should not be spent for buying or taking over of existing light railways. I do not feel it a convincing reason. After all, this is not a losing concern.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should remember that this is not general discussion on the railway budget. So, he should confine his

remarks to the supplementary demands.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: In the year 1961-62 the net earnings of the Howrah-Amta railways was Rs. 1. lakhs and that of Howrah Sheakhala light railways Rs. 63,000. They are paying concerns.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with that at this stage. The railway budget is coming up soon for discussion. He may reserve his remarks for that.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: My point is that when the Government is taking over a certain railway in a certain State why should they not take over all the light railways for their better running and for better facilities to the travelling public especially when there is such a pressing demand for a long time from the people of West Bengal that the light railways in that State should be nationalised. So, I would request the Government to reconsider the matter and take over the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala light railways as well as Ahmadpur-Katwa and Burdwan-Katwa railway lines. In the case of the last two lines, not only Government had to pay subsidies but these companies very often take overdraft without paying any interest. So, I would insist upon the Government that these railways should be taken over, as early as possible, in the interest of the general travelling public. These railways pass through areas which are very important, both from the commercial and population point of view. The speed of these railways is so slow that to cover only a distance of 16 to 17 miles, one has to spend 6 to 7 hours. Condition prevailing on these Railways is horrible. When so much money is spent at this juncture on expansion and development of railways. I do not understand why these railways should not be taken up and

the long-standing demand of the people of this locality met to their satisfaction. However, I again urge upon the Government to reconsider the issue.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The time allotted for this discussion is over and there is no time left. Anyhow, I will give two to three minutes to each. Shri Alva,

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I came here to make up the quorum but, having come in, I find there is a lot of matter to talk about. But if you are going to be too technically strict about my speech, then I shall not be continuing.

When the railways are making a big demand of Rs. 25.39 crores for supplementary demands, a very high demand indeed, why should not their accounting officers have taken the trouble of incorporating all these demands at the time when the railway budget was prepared passes my understanding. Payment of court arbitration award fees and whatever arises from court decrees is a matter that is kept hanging for years together in the offices of the railway board in the country. That is a matter that needs expedition. Perhaps, some of these demands could have waited for inclusion in the budget of next year. I really do not know why all this could not be incorporated in the budget of last year and is brought here in the form of supplementary demands. In any case, that is something to be taken note of for the future.

The railways are very very slow in making payments of their dues to outsiders. When a man books a ticket and comes afterwards and says "I cannot go tomorrow; I want to cancel my ticket", the payment must be made at the counter at once instead of his being asked to come again the next day or on a future date. I am mentioning this because there are a large

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number of grievances which I may not be able to cover now, and I may not get a chance to speak on the railway budget. So, I would request you, Sir, to bear with me, and I will finish in three minutes.

Then I would like to refer to the untouchable class in the railways called "casuals" or casual labour who are denied all the amenities provided by the railways to their staff. In the railways everybody helps each other. An officer always helps another officer; he knows how to defend others and keep them out of trouble. They also have mutual benefit society and so on. Why is it, then, that the casual labour alone are treated as an untouchable class? A large number of them who ought to be made permanent are still kept temporary and their cases are kept pending.

So far as inquiries against staff are concerned, why should they take such a long time? If there is a charge against a railway servant, he should be asked to plead guilty or not guilty, come out with defence if he so desires, and the case should be decided in less than three months. There should not be any mental torture to him and his family, like a Damocle's Sword always hanging over his head. I am referring to this specifically because I know of several disciplinary cases which have been pending for the last few years before various enquiries or tribunals, putting the concerned railway servants and their families to untold suffering. It is better to execute a man and delivering the judgment immediately than to keep the case pending for years together. I hope these things would be looked into.

Then I come to railway catering. The food served in railways requires a lot of improvement. Also, their kitchens are very filthy. I did not know about it until my own son told me about it after his experience with railways in other countries which maintain clean kitchens. I realised the difference when he told me that

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the kitchen in the De Luxe train was filthy. I had not opened my eyes till then. Why is it that the members of the Railway Board just do not pass through the corridor and see how filthy the kitchens are? If you see the kitchen, nobody will eat the food. Cleanliness in the kitchen is the most important thing. Either put a woman who will take charge of the kitchen or fire these men off.

As regards the waiters, they are hanging in the air in regard to their service. They are not given bonus. They are not given loans when they want them for marriage or other things. Their service is not permanent. They are still kept on commission. It is a scandal, the way the waiters are kept. The waiters do a better job than even the highest servants of the Railways. Some of them even die or are injured in accidents. There is nobody to speak for them. Their uniforms are clumsy. I do not know how the Railway Board members look after these things.

The conductor of the De Luxe trains, and Frontiers mails making the best and largest trains, of the land must pass the muster in a smart turn out. However, sometimes he does not shave. His shirts are dirty. His uniforms are clumsy. They are our representatives. What will the foreigners think who travel by our trains? I must pay a tribute to the Anglo-Indians who at least kept their uniforms and appearances up-to-date. Why can my Indian brethren not have a proper, clean uniform and have a shave every morning? If the conductor of one of the largest trains in India cannot shave, he must be dismissed. I would like him if he kept a beard or I will present him with a set of blades, if he cannot shave. These are very important things. Unless we take care of small things, we are not going to put our country right.

We have introduced the corridor trains. They are full of railway officers...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with the Supplementary Demands.

Shri Joachim Alva: When I was not a Member of Parliament, I had a servant with me; but I cannot afford a servant now. But these officers have their liveried servants, sprawling all over the corridors of the trains. I will not get a chance to speak on the Railway Budget. Therefore, please have patience with me for two minutes. These are very important things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Conductors shave is not connected with the Supplementary Demands.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is because our tourist traffic will be affected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is going to be a close shave.

Shri Joachim Alva: Tourist traffic is affected by very bad conductors.

Then, nobody seems to worry about traffic regulations in a large city. It is easy for a passenger to go from Delhi to Bombay than to go from Bombay Station to his house. The Railway Board members, the hon. Ministers and the VPs have big cars and off they go. Several times I have stayed on to be the last passenger to go away from the Bombay Central station just to see whether the Police will get a car for a poor man. I had to take it up with Shri Chavan, when he was the Chief Minister, and with our hon. Railway Minister. I must pay a tribute to Shri Swaran Singh, the Railway Minister, and to Shri Chavan for putting things right. As a result of my representation, now they have put up a stand at Bombay Central and taxis must file up. Before that for six months I broke my head with the Bombay Victoria Terminus authorities and nobody was able to do anything about the traffic. If you want big taxis, you will have them; only you have to pay double the charges. You may pay Rs. 10 or more

for coming from Madras to Bombay by third class, but you have to pay Rs. 10 for your taxi to reach Dadar. I had to ask an Indian Police officer trained in Scotland Yard to come to my help and he said, "Please give me three days". I said, "I have patience to wait for three months, but you put things right." What is the duty of the railway officers and of the railway traffic? Is it my duty? I am not the MP for Bombay, but I am a citizen of the country and it is my duty. They never moved during the last several years at the traffic corners of Bombay Central and Bombay Victoria Terminus stations.

Railway officers who travel refuse to give their names when they are discourteous. I do not care if they are discourteous to me. If they give me respect, I might give respect to them. But what about the poor man or the poor official? Once in regard to a very discourteous officer, I took up the matter with the Railways but the name of the officer never came to me. The General Manager of the Central Railway never gave it to me. He pleaded helplessness. I spent a lot of time about that but I never got the name of that officer. If you do a wrong thing, your name must be struck off.

Then, about promotion of young men. Today the tracks are in a bad shape.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Joachim Alva: Two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has nothing to do with the Supplementary Demands. He has to be relevant. He is an experienced Member of Parliament.

Shri Joachim Alva: I will finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Railway Budget debate is coming. He may

reserve his remarks for the debate on the Railway Budget.

Shri Joachim Alva: The promotion of bright, enterprising young men in the railways is very important. Young men have come and told me, "I am just an ordinary lower grade official but I can say that this track can be put right, but what can I do? Somebody else is promoted" I know that this young man who reports this is a bright young man, but he does not get promotion. People are not interested.

I must pay a tribute to the *mehtaras*. I will not call them *mehtaras*; I am sorry to use that word for want of a right one—the men who clean the WCs. They do not lift a rupee or paisa from others' pockets nowadays. I pay my tribute to them. At least corruption has been rooted out from there. When a foreigner gives them some money, I say, "Please do not give and spoil our men who clean the latrines; they are doing a wonderful job; they do not expect a penny and they do not want a penny." These are the people who are doing a good job. They must be rewarded by giving them amenities, clothing, medical facilities for their wives and children and school facilities for their children and good quarters too? All these things should be done. If you ask them not to take money and then keep them starving, it is not fair.

I have a lot of points to make, but the question of milk is the last point. Milk must be supplied from Bombay and Dehi, Madras or Calcutta and not from outstations. Bad, rotten milk is supplied on the stations on the routes. It is a shame that after the Government of Bombay launched such a great milk scheme, we have to drink bad milk at the railway stations and elsewhere. Why should we not get a good cup of milk? The Maharashtra Government can supply any amount of milk to the Railways. They must store it in their refrigerators. You must not allow the vendors and con-

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tractore to make money by giving us bad milk even after paying good cash.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, all the nine Cut Motions as shown in List Nos. 1 and 2 are desired to be moved. So they may move the amendments subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to provide adequate facilities for the staff of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,75,000 in respect of Open Line Works (Revenue)—Labour Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100. (1)

Failure to afford housing accommodation to the commercial clerks of Eastern Railway.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,75,000 in respect of open line works (Revenue)—Labour Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100. (2)

Loss incurred in zonal contracts

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,95,14,000 in respect of open line works additions be reduced by Rs. 100. (3)

Failure to give to the casual labour the pay and other facilities admissible to regular railway workers.

Shri H. C. Soy: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not ex-

ceeding Rs. 1,28,67,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100. (4)

Failure to (i) give to the casual labour the pay and other facilities admissible to regular Railway workers (ii) fix regular salary rates for casual labour employed on regular operating cadre, (iii) increase class III and class IV staff in spite of heavy additional traffic pertaining to emergency; and discrimination in granting night duty allowance to the staff performing night duties.

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,67,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100. (5)

Failure to take over cinder picking and ash cleaning departmentally.

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,73,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for special contribution to Provident Fund of employees.

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,39,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses—Miscellaneous expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to provide Rest Houses to class III and class IV staff.

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,75,000 in respect of open line works (Revenue)—

Labour Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need for proper track renewals

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,54,000 in respect of open line works-Replacements be reduced by Rs. 100.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

श्री बरवा कोटा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमांड नम्बर १६ ओपन लाइन एडीशन के बारे में मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। इस के बारे में मैं ने कट मोशन दी हुई है। जोनल कांट्रिब्यूटर्ज के बारे में तथा उन के खिलफ आडिट रिपोर्ट में काफी कुछ लिखा हुआ है। मैं आप के सामने दो तीन बातें ही रखना चाहता हूँ। ७ मार्च, १९५६ को बरोडा, रतलाम, राजकोट और कोटा डिविजन, जिस कंस्ट्रिब्यूटरी से कि मैं आया हूँ, वहाँ पर १९५६-६० में इलैक्ट्रिक वर्क्स के ठेके देने थे। ७ मार्च १९५६ को उस के टेंडर खोले गये और २२ अप्रैल को मंजूर किये गये। लेकिन वे टेंडर ३१ मार्च के भाव से बहुत कम थे। तब फिर क्या किया गया, यह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। ३१ मार्च १९५६ वाले ठेकेदार के भाव ज्यादा थे। उस को बन्द करना चाहिये था। लेकिन जो पहले का ठेका था और जो जोनल कांट्रिब्यूटर्ज के पास था उस का रेट अधिक था। इस को बन्द कर देना चाहिये था क्योंकि साल खत्म हो गया था। ऐसा नहीं किया गया। जिस के रेट अधिक थे उस को ही ठेका दे दिया गया और उसी रेट से पेमेंट कर दिया गया। इस के अलावा जो छोटे ठेके हुए वे भी उसी को दे दिये गए। इस में रेलव को ४५८१६ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। आडिट रिपोर्ट १९६३ पेज १५ पैरा १७ पर इस का जिक्र है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जोनल कांट्रिब्यूटर्ज को न दे कर छोटे छोटे ठेके दिये जाने चाहियें।

जोनल कांट्रिब्यूटर्ज को ठेके देने की नीति पर अगर चला जाता है तो जो छोटे ठेकेदार हैं वे ठेके नहीं ले सकेंगे। इस का कारण यह है कि ये ठेके लाखों पर जा कर पड़ते हैं और छोटे ठेकेदारों के बस की यह बात नहीं होती है। एक कंडीशन यह भी है कि पचास हजार से नीचे का जितना भी काम होगा वह भी जोनल ठेकेदारों के द्वारा कराया जायगा छोटे ठेकेदारों को नहीं दिया जायगा। यह भी मैं ने देखा है कि जब बड़े बड़े ठेके दिये जाते हैं तो उन में भ्रष्टाचार काफी आ जाता है इसलिए छोटे ठेकेदारों को देना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह जो पालिसी है यह बदलनी चाहिये।

रेलवे बोर्ड ने यह भी आदेश दिया था कि यदि बर्क एक साल में कम्पलीट न हो तो उसे बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये और चालू वर्ष के जो रेट आयें उन्हीं रेट्स से करवाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है। मिट्टी का काम गांधी ग्राम अहमदाबाद में खोला गया। काम कंसल कर दिया गया और होते होते २७,००० का खर्च हो गया। यह खर्चा नहीं बल्कि घोटाला हुआ है।

तीसरा काम १९५१ से ले कर १९५८ तक का है। टिम्बर सप्लाई करने का एक ठेका दिया गया था और उस में ४६ लाख रुपया अभी भी बचाया है। १९५१ से ले कर अभी तक भी इस को वसूल नहीं किया जा सका है। इस तरह के जो केस हैं अगर यह न घटित हुए होते तो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स पेश करने की आवश्यकता ही आप को महसूस न होती। यह कहा गया कि ठेकेदार को अवरोपेमेंट कर दी गई। ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि इस में ठेकेदार से ले कर इंजीनियर तक सभी मिले हुए थे और तभी यह अवरोपेमेंट हुई। तीन जगह पर चैकिंग होती है। पहले तो अवरोपेमेंट के लेवल पर चैकिंग होती है उस के बाद असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर के लेवल पर होती है और वह जा कर साइट

[श्री बरवा कोटा]

पर देखता है और तीसरी चीज तब होती है जब आडिट किया जाता है। इस में मालूम होता है कि शायद नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक सब मिल गये थे और ओवरपेमेंट कर दी गई। इस तरह की घटनायें दुबारा नहीं घटनी चाहियें। इसलिए यह ४६ लाख २० का रेलवे का नुकसान हुआ। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े ठेके न दे कर छोटे ठेके दिये जायें ताकि उस में डिपार्टमेंटल वर्क एक हो सके। पहले डिपार्टमेंटल वर्क होता था जिस में रेलवे में हजारों कर्मचारी आ जाते थे। लेकिन आजकल जो काम होता है उस में डिपार्टमेंटल वर्क में छोटे कर्मचारी नहीं आ पाते हैं। जोन सिस्टम जो कर दिया गया है उस में बड़े आदमियों के अलावा छोटे मजदूर तो काम कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि छोटे ठेकेदारों से काम करवाना चाहिये। इसलिये या तो जोनल सिस्टम बन्द कर देना चाहिये या फिर जोनल सिस्टम में अलग अलग ठेके ठेकेदारों को दिये जाने चाहियें ताकि छोटे छोटे आदमी वहाँ काम कर सकें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Soy, what is your question?

श्री ह० च० सोय (मिहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं उपमंत्रों जी से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ स्पेशली चक्रधरपुर रेलवे डिवीजन में कैजुअल वर्कर्स की बहाली के समय यह किया जाता है कि हर महीने उनको बहाल कर दिया जाता है और महीने के आखिर में उन को डिस्चार्ज कर दिया जाता है। फिर अगले महीने के पहले सप्ताह में उन को बहाल कर दिया जाता है। इस बहाली के समय रेलवे में काम करने वालों से ५ २० या १० २० पी० डब्ल्यू० आई० आदि के द्वारा ले लिये जाते हैं। इस चीज को डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट जानते हैं। इस के मुतालिक हम ने डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर को भी लिखा रेलवे मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा फिर भी यह चीज जारी है। आखिर

इस के लिए क्या उपाय हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब करेंगे मैं चाहता हूँ वे इस का कुछ जवाब दें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चक्रधरपुर में जोकि डिवीजन का हेडक्वार्टर है डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंजिनियर होते हैं। उन के द्वारा जब रेलवे की जगह कैंटिन या चाय की दुकान बगैरह के लिये दी जाती है तो कुछ लोगों को दी जाती है और कुछ लोगों को नहीं दी जाती है। इस मामले में बाफ़ी घांथली चल रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोग लिखते लिखते और डिवीजनल मैनेजर से कहते कहते हार गये। आखिर इस बीमारी का कुछ इलाज तो होना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में चाय बासा सब से बड़ी मार्केट है। वहाँ पर बाजार में जब सरायखरमवाँ को शाम को लोग लाँटते हैं तो उस में बरब बरब ५०,००० आदमी यात्रा करते हैं जो कि वीथील मार्केट करने के लिये वहाँ जाते हैं। उस के लिए एक ही बुकिंग क्लक रहता है। इस बारे में कई दफे लिखा गया कि बुकिंग वहाँ पर एक ही बुकिंग क्लक है इसलिये वह शारे लोगों को टिकट नहीं दे सकता है। लेकिन जो रेलवे स्वेड है वह लोगों को बिना टिकट पकड़ने के लिये धूमता रहता है। एक तो यात्रियों को टिकट देने का आप इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं उस के बाद उन्हीं को पकड़ते हैं। मैं रेलवे उपमंत्रों जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वे इस का कुछ इन्तजाम करेंगे या नहीं।

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. Before I say. . . .

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): He should be grateful to those who have not taken part because we are not bothering him.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैथना) कर्मी कर्मी
तो उद्ग में भी हमें बातें मालूम होनी चाहिये।

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Before I start replying to individual hon. Members, I would like to submit that a large number of hon. Members have referred to or read extracts from the recent Audit Report. As the House is aware, this Audit Report has got to go to the Public Accounts Committee, they have to give their remarks and then it will come back to the Railway Ministry for taking action or to submit any explanation. Therefore, at this stage, I would like to seek your permission not to reply to those specific points which have been read out from the said report.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will he keep these points before him while examining the report when it comes?

Shri Bade: The report of 1962-63 must have come to your notice. It must have been considered in which it is written that Supplementary grants are granted and they are surrendered in the very month.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee, referred to maintenance and repairs both of the track and of the rolling stock. A number of other hon. Members also referred to the same points. I would like to inform the House that, during the Second Plan period, we renewed approximately 8000 miles of railway track. During the current plan, we have set aside a sum of Rs. 170 crores for track renewals. It is true that, at one time, we were in arrears in track renewals. But, according to the plans that have been formulated, we hope to make up for all the arrears of track renewals during this plan. Maintenance of coaches and rolling stock is continuously more review. Officers are deputed to go and carry out surprise inspections. The House is aware that we have also deputed certain squads of electricians and

cleaning staff, to accompany certain long distance trains, to ensure that the service is available even when the train is on the run. I do not deny that sometimes there may be lapses, or sometimes there may be difficulties regarding lights or fans. I would like to say that one of the main causes of such occurrence is that carriage fittings are stolen. This is a chronic malady which the Railways have to face. We have been taking very special steps to combat this evil, and the situation is showing signs of improvement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some of the thefts take place in the sidings or yards, and employees—some of them—are responsible.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They are arrested and punished.

My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, said that the Railway protection force were not living up to expectations and were not doing what was expected of them. I would like to inform him that the Railway protection force is continuously on duty in the various sheds and yards, and they have done good work and have been successful in bringing down the number of such thefts of carriage fittings. Not only that. The number of running train thefts and thefts in yards and sheds have been brought down very considerably as a result of the efforts of the Railway Protection force. My hon. friend would be glad to know that, during the recent emergency, the Railway protection force did excellent work in protecting of the railway track and in guarding the Railway stations and railway lines in the operational areas and their services have been very much appreciated by everybody. They have also un-earthed huge stocks of stolen coal and other Railway property. I may inform Shri S. M. Banerjee that the case he referred to at Kanpur—theft of coal that, again, was un-earthed by the squad C.C.B. Crime Control Bureau section of the Railway

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

Protection force. It is they who unearthed that case.

So, on the whole, the RPF are doing very good work, but I do not deny that there may be black-sheep here and there, and I can assure my hon. friend that we do not show any leniency to any persons who indulge in any malpractices.

Shri Bade: Even then, how could a jeep be stolen and 29 wagons be missing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has had his say already. Now, let him hear the reply.

Shri Bade: If the force is quite good, how could this happen?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Ours is not the only jeep that has been stolen. Jeeps of other departments in some other places also get stolen. It is a question concerning the general standard of law and order. Thefts do take place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But two wrongs cannot make a right.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur) 29 wagons remaining missing is rather a peculiar thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the theft been traced or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I was rather surprised to hear a well-informed Member like Shri S. M. Banerjee saying that the position regarding coal north of Mughalsarai was still difficult. I would like to inform him that the number of coal wagons moving on the up-side, that is, towards the Kanpur side, beyond Mughalsari, has increased from 1891 wagons to 1986 wagons during the period April, 1962-January 1963; the figures are in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, on this comparison there has been an increase.

Currently, the movement of wagons for coal on this side of Mughalsari is 2100 wagons daily.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since when?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Since the last few months. The House would be very glad to know that we have actually exceeded the targets for the general consumers for transport of coal. If anything, the position is that our rakes are standing at various stations and people are not coming forward to unload them. That is our grouse. The position by no means is so difficult as Shri S. M. Banerjee has tried to make out.

We have always sought the co-operation of the workers in improving the operation of the railways, in maintenance and all other work. We have regular PNM meetings with the railway employees, where we seek their co-operation and advice.

Shri Priya Gupta: Not in every railway.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: On most of the railways we have these meetings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: and I think, one or two other friends including Mr. Sharma who is not here, talked about the railways not giving recognition to the different unions at Chittaranjan and also the Dakshin Railway Employees' Union not being given recognition. Shri S. M. Banerjee said that he could not understand why recognition was not given when they had given a firm undertaking and they had resolved that they would co-operate with Government, they would not indulge in any unpatriotic activities, and that their behaviour would be one of co-operation in improving the situation on the railways. That is a very fine profession, but we find that their actual deeds are slightly different from their professions. We had given recognition; as the House is

aware, previously, there was only one federation that was recognised, namely the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

Shri Priya Gupta: Prior to that there was only the All India Railwaymen's Federation, but then by the back-door you formed the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Later on, we gave recognition to the All India Railwaymen's Federation also, and they had given us to understand that they would co-operate with the administration, and that they would settle all their differences by mutual discussion across the table. But the country is fully aware of the role that was played by some of those unions during the general strike of 1960 and the tremendous damage that was done to the country at a time when we were engaged in making our plans successful; that strike did a great harm to the country, and, therefore, we decided, whether it be at Chittaranjan or elsewhere, that we shall take these professions of Co-operation with a pinch of salt, and we would like to study the actual behaviour of different unions before we take any final decision.

Shri A. P. Sharma: But there are also unions which, you say, are doing constructive work.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Of course.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Both are doing constructive work.

Shri Priya Gupta: Who is the competent authority to give this recognition?

An Hon. Member: It is the Railway Board.

Shri Priya Gupta: Then, how can Deputy Minister of Railways give any decision on that?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: My hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, wanted to know why there had been such in-

ordinate delay in implementing the recommendations of the Jagannath Das Commission. The delay was in examining certain subsidiary recommendations. The main recommendations were finalised about three years ago after they had been accepted. There were certain subsidiary recommendations which required very careful examination, and it was as a result of that that some time was taken.

A number of hon. Members talked about the casual labour and the treatment that was meted out to casual labour on the railways. The House is aware that on the railways we have different types of casual labour. One type is the casual labour engaged in projects which by their very nature, are of a casual character. As soon as those projects are over, the casual labour become surplus. We cannot obviously treat the labour working on those projects as regular railway employees. There may be some cases where the casual labour are working against regular requirement; where it is so, after six months of service, they are given the same treatment and the same pay as any other regular railway employee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I ask one question concerning this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee talked about the very sad demise of an engine driver who died on duty. Engine drivers are examined every three years, and they are put through a thorough medical test; after attaining the age of 45 they are examined every year. Heart failure is an illness which can come to anybody. It can come even to the fittest person at any moment. In this House itself we had instances of an hon. Member finishing his speech and then sitting down and dying in his seat. So, heart failure is an illness which can come to anyone at any time. But I can assure my hon. friend that we do have a very thorough check-

[Shri Shahnewaz Khan]

ups, and we do look after our employees.

One hon. Member referred to the shortage of medical staff, particularly in the category of nurses and midwives. But I think that there is a general shortage of staff in the particular categories of nurses and midwives. But I think that by and large, the facilities and amenities that have been provided to the railway employees generally and the medical staff on railways particularly are second to none in this country.

Then one or two hon. Members wanted to know about rest houses for railway staff. We have regular running rooms for all the railway staff who go from one station to another. For recreational purposes, we have opened a number of holiday homes for our employees. They are quite popular. Mention was made of a holiday home at Pahalgam, and a question was asked about its cost. We paid about Rs. 1½ and half lakhs for this holiday home, which is very popular. I think the railways have not lost in this transaction. We have in fact, made a good bargain in this, the holiday home is serving a very useful purpose. Railwaymen from all over India are going there and taking advantage of its facilities.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya wanted staff quarters to be provided to all commercial staff. We have very nearly 12 lakh employees on the railways. About 40 per cent of the staff are housed. By the very nature of their duties, it is important that essential staff should have priority for housing accommodation. People who may be called out at any moment to operate trains etc. are known as essential staff. They must have priority. We have not been able to house even all the essential staff; 60-70 per cent of the essential staff only have been housed so far.

Every year we are building about 12,000 railway quarters. During the Second Plan, we kept up this rate, and

during the Third also we will be able to build staff quarters at the rate of 12,000 per year. The commercial staff also are given their share, but they have to take their turn in accordance with their priority.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the number of quarters built now?

Shri Shahnewaz Khan: We have got about 4½ lakhs.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : क्या एक भी गजेटिड आफिसर विदाउट क्वार्टर है जबकि क्लास फ़ोर के इतने बर्कजं विदाउट क्वार्टर हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : जो उन की इयूटज है उन में भी थोड़ा फ़र्क है ।

Shri Priya Gupta and some other hon. Members also referred to some sort of corruption that was rampant in awarding contracts for cinder and ash. As a result of the recommendations of the Kripalani Committee, we had taken over the handling of cinder and ash in certain loco sheds departmentally, but we found that it is rather uneconomical. In cases where we have found it not economical, we are reverting to the practice of giving it to contractors.

A number of hon. Members referred to certain delays in the settlement of provident fund and other claims of railway employees. The number of settlement claims pending on all Indian railways for over three months on 31st December 1962 was 1,548—for a force of very nearly 12 lakh employees with an average annual retirement of about 40,000. We are working on the basis that the dues should be settled within ten days of a man's retirement. The House would be glad to know that, on some Divisions, they have been paying the employee on the very day of his retirement. In fact, a year before an employee retires, we start preparing his papers, so that everything is ready. But there are cer-

tain categories of staff, from whom commercial debts etc. have to be recovered. It is only in such few cases that there may be some delays. But this matter of reducing the delays is under constant consideration.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But there must be a limit to the delay. There are certain cases pending since 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot make another speech now.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: If there are any such cases, I would be very grateful to have details. I can assure hon. Members that we shall try and settle them expeditiously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to dispose of the cut motions first.

Shri Bade: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken more than the time allotted for this.

I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 6, 7, 9, 13 and 17".

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,95,14,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1963, in respect of Demand No. 16—Open Line Works—Additions".

The motion was adopted

13.57 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on the 21st January, 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for granting medium and long term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

Time allotted was 5 hours and time taken 3 hours and 40 minutes, leaving 1 hour 20 minutes. A large number of Members wish to speak. Each Member will have 5 minutes. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav was on his legs last time.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : (नादेड़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिन मैंने जो बातें कही थीं, उनके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकारों के लिए जो यह एग्रीकल्चर रीफाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन बिल आया है, उसके लिए मैंने गवर्नमेंट को बन्पवाद दिया है, लेकिन इन बारे में गवर्नमेंट की जो इन्टेन्शन है, उनको सफ्त करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि काश्तकारों को तुरन्त कर्जा देने का इन्तजाम किया जाए। आज कल तो वे कर्ज के बोझ के नीचे दबे हुए हैं। "सम एस्पेक्टस ऑफ इण्डियन इकानॉमिकल डेवेलपमेंट" में लिखा है कि जहाँ तक काश्तकार का सम्बन्ध है, ही इज वार्न इन डेट, ही लिब्ज इन डेट और डाइज इन डेट।

[श्री तुलसीदास जघन]

14 hrs.

१९५७ से १९६१-६२ तक सेंट्रल गवर्न-मेंट ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को जो कुल कर्जा दिया है, वह २०५,६२,२५,३८७ पए है और उसके पास जो पया वापिस आया है, वह ५८,७८,८१,७६४ पए है। इसका मतलब यह है कि २०५ करोड़ दिये जिसमें से १४७ करोड़ रुपया आना बाकी है। इसका सीबा सा अर्थ यह निकलता है कि आप पैसा तो दे देते हैं लेकिन उसको वक्त पर वापिस आने में क्या दिक्कतें हैं यह भी देखना चाहिये। जिस काम के लिए वह दिया गया था उसी काम पर खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, अगर उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए दिया गया था और उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है, तो उसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये सरकार को तलाश करके कारण ढूँढ निकालना चाहिये। अब यह जो बिल आया है यह इस गज से आया है कि डेयरी फार्म के लिए पोल्टरी फार्म इत्यादि के लिए लोगों को रुपया दिया जा सके। यह तो सब ठीक है लेकिन जब आप रुपया दे तो उसको आपको फालो-अप भी करना चाहिये। जब इसको फालो-अप नहीं किया जाता है तो जो परपञ्च होता है रुपया देने का वह ऐन्चीब नहीं हो पाता है। जब किसान को पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह साहूकार के पास जाता है जहाँ पर उसको बहुत ही ज्यादा रेट आफ इंटरिस्ट पर रुपया मिलता है। किन्-किन कारणों से किसान को कर्ज लेना पड़ता है, इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। Some Aspects of Indian Economic Development by S. K. Bose की जो किताब है, उसमें इसका जिक्र किया गया है। उसमें यह दिया हुआ है कि परपजिञ्च आफ बारोइंग क्या होते हैं और उसका परसेंटेज टू टोटल क्या बनता है। इसमें यह है :—

Purpose of borrowing	Percentage to total.
1. Capital expenditure on farm	27.8

2. Current expenditure on farm	9.3
3. Non-farm business expenditure	6.6
4. Family expenditure	50.2

ससे पता चलता है कि ५० परसेंट से ऊपर जो उसका खर्चा होता है वह फौमिली पर है। होता है। ऐसी हालत में किस तरह से वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान दे सकता है। जिस तरह से दूसरे उद्योग बंधों में खर्च चलता है, उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी जब तक नहीं चलेगा तब तक उसको लाभ नहीं पहुँच सकता है।

जब आप यह भी देख कि ज्यादातर उसको किस ठेस से कर्जा मिलता है। इसी किताब के पेज ८८ पर दिया हुआ है :—

Credit Agency	Proportion of borrowing from each agency to the total borrowings of Cultivators.
1. Professional money-lenders	44.8
2. Agricultural money-lenders	24.9
3. Relatives	14.2
4. Traders and Commission Agents	5.5
5. Landlords	1.5
6. Government	3.3
7. Cooperatives	3.1

इससे यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि प्रोफेशनल मनी लेंडर से उसको ४४.८ परसेंट तक कर्जा मिलता है और एग्रीकल्चरल मनी लेंडर्स से २५ परसेंट। इसको अगर ध्यान से देखा जाए तो पता चलता है कि कोओप्रे-टिव्स से उसको बहुत ही कम पैसा मिलता है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि लेंड मार्टगेज बैंक के पास पैसा नहीं है। मैंने अपने पहले के भाषण में कहा था कि मेरे पास लेटर्ज आते

हे कि इन बैंक्स के पास पैसे होते हैं लेकिन खेड़त लेता नहीं है क्योंकि ये बैंक्स जो हैं ये उसके रास्ते में कई रोड़े अटकाते हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार खेड़त के लिए जो पैसा निकालती है, वह सारा पैसा उस तक नहीं पहुँचता है। जब उसको बहुत कम पैसा मिलेगा तो वह उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं कर सकेगा। जब तक उसको काफी पैसा न मिल जाए और वह कर्ज से मुक्त न हो जाए, तब तक उसका काम नहीं चल सकता है। पंजाब में तथा दक्षिण में प्राइवेट मनीलैंडज्ज जो इंस्टिटेस्ट चार्ज करते हैं, वह बहुत अधिक होता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वह कभी भी कर्ज से मुक्त नहीं हो पाता है। जब भी वह सरकार से कोई पैसा लेता है, वह इधर उधर दूसरे कामों में खर्च देता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कारपोरेशन जो रुपया उसको दे उसका ठीक िति से इस्तमाल होता है या नहीं, इसको भी देखे और यह भी देखे कि जिस परपञ्ज के लिए यह दिया जाता है, उसी परपञ्ज के लिए यह खर्च हो और साथ ही साथ यह रुपया वापिस मिले। आपको जो रूट काज हैं अनइकोनोमिक एण्ड अनप्रोडक्टिव बौरोइंग के उनमें जाना चाहिये और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए भी इसमें प्राविद्धन होना चाहिये कि उसके लिए भी पैसा दिया जा सकता है। बंडिंग के लिए जैसे सरकार ने कर रखा है कि किसान चाहे या न चाहे बंडिंग होगा और सरकार खर्च करती है और बीस पच्चीस वर्ष में वापिस लाती है इसी तरह से माइनर इरिगेशन के बारे में भी किया जाना चाहिये। जहां पर तालाब नहीं हैं, जहां पर वल्ज नहीं हैं, जहां पर बरसात वक्त पर नहीं होती है और जहां पर फ़ैमीन कंडिशन प्रिन्वेल करती है, वहां पर जैसे सरकार जबर्दस्ती बंडिंग करती है, उसकी तरह से माइनर इरिगेशन या कुआं खोद कर उसकी किसान को दे देना चाहिये और बीस पच्चीस साल की लम्बी किश्तों में रुपया

वापिस लेना चाहिये। जिस तरह से बंडिंग की गई है किसान के लिए उसी तरह से यह भी भी किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): I rise to support the Bill and heartily congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing such a needed measure.

So far as industry is concerned, there is a Refinance Corporation already, and whenever medium-term loans are needed by industry, the scheduled banks give them, and the Refinance Corporation reimburses them. But so far as agriculture is concerned, the medium that gives money to the agriculturists now is the Reserve Bank, which gives short-term loans. As regards medium and long-term loans, very little is being given by the Reserve Bank. In fact, it is on a very restricted scale, and by the latest order of the Reserve Bank, the medium-term loans have been restricted further. In the circumstances, so far as agriculture is concerned, medium-term and long-term loans are being given to them by the State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks, but the State co-operative banks and the land mortgage banks have not been able to meet the needs of a large number of agriculturists who want money for agricultural development. Therefore, a corporation like the one contemplated in the Bill would be a very useful vehicle for giving medium and long-term loans to the agriculturists.

A criticism has been made that the capital is only Rs. 25 crores, and that in the first instance only Rs. 5 crores are being issued. That is true, but with the Rs. 5 crores that is issued, the Corporation can borrow up to 20 times its capital, that is to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. There is a large amount of money by way of P.L. 480 loans lying with the Reserve Bank. Part of that amount is now being utilised for developing industry. I would suggest that, with the same justification, part of that money can be utilised for the development of

[Shri Kappen]

agriculture, but that can be done only when this Bill is passed into law.

Shri Prabhā Kar (Hooghly): Unless the Reserve Bank Act is changed, it cannot be done through this.

Shri Kappen: There is a provision in the Bill for borrowing and under that provision it can be borrowed, and that will come to Rs. 100 crores. Subsequently, if more money is needed, the balance of the capital can be issued and Rs. 500 crores in all can be borrowed by the Corporation. That will mean a great help to the agriculturist to develop agriculture.

Another criticism was that it is only a Refinance Corporation and not a Finance Corporation which directly finances, but then there is provision for directly financing co-operative institutions in Clause 22. It is not very reasonable to suggest that the Central institution should finance individuals directly because it does not take into account the financial and administrative implications involved in it.

It was suggested that money should be given at nominal rates of interest. It is a welcome idea. But it is always good and will also serve the interest of the institution run for the benefit of the farmer if it is worked on business lines. Otherwise in the long run it will demoralise itself and eventually will result in the closure of an avenue of service.

A suggestion was made that this Bill might be referred to the Select Committee so that it might be made more comprehensive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not to be referred to the Select Committee; he need not be bothered about it.

An Hon. Member: We are going to pass it as early as possible.

Shri Kappen: That is what I want also. Many river valley projects in the States are complete or are nearing completion and the water from these projects could be utilised only if the lands are reclaimed. I reliably understand that about one million acres of land awaits reclamation. But reclamation needs money. More than that there are other special projects for agricultural development and for the plantation industry's development, such as rubber, coffee, tea, etc. The plantation industry needs finance on a concessional basis ranging over a period of 5—8 years because within that period there will be no return. It is very important to develop that industry. We know the immensity and the tremendous impact of the foreign exchange crisis that we are facing and how it affects our economy. The opponents of this Bill will, I am sure, support the Bill if they understand the magnitude of the proposition. I request those who have moved amendments to withdraw them and pass the Bill immediately.

Shri Maheshwar Naik (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to give my unreserved support to the new institution sought to be established by the Bill now before the House. We have already a refinance corporation for the industry to supply the medium term loans for industrial development. The same attention was not given to the development of agriculture which is one of the biggest industries of our country. Unless and until we gear up agricultural development on the same par as industrial development and with the same urgency the development we expect during this Plan period and during this Emergency will be very remote. My hon. friend who preceded me gave the figure of one million acres of land awaiting reclamation because of the development of medium irrigation projects and river valley projects. There are

other bits of land lying here and there still not reclaimed because of the absence of a financing agency for long term loans. So, they are not brought to the level where we could get the best out of them. All these lands awaiting reclamation could be reclaimed only through the medium and long term loans of the agricultural refinance corporation. A good amount of money is lying idle with the Reserve Bank. My friend referred to PL 480 being utilised for industries. With suitable modifications of the provisions of this Bill, a great part of that money could be profitably utilised. LIC too has got a good amount of surplus money for investment purposes. Can there be a better utilisation for these moneys than in the development of agriculture which is the need of the country today?

The debenture bonds, etc. which are going to be issued by this corporation are to be guaranteed by the Central Government. That is all the more reason why I like to impress upon the Government that while the corporation does its work in a business-like manner, it must also bear in mind that it must not work with profit motive. The money at the disposal of the Corporation is guaranteed and safe. It should always be the look out of the corporation that the agriculturist must get easy money for agricultural development on the easiest possible terms. There was a criticism that the State land mortgage banks and the co-operative banks are not able to utilise the money already in their hands. As far as my knowledge goes, the co-operative institutions and the Central land mortgage banks have not been able to attract the popularity of the people. Yet, these institutions suffer from the drawback of the lack of the money and unless these banks come forward with long-term loans as part of the development of agriculture to help all these people who have no access to any long-term loan, it will be difficult for these institutions the State co-operative banks as well as the

State land mortgage banks—to actually help agriculture, the development of which is the need in these days of emergency.

Another thing which I would like to impress upon the Government is that because of the chain of intermediaries who are intercepting between the original source of finance and the ultimate recipient, that is, the agriculturists, it is likely that a greater part of the money might be absorbed by the intermediaries and in their profit motive. That is a great thing, and unless and until we go into it and have a real safeguard for the development of agriculture, easier money which we expect may not be able to reach the ultimate recipient. With these words, I support the Bill and request the Government that they should see that really easy money on easier terms reaches the ultimate recipient.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक मैं ने इस एग््री-कल्चरल रिफाइनंस कारपोरेशन बिल के श्रीबजैक्ट्स पढ़े हैं, उस में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और डेवलपमेंट के लिए यह कारपोरेशन बनाया जा रहा है। मैं इस का स्वागत तो यूँ करता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई संस्था ऐसी ही चाहिए परन्तु इस विधेयक में जिस प्रकार से यह कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात कही गई है और जो इसकी वकिंग है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

अभी यह देखा जाता है कि प्रायः जो सोसाइटीज काम कर रही हैं, जिनके द्वारा कृषि सम्बन्धी बर्जा दिया जा रहा है तो जो प्राइमरी मैम्बर है उस को बर्जा पाने के लिए पहले से दो, तीन सीडियां मौजद हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट क्रोआपरेटिव बैंक द्वारा रजिस्टर्ड क्रोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को बर्जा दिया जाता है और उससे फिर मैम्बरों को दिया जाता है।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव को एपेक्स बैंक से कर्जा मिलता है और एपेक्स बैंक को रिजर्व बैंक से मिलता है। मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि जब रिजर्व बैंक एपेक्स बैंक को फाइनेंस करता है तो फिर एक अलग से कारपोरेशन बनाया जाय और रिजर्व बैंक या शैड्युल्ड बैंक के शेयर्स द्वारा ही और उसे रिफ़ाइनंस किया जाय यह कहाँ तक उचित होगा? मैं यह विचार इस कारण और रखता हूँ कि दरअसल कोशिश इस बात की होनी चाहिए कि जो कृषक उत्पादन करता है उसको कर्जा आसानी से और तमय के अन्दर मिलने की सुविधा हो। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि जब शॉर्ट टर्म लोन, मीडियम टर्म लोन और लॉन्ग टर्म लोन देने के लिए हमारे यहाँ पहले से डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, लैंड मोटिंगेज बैंक और एपेक्स बैंक काम कर रहे हैं तो उन्हीं रिसोर्सिज को क्यों न मजबूत किया जाय जिन रिसोर्सिज से कि यह कारपोरेशन बनाया जा रहा है। उन रिसोर्सिज को उन तक पहुंचाया जाय बजाय इसके कि यहाँ पर आज तीन सीड़ियाँ कृषक के पास धन पहुंचाने की हों वहाँ एक और सीढ़ी इस तरीके से बढ़ाई जाय। कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक तरीके से इस का प्रयोग करके मिडिलमैन बढ़ाया जा रहा है। फिर भी कुछ तो सूद इंटरैस्ट जो भी कारपोरेशन चार्ज करेगा लैंड मोटिंगेज बैंक से या एपेक्स बैंक से, वह बर्डन अल्टीमेटली प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज के जो मेम्बर्स हैं, कृषक हैं, उन पर आयेगा। इसलिए इसका जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है और जिस प्रकार से यह बनाया जा रहा है उसका मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ।

दूसरी बात श्रीमन्, जो मुझे खास तौर से कहनी है वह यह है कि मैं ने यह पढ़ा कि इस में ६ डाइरेक्टर्स रखे जायेंगे। उन ६ डाइरेक्टर्स में से ३ डाइरेक्टर्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा मनोनीत होंगे। एक डिप्टी गवर्नर औफ़ दी रिजर्व बैंक होगा जो कि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नामिनेटेड होगा और जोकि बोर्ड का चेअरमैन

होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर का एपायन्टमेंट होगा। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि कोऑपरेटिव मुवमेंट के द्वारा कृषक को कृषि के उत्पादन के लिए जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है वह नोन-ओफिशिएलाइज्ड किया जाय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि रूरल सोसाइटीज नोन-ओफिशिएलाइज्ड की जायें, दूसरी तरफ़ आप ऐसी कारपोरेशन बना रहे हैं जिसमें मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर का एपायन्टमेंट करेंगे जिसमें डिप्टी गवर्नर रिजर्व बैंक उसका चेअरमैन होगा और जिसमें अधिकतर संख्या, संचालक मंडल के सदस्यों की जो संख्या होगी वह मनोनीत या नामिनेट की जायेगी। क्या ऐसा करके आप वास्तव में उस और क्रम उठा रहे हैं जिसका कि इशारा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है कि इस तरह के जितने मुवमेंट हैं वे नोन-ओफिशिएलाइज्ड किये जाय। मेरा यह खयाल था कि केन्द्रीय स्थान पर अगर एक इस प्रकार की कोऑपरेटिव स्कीम की जाती कि प्रत्येक स्टेट के एपेक्स बैंक, लैंड मोटिंगेज बैंक्स, इन को सब को मिला करके, कोऑर्डिनेशन करके एक कोऑपरेटिव संस्था होती और उस को फाइनेंस इस प्रकार से किया जाता तो वास्तव में कृषक का फ़ायदा हो सकता था।

श्रीमन्, एक चीज और इस में मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इस में शैड्युल्ड बैंक्स को भी शेयर्स लेने का अधिकार दिया गया है। कमशियल शैड्युल्ड बैंक्स अब तक जो काम कर रहे हैं उन से ऐन्चुअरी एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को क्या फ़ायदा मिलता है? जो बीच के मिडिलमैन हैं जो गल्ला उन से खरीद कर भरते हैं, उनको तो कुछ लाभ पहुंचेगा, बंधक करके मिल जाता है लेकिन वह कृषक जो उत्पादन करते हैं, जो हल चलाते हैं उनको फ़ायदा देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इसलिए कोशिश ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि ऐक्चुअली जो कृषक हैं, उनको सुविधाएं मिलें ।

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के कई केसेज में डुप्लीकेशन हो रहा है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि यह संस्थाएं बहुत सी कायम कर दी जाती हैं परन्तु कृषक का कोई भी लाभ नहीं होता है । इसीलिए कारपोरेशन जो बनाया जा रहा है, उसके कांस्टीट्यूशन और बॉकिंग की, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ । यह बात अवश्य है कि एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स के लिए इस प्रकार की एक केन्द्रीय संस्था होनी चाहिए । यह ज्यादा उचित होता अगर इस और ध्यान दिया जाता कि मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज, एग्रेस बैंक्स और लेंड मोटोगेज बैंक्स, इन सभी साधनों को मिला कर, उन को कोऑर्डिनेट करके एक कोऑपरेटिव संस्था बनाई जाय जिसका कि सीधा सम्बन्ध कृषकों से हो ।

अन्त में मुझे सिर्फ एक बात और कहनी है । इस में यह लिखा है कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी को भी फाइनेंस कृषक करे, मगर बड़े धीमे से रिजर्वेशन के साथ लिखा हुआ है और एक कंडीशन लिखी हुई है कि जब रिजर्व बैंक की इजाजत होगी । उससे यह बात साफ हो जाती है कि ऐक्चुअली प्राइमरी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज जो एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स के लिए फाइनेंस करती हैं उनको इससे लाभ होने को नहीं है । इसलिए इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और इसकी बकिंग में संशोधन होने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि अभी एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स को इसका लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma
(Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill is a welcome measure. As we are all aware, there is a Refinance Corporation for Industry. As far as the shares of the Refinance Corporation for Industry are concerned, they are held mainly by the

Reserve Bank of India and by the scheduled banks. When medium-term loan is asked by an industry, the matter is examined by the scheduled banks in consultation with the Corporation. When it is approved, the Corporation refines the banks which were giving the loans to the industry. The main point in this is that it stands on sound business principles.

As far as the land mortgage banks and the co-operative banks are concerned, the Reserve Bank has been able to meet so far the short-term finance required by the agriculturists. And, as far as medium and long-term loans are concerned, it is meeting them only to a restricted scale. The State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks have therefore not been able to cater to the needs of a large number of farmers and have not been able to help in the development of agriculture. As regards the PL 480 funds which are lying with the Reserve Bank of India, the Industrial Refinance Corporation has been able to use these funds. I feel that with equal justification the agriculturist should also be able to use these funds. A number of co-operatives have represented the matter to the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank has referred it to the Government and suggested that a similar refinance corporation be formed for agriculture.

The main features of the Corporation are: the authorised capital will be Rs. 25 crores, of which Rs. 5 crores will be issued on its establishment; 50 per cent of the subscribed capital will be subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India, 30 per cent by the State co-operative banks and State land mortgage banks and the remaining 20 per cent by the scheduled banks, LIC, etc; the Central Government will make an interest-free loan of Rs. 5 crores to the Corporation, repayable in 15 annual instalments beginning with the sixteenth year of the loan; the borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to twenty times the paid-up share

[Shrimati Lakshimikanthamma.]

capital; it can borrow loan in foreign currency; the Central Government guarantees the repayment of the shares, as well as debentures and bonds issued by the Corporation; it will borrow the PL 480 funds and funds that may be made available by institutions like the Ford Foundation etc.

The Corporation will provide the State co-operative banks with medium-term funds and subscribe to the debentures of the State land mortgage banks. We know that in many of the States, as the friends who spoke previously have mentioned, the river valley projects have been completed or are nearing completion. Unless the land is reclaimed—and it is estimated that a million acres of land can be reclaimed—unless the land is reclaimed, the benefits of these river valley projects cannot be made use of by the nation.

There are other special development projects for agriculture, like the development of plantation crops such as, as has been mentioned by one previous speaker, rubber, tea, coffee, areca, cashewnut, coconut, orchards like citrus, mango, etc. These projects require loans at least up to a period of five to seven years during which period they cannot get any crop in return. The principal purpose of the Corporation is to provide loans for such production programmes which will not only earn foreign exchange but also save foreign exchange for us.

The criticisms levelled against this are that the Corporation provides finances to the co-operatives directly. These critics must realise that it is not good that the Corporation should provide the loans to the individuals direct. There are also certain administrative and financial complications involved in such a proposal of directly advancing loans to individuals. Another suggestion made was that individual farmers and farmers'

organisations should be permitted to become shareholders of the Corporation. Since the State co-operative banks and land mortgage banks are themselves farmers' organisations, I am sure their voice prevails as they are principal customers of the Corporation.

Another suggestion was that loans at a nominal rate of interest should be provided. All these institutions, I firmly believe, should also run on sound business lines. Any slackness will demoralise and ultimately end in the closure of the service.

Another criticism was about the capital of the Corporation. To begin with it starts with a capital of Rs. 5 crores, and it can borrow up to Rs. 100 crores. Its authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores, and as and when the need arises for further funds it can issue further capital and thus increase its capacity to borrow up to Rs. 500 crores.

I am glad that the Bill is not being referred to a Select Committee since that will only delay matters. On account of the defence needs at present all the available resources are being tapped by the Government for defence expenditure, and I am sure that with the passing of this Bill we will be able to use the PL 480 funds to the tune of Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 crores lying with the Reserve Bank of India immediately for the development of our agriculture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Virabhadra Singh. Not present. Shri Mehrotra.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are only discussing, we are not taking any votes now.

श्री कछवाय : लंच का गमय ममाप्त हो गया है। डार्ड वज से ऊपर ऊपर हो गया है। सदन में क्वोरम तो होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is challenging the quorum. The bell may be rung.—Yes, there is no quorum. Shri Mehrotra.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (विल्होर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता इस लिए महसूस हुई कि किसान को अपने खर्च के लिए जो रुपया चाहिए, उस को वह उचित मात्रा में नहीं मिल पाता है। बड़े बड़े किसान तो रुपया पा भी जाते हैं, लेकिन छोटे किसानों को रुपया मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। उन को न तो समय पर रुपया मिलता है और न ही उचित ब्याज पर मिलता है। अगर रिजर्व बैंक या दूसरे बड़े बैंकों से हल्के मूद पर रुपया देने की कोई व्यवस्था है भी, तो किसान के पास पहुंचते पहुंचते उस की ब्याज दर इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है कि वह उस के लिए बोझ हो जाता है। आम तौर पर इस व्यवस्था का फायदा बड़े किसान उठाते हैं। छोटे किसानों को तो उसी मूदखोर के पल्ले पड़ना पड़ता है, जो कि ज्यादा मूद लेता है। अगर यह कारपोरेशन ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सके कि किसानों को सीधे सीधे और सस्ते ब्याज पर रुपया मिल सके, तो वह व्यवस्था अपने उद्देश्य में सफल होगी। बीच की एजेंसीज, कोम्पारेटिव बैंक आदि, होने से ब्याज की दरें बराबर बढ़ती चली जाती है।

इस बिल में लांग-टर्म लोन और मीडियम-टर्म लोन देने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी फसलें होती हैं, जिन में किसान को देर से पैसा मिलने का अवसर आता है। मसलन अगर कोई किसान बाग या फ्लाउंड लगाता है, तो पांच छः बरस की अवधि की जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर इस बीच में कच्चे

की किस्त मांगी जाये, तो वह नहीं दे सकता है। अगर इस विधेयक में इस बात की गुंजायश कर दी जाये कि जब किसान की फसल तैयार होगी, तभी से उस की कच्चे की किस्त ली जाये, तो यह उपयोगी होगा।

इस के साथ ही इस बात का भी खयाल रखा जाये कि अगर कोई दैवी विपत्ति आने की वजह से किसी किसान का कारोबार नष्ट हो जाये, तो जिस तरह से किसी दूसरे कारोबार करने वाले का कारोबार नष्ट हो जाने पर उस को जेल नहीं जाना पड़ता है, उसी तरह बेचारे किसान को भी जेल न जाना पड़े और उस का रुपया बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाये।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे इन दो तीन सुझावों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे यहां ८० परसट लोग ऐसे हैं जो खेती पर निर्भर रहते हैं। देखने में आया है कि इन पिछले पंद्रह सालों में बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर हमने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया है और अर्थशास्त्र के अनुसार अगर यही रुपया किसानों को उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए दिया जाता तो हो सकता है कि हम काफी बड़ी मात्रा में फारेन एक्सचेंज की हाचत कर लेते। देर से ही सही, मगर फिर भी अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कारपोरेशन बनाने के बारे में यह जो बिल भाया है, इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये और इसका समर्थन किया जाना चाहिये।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए काफी पैसा रखा गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाला है, उसकी जब तक ताकत न बढ़े जब तक उसकी जो आवश्यकता है, उनकी पूर्ति न हो, तब तक हमारा जो उद्देश्य है, उसमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती

[श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री]

है, जो हमारी मनोकामना है, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। इस वास्ते खेती को सुधारने के लिए जिन जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, वे उन तक नहीं पहुंचाई जायगी तो न तो खेती में सुधार हो सकता है और न ही उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

हमारे यहां जितना परसेंट्रल लोगों का खेती में लगा हुआ है, उसका कुल्बना अगर आप अमरीका से करें तो आन को पता चलेगा कि वहां पर केवल १२ परसेंट लोग ही खेती करते हैं और इतना होने पर भी वहां से हमें अनाज का बड़ी भारी मात्रा में आयात करना पड़ता है। इन वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि हम भी उत्पादन बढ़ाएं और खेतीहर की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करें। चूंकि आज तक हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाये हैं, इस वास्ते उत्पादन इतना नहीं बढ़ा है जितना बढ़ना चाहिये था।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल अच्चे समय पर आ रहा है और इतका फायदा काश्तकार को, खेतीहर को, किसान को मिलेगा। इससे उसको अपने पैरों पर खड़े होते में मदद मिलेगी।

सैंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक, लैंड माटोजे बैंक अपनी मर्यादा में रहते हुए आज तक काश्तकार को लोन देते रहे हैं। मगर पूरे तरीके से काश्तकार की जो जरूरत है, उनको वे पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। आपको इस काम में आगे आना चाहिये और किसान को जरूरत को देखा चाहिये। इन जरूरतों में माइनर इरिगेशन की भी जरूरत पड़ती है। हर गांव में कुछ कुछ नाले रहते हैं, छोटी मोटी नदियां रहती हैं। उन पर काश्तकार सिञ्चल बांध बना देते जो कि टम्पोरेरी होते हैं। बरसात के साथ ही वे बह जाते हैं। इन तरह से छंटे मोटे बांध माइनर इरिगेशन के तौर पर जब बनाये

जाते हैं तो कहीं पर तो गवर्नमेंट को बीस परसेंट कहीं पर तीस परसेंट और कहीं पर चालीस परसेंट गांव वालों को बतौर मैचिंग वॉल्यूमेशन के देना पड़ता है। उनमें इतना देने की ताकत नहीं होती है। सोसाइटीज के रूल्स में भी मैचिंग वॉल्यूमेशन देने का प्रावधान नहीं होता है। इस बिल के आने के बाद मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकेगी और मैचिंग वॉल्यूमेशन के जो छंटे मोटे प्रश्न हैं, वे इन पैके के उपयोग से पूरे हो सकेंगे।

अब तक देखा गया है कि लोन की जो मर्यादा रिजर्व बैंक या सेंट्रल बैंक की तरफ से लगाई जाती रही है वह बहुत कम लगाई जाती रही है। अब इस के बाद जो उनकी आवश्यकताएं होंगी, पूरी हो सकेंगी, ऐसा आशा की जानी चाहिये। यह भी आशा की जानी चाहिये कि जरा से ज्यादा काश्तकारों को पैसा देने में कामयाबी हासिल हो सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ यह जो लांग टर्म लोन देने के लिए बिल आया है, निडल टर्म लोन देने के बारे में बिल आया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an accident that I have to take charge of the Bill, because my colleague has been indisposed and could not take charge of it. Therefore, I regret I could not be present while the discussion was going on on other days in the last session. But I have read the debates and have tried to follow the points that had been raised. It would be my endeavour to meet them as best as I can, as also the points that have been placed before the House today.

Going through the debates, I find that the main lines of criticism against this Bill were four or five. I would like to take them one by one. At the outset, I must say that much of the criticism was based on a certain misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the provisions of this Bill. The lines of criticism are firstly that this Corporation is likely to overlap with the other existing bodies and as such it is unnecessary; secondly, that the Reserve Bank of India should handle these functions and not an independent Corporation; thirdly, that even though the Corporation is being set up, the quantum of agricultural credit especially short-term credit for financing seasonal operations should be very considerably increased and as such the Corporation may not find adequate resources—in this respect this Bill does not go far enough and provides for a total volume of credit which is bound to be limited; and lastly, that the proposed Corporation instead of being a refinancing corporation working within the framework of the existing structure, should become a development bank directly assisting the primary societies, if not the farmer himself.

In the very nature of things, if you look at these four basic criticisms, some of them are contradictory to one another because inevitably they are based upon an independent appreciation of each one of the lines of criticism. Taking the first criticism that this will overlap with the functions of the existing bodies, I have to say that if we go into the entire working of the cooperative societies dealing with the various aspects, we will find that this criticism would not seem to be valid at all. Within the cooperative movement itself, there is a well-understood distinction between short and medium-term credit on the one hand and long-term credit on the other. The various special bodies which have been created so far have also been entrusted with clear and specific functions and there has been

a well-planned and reasonable demarcation of those functions and responsibilities. The long-term operations fund of the Reserve Bank for example, has been fairly utilised for revitalising the credit societies at various levels by increasing their share capital. For example, out of Rs. 33 crores and odd invested in this fund, about Rs. 23 crores are by the way of share capital of the cooperative societies, and rest for providing medium-term loans up to 5 years for financing land improvement generally.

There is another institution—the cooperative development board—which has been charged with a special responsibility for the promotion and processing of marketing societies. Then there is the warehousing corporation, which provides for the establishment of warehouses under the auspices of the Central and State Government. So, there are various corporations or independent organisations which deal with various aspects of rural finance. In a country like ours, in dealing with an industry which accounts for half of our national income, the number of institutions which we have already established can hardly be deemed to be very large. Therefore, on that ground to object to another institution which may be considered to be an important link in the chain of rural finance is hardly valid. If there is any doubt on this point, those Members—some of them are very knowledgeable in this field—may refer to the experience of other countries like USA, Canada or Australia. There the rural economy has been developed to a very great extent, as other economies have been developed. If they see the number of institutions or the lines of credit or the various fields of working of the rural economy there they will find that the number is numerous. Therefore, if we have come forward with this new corporation dealing with purely the long-term operations or long-term needs of rural credit, to object to the Bill on that ground is not valid.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

A point was made that even if there were some specialised needs for which a new institution was necessary, the Reserve Bank should have been entrusted with the discharge of these new additional responsibilities. After making this point hon. Members ask—some hon. Member made this point even today—why the Reserve Bank which has been already catering to some of the needs of long term credit could not be entrusted with this job and why there is any need to create a new corporation. That point also is, to my knowledge, misconceived, and I will try to explain it, because the facts do not seem to be properly appreciated in this respect.

It is true that the Reserve Bank has done some pioneering activity in developing rural credit and it has done a good deal of work. It is true that it has contributed very greatly to the growth of rural credit. The latest figure shows—it is not Rs. 33 crores as I have indicated—that actually Rs. 37.14 crores have been provided in various ways from the Long-term Operations Fund. Apart from this Rs. 37.14 crores from the Long-term Operations Fund the Reserve Bank has provided by way of seasonal credits an amount of Rs. 131 crores to the various co-operative banks, and this is at present the outstanding item. But, the Reserve Bank is after all a bank and it has to function under the guiding principles of banking operations. That is the reason why it has to set apart out of its profits every year a fund known as the Long-term Operations Fund, because in the very nature of the Act or the banking principles it cannot raise deposits on a short-term basis or raise funds on a short-term basis and lend on a long-term basis. It cannot do it and therefore a special fund has been created. Because it is a central bank, a government bank and the whole authority of the Government and the people is behind it, it could create a big fund like that. But to

develop it much more it cannot go on adding to that. That is why the need for a special corporation is there. The Reserve Bank's capacity to increase the extent of its assistance either in quantum or in the directions which are necessary is limited in the very nature of things, by the Act and according to the principles of banking operations, and because this Long-term Operations Fund could not be extended to meet the long-term needs of a rising rural economy, there is need for a separate corporation. It was felt that there is need for a separate corporation and we have come to the House for that, because the Reserve Bank is legitimately concerned with short-term seasonal loans and where these are not adequate term credit has to be provided for and the Reserve Bank cannot properly provide loans from the general fund and it has to fall back upon the Long-term Operations Fund.

The third point that was made was that the resources for this corporation are not adequate. It was said that the authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores, the issued capital is Rs. 5 crores and even if we create a corporation like this it is not going to meet the needs or demands for long-term rural finance. This point, again, is also not fully appreciated. It is provided that the corporation can raise loans up to twenty times the capital, and twenty times the authorised capital will mean Rs. 500 crores or twenty times the issued capital will mean Rs. 100 crores. It is true that right in the beginning the corporation will not need Rs. 500 crores or even Rs. 100 crores. The idea is that gradually it will develop, it will go to the market and raise loans to meet the demands. Up to Rs. 100 crores it can raise loans and when the capital is augmented, say, up to Rs. 10 crores of issued capital the funds can be raised to Rs. 200 crores and like that it can go up to Rs. 500 crores when the capital is raised to Rs. 25 crores. It has been

estimated that in the Third Plan period the short-term requirement of rural credit would be Rs. 420 crores. As for the term credit—that is, the long-term and medium-term credit—it has been calculated that something like Rs. 260 crores would be needed—Rs. 110 crores medium and Rs. 150 crores long-term credit. That is the estimate that has been made for the Third Plan period. Therefore, I think the provision that has been made in this Bill for raising twenty times the share capital by way of loans will fully meet the requirement of long-term and medium-term rural credit. From that point of view, to say that the resources are not adequate is not correct.

The last line of criticism was that this corporation should deal directly and it should not be a refinance corporation. It was said that it should be, rather, a development corporation. It was said that it should be in the nature of a development corporation or a bank and it should deal directly with the farmers or with the primary societies. All those who are aware of the diversity and immensity of the problem will realise that however desirable this may be, from a purely practical point of view, it is not possible for a corporation to have branches all over the country, hundreds of branches giving out loans to farmers or societies about whom the corporation may not be knowing anything. Therefore, it is not a practical proposition. The more economical and the better way of dealing with it is to have the activity in the nature of a refinance corporation dealing with the apex bank and land mortgage banks in the States. The hon. lady Member pointed out that we have set up this refinance corporation for industries in which the Reserve Bank and the premier scheduled banks are members. They have all contributed and it is working very well. Taking the rural credit system in which there will be the apex bank and the land mortgage banks on the one side and, down be-

low, there will be the primary co-operative societies and the district cooperative banks, this new link will go to strengthen the entire rural economy. Therefore, it is a better way and a more economical way. It is a more practical way of giving long-term assistance to our farmers for promotional and developmental activities of a long-term nature.

Some other points have also been made regarding individual clauses. There will be opportunity, when we come to the clause-by-clause discussion, to deal with them. Sir, this is a corporation which is intended to assist agriculture. But it must not be forgotten that it is also a financial institution. It is working in close touch with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank, both of which have their head offices in Bombay. One of the points made here was that this office should be in Delhi and not in Bombay, because all the offices should not be centralised in Bombay. Though that is a legitimate point, there is a good case for having this office in Bombay, because this institution will work in very close co-operation with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank, whose headquarters are in Bombay. Actually, this should be as near to the office of the Reserve Bank as feasible. Any attempt to shift it to Delhi or any other place would very much hamper the work of this Corporation, particularly in the early years when it has to work under the direct guidance and supervision of the Reserve Bank.

15 hrs.

Then a point was made against the nomination of the Board of Directors by the Reserve Bank because it goes against the directive of the Prime Minister that the rural societies should be non-officialised. The Prime Minister made that important speech in the co-operative conference, and he was objecting to the large share capital provided by these institutions for long-term operations, the bulk of which has gone towards strengthening

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

the share capital of the primary co-operatives, because he wanted a national movement with people's co-operation and enthusiasm, only to be supplemented and not supplanted by the Reserve Bank. His remarks were with respect to primary co-operative societies. A corporation of this kind has got to be strengthened by the Reserve Bank. So, the analogy is not well-drawn, because it has to work under the direction and supervision of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank provides a large bulk, 50 per cent, of its share capital. Therefore, the Board of Directors and others have got to be nominated by the Reserve Bank. So, to say that this officialisation goes against the directives of the Prime Minister is not correct because that directive was meant for primary co-operative societies.

Then, one hon. Member said that more attention should be paid to agricultural development than is being paid to industrial development. I think this is a step in that line to provide finance to the rural area. So far we have been providing ample finance for seasonal or short-term operations. Long-term operations like irrigation projects require money badly. For example, lakhs and lakhs of acres of land have got to be reclaimed. In the irrigation projects if there are good schemes for reclamation of large tracts of land, whether in the Nagarjunasagar area, Malnad area or any other rural area, to be developed for agricultural operations, this Corporation will come in to provide funds, provided the scheme is well drawn up, it is to be well-administered and it is subject to financial and economic feasibility. It is to meet that vital gap in the rural areas that this Corporation is sought to be established. I think this proves the point that agricultural development is to be given as much attention as industrial development. And it is our experience of industrial revolution in every country, whether in the

19th, 18th or 20th century, that agricultural development provides a sound base for subsequent industrial development of the country. Therefore, primary importance has got to be given to the development of agriculture. With these few words, I move my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation for granting medium and long term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Amendment No 3 is a Government amendment. It will be taken as moved. Amendment No. 10 is barred by amendment No. 3. Is Shri D. S. Patil moving his other amendments to clause 2?

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): I want to move my amendments Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Shri M. Malachami (Periyakulam): I want to move my amendment No. 32.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): I want to move my amendment No. 21 regarding clause 2A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading from the list circulated during the last session which is not valid now.

Clause-2 (Definitions)

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "poultry farming and stock breeding" substitute "and poultry farming;" (3)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 12—add at the end—

“Processing, marketing and agro-industries” (12)

(ii) Page 1, line 14—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (13)

(iii) Page 2, line 10,—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (14)

(iv) 2, line 19,—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (15)

(v) Page 2, line 23,—for “mortgage” substitute “development” (15)

Shri M. Malachami: I beg to move.

Page 1, line 12,—

after “pisciculture,” insert—

“horticulture, coffee and cardamom plantation,” (32)

Sir, the object of this Bill is stated to be provision of long-term credit. By my amendment to clause 2, I propose the inclusion of horticulture, coffee and cardamom plantations under “agriculture” in view of the fact that these plantations also require heavy and long-term capital. The present financial institutions, either the scheduled banks or the co-operative institutions, are not providing adequate capital and for a sufficiently long time to enable these plantations to have sufficient credit facilities. It is only with a view to see that Government help these plantations also with adequate credit facilities that I have proposed this amendment.

Here I want to point out that the cardamom and coffee plantations are mainly carried on in hilly tracts at an altitude of 2,500 ft. to 5,000 where there are no transport facilities. So, the cultivators have to take the equipments and other materials required for the plantations by head loads. They are facing heavy odds in carrying on with the plantations. Since these plantations are on hilly tracts,

there is also the risk of erosion. Sometimes drought affects the industry heavily. The present arrangements made for financing these plantations are not sufficient in case there is a failure of crop for one or two years or there is soil erosion on account of heavy floods. The yield from these plantations could be expected only after five or seven years and the co-operative institutions which give loans for a period of 20 years give only a little amount for carrying on the plantations. The land mortgage banks provide a maximum limit of Rs. 10,000 for loans for agricultural operations. This amount will not be sufficient for carrying on the plantations in view of the fact that plantations require a large capital because they are carried on in hills and at heavy odds.

The object of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation happens to be to assist projects which cannot ordinarily be financed by established agencies such as the apex co-operative land mortgage banks, either because the amounts involved in each individual scheme or project are very large or because the period for which credit is necessary is relatively long. These plantations are suffering from these two hardships. So, it will greatly help the plantations if my amendment is accepted by the Government. If Government is not prepared to accept it, what other arrangements for the requisite capital for these plantations are made may be told to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Deshmukh's amendment is not there.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: You might permit me to move Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he is absent, I cannot allow it to be moved. I find that Dr. Deshmukh's amendment has lapsed. So, he can speak on the clause.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since the Government has already tried to give the

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

definition of the word 'agriculture' by the inclusion of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming—they have also added stock breeding.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Piggery comes under stock breeding.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If it comes under that.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Piggery and the development of piggery comes under animal husbandry.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am glad to hear that. Then I do not press my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment for that.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is all right. But what about processing and marketing and agro-industries? This is a vital part of agricultural development. I am sure, a lot of our problems proceed from the fact that the agriculturists themselves do not process their goods. For instance, if instead of selling their raw cotton in the market, they were to gin it, bale it and then sell it, it will be helpful and much more profitable. There are a lot of co-operative and other organisations coming up for putting up these factories and so on. Similarly, fruit canning and processing of fruits and vegetables and so on—all these industries are very vital to the proper development of agriculture. I therefore, hope that it would not harm anybody if these words are added, namely, processing, marketing and development of agro-industries. I would like that to be accepted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am glad that the hon. Member appreciates that piggery is included in animal husbandry. So far as the question of processing and agro-industries is concerned, this is beyond the scope of this Bill because, as I ventured to explain, processing involves the es-

tablishment of industrial co-operatives or other industrial units. Similarly, agro-industries relate to the question of industrial co-operatives.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What about dairying? It involves machinery and all that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. Recently, the Commerce and Industry Ministry set up a working group which has recommended on the question of industrial co-operatives. Most of these questions have been taken up and they have made recommendations. The Government have accepted those recommendations. There is the Director of Industrial Co-operatives whose duty is to process and promote the growth of many things that the hon. Member has in mind. So, while agreeing entirely with the need and desirability of developing them, my only plea is that it does not form part of this Bill; whether it is agro-industries or processing or marketing, it should form part of the industrial co-operatives for which the working group has recommended. It is being processed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about amendment No. 32?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is marketing also included in that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Coffee plantations and others are under the Special Plantations Act. They are being assisted separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your colleague referred to them in her speech and said that this Act applies to those things, namely, the development of coffee, tea and cardamom plantations.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It should be accepted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was pointing out....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has referred to them in particular.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I am sorry, I do not have the speech, but so far as it applies to them we accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You accept it.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: No, not the amendment. The long-term needs of the plantations will be met.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first put the Government amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 12,—

for "poultry farming and stock breeding;" substitute "and poultry farming;" (3)

The motion was adopted

Shri D. S. Patil: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Mover of amendment No. 3 is absent from the House. Therefore the amendment cannot be moved by another hon. Member.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: It is a Government amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government is one and indivisible. It is Cabinet responsibility. Therefore there is no point of order in it. Does he wish to press any of his amendments?

Shri D. S. Patil: Yes, Sir; I wish to press amendments Nos. 13, 14 and 15.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Malaichami wish to press his amendment?

Shri M. Malaichami: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put all of them (Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 32) together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 12 to 16 and 32 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Establishment and incorporation of Agricultural Refinance Corporation).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment No. 17 by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh. He is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Share capital and shareholders):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are amendments No. 19 and 20 by Shri D. S. Patil, No. 33 by Shri Malaichami and Nos. 21 and 22 by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh. Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh is not here. Are the other amendments being moved?

Shri D. S. Patil: Yes, Sir, I wish to move my amendments.

(i) Page 3, line 27,—
omit "and" (19)

(ii) Page 3, line 28,—
after "banks" insert "and Co-operative Societies" (20)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, amendment No. 33 by Shri Malaichami is barred.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri D. S. Patil.

श्री डी० शि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब-क्लाज ५ जो है वह शेयर कैपिटल और शेयरहोल्डर्स के बारे में है। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एमेंडमेंट है। एलिजिबिल इस्टीमेशन की जो बेकीनीशन दी हुई है, वह इस प्रकार है : —

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

- (ii) a co-operative society (other than a Central Land Mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf;"

इसी तरह से क्लॉज २२ जो है, जो कि फंडिंग और दी कारपोरेशन, ड्यूटीज और दी कारपोरेशन के बारे में है, उस में लिखा आ है :—

"The Corporation may provide such financial assistance to eligible institutions as it considers necessary for promoting the development of agriculture in India and shall not—

अब एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज एप्रोव्ड बाई दी रिजर्व बैंक आती है। जब कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में रखा गया है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों उनको शेयर खरीदने से रोका गया है। जब उनको रिजर्व बैंक मान्यता देता है और जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज देहात की है, वह शेयर खरीदना चाहती है, कारपोरेशन के शेयर लेना चाहती है, तो उनको इसकी इजाजत क्यों नहीं दी जाती है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। इस कारपोरेशन बिल में कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज प्रोव्ड बाई दी रिजर्व बैंक को एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशन माना गया है, यानी लोन और एडवॉन्स लेने के लिये उसको मान्यता दी गई है। ऐसी हालत में शेयर लेने से उसको क्यों बन्द किया गया है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। शेयर खरीदने की उनको इजाजत हानी चाहिये नहीं मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में कहना है। यह सीधी सी बात है और मैं आशा करता कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसको मान लें।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want to support the amendment moved by my hon. friend. My point, which I made during the discussion also, was that

every co-operative society should be entitled to purchase a share or shares and there should be no bar. Similarly, farmers' institutions which are capable of buying shares should also be permitted to do so. I do not see why they should be excluded or restricted. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this—under clause 2 (f) (ii) their approval by the Reserve Bank is necessary. It reads—"a co-operative society (other than... etc) approved by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf." I cannot see why such approval should be required.

15.24 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If I cannot move the amendment I wanted to, I think instructions be issued to the Reserve Bank so that any co-operative society which is capable of purchasing these shares should be permitted to purchase shares. By changing the wording as suggested by my hon. friend in the present clause, I think this objective will be achieved and I therefore support that any co-operative society which is capable of purchasing a shares should be allowed to do so.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Which share?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Purchasing shares of the corporation. That is my special appeal; I think the hon. Minister should accept this.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I also support the amendment which has been moved by Shri D. S. Patil. I do not want to make a speech. The grounds are the same as put forward by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I explained earlier, giving direct assistance to primary co-operative societies who become shareholders of this corporation will cut across the very principle of the Re-financing scheme and may also be impracticable as it ignores the present. The present is

either a three-tier system or a two-tier system. Either the Reserve Bank long term operation works through the Apex banks or the principal land mortgage banks.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If Apex banks are allowed, why not primary societies?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This will mean the Corporation which will be a centralised institution dealing directly with the primary co-operative society which will create great administrative problems.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Purchasing shares does not necessarily mean that it must deal with it, by giving loans etc.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member wants that any society which purchases a share is entitled to loan or..

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not at all. Merely the right to purchase a share. We do not want any loan directly.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That may be taken under the enabling powers. We will look into the matter. That power is there: if the Reserve Bank will approve such a society. That, the Reserve Bank will consider.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. D. S. Patil, do I put the amendments to the vote?

Shri D. S. Patil: The principle in my amendments has been accepted.

Mr. Speaker: He does not press?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Accepted? He said something else.

Amendment Nos. 19 and 20 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the bill.

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Board of Directors)

Mr. Speaker: Clause 10: any amendments to be moved, 23, 24, 25?

Shri D. S. Patil: There is one amendment: 24, 23, 25.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 24 is not his.

Shri D. S. Patil: Amendment No. 25.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 25 is his. No. 23 also?

Shri D. S. Patil: No.

Mr. Speaker: Only No. 25 may be moved.

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

Page 6, after line 7, insert—

"(ff) one director elected by Co-operative societies eligible for holding shares in the Agricultural Refinance Corporation; and" (25)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आप यहां उपस्थित हैं। पेज २ जो इस बिल का है उसमें कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी की डेफीनिशन इस प्रकार दी गई है:—

(ii) a co-operative society (other than a Central Land Mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf;"

२२ नम्बर जो क्लॉज इस बिल का है, उसमें कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को एलिजिबल इंस्टीट्यूशन माना गया है और एडवांसिस और लॉज देने का प्राविजन रखा गया है।

किसी भी इंस्टीट्यूशन में, किसी भी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी में ऐसे संभासद् नहीं होते हैं जो शेयरहोल्डर नहीं होते हैं। किसी भी नान-मैम्बर को आप लोन नहीं दे सकते हैं और न ही एडवांस दे सकते हैं। जब आप कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी को लोन और एडवांस देने का प्राविजन करते हैं, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि उनको शेयर लेने की भी इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये। जब वे शेयर लेंगी तो अपना डायरेक्टर भी कारपोरेशन में चुन कर भेज सकेंगी।

[Shri D. S. Patil]

देहाती सोसाइटीज होने की वजह से अगर उनको इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है, तो वह खेद की ही बात है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि उनका भी एक डायरेक्टर वहां रहे।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want to say a word. These are all related matters. In sub-clause 2 (f) (ii), it has been stated:

"a co-operative society (other than a central land mortgage bank or a State co-operative bank) approved by the Reserve Bank in this behalf;"

This is intended to be an eligible institution. My hon. friend Shri D. S. Patil has been pressing that just as a co-operative society is allowed in this clause, it should also be allowed to purchase a share. The assurance which the hon. Minister...

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not given any assurance. I said, the Reserve Bank will consider it. I have not given any assurance.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like him to give an assurance. The only contention is, just as a co-operative society is made eligible under clause 2, the wording here in clause 3 is, "such other classes of financial institutions as may be notified by the Central Government". Here, if the co-operative society is considered to be a financial institution, and, therefore, capable of purchasing shares, then it would be necessary, as has been proposed by this amendment, that this class of shareholders should have one director. I do not know whether the Deputy Minister will be able to accept it, but this is a suggestion which I am sure has the approval and support of every Member of this House who has any interest in the farmers and who wants to protect their interests and to advance them; there should be no reluctance

On the part of Government to deny to the co-operative society which is capable of purchasing a share the right to have at least one director, amongst so many who are all more or less Government directors. This is a wholly Government organisation for all purposes, and, therefore, the right to have one non-official director as a representative of the co-operative societies should not be denied, and I would, therefore, press this point.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, the scheme of the Bill is that we do not approve that this corporation should lend directly to the primary co-operative societies. That is absolutely clear. But hon. Members have said, that in terms of clause 2 (f) (ii), if the Reserve Bank approves of a co-operative society, then they might allow that society to become a shareholder. So far, the Bill does not provide for that. But I have said that in view of the demand made by several hon. Members, this matter will be considered by the Reserve Bank; this is a technical matter, and its implications are far-reaching, and, therefore, the Reserve Bank will consider it. I have given no assurance, but certainly, if the Reserve Bank comes to the conclusion that such approved societies can become...

Mr. Speaker: This assurance is given that the Reserve Bank would consider?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Will the hon. Deputy Minister give us an assurance that he will take the side of the Members while the matter is being considered by the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Speaker: He will convey all those feelings of the Members to the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank will consider it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This will be examined, certainly. Only after the

matter is considered, the question of having a director on behalf of such co-operative societies as hold shares will arise; it will arise only at that stage.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri D. S. Patil withdrawing his amendment?

Shri D. S. Patil: Yes.

Amendment No. 25 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we come to clause 20. Is amendment No. 26 going to be moved? Probably the whole scheme has gone now, and, therefore, it may not be moved.

Shri D. S. Patil: The earlier amendment has been lost. So, I am not moving this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 20 and 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 20 and 21 were added to the Bill.

Clause 22—(Business which the Corporation may transact)

Shri D. S. Patil: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 36, after 'necessary' insert 'only'. (27).

I want that in clause 22 (1), the word 'only' should be added after the word 'necessary' so that the corporation may provide assistance to eligible institutions only for promoting the development of agriculture in India, and not for any other function.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): I want to speak on sub-clause (f) of this clause, which reads thus:

"generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the discharge of its functions under this Act."

I feel that there should be something more specific in this, because from previous experience in such co-operatives and land mortgage banks, it has come to our notice that a great deal of the funds has been utilised for non-agricultural and non-productive ventures. The resources of this Refinance Corporation should not be dissipated in non-agricultural ventures. I think that the clause as it stands gives a fair amount of powers to get round any such requirement. I do think that perhaps this need not have been included.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The object of the Bill clearly specifies that it will be only for agricultural purposes, and, therefore, no further clarification is necessary. Actually, when the hon. Member wanted that processing or marketing or agro-industries should be included, I said in reply that these things need not be included because they were beyond the scope of the Bill. So, the intention is very clear and there is no need to make it more specific.

Mr. Speaker: What about the addition of the word 'only'?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not necessary to add the word. The object is very clear and specific and related only to agriculture and its development.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose Shri D. S. Patil is satisfied and he is not pressing his amendment.

Shri D. S. Patil: I am not pressing the amendment.

Amendment No. 27 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 26 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is amendment No. 28 in the name of Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh for the insertion of a new clause 26A. The hon. Member is absent.

The question is:

"That clauses 27 to 45 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 27 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I come to clause 46. Is amendment No. 29 going to be moved? The hon. Member is not here.

The question is:

"That clauses 46 and 47 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 46 and 47 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule— (Amendment of certain enactments)

Mr. Speaker: There are two formal amendments to the Second Schedule by Government, namely amendments Nos. 4 and 5. Amendments Nos. 30 and 31 are the same and, therefore, they are barred.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 21, line 30, for '1962' substitute '1963'. (4)

(ii) Page 22, line 19, for '1962' substitute '1963'. (5)

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (Short title, extent and commencement)

Mr. Speaker: As regards amendment No. 8, the hon. Member is absent.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 6, for '1962' substitute '1963'. (2)

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, for 'Thirteenth Year' substitute 'Fourteenth Year' (1)
(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Title

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to the Long Title in the name of Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh, namely, amendment No. 6. But the hon. Member is absent.

The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी थोड़ी देर में यह विधेयक पारित होने जा रहा है ? यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा विधेयक है जिस से किसानों को फायदा होगा। लेकिन सरकार का इंटेंशन अच्छा होना और किसी विधेयक को पारित करना ही काफी नहीं होता। हम ने और बातों में देखा है कि उन को अमल में लाने में कितनी दिक्कत होती है। खास कर जो गरीब किसान हैं उन को पैसा लेने में बहुत तकलीफें उठानी पड़ती हैं। इस सदन में इन सब बातों की चर्चा हुई है लेकिन फिर भी जब यह विधेयक पारित होने जा रहा है तो मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ पुनः आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपया उन को देना है चाहे वह जिस तरह से भी देना हो, उन्हें देखना चाहिये कि किसानों को रुपया मिलने में कोई दिक्कत न हो और उन्हें बहुत अधिक दौड़ना न पड़े। क्योंकि हमारा अनुभव है कि दौड़ते किसानों को जितना पैसा मिलता है उस में का अधिक अंश उन का खर्च हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि जो गवर्नमेंट का पैसा बकाया पड़ जाता है और बहुत अंशों में अदा नहीं होने का कारण यह है कि जितना उनको पैसा मिलना चाहिए और जिस काम के लिए मिलना चाहिए, उसको हासिल करने के लिए किसानों को दौड़ने में, एप्रोच करने में और दूसरी बहुत सी फिजूल बातों में मसलन सम्बन्धित लोगों को खुश करने में बहुत सा पैसा उनका खर्च हो जाता है। इसलिए इन सब बातों पर यदि ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो इस कानून का पारित होना किसानों के लिए इतना लाभदायक नहीं होगा जितना कि सरकार चाहती है।

2803 (A) LSD—6.

एक बात और है। जब दरखास्तें कर्जों के वास्ते दी जाती हैं तो उनकी जांच-पड़ताल में और उनको देखने भालने में इतना समय लग जाता है कि जिस समय उनको कर्जा मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार को अपने अफसरों को हिदायत करनी चाहिए कि जिस वक्त किसानों की दरखास्त आये, उसके एक या डेढ़ महीने के अंदर उन्हें पैसा मिल जाना चाहिए। जिस काम के लिए पैसा चाहिए और जिस समय उन्हें पैसा चाहिए वह उन्हें मिल जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, the annual agricultural loan requirements in our country are about Rs. 750 crores, and although we welcome this attempt by Government, we do realise that it is not in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of the country today.

The hon. Deputy Minister has mentioned that the financial resources of this Corporation will be more than sufficient for the present requirements. I trust that this will be so. But one of the main things which, I think, is lacking in the country is co-ordination between the apex organisation and the primary credit institutions. Therefore, I do think that perhaps they should have mentioned that when the Refinance Corporation loans money to the land mortgage banks or State co-operative banks, those banks should see that at least 90 per cent of the amount they loan out should be to cultivators. But I notice that no such restriction has been provided. In previous years in some States it has been noticed that as much as 75 per cent of the loans have been to non-agriculturists.

An Hon. Member: Is it so?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I have here a general report of the Gorwala Committee (1951) which specifically mentions it. I trust in the last ten years there has been some improvement. Also today the fact that only 58.6 per cent of the total amount bor-

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

rowed by agriculturists is through the State co-operatives is another point to notice, namely, that if easy borrowing facilities were made available to the cultivator, he would not go to the money-lender who charges exorbitant rates.

Therefore, I do think that this co-ordination between the primary credit societies and the apex societies should be made quite clear and that they should see that there is no dissipation of the funds at the disposal of the Refinance Corporation and that the money actually does get to the cultivator.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. S. Patil. He fought well, though he lost.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : मुझे इस अवसर पर केवल एक, दो सुझाव देने हैं। पहला सुझाव यह है कि कारपोरेशन की नीति के अन्तर्गत यह पी० एल० ४८० फंड्स जो हैं उस में से कृषि के विकास के लिए करोड़ों रुपये जल्दी लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि कृषि के विकास के लिए जो ऋण दिया जायेगा उसके उपयोग पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मोर्टगेज बैंक्स लेंड मोर्टगेज के शब्द से ही उनका ऋण देने का प्रोसीज्योर ऐसा बन गया है कि काश्तकार को ऋण ही नहीं मिलता है। जिसके पास अोनरशिप नहीं है, अपना खेत नहीं हैं उनको कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। जिन टेनेंट्स पर कर्जा होता है उनको भी ऋण नहीं मिलता है। अब सही मायने में जो खुद काश्तकारी करते हैं उनको अगर सरकारी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और कर्जा आदि मिले तो वह ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आपसे यही प्रार्थना है कि जो ऋण देने के रूत्स हैं उनको रिलैक्स करने की कोशिश की जाय और कृषि के विकास के लिए कृषक को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऋण कैसे मिले, इसका ध्यान रखने की कोशिश की जाये।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am glad the Reserve Bank has appreciated the need for enlarging credit to the farmers. There was a time when it was the view of the Reserve Bank that they had sufficient money with them and there was no need for any corporation as an additional source of financing to the farmers and whatever money was required, they were prepared to advance to them. But I am glad they have changed that view and now think that the financial accommodation and credit needs of the farmers were not being met, especially in the long-term field. What is at present given by way of long term credit to farmers is a drop in the ocean. What is Rs. 37 crores for 30 crore acres? It is just about one rupee per acre. So it is good that the need for long-term finance has been realised.

Even those people who had opposed this Bill did so on the ground of its inadequacy and not because in principle they differed from it. So we hope as a result of the criticisms and suggestions made by the House, Government will proceed fast enough so as to cover the major portion of the needs of the farmers and not just give Rs. 5 crores for about 15 years and then keep quiet without making it a dynamic sort of organisation.

The hon. Deputy Minister has said that it can borrow upto 20 times the share capital. I hope steps will be taken to increase the share capital as rapidly as possible and enlarge the scope of total financing to the farmers adequately.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The principle of this Bill is such that no one in this House has any objection thereto. But past experience has taught most of us that these money-lending facilities in the hands of Government for being advanced to the ignorant people are generally misused for political purposes. I therefore request that the machinery may be warned before hand that this should not be done. What happens is that

generally these loans are advanced when the elections are about to take place. Farmers are asked to come along with the Congress candidate to secure loans. This puts up the prestige of the man unnecessarily. He has an advantage over his rival candidates. This should not be done. This should not be made a means of fowling the good conduct of the average farmer who is in need of money. This process of helping him should not in any manner be prostituted for political ends. But this generally happens.

One other thing. Corruption has become so rampant. I have seen cases where to secure a loan of Rs. 300 from an agricultural co-operative credit society, a peasant has to spend as much as Rs. 123. This is very bad. Every man wants to have his palm greased before he allows the process to go through. If the Government has any firm desire that the farmers should really be helped, corruption in the machinery should be eradicated.

This is a good measure. Each one of us has felt that it should be supported. But it should be on the further basis that he is not forced to repay it immediately after a loan is granted. It happens that immediately a loan is granted, not being of a sufficient amount, even before the man can utilise it, demands are started against him. If there is famine or some calamity and he is not able to repay, he should not be forced.

Mr. Speaker: He is making out too general things now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: With these few remarks, I hope the Bill will be passed.

श्री वाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस विधेयक का सब ओर से स्वागत किया जायेगा और यह विधेयक वास्तव में स्वागत-योग्य है भी । मैं भी इस का स्वागत करता हूँ । इस विधेयक के पारित हो जाने के पश्चात् हमारे किसानों के लिए दीर्घ-कालीन और

अल्प-कालीन कर्ज की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी-लेकिन फिर भी मेरे मस्तिष्क में यह भय है कि जो बहुत छोटे किसान हैं जो छोटी छोटी काश्त करते हैं उन के लिए कर्ज की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकेगी । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जबकि चीनी हमले की विभीषिका हमारे सामने है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्य न गिरने पायें और विशेष कर खेती के क्षेत्र में हर प्रकार की उन्नति हो सके और अन्न की वृद्धि हो तो यह आवश्यक है कि किसानों को हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी जाये ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि छोटे किसानों को को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक आदि से भी कर्ज न के बराबर मिलता है और अगर मिलता भी है तो उसमें दिक्कतें होती हैं । लैंड मार्टगेज बैंकों से भी कर्जा प्राप्त करने में दिक्कत होती है । अगर किसान को थोड़ा सा चार सौ, पांच सौ रुपया लेना पड़े तो उस को बीच में भ्रष्टाचार का भी मुकाबला करना पड़ता है । इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि समाज में भ्रष्टाचार है लेकिन लोगों को और विशेष कर किसानों को भ्रष्टाचार से बचाना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि वे खेती में अपना समय खर्च करते हैं और इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि उन को रुपया आदि लेने में बहुत ज्यादा समय न खर्च करना पड़े और वे अपना सारा ध्यान खेती में लगा सकें । को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक और लैंड मार्टगेज बैंकों की ब्याज की दरें बहुत ऊंची हैं । साहूकारों से जो रुपया उन्हें लेना पड़ता है उस की दरें भी बहुत ऊंची हैं । अगर किसानों को बहुत कम ब्याज पर और आसानी के साथ रुपया मिल सके तो यह कारपोरेशन सफलभूत हो सकेगी । आज-कल कर्जा देने के नियमों में बहुत कड़ाई से काम लिया जाता है । उन में ढील होनी चाहिए ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: I not only support the Motion, but wholeheartedly wel-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

come the Bill. It is a very opportune Bill in my opinion. We are insisting and rightly insisting upon full production on the part of our farmers. That is possible only when all kinds of facilities are given to them for getting the necessary funds and other things also. Up to this time they had only to look up to the mortgage bank for getting some kind of help, but when we ask for full production, big reforms have to be made, and they require to be financed on a larger scale, and therefore I very much appreciate the Government coming forward with a measure like this for creating a corporation to give the facility that farmers can hereafter, through co-operative societies and other institutions, get that kind of assistance. They will be in a better position to carry out the programme of greater production on which the Government is laying so much stress today, and rightly so.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय थर्ड रीडिंग के अवसर पर मैं फिर से इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन जाते जाते मैं दो तीन मुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम करना चाहिये कि कार्पोरेशन से जो पैसा किसान को मिलने वाला है उसने जितना रूपया मांगा है वह सभी का सभी उस के हाथों में चला जाये । इसके लिये मेरा मुझाव है कि आफिस या कचहरी में आकर लेने के बजाये चाहे तो उस को बैंक भेज दिया जाये और चाहे वह रूपया मनि-आर्डर से भेज दिया जाये ताकि उसने जितना पैसा निकाला है वह सब उसके हाथों में पहुँच जाये ।

आज कल स्थिति यह है कि अगर किसान के खेत की सोसायटी ने एक दफा सिक्वोरिटी ली हो तो उसके बाद उसी खेत पर किसान को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है । चाहे उसके खेत की कीमत १० हजार रूपये ही क्यों न

हो लेकिन अगर उसने बैल आदि के लिये एक हजार रूपये लिये हों तो फिर उस को कर्जा नहीं मिलता है । इस वक्त यह हालत है । पोल्ट्री फार्म और दूसरे कामों के लिये कर्जा देने का क्या इन्तजाम है । यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि जब तक उसके ऊपर का बोझा नहीं निकाला जाता तब तक उस के ऊपर पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । फिर यह पैसा उस को कैसे मिलेगा ? सिक्वोरिटी खेत की होती है । इस के लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर खेत की बाजार-कीमत दस हजार रूपये हों तो सात या आठ हजार रूपये तक उस को कर्जा देने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि खेत तो वहाँ पर ही रहता है और उसको उठा कर कोई ले जाता नहीं है । इस के बावजूद किसान को रूपया मिलता नहीं है । लैंड मार्ट-गेज बैंक कहता है कि पहला बोझा है इसलिए हम कर्जा नहीं देंगे । अगर एक दफा लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक का बोझा हो तो वहाँ दूसरी दफा उस से कर्जा नहीं मिलता है । अगर काश्तकार को डेयरी फार्म या पोल्ट्री फार्म खोलना है तो उस के लिए कर्जों की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन उस को कर्जा मिलने में दिक्कतें होती हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाय ।

अभी तक लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक की तरफ से पैसा मिलता था तो मिलने के बाद उस का खर्चा काट लेते थे लेकिन नई किनों से यह व्यवस्था चालू है कि काश्तकारों से पहले ही पच्चीस या पचास रूपये जोकि खर्चा होता है ले लिये जाते हैं । काश्तकार सोचता है कि मुझे रूपया मिले या न मिले लेकिन मेरे ये पच्चीस तीस रूपये चले जाते हैं । पहले जब नामकतदार से कर्जा मिलता था तो उस वक्त खर्चा नहीं लगता था लेकिन लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक की तरफ से सिक्वोरिटी लेनी है और मार्टगेज करना है तो उसका बड़ा फार्म होता है जिस को लिखने के लिए पच्चीस तीस रूपये देने पड़ते हैं । ऐसा लैंड मार्टगेज

बैंक का सर्कुलर है। इस से काश्तकार घबराता है कि ये तो पहले ही पैसा ले लेते हैं मुझे मिलना मुश्किल है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दिक्कत को दूर करना चाहिए।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member who spoke last gave one or two suggestions, very good ones, and I have no doubt that the Corporation, when it gets into working, will bear them in mind. More than that I am not in a position to say just now.

As for the point made by the hon. lady Member that this Corporation should work in an efficient manner and that the loans should actually reach the farmers, that should be the motto of this Corporation, because the essence of all such organisations is that they must work efficiently. That is the underlying principle, and it should be the effort of everybody concerned with this Corporation to work efficiently and fully meet the credit needs of the farmer.

The point was made by the hon. Member that the long-term needs of the farmer are very inadequately met. It is true, I entirely agree. Not only long-term, it is true in respect of short-term also.

The hon. lady Member referred to the report of Shri Gorwala of 1954. In 1951 the credit that was given to the farmers was only Rs. 20 crores, and any report concerning Rs. 20 crores will not hold good today when the short-term credit has been extended to the extent of Rs. 250 crores. It has increased ten times, but even then it is very low, because the Third Plan estimates of the credit needs—a conservative estimate—is Rs. 420 crores, the long-term need is Rs. 150 crores, and medium-term Rs. 110 crores. In this context, Rs. 37 crores is low, I entirely agree, and that is the reason why this Corporation is being started, and it should be its effort to reach the peak of not only 5 x 20, but also 25 x 20 crores.

Meanwhile, the working of the Corporation will be before the House next year and later on, and the House will have full chance of a scrutiny, but I entirely agree that the test of it should be first class efficiency, and that it should meet the needs of the rural economy.

I entirely dissociate myself from the expression, the only expression, made by the hon. Member that these funds are being used for political ends. It may be a good election slogan to repeat it at election times.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Whenever societies are in the hands of the Jana Sangh people, they are using it for political purposes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I only say: do not make it for that purpose.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: My criticism was that 75 per cent of the available credit was not used for agricultural purposes.

16 hrs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am only saying she referred to a book published in 1954. Any remarks made about the Rs. 20 crores credit will not hold good now, after ten years, when the credit has expanded many times more. It is not true to say that it is for non-agricultural purposes. Marketing or processing may be non-agricultural purpose. But we are having separate institutions for them.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We may now adjourn for an hour so that the hon. Members may refresh themselves and be ready to receive the Budget proposals.

16.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1963

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the year 1963-64. For a number of years now the annual Budget has been framed primarily with reference to our plans for development. The year that is now drawing to a close has witnessed the emergence of yet another challenge to us as a nation; and much of what I have to say this evening will relate necessarily to the new situation that confronts us in regard to the defence of our country.

2. I shall, therefore, not dwell at any length upon economic trends and developments in the current year. These have been set out fairly fully in the Economic Survey which is being circulated separately. I would however, like to touch upon those aspects of the current economic situation which have a bearing on our tasks during the coming year.

3. Honourable Members would recall that shortages in the basic sectors of the economy, particularly in regard to the supply of power, transport, coal and steel, were a source of concern during the first year of the current Plan period. It was in the light of these shortages that the Budget for 1962-63 had made provision for a sizable increase in Plan outlay. During the course of the year, programmes of development in these vital sectors were reviewed carefully so as to ensure accelerated and coordinated development of the economy as a whole and I am happy to say that there has been a significant improvement in the availability of coal, power, steel and transport over the past year. This trend will be strengthened further in the months to come as programmes now in hand

begin to get completed. Some of our major public sector projects have made further progress. The Bhakra Dam has been completed and substantial additions to power capacity have been made from the Rihand and Hirakud projects. The public sector steel plants are now producing to near capacity. Industrial production as a whole has continued to grow and during the first half of the year, it was 7.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding part of 1961-62. We shall have to improve upon this performance in the coming years, particularly in view of the demands of the present Emergency and to this end, both the public and the private sectors must play their part.

4. Agricultural supplies during the year were not uniformly satisfactory. As the 1961-62 crop was no higher than the crop in the preceding year, prices, particularly of foodgrains, increased between March and August 1962 and there was an increase of 6.1 per cent in the general index of wholesale prices during this period. To keep prices in check a number of steps were taken. Monetary policy was geared to an orderly increase in the cost of credit as well as to a restraint on speculative tendencies. With a view to stimulate agricultural production and to give the agriculturist the confidence that if he stepped up production, he would not lose by a fall in prices, minimum prices for wheat and procurement prices for rice were announced, the ceiling price for cotton was further raised and measures to sustain jute prices at remunerative levels have been strengthened. It is gratifying to note that the general index of wholesale prices for the month of January 1963 averaged 126 as against 127.5 at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. Foodgrains output during the current season is expected to be better than the previous one. Even so, we shall have to redouble our efforts to in-

crease agricultural production if the rate of growth of the economy is to be accelerated and the general stability of prices, which has on the whole been a welcome feature of the past two years, is to be preserved. In these efforts, measures to increase the production of rice and of items such as cotton and oil-seeds deserve special emphasis on account of their important bearing on the cost of living and the balance of payments.

5. The one sector of our economy which has been the cause of the greatest concern to me throughout the year is our external payments position. The summer of 1962 witnessed a sharp deterioration in our foreign exchange reserves. The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank, which were already drawn upon heavily during the earlier years, declined further from Rs. 129.7 crores at the end of March 1962 to Rs. 97 crores by the end of June. We had, therefore, to make further cuts in import quotas already announced and impose severe restrictions on foreign travel as well as to enter into a stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund. Improvement in export earnings and larger reimbursements under aid have staved off further pressure on reserves over the past few months and on February 15, 1963, the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank stood at Rs. 105 crores. But a level of reserves only a little above the legal minimum at the height of the favourable export season cannot be contemplated with equanimity.

6. Turning to the budgetary and fiscal developments during the current year, the revenue originally estimated at Rs. 1380.93 crores will, according to latest indications, go up to just over Rs. 1500 crores. Of the improvement of over Rs. 119 crores in revenue, Rs. 73.70 crores occurs under the three principal heads. Customs revenue will go up by about Rs. 24 crores due mainly to larger imports of machinery, which we welcome as they reflect an acceleration

of our developmental effort, and of kerosene, diesel and other oils, which clearly are a cause for concern in our foreign exchange situation. The increase of Rs. 31.67 crores under Union Excise Duties is due to the progressive increase in the production and clearances of a number of excisable commodities, notable sugar, iron and steel products and motor spirit. Better yield from taxes paid in advance and larger collections at source on dividends, interest and salaries account for an improvement of Rs. 18.20 crores under Corporation and Income taxes. Of the rest of the improvement, the major increases are under Debt Services due mainly to larger recovery from States and under the three self-balancing items of receipts from iron and steel surcharge P.L. 480 Grants and Emergency Risk Insurance, which are transferred to the respective funds by provision in the expenditure estimates.

7. Expenditure for the current year is also expected to go up from Rs. 1381.65 crores to Rs. 1522.31 crores. The biggest element in this increase is the step-up in the expenditure on Defence Services, to which this House gave its unqualified approval when within weeks of the wanton aggression on our borders, it voted supplementary grants of Rs. 95 crores. The revenue expenditure on Defence is now expected to go up to Rs. 451.81 crores, which is Rs. 108.44 crores higher than the original estimate.

8. Civil expenditure, on the other hand, shows a relatively small increase of Rs. 32.22 crores over the original estimate. The principal item responsible for this increase is the funding of receipts relating to the three self-balancing items, to which I have just referred and which account for an increase of Rs. 28.5 crores. With higher revenue from Union Excise Duties, the States' share will go up by Rs. 10.55 crores. The policing of border areas will require an additional provision of Rs. 6.25

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crores. These increases will be partly counter-balanced by savings of Rs. 1.87 crores under Debt Services and Rs. 11.48 crores under the group-head 'Social and Developmental Services' excluding the provision for the transfer of surcharge on iron and steel which is one of the self-balancing items just mentioned.

9. The net effect of these changes is to increase the revenue deficit from the nominal figure of Rs. 72 lakhs originally estimated to Rs. 22.06 crores. Considering that for Defence alone we have had to provide Rs. 108 crores more than the original estimate, the resultant position of the revenue budget for the year cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

10. Turning to the Capital Budget, excluding the adjustment for the transfer of assistance from the United States to the Special Development Fund, which is notionally treated as capital expenditure, the current year's budget provided Rs. 592 crores for capital outlay. The corresponding figure now estimated is Rs. 593 crores. The increase of a crore of rupees is the net result of a large number of variations. The Defence capital outlay will go up by Rs. 20 crores. A better tempo of execution will necessitate additional provision of Rs. 21 crores for Railways, Hindustan Steel and the Heavy Engineering Corporation. These increases will, however, be offset by savings under numerous heads of which I would mention Rs. 14 crores for food purchases, Rs. 5 crores for Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Rs. 4 crores each for the National Coal Development Corporation, Farrakka Barrage and Border Roads and Rs. 2 crores for the Fertiliser Corporation.

11. In addition to direct capital outlay just mentioned, the original estimates provided Rs. 453 crores for loans to States and Rs. 136 crores for loans to other parties including local

bodies, Port Trusts and public sector enterprises. These are now estimated to go up to Rs. 523 crores and Rs. 147 crores respectively.

12. The bulk of the excess of Rs. 70 crores under loans to States is attributable to the grant of *ad hoc* loans to seven State Governments to clear their over-drafts with the Reserve Bank. Despite the grant of substantial assistance from the Centre for financing their Plan and non-Plan outlays and the larger share of central taxes and grants accruing to them as a result of the Third Finance Commission's award, some of the States had overdrawn their account with the Reserve Bank. While agreeing to clear their overdrafts, I had to stipulate that the States must impose tight financial discipline, raise additional resources and keep their expenditures within their means. I trust the States will ensure that a similar situation is not allowed to arise in future.

13. Our borrowing programme shows a shortfall of Rs. 20 crores in Small Savings which will be more than made up by the sale of National Defence Bonds introduced after the Emergency. The receipts from P. L. 480 deposits and foreign loans will be lower than expected by Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 78 crores respectively. As mentioned earlier, the revenue deficit will go up by Rs. 21 crores and loans to States and other parties will be more by Rs. 81 crores. The deterioration of Rs. 210 crores will be offset to the extent of Rs. 60 crores by improvement under several heads, of which Rs. 47 crores is attributable to the receipts on account of the National Defence Fund and Rs. 9 crores to the Emergency Risk Insurance.

14. The net effect of all these variations will be to increase the overall deficit from the original estimate of Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 240 crores. It is not unlikely that the actual budgetary deficit for the current year would be somewhat smaller than

what I have just indicated. But the fact remains that despite the improvement in revenues and the sizable contributions to the National Defence Fund and the National Defence Bonds after the onset of the Emergency, the overall deficit would show a large increase over what was anticipated. The shortfall under Small Savings and the larger ways and means assistance to some of the States reflecting their financial weakness are matters of particular concern. Honourable Members, I am sure, would agree that although prices have remained reasonably stable over the past two years, there is little room for complacency in regard to the size of the deficit we might safely incur over the years to come.

15. The paramount consideration in framing the Budget for 1963-64, as I mentioned at the outset is the need to build up the defence potential of the nation. The House would be glad to know that I propose to provide Rs. 867 crores for Defence next year as against the Revised estimate of Rs. 505 crores and the Budget estimate of Rs. 376 crores in the current year. At the same time, I propose to provide Rs. 1226 crores for Plan outlay of the Centre, including assistance to the States, as against Rs. 1107 crores provided in the Budget for the current year. It has become in recent months a rather oft-repeated statement that defence and development are vitally interlinked. But this is one of those truths which do not become any the less true for being repeated often. The investments which we have already set in train and for which foreign assistance is already assured must be brought to fruitful completion as early as possible. And this consideration alone would require a significant increase in Plan outlay next year. The Emergency has created new needs. It would not be prudent, therefore, to provide for the paramount claims of defence by sacrificing the claims of development. Taking defence and development, to-

gether, therefore, the Budget provision for the next year would show an increase of Rs. 610 crores over the Budget estimates this year.

16. At this stage I should like to refer to certain changes introduced in the form of the Demands for Grants with the approval of the Estimates Committee. With the growth in our Plan outlays and the decision to give separate details of both Plan and non-Plan expenditure, the size of the Demands for Grants has grown enormously in recent years. This has had the effect of making the Demands unwieldy and difficult to follow. It has now been agreed with the Estimates Committee that Parts III and IV of the Demands which give details, according to different circles of account, and which are intended primarily for the authorities controlling the Grants, may be replaced by two new schedules. These schedules give details of Plan provision and the staff employed under different categories. In addition, notes on Demands for Grants also include a statement of important items of non-Plan expenditure. Arrangements will also be made for placing in the Parliament Library copies of Parts III and IV of the Demands which will continue to be printed for Departmental use. These arrangements should make for the presentation of the Demands in a more concise form without taking away any part of the important information which is of interest to Parliament.

17. I would also like to mention the changes made in the presentation of Demands for Defence Services. Hitherto the provision for the three Services with the supporting details had been given separately. Following the practice adopted in the last War, I have decided to combine the Demands for the three Services into a single Demand but without the usual details. The combined Demand gives the provision for the three Services at the current year's level with a lump provision for meeting the cost of

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various emergency measures. The House, I am sure, will appreciate the need for these changes which have been made in the interest of national security.

18. For the coming year, at the existing level of taxation, I am budgeting for a total revenue of Rs. 1585.73 crores and expenditure of Rs. 1852.40 crores resulting in a deficit of Rs. 266.67 crores on Revenue account.

19. The Revenue estimates next year show an improvement of Rs. 85.48 crores over the current year's Revised. Union Excises are expected to go up by Rs. 30.27 crores while the revenue from Income and Corporation taxes would show a further improvement of Rs. 15 crores. Interest receipts accounts for an increase of Rs. 40.56 crores of which Rs. 18 crores will be from Hindustan Steel, Rs. 10 crores from the State Governments and Rs. 8.43 crores from Railways. The receipts from Emergency Risk Insurance of goods and factories, if continued at present rates, would show an increase of Rs. 27 crores. We have also decided that in view of higher costs of Government borrowings, the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department should give, with effect from the coming year, a higher dividend to the General Revenues, and accordingly the rate will be raised from 4½ per cent to 4¾ per cent. This will give an additional Rs. 4.43 crores. These improvements, however, will on present rates be partly offset by decreases of Rs. 10.45 crores under Customs Revenue due to the imposition of further restrictions on imports, shortfalls of Rs. 11.70 crores under iron and steel surcharge and Rs. 9 crores under P. L. 480 Grants and increase of Rs. 2.68 crores in the States' share of Income-tax.

20. Of the total Revenue expenditure of Rs. 1852.40 crores next year, Rs. 708.51 crores will be for Defence Services and Rs. 1143.89 crores

under Civil Heads. As compared with the revised estimates, the Civil expenditure next year shows an increase of Rs. 73.39 crores. The expanding volume and cost of public borrowings account for an increase of Rs. 34.21 crores under Debt Services. Administrative Services next year will cost Rs. 11.89 crores more due mainly to additional expenditure on border police. The increase in their share of Union Excises and larger grants to States explain mainly the increase of Rs. 10.54 crores under Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments. While transfers on account of Emergency Risk Insurance would be more by Rs. 27 crores, those in respect of iron and steel surcharge and P. L. 480 Grants would be less by Rs. 11.7 crores and Rs. 9 crores respectively. The remaining heads under Social and Developmental Services will show an increase of Rs. 9.84 crores, whereas absence of provision for payment to the Reserve Bank for the withdrawal of Escudo currency will result in a saving of Rs. 9.14 crores.

21. The provision for Capital Outlay next year is estimated at Rs. 327 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 234 crores over the current year's revised requirements. Defence Capital Outlay is responsible for an increase of Rs. 106 crores. Of the other major increases, mention may be made of Rs. 35 crores for Hindustan Steel, Rs. 30 crores on account of net expenditure on food purchases including internal procurement. Rs. 15 crores for Railways, Rs. 13 crores for Posts and Telegraphs, Rs. 15 crores for National Highways, Rs. 8 crores each for Atomic Energy and Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Rs. 5 crores for Drugs Corporation.

22. The Budget next year provides Rs. 541 crores for loans to States including Rs. 100 crores as their share of market borrowings, following the decision taken by the National Deve-

lopment Council to raise combined loans for the Central and State Governments next year. The loans to other parties are estimated at Rs 175 crores. An item of special interest which I would mention here is that during the rest of the Plan period, a sum of Rs. 9 crores is to be earmarked for giving financial assistance to students of recognised merit and specially favourable terms will be offered to those who enter the teaching profession.

23. As I mentioned earlier, provision has been included in the Budget next year for a total expenditure of Rs. 1226 crores for implementing the Plan, of which Rs. 196 crores will be in Revenue account and the balance of Rs. 1030 crores as Capital outlay including Loans. In addition, Railways are expected to provide Rs. 38 crores and Hindustan Steel and other public sector enterprises Rs. 37 crores from their own resources. These estimates include Rs. 400 crores as assistance to the States of which Rs. 94 crores would be on Revenue account and Rs. 306 crores in the Capital Budget. The States are expected to find Rs. 350 crores from their own funds. Thus the total State Plan outlay next year would amount to Rs. 750 crores, which, with outlay of the Central outlay of Rs. 901 crores, would give a total Plan outlay of Rs. 1651 crores in the Third year of the Plan as compared with the current year's budgeted Plan outlay of Rs. 1465 crores. The provision for Plan outlay next year would thus amount to 22 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 7500 crores for the Plan period as a whole, as against 19.5 per cent for the current year and actual expenditure of a little over 15 per cent in the First year of the Plan.

24. For the next year, the estimates take a credit of Rs. 400 crores from market borrowings including Rs. 100 crores to be raised on behalf of the State Governments. The receipts from Small Savings have been assumed at Rs. 105 crores. Credit has also been taken for Rs. 462 crores from fresh

foreign loans and Rs. 90 crores from P.L. 480 deposits including Rs. 30 crores to be transferred from the moneys formerly deposited with the State Bank of India.

25. I may now summarise the overall budgetary position next year. At the existing level of taxation and expenditure, there will be a Revenue deficit of Rs. 267 crores. Capital outlay will amount to Rs. 827 crores, loans to States and other parties, Rs. 716 crores, and debt repayments, Rs. 231 crores. The total disbursement of Rs. 2041 crores is expected to be met to the extent of Rs. 967 crores from internal and external borrowings, Rs. 248 crores from repayment of loans, Rs. 90 crores from investment of P.L. 480 Funds and Rs. 282 crores from Miscellaneous Debt and Deposit heads, leaving an overall budgetary gap of Rs. 454 crores.

26. Honourable Members, I am sure, would not expect me to leave this large gap of Rs. 454 crores entirely uncovered. But, before I come to my proposals as to the manner and extent to which this gap should be covered, I would like to recall a point which I had made when introducing my last Budget. I had emphasised that in a planned economy taxation policy serves not only the objective of raising resources for the Exchequer but it is also an instrument of economic policy to achieve the wider objectives of promoting the rate of growth of the economy and of correcting imbalances between different sectors of it. I should therefore like at this juncture to re-emphasise some of the points calling for special attention which emerge out of the brief review of the economic trends and developments which I have already given.

27. First and foremost, there is the need to increase production and accelerate the pace of development. The growing claims of defence and development cannot be met except on the basis of an expanding volume of production. By far the greater part of the responsibility for increasing

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production rests with the private sector; and when I refer to the private sector, I am referring not only to organised industry and labour, but also to the millions of our peasants and artisans. We shall have to make every possible effort to ensure that the productive potential of our agriculture and industry, both big and small, is harnessed to the fullest extent to the task in hand. At the same time, there should be clear recognition of the fact that given the magnitude of the task that confronts us, we shall succeed only to the extent that we are prepared to put forth an effort of a kind that transcends ordinary incentives and rewards. The public sector also must make its contribution, more particularly by a speedy and efficient execution of all projects and programmes already in hand, so that the fruits of investment we are making begin to be available with the shortest possible delay. In most cases, external assistance is available to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the projects in progress. It would be false economy to allow fiscal or financial considerations to stand in the way of the quick implementation of these projects, whether they are in the public or in the private sector.

28. The second thing which must be evident from what I have said earlier is the seriousness of our foreign exchange position. To the pressures on our balance of payments arising from the requirements of development and a growing burden of servicing foreign debt, we must now add the even more urgent requirements of Defence. Honourable Members would, I am sure, like me to take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of this country to friendly foreign countries, particularly the United States and Britain, who rushed to our assistance with military equipment and supplies in the hour of need. But the fact that we are being helped liberally with external resources to finance our development and our defence is a reason for us not

to slacken but to redouble our efforts to mobilise our own resources to the utmost. Not only, therefore, has the budget to provide the rupee resources we need, but it must also help in securing a better balance on external account. We have put the most stringent restrictions on imports already and a stage has been reached when further restrictions would have a serious detrimental effect both on production and on exports. There is little room left now for drawing further upon our already depleted reserves. Greater availability of assistance for financing imports of materials and components has, therefore, been particularly helpful to us in the present stage of our development when our own industries can deliver increasing amounts of capital goods, with better availability of imported raw materials and components. While it is only proper that we should continue to seek rational changes in the nature and scale of external assistance, we, on our part, have to strain every nerve to increase our export earnings and to keep our requirements of civilian consumption within the strictest limits of austerity. As Honourable Members are aware, we have launched on a new gold policy in the country to plug an important source of leakage in our foreign exchange earnings. Drastic and far-reaching as this policy is, it represents only the kind of action that we must be prepared to take on a number of fronts if we are to achieve a position of viability in our external accounts.

29. To the already stringent measures for restricting the quantum of imports, we must now, I feel, add more decisive restraints of a fiscal nature. It is essential for the successful operation of direct controls that they should be reinforced by appropriate budgetary measures and there is a strong case for diverting to the Exchequer a larger share of the profits made by importers, whether on the direct sale of the items imported, or on the sale of products using im-

ported materials and equipment. Both Customs Duties and Excise Duties have a part to play in this regard.

30. Somewhat similar considerations apply to export promotion. We have not only to remove such handicaps as our export industries face as a result of fiscal levies which we impose to meet our domestic requirements, but also to provide positive financial incentives to our nascent export industries to enable them to secure a fair share in foreign markets. The principle of protecting domestic industry in developing countries by import duties has long been accepted as a sound economic doctrine supported by the so-called "infant" industry argument. What is true of domestic industries competing with foreign industries in home markets is equally true of domestic export industries in development countries that have to compete with well-established exports of more advanced countries. In logic, as indeed in practical necessity or international ethics, there would seem to be no difference between import duties to protect domestic industry and financial incentives to export industries seeking to compete on a more equal footing in overseas markets.

31. I have drawn attention to some of the basic economic considerations that we must bear in mind even as we face the formidable task of providing for a sharp and sizable increase in Defence outlay next year. The overall gap of Rs. 454 crores arises almost entirely from the increase in Defence outlay. Earlier in the year, it was my hope and expectation that having raised taxation in the first two years of the Plan to meet nearly 80 per cent of the target for the Third Five-Year Plan, it would be possible to provide for all essential requirements this year without any significant additional taxation. But the new threat on our borders has made it necessary for me to come to the House with proposals for a much higher order of taxation. We cannot allow the present cessation of active fighting on our frontiers to lull us

into a sense of complacency. No matter how great the effort, the resources that are needed to defend the honour and integrity of the motherland must be raised. And as we praper for this challenge, we cannot plunge the country into the chaos of inflation by unbridled deficit financing.

32. I am deeply conscious of the fact that the scale of taxation which I am about to propose is going to impose an unprecedented burden. It has been my endeavour to ensure that the additional burden is distributed as equitably as possible among the different sections of the community. Honourable Members would appreciate that our requirements are so massive that we cannot possibly meet them without expecting a contribution even from the poorer sections of the community. The enormity of the challenge which confronts us demands nothing less than a measure of sacrifice from every citizen. It is all the more imperative, therefore, that considerations of equity and social justice, which we have accepted as an integral part of our way of life, should receive even more earnest attention now than ever before.

33. With all the effort at additional taxation I am about to propose, the need for voluntary restraint on the part of the people would also remain as great as ever. The response of all sections of the people in the present Emergency has been truly magnificent. And I have every confidence that the same spirit of willing co-operation and self-restraint will be sustained while the security of the nation is in danger.

34. By far the largest expenditure in the country is incurred by Governments at the Centre and the States. There cannot be any question that economy and efficiency in public expenditure are the very heart of the matter in mobilizing resources. We have taken a number of steps at the Centre to effect economies in several directions. But essentially, the task of achieving the utmost economy in public expenditure is not merely a question of cutting or reducing some

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items of expenditure or of laying down this or that rule of procedure. What we need is more performance with less expenditure of resources in every sphere of public activity; and what such economy through efficiency requires is an attitude of mind—a spirit of vigilance and responsibility—on the part of all those who are entrusted with the expenditure of the people's money, be they engineers, army officers, contractors, workers, civil servants or indeed Ministers. Here again, the task is one which is for all of us to perform incessantly and not just that which anyone of us can lay down once and for all.

PART 'B' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH FOR
1963-64

35. I now come to my proposals for raising additional resources. Before turning to the specific measures I am proposing, I will outline briefly the broad scheme, I have kept in view, in formulating these proposals.

(a) In view of the paramount need for avoiding any resurgence of inflationary pressures, I have endeavoured to restrict the over-all deficit in the Budget to what I consider to be a reasonably safe limit in the present circumstances.

(b) Not all the additional resources, however, are proposed to be raised by additional taxation. My proposals include a comprehensive scheme for compulsory savings, the proceeds of which will be shared between the Centre and the States.

(c) Among the measures of additional taxation, I propose to raise a substantial sum from Customs Duties. The additional Customs levies are designed to ease the pressure on the balance of payments and to encourage domestic production of import substitutes.

(d) I propose to supplement the present Corporate taxation by a Super Profits-tax. I also propose to raise

income-tax revenue by levying a progressive surcharge on incomes after tax. Income-tax payers will also participate in the compulsory savings scheme. My proposals include a number of changes which are intended to expedite tax-collection, to curb the growth of perquisites and other unnecessary expenses at the cost of the Exchequer and to rationalise some of the deductions that are at present allowed in Corporate taxation as well as the Wealth tax.

(e) The changes in taxation on Corporations provide for a measure of incentive to exports which are also thought to be encouraged by a budgetary contribution for market development and by a reduction in the export duty on tea.

(f) Changes in Excise Duties are in two parts: first, a selective increase in duties to restrain consumption especially where it aggravates the balance of payments, and second, surcharges of a varying order on a large range of commodities but excluding the major items of mass consumption and a number of basic intermediate goods.

(g) I propose also to ask for powers to vary Excise and Customs duties within limits to provide a measure of flexibility in either direction in response to changing circumstances.

(h) Finally, my proposals include revision of Postal rates.

Customs

36. Keeping in view this broad scheme, I propose to increase import duties on a number of articles including mineral oils, machinery, iron and steel products, raw cotton, rubber, palm oil, cinema films, tobacco, dyes, hardware, electrical and other instruments and motor vehicle parts. Our imports of kerosene and diesel oil have been rapidly rising and have to be restricted till the growing internal production matches demand, I propose

to increase excise duty on most petroleum products substantially and the import duty will be correspondingly increased. The general rate of duty on machinery is being raised from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. The concessional rate of 10 per cent applicable to certain types of essential machinery is proposed to be correspondingly raised to 15 per cent. Our machine building industries have made rapid strides in the recent past and we want to encourage the establishment of further capacity for the production of machinery in the country. The changes, which I am proposing, will be in keeping with this objective. The duty on iron and steel products is also proposed to be raised generally by 5 per cent. I propose to levy an import duty of 10 naye paise per kilogram on raw cotton and to increase the duty on raw rubber from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. On unexposed film, the increase is from Rs. 6.60 to Rs. 12 per 100 linear metres and I propose to restore the duty on exposed film to the statutory rate including the countervailing duty. The duty on palm oil is being raised by 10 per cent which will still be less than half the statutory rate. I also propose to increase the duty on certain varieties of tools excluding machine tools and agricultural implements from 50 per cent to 60 per cent, and on hardware in general from 75 per cent to 100 per cent. The duty on certain motor vehicle parts is proposed to be raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. This will provide a greater incentive for indigenous production. I also propose to increase the duty on electrical and non-electrical instruments by 10 per cent. As a result of these and other changes which I need not detail here, there will be an additional revenue of Rs. 65.98 crores in 1963-64.

37. I also propose to levy a general surcharge of 10 per cent on all import duties. This surcharge will be calculated without taking into account the countervailing duties. So far as the later are concerned, there will be increased revenue on account of

changes in excise, of which I shall speak a little later. Further, since an increasing number of our Excise Duties are on *ad valorem* basis, it is proposed that the corresponding countervailing duty should be calculated on the landed cost inclusive of basic import duties and not on the c.i.f. price of the product. The total additional revenue next year from the import surcharge and countervailing duties has been estimated at Rs. 26.79 crores.

38. Consistently with my objective of discouraging imports and encouraging exports, it is proposed to abolish the export duty on tea but to discontinue the refund of Excise Duty on it, which is being allowed at present on its export. This will mean a loss of Customs revenue of Rs. 5.38 crores. The total effect of all the changes on the Customs side will be an increase in revenue of Rs. 87.39 crores in 1963-64.

39. Honourable Members would appreciate that enhancement of import duties on this scale is designed to have a decisive impact on the demand for imports and on the indigenous production of competing items. At a time when our imports consist essentially of developmental goods, an extensive increase in import duties cannot be undertaken lightly. We have also to bear in mind that an expanding volume of world trade, based on liberal trade policies all round, has a vital bearing on our efforts to achieve a viable position, in our external accounts. If I have thought it necessary, despite these considerations, to resort to enhancement of Customs Duties on such a large scale, it is because of the fact that our imports have grown a great deal over the past few years and we cannot continue to rely so heavily on the generosity of our friends for financing imports which will inevitably increase even further with the growth of our economy.

Central Excise

40. I have referred earlier to the need for restricting the use of petro-

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leum products. In order to achieve this, I propose to increase the basic Excise Duty on motor spirit from Rs. 325.10 to Rs. 410, on refined diesel oil from Rs. 305.25 to Rs. 390, on superior kerosene from the existing basic rate of Rs. 79.88 to Rs. 210 on inferior kerosene from Rs. 64.20 to Rs. 160, all per kilo litre. There will be a corresponding increase in the duty on vaporising oil from Rs. 283.95 to Rs. 370 per kilo litre and on diesel oil not otherwise specified from Rs. 117.70 to Rs. 195 per tonne. These increases will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 48.40 crores in 1963-64. I am aware that the increase in duty on kerosene, which is intended to keep a check on the growth of demand for this item which has to be largely imported, will affect poorer sections of the community, particularly in the rural areas. I propose to offset this partly by removing the Excise Duty on unprocessed vegetable non-essential oil, including the ordinary edible oils. This will mean a loss of revenue of Rs. 10.25 crores per annum. I, however, propose to increase the rates of duty on vegetable product, paints and varnishes and soaps, so that the duty hitherto paid on the oil content of these articles will be approximately covered by increase in the rates of duty on them. It is also proposed to increase the rates of duty on cigarettes on a graded scale by amounts varying from 70 naye paise per thousand on the cheapest to Rs. 8.70 per thousand on the costly cigarettes. I also propose to increase the rate of duty on un-manufactured tobacco other than flue cured and not used for the manufacture of cigarettes, biris etc., by 40 naye paise per kilogram. I also propose to increase duty on copper by Rs. 200 per tonne in order to restrict its use. It is also proposed to increase the duty on strawboard where the production is more than 1500 tonnes per annum. In order to restrict the control on re-rollers of steel whose number is large and to facilitate enforcement of Excise

Duty on iron and steel products, it is proposed to revise the structure of duty on this item without any effect on revenue. A duty of Rs. 30 per tonne will be levied on blooms, billets, slabs, steel bars, tin bars and hoe bars in addition to the duty at ingot stage but further duty will not be charged on bars, rods, wires, forgings, structurals and other products if they are made from semi-finished steel which has paid this duty of Rs. 30. The duty on plates, sheets, hoops, strips and skelp will also be similarly reduced by Rs. 30 per tonne. These changes in the rates of Excise Duty will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 60.28 crores next year, out of which Rs. 9.60 crores will accrue to the States as their share.

41. I do not propose to levy any new excise this year. But in addition to the changes in rates for the few items I have just mentioned, I propose to levy selective surcharges on the Central Excise Duty on several articles with a view to raising revenue exclusively for the Centre which has to carry the burden of Defence. There will be a surcharge of 10 per cent on the duty on synthetic dyes, printing and writing paper, jute manufactures, glass other than plate and sheet glass, chinaware and porcelainware, tinplate, internal combustion engines, electric storage batteries, electric bulbs, motor spirit and diesel oils. There will be a surcharge of 20 per cent on tea, coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes, vegetable product, paints and varnishes, soap, cosmetics, plastics, cellophane, tyres, rubber products, paper other than printing and writing paper, cotton yarn of less than 35 counts, wollen fabrics, art silk fabrics, cement, plate and sheet glass, electric motors, dry electric batteries, electric fans, motor vehicles other than motor cars, films and aluminium. There will be a surcharge of 33½ per cent on cigars, rayon and woollen yarn, cotton yarn of 35 counts or more, silk fabrics, refrigerators and air conditioning machinery and parts

thereof, wireless receiving sets, radiograms and motor cars. The surcharges have been so arranged as to bear lightly on selected intermediate goods and rather heavily on luxury items consumed by the more well to do classes. As for articles which enter into common consumption, such as sugar, cotton fabrics, footwear, matches and cycle parts as well as patent and proprietary medicines, there will be no change in the excise duty. Most of the basic, intermediate and other products such as soda ash, caustic soda, acids, gases, plywood, asbestos cement products, pig iron, steel ingots, iron and steel products, zinc, furnace oil, asphalt and bitumen, petroleum products not otherwise specified and electric wires and cables are also excluded from the scope of the surcharges.

42. The total additional revenue as a result of the surcharges will be Rs. 55.93 crores. For the reason I have already mentioned, it has been proposed in the Finance Bill that the States will not share in the surcharge. The net additional revenue in 1963-64 to the Centre on the Central Excise side as a result of the changes in the rates and the surcharges will be Rs. 106.61 crores.

43. I share the anxiety of the House about the price effect of the changes in Excise Duty. I should, therefore, like to mention the exact price effect on items of common consumption on the assumption that the entire duty is passed on to the consumer which in actual fact should not be the case. As the duty on ordinary edible oils has been removed, their prices should go down. In the case of matches, sugar and footwear, where there has been no change in duty there should be no increase in prices at all. The surcharge on cotton yarn and the import duty on raw cotton will mean increase only of a fraction over a naya paisa per square metre in the cost of cotton fabrics and should not call for an increase in their prices also. Increase in the duty on tea is of 3 to 9 naye paise per kilogram, varying according 2803 (A1) LSD—7.

to its quality, while that for vegetable product is 6 naye paise per kilogram. Increase in washing soap is of the order of 1.5 naye paise per bar of 45 tolas. The main increase which is in kerosene will be 10 naye paise per bottle of superior kerosene and 7 naye paise for that of inferior kerosene. In order to ensure that there is no profiteering through unwarranted price increases, suitable orders are being issued under the Defence of India Rules.

44. In our present position, it is essential to have also the authority to be able to act at short notice in order to check profiteering and to regulate resources and demand. Government has already powers to reduce Customs or Excise Duty. In the Finance Bill, it is also proposed to take power to enhance these duties or to impose a Customs Duty within specified limits in the course of the year. The limits proposed are 10 per cent *ad valorem* for goods subject to Excise Duty and that rate or 25 per cent of the existing statutory rate whichever is higher for import duty. Given powers to vary Excise and Customs Duties within limits, it should be possible to adjust fiscal policy promptly in response to changing circumstances.

Direct Taxes

45. In the field of direct taxes, I propose to levy an additional surcharge for the purpose of the Union rising progressively from 4 per cent to 10 per cent on the incomes after tax, of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms and associations of persons. A part of this additional liability can be discharged through a compulsory deposit, as I shall explain later. It is also proposed to levy a surcharge for the purpose of the Union of 20 per cent on the income-tax payable by registered firms. Additional yield of Rs. 45 crores is expected from these measures in 1963-64. In regard to the existing surcharges of income-tax and the special surcharge, I propose to abolish the present higher exemption limits of Rs. 15,000 for cer-

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tain Hindu undivided families and Rs. 7,500 for individuals, unregistered firms, etc. The revenue effect of this measure will be small but it will simplify the structure of these surcharges by removing the complicated system of marginal relief involved in these higher limits.

46. With a view to speeding up collections, I propose to introduce a new provision in section 141A of the Income-tax Act to provide that assessee who pay the tax assessed on them or pay the tax due on the basis of their returns before the 1st January of the relevant assessment year will be entitled to a credit for 1 per cent of the tax so paid by them. Correspondingly, it has been provided that assessee who do not pay the tax on the basis of their returns by the 31st December of the assessment year shall be liable to pay interest at 2 per cent per annum on the tax found due on the basis of their returns. Sections 209 and 210 of the Income-tax Act are also being amended to secure that the amount of advance tax demanded by the Income-tax Officer, on the basis of the last completed regular assessment of the assessee, could be revised by him if the income determined in a provisional assessment for a later year is higher. It is also proposed to restrict, in the case of companies, the deduction for expenditure on account of remuneration and perquisites to Rs. 60,000 per annum for an individual employee. Honourable Members will, I am sure, appreciate that a proliferation of perquisites and high salaries for the privileged employees is one of those phenomena of modern corporate life which cannot be allowed to remain unchecked. These measures to expedite tax collection and to put a curb on high salaries and perquisites are expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 12 crores in 1963-64.

47. I also propose to amend the provisions in Sections 139 and 220 of the Income-tax Act relating to the charg-

ing of interest for delay in submission of returns and for non-payment of tax in due time, to provide for a reduction of the amount of interest in consequence of any reduction of the tax assessed under an order on appeal, reference or revision. Regarding charging of interest for delay in filing of returns, it is also proposed to make a provision enabling income-tax authorities to waive or reduce the interest in cases of hardship where the return was delayed due to factors beyond the control of the assessee.

48. It is also proposed to make some amendments to the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to the recovery of arrear tax dues through officers of the State Governments, functioning as Tax Recovery Officers, with a view to removing certain difficulties and to expedite recovery of arrears.

49. I propose to withdraw the existing exemption up to Rs. 25,000 allowed for jewellery in section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act for the purpose of computing the net wealth of assessee. At a time when we have launched on a new gold policy to reduce the glamour for gold, an exemption for jewellery in Wealth-tax would be inappropriate. The additional revenue expected from this measure is about Rs. 40 lakhs.

50. The 10-year Treasury Deposit Certificates and the 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates which are exempt from Wealth-tax have been replaced by 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates and 12-year National Defence Certificates. It is, therefore, proposed to include the new Certificates also in the category of exempted assets under the Wealth-tax Act.

Exports

51. Honourable Members will recall the concession in Income-tax given to exporters last year. I propose to continue it this year also. In addition, I propose to add to the incentive for

manufacturers. This will apply to manufacturers who are engaged in any of the industries listed in the First Schedule to Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 other than those mentioned or may be notified and who export their goods themselves or where the goods manufactured by them are exported by the first purchasers from them. Such manufacturers will be allowed in addition to the existing tax rebate, a further rebate of income-tax and super-tax on a sum equivalent to 2 per cent of the value of such exports made hereafter, subject to the limit of the tax otherwise payable by them on their total income.

52. I have pointed out earlier the importance and the necessity of helping our "infant" industries to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which they encounter in making themselves known in overseas markets. If we are to achieve the kind of increase in our export levels, which we need to get over our chronic foreign exchange difficulties, we must rely on our new industries to turn increasingly to export markets. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in the budget for 1963-64 for developing new markets including publicity, survey, research and promotion of exports. Out of this, suitable sums will be placed at the disposal of Export Promotion Councils and other similar bodies to help in the vital task of export promotion.

Super Profits-tax

53. So far I have applied myself to practicable increases in the existing instruments of taxation. They are, however not enough either to raise adequate resources or to secure an equitable distribution of the burden we have to shoulder.

54. In our system of corporate taxation, there is no correlation between the rate of tax and the percentage of profits. This shortcoming needs to be remedied especially at the present juncture when the corporate sec-

tor like the rest of the community must bear its share of the increased national responsibility. Instead of revising the present system, I propose to super-impose on it a Super Profits-tax. That tax will operate when the income of a company after deducting the Income-tax and Super-tax payable by it exceeds 6 per cent of its capital and reserves except for such amounts of reserves which have been allowed as deduction in computing the total income for Income-tax. The rate of tax will be 50 per cent when that income is above 6 per cent but not above 10 per cent of the capital and 60 per cent on incomes above 10 per cent. It is hoped that this tax will act as a disincentive to excessive profits and will help to keep down the prices.

55. It is proposed to disallow expenses on commission, advertisement and entertainment to the extent that there is reason to believe that they are inflated for reducing profits artificially.

56. The Super Profits-tax is expected to yield a revenue of about Rs. 25 crores in 1963-64.

Compulsory Savings

57. Apart from taxation, we have relied on the voluntary savings of the people to meet our growing requirements of development. Voluntary savings and contributions have an important part to play in the present Emergency also. In view, however, of the sharp increase in our requirements, it would be appropriate to introduce a comprehensive scheme of compulsory saving to supplement the effort by way of additional taxation and voluntary savings. Like taxation, compulsory saving will restrain demand in the immediate future, whereas unlike taxation, it would provide an earning asset to the people and generally help in inculcating the saving habit in the country.

58. Accordingly, I am introducing a Bill which will enable Government to

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provide for compulsory saving on the part of different sections of the people on appropriate scales, subject to certain maximum provided for in the Bill. These maximum are: 50 per cent of the basic land revenue on 1959-60 assessment for agriculturists; 3 per cent of the annual rental value of property for property-owners in urban areas; 3 per cent of salary for employees who earn more than Rs. 1,500 per annum but are not liable to income-tax; and other comparable rates for professional and other classes. In the case of income-tax payers whose residual income after payment of tax does not exceed Rs. 6,000, an amount equal to 3 per cent thereof and in the case of others having a higher amount of residual income, an amount equal to 2 per cent thereof will, on being deposited under the compulsory savings scheme, be deducted from the new additional surcharge payable by them. Of the total yield of Rs. 45 crores under the Union surcharge, already referred to, some Rs. 12 crores may, therefore, accrue as compulsory deposit. Deposits under the scheme will not be withdrawable for a period of five years and would carry simple interest at 4 per cent per annum.

59. Arrangements for collecting compulsory deposits are being worked out in co-operation with the States which will get a share in the proceeds of the scheme. Total collections under the scheme and its net contribution to additional resources are difficult to estimate; but on an approximate basis, total collections under the scheme might amount to between Rs. 65 crores and Rs. 70 crores. Pending arrangements for sharing the proceeds with the States, I am taking credit for a net increase in the Central resources of Rs. 40 crores by way of proceeds of compulsory savings, including Rs. 12 crores, from income-tax payers.

60. The additional resources from all the direct levies proposed, including compulsory savings, would thus be Rs. 110.4 crores, of which Rs. 40 crores

would be by way of compulsory savings, Rs. 33 crores by way of Union surcharge on income-tax, Rs. 25 crores by way of the super-profits tax and Rs. 12.4 crores by way of measures of rationalisation and reduction or elimination of exemptions.

Postal Rates

61. As the House is aware, the Postal and Telegraph branches of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have generally been working at a loss. Many of the services we provide on the postal side are unremunerative. The average cost of post card to the Department is 8 nP whereas we recover only 5 nP. The annual loss on post cards alone is over Rs. 3 crores. On registered letters we lose about Rs. 1½ crores. The Posts and Telegraphs services are being extended to remote areas by the opening of Posts and Telegraphs offices which are not remunerative. On all these considerations, it is proposed to raise the existing rate of 5 nP. for single and 10 nP. for reply post cards to 6 nP. and 12 nP. respectively. Local post cards as a separate category will be abolished. For book, pattern and sample packets, the rate will be increased from 8 nP. for the first 50 grams and 3 nP. for every additional 25 grams to 10 nP. and 5 nP. respectively. The rates on parcels will be increased from the existing charge of 50 nP. to 60 nP. for every 400 grams. The registration fee is proposed to be raised from 50 nP. to 55 nP. and the acknowledgment fee from 6 nP. to 10 nP. Certain other increases in the fees for certificate of posting, insurance, business reply permits and post-box rentals are also being proposed. The additional revenue expected from the increase in the postal rates will be about Rs. 3.15 crores.

62. It is proposed to revise the inland telegram rates from 80 nP. for the first 8 words and 8 nP. for each additional word to one rupee for the first 10 words and 10 nP. for each additional word. The charges for gree-

tings telegrams will be raised from 50 nP. for 6 words and 7 nP. for each additional word to 75 nP. for the first 8 words and 10 nP. for each additional word. The rates for express telegrams will be correspondingly doubled. The separate category of Local telegrams including greetings telegrams will be abolished. At present, the charge for registration of abbreviated telegraphic addresses varies with the period of validity of the registration. It is proposed to levy a uniform fee of Rs. 50 for a period of 12 months in future. These measures are expected to bring in Rs. 95 lakhs.

63. As regards trunk telephones, the concession on urgent calls during the period the concessional rates apply, will be reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent and the concession on priority calls during this period will be withdrawn. This will yield about Rs. 50 lakhs. The changes in postal, telegraph and telephone rates would in all yield Rs. 4.6 crores.

64. As the surplus of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, like the surplus of the Railways, after payment of the dividend to the General Revenues, is transferred for credit to its Renewals Reserve Fund, it will not have any net effect on the Revenue Budget. Credit for the transfers to the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Funds has already been taken into account in arriving at the overall deficit.

Emergency Risks Insurance

65. I had said earlier that at present rates, receipts on account of Emergency Risks Insurance would amount to Rs. 36 crores in the coming year. As the premium for Emergency Risks Insurance is not meant to be a fiscal levy, it must vary from quarter to quarter depending upon an assessment of the risk. For the quarter commencing 1st April 1963 I propose to reduce the premia from 25 naye paise to 15 naye paise in respect of factories and other installations and from 15 naye paise to 10 naye paise

for goods. This reduction for the quarter commencing 1st April 1963 would reduce receipts for that quarter from Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 6 crores. As the rates for the subsequent quarters cannot be decided upon at this stage, I am providing for the present for a reduction of Rs. 3 crores only in the receipts on account of Emergency Risks Insurance, that is for Rs. 33 crores against Rs. 36 crores indicated earlier.

State Resources

18 hrs.

66. In mobilising resources for the coming year we have also to bear in mind the needs of the States for additional resources. In this connection, I have already introduced a Bill to amend the Central Sales-tax Act. The amendments proposed in it will yield a revenue of Rs. 22.5 crores in 1963-64, of which Rs. 1.5 crores will accrue to the Centre from Union Territories and Rs. 21 crores will accrue to the States. In a full year the yield to the Centre and the States will be Rs. 30 crores. As a result of the changes in Central Excise Duties, Rs. 9.60 crores will go as the States' share. They will also share in the Compulsory Savings Scheme. They will, thus have a substantial accretion to their resources in the next year as a result of the steps I have proposed. Notwithstanding this, the States would still need to tap in a major way the resources open to them. I have brought this to their notice in my discussions with the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of the States. While the burden of finding resources for the defence of the country rests heavily on the Centre, it is the duty of the States to find large resources to finance their part of the Plan.

67. The taxation proposals outlined by me would yield a total additional revenue of Rs. 275.50 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 9.60 crores will accrue to the States and the balance of Rs. 265.90 crores to the Centre, reducing the revenue deficit to Rs. 77 lakhs.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

68. The Compulsory Savings Scheme is expected to bring in at the Centre an additional sum of Rs. 40 crores over and above the net realisations from Small Savings of Rs. 105 crores. The reduction in the rates of the Emergency Risks Insurance for the first quarter would reduce the credit to the Fund by Rs. 3 crores. Taking into account the amount to be realised by way of additional taxation and the net improvement of Rs. 37 crores in Capital receipts, the overall deficit would stand reduced to Rs. 151 crores, which will be met by expansion of treasury bills. Considering everything, it would not be unreasonable to expect that deficit financing of this order will not have any adverse effect on the economy.

Conclusion

69. This then is the sum total of my proposals for raising resources for defence and development next year—a total effort of Rs. 305.90 crores of which Customs Duties account for Rs. 87.39 crores, direct levies, including compulsory saving, on individuals and companies for Rs. 110.40 crores and Excise Duties and inter-State Sales-tax for the balance of Rs. 108.11 crores. It has not been an easy thing

for me to contemplate that the proposals I am called upon to make for my fifth budget add up in their magnitude and range to very much more than the sum total of my proposals during the previous four budgets. It would certainly not be easy for the people to accept these proposals without a measure of privation on their part. The questions that each of us individually and all of us as a nation have to consider, however, are: Can we afford not to meet the challenge of the Chinese aggression? Would it be prudent to try and meet this challenge by forsaking our aspirations for development? Or indeed, would it be wise not to face it squarely and unleash instead the forces of inflation? It is because I have been unable to answer these questions in the affirmative that I have ventured to submit the proposals that I have. I have endeavoured, in doing so, to be fair and constructive to the best of my ability. I only hope that in time, the determination of the people in meeting the challenge that confronts us would make it possible for us to turn our energies even more vigorously to the pursuit of peace, freedom and progress with justice, to which this nation is dedicated.

SUMMARY OF FINAL ESTIMATES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

REVENUE	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
Customs	2,07,82	2,31,65	2,21,20 - 87,39*
Union Excise Duties	5,22,02	5,53,69	5,83,96 - 1,06,61*
Corporation Tax	1,78,45	1,87,50	1,96,00 + 31,00*
Taxes on Income	68,65	77,23	81,05 + 39,00*
Estate Duty	12	12	12
Taxes on Wealth	9,00	9,00	5,00 + 40*
Expenditure Tax	10	20	10
Gift Tax	85	95	95

REVENUE	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
Other Heads.	15,83	17,75	18,37 } +1,50*
Debt Services	1,67,51	1,76,49	2,17,05
Administrative Services	6,11	6,75	6,76
Social and Developmental Services	35,29	43,37	31,61
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc	36	39	45
Public Works, etc.	4,02	4,11	4,38
Transport & Communications	6,30	6,67	7,46
Currency & Mint	69,53	70,56	72,68
Miscellaneous	24,56	25,62	24,93
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	24,41	25,20	27,66
Extraordinary items	40,00	63,00	81,00
TOTAL REVENUE	13,80,93	15,00,25	15,85,73 } +2,65,90*

*Effect of Budget proposals.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1962-63	Revised 1962-63	Budget 1963-64
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues	22,58	23,07	23,83
Debt Services	2,47,90	2,46,03	2,80,24
Administrative Services	70,31	76,39	88,28
Social and Developmental Services	1,63,24	1,57,26	1,55,40
Multipurpose River Schemes etc.	1,57	78	1,96
Public Works, etc.	21,88	23,71	20,94
Transport & Communications	8,75	8,75	9,79
Currency & Mint	20,23	22,96	17,24
Miscellaneous :			
Pensions	10,47	10,64	10,68
Expenditure on Displaced persons	9,60	9,60	8,41
Other Expenditure	89,38	88,20	91,89
Contributions & Miscellaneous Adjustments :			
Grants to States	2,13,54	2,10,24	2,17,55
States' Share of Union Excise Duties	1,14,36	1,24,91	1,28,07
Other Expenditure	3,07	3,35	3,42
Extraordinary items	41,40	64,61	86,19
Defence Services (Net)	3,43,37	4,51,81	7,08,51
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	13,81,65	15,22,31	18,52,40
Deficit(=)	(=)72	(=)22,06	(=) 2,66,67 } (+) 2,65,90* J
Surplus(+)			

Effect of Budget proposals.

FINANCE BILL,* 1963

18.15 hrs.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1963-64."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

18.16 hrs.

SUPER PROFITS TAX BILL,* 1963

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to impose a special tax on certain companies.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to impose a special tax on certain companies."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

18.17 hrs.

COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME BILL*, 1963

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide in the interest of national economic development for compulsory deposit and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide in the interest of national economic development for compulsory deposit and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce† the Bill.

18.18 hrs.

Te Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 1st March, 1963|Phalguna 10, 1884 (Saka).

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 28-2-63.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Thursday, February 28, 1963/Phalgun 9, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
153	Coal transport in India . . .	1359—61
154	All India Insurance Employees Association . . .	1361—63
155	Super Market in New Delhi . . .	1363—66
156	Major irrigation and power projects . . .	1366—69
157	Subsidiary health centres in rural areas . . .	1369—71
158	Navigation in Rajasthan Canal . . .	1371—73
159	Calcutta National Bank . . .	1373—75
160	Power projects . . .	1375—79
161	National Defence Fund . . .	1380—88
162	Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Project . . .	1388—89
163	Power crisis in Delhi . . .	1389—92
164	Expert Committee for Dandakaranya Project . . .	1392—95
165	Food adulteration . . .	1395—98
166	Housing Ministers' Conference . . .	1398—1400

S.N.Q. No.

1	Farakka barrage . . .	1400—03
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.O. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
167	Slums in Delhi . . .	1403—04
168	Jamuna Hydrel Project j . . .	1404
169	W.H.O. . . .	1405
170	Durgapur Power Station . . .	1405
172	Customs duty on goods of repatriates from Mozambique . . .	1406

U.S.Q. No.

234	Kosi project . . .	1406—07
235	Rajasthan Canal . . .	1407—08
236	Nagarjunasagar Project . . .	1408
237	Mettur Tunnel Hydro Electric Project . . .	1408—09
238	Economy measures in D.V.C. . . .	1409—10
239	Central Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors . . .	1410—11

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
241	Government employees' contribution to National Defence Fund . . .	1411
242	Overhaul of P.W.D. at Centre and States . . .	1411—12
243	Smuggling of gold . . .	1412
244	Flats for M.Ps. . . .	1412—13
245	Employees on deputation in Delhi . . .	1413
246	Government Press Managers' meeting . . .	1413—14
247	Prosecution of R.F.A. guarantors . . .	1414—15
248	Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram . . .	1415
249	Land Development by States . . .	1415—16
250	Delhi Master Plan . . .	1416—17
251	Gold Control Board . . .	1417
252	Rehabilitation Office at Indore . . .	1417—18
253	Central Board of Irrigation and Power . . .	1418
254	Major irrigation and power projects in Kerala . . .	1418—19
255	Ghazipur Opium Factory . . .	1419
256	Drinking water in Manipur, Tripura and Andamans . . .	1419
257	Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat . . .	1420
258	Srisaïlam Hydro-electric Project . . .	1420—21
259	Rural electrification in Rajasthan . . .	1421
260	Hydro-Electric Schemes in Manipur . . .	1421—22

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Report of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

COLUMNS

PAPER LAID ON THE

PAPERS LAID ON THE

TABLE—*contd.*

- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi :—
- (i) Notification No. F.3(31)/58-Fin. (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th July, 1961.
- (ii) Notification No. F.4(33)/92-Fin. (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th November, 1962.
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 :—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 1330 dated the 4th November, 1961.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1331 dated the 4th November, 1961.
- (4) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 133 dated the 26th January, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
- (i) The Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198 dated the 2nd February, 1963.
- (ii) The Tourist Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199 dated the 2nd February, 1963.
- (iii) S.O. No. 263 dated the 2nd February, 1963 making certain further amendments to the Ceylon Baggage Rules, 1930.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 286 dated the 16th February, 1963 containing Corrigendum

COLUMNS

- to G.S.R. No. 1432 dated the 3rd November, 1962.
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 97 dated the 19th January, 1963.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 135 dated the 26th January, 1963.
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1940 :—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 100 dated the 19th January, 1963.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 101 dated the 19th January, 1963.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 182 dated the 2nd February, 1963.
- (8) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Exemption of Heirloom Jewellery of Rulers) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 128 dated the 19th January, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957.
- (9) Shri Diwan Chand Sharma laid on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to codify the law relating to Marine Insurance.
- REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED. 1425
- Thirteenth and Twentieth Reports were presented.
- DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1962-63. 1426-76
- Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63 commenced and concluded. The demands were voted in full.

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
BILL PASSED	1476—1528	BILLS INTRODUCED :	1565—66
Further discussion on the motion to consider the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill, moved on 21-1-63, concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.		(1) The Finance Bill, 1963.	
		(2) The Super Profits Tax Bill, 1963.	
		(3) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963.	
BUDGET (GENERAL), 1963-1964—PRESENTED. . . .	1529—64	AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1963/PHALGUNA 10, 1884 (SAKA)—	
The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1963-64.		General discussion on the Railway Budget, 1963-64, and consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions.	