

Third Series, No.14

Thursday, December 5, 1963
Agrahyana 14, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

• C O N T E N T S

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicate that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 5, 1963/Agrahayana 14, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

'सी' बिजली घर (पावर हाउस)

*३८४. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "सी" पावर हाउस, जो जून १९६३ में बन कर पूरा होने वाला था, २० सितम्बर, १९६३ को चालू किये जाने के लिए तैयार हुआ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ठेकेदार के साथ किये गये करार की शर्तें क्या थीं; और

(ग) ठेकेदार से क्या जुर्माना लिया गया ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री से० अ० मेहदी) : (क) जी, नहीं। बिजली घर २८ अगस्त, १९६३ में पूर्ण होना नियत था। यह व्यापार के लिए १० सितम्बर, १९६३ में चालू किया गया।

1642 (Ai) LSD—1.

(ख) सभा पटल पर विवरण रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी—२०२६।६३]

(ग) दिल्ली बिजली स्टाफ समिति ने बिजली घर के चालू होने की तारीख को १० सितम्बर, १९६३ तक बढ़ा दिया है और कोई जुर्माना नहीं लगाया जाना है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of clarification. May we understand what is 'C' Power House and of what place?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: New Delhi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why is it not mentioned here?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir. The Power House was scheduled to be completed by August 28, 1963. It was put on commercial operation on September 10, 1963.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2026/63].

(c) Delhi Electric Supply Committee has extended the date of commissioning to 10th September, 1963 and no penalty is to be levied.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जब इस कम्पनी को यह काम दिया गया था, तो उस में कितने टेंडर आये थे और किस प्राधार पर इस कम्पनी को काम दिया गया था।

Mr. Speaker: Whether this Company's tender was the lowest one or

for any other consideration this contract was given to this Company?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have no information on the subject.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : तब क्या अंत शंट ही कम्पनी को काम दे दिया गया जब टेंडर नहीं थ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि इस वक्त उन के पास इत्तला नहीं है । यह तो नहीं कह रहे हैं कि उन के दफ्तर के पास भी यह इत्तला नहीं है । अब आप दूसरा सवाल पूछ लीजिये ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जो लिमिट दी गई थी उस में यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सका । तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट आई है कि इस के समय पर न चलने से कितनी बिजली का नुकसान हुआ और कितने व्यापारियों को नुकसान हुआ ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will explain why the extension was given. The performance test was taken up in July, 1963. I happened to inspect the power plant and I felt the need for examination by the experts of the U.S.A. of the Westinghouse according to whose the design manufacture was done by Mitsubishi in Japan. Therefore, I directed that the experts must be got from the U.S.A. Accordingly, the experts were called in and they examined the plant. We took this precaution so that there will be no serious breakdown during the commercial operation. Since the work was done at our request, no penalty was to be levied.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछली दफे माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी आश्वासन दिया था और कहा था कि "सी" नाम नाकिस है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी कहा है कि यह थर्ड रेट नाम है । तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस नाम के बदलने के सिलसिले में सरकार क्या कर रही है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: We will bear this suggestion in mind. We will take it up at the appropriate occasion.

Development of Greater Calcutta

***385. Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have agreed to give rupees ten crores for the development of greater Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Third Five Year Plan of the Centre for the development Schemes of greater Calcutta.

(b) The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has been set up by the West Bengal State Government for drawing up schemes for dealing with the problems of greater Calcutta. The schemes so far received from the State Government relate to Gas Supply and Water Supply. A number of other schemes are understood to be at various stages of formulation.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Is it a fact that some American experts are associated with this plan, and how long will it take for the Master Plan to be ready?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is true that the team from the Ford Foundation is associated with it. They are at present engaged in formulating the plan for the development of Greater Calcutta and the neighbouring area, and improving the sanitation, health and water supply of Greater Calcutta. As I said, three schemes have been sanctioned, or rather been approved of by the Planning Commission. In addition, the team is engaged in a number of other schemes. It is difficult for me to say how long it will take, but I think that they will do it very soon.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether Government have in view

any proposal to extend similar assistance to other cities in India, and whether the Mysore Government have made a request for the development of Bangalore?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Calcutta has a special problem, and that has been recognised by this House and by the country, and in the Plan.

Mr. Speaker: There is no scheme for Bangalore yet?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But in the Fourth Plan, we are taking up the question of making provision for the urban development and town planning of all the major cities. As regards Bangalore, for the information of the hon. Member, I may say that the Bangalore water supply scheme which is a very ambitious scheme has already been considered by the Planning Commission.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nair): May I add something to the answer given by my hon. colleague? There is a scheme under country and town planning under which we are giving money for preparing Master Plans of several other cities to all the State Governments.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is all-round deterioration of the town of Calcutta and immediate steps are needed to remedy the situation?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what is being done.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation had been set up three years earlier. What concrete steps for improvement have been taken, besides taking up certain schemes and other things?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I have said, they have the gas supply scheme, the water supply scheme and the emergency water supply scheme. These have been taken up already. This is a very concrete step. Then, they have other schemes for Calcutta-Dum Dum

super-highway; there are also a number of other urgent schemes which are being studied, formulated and then will be taken up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that the WHO had undertaken a study of this matter and cognate problems as early as 1959 and also in view of the interim recommendations made by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, may I know what definite progress has taken place so far in regard to the supply of pure pipe-water, particularly because of the danger of cholera which has been highlighted by certain recent failures on the part of the corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Of the three schemes sanctioned, one relates to water supply to the four municipal areas and one to emergency water supply. I think that that will cater to these areas, and that is being undertaken.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What is the progress made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have no information just now with me.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know when this emergency water supply scheme will be ready and actually in operation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot say exactly what time it will take to complete it. But these schemes have been undertaken, and I hope they will be completed very soon.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the scheme includes also the tackling of the problem of smoke nuisance in Calcutta?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know yet.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that the condition of the slums is very pathetic and pitiable

there, and if so, has any scheme been chalked out for slum clearance?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, that is one of the schemes being studied, and a plan will be formulated very soon.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Metropolitan Planning Organisation that has been constituted for the formulation of these schemes has been charged with laying the new railway line round about Calcutta, which is a long-felt need of that area?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is not at present under study, but I hope that it may be taken up in future.

Houses on Hire-purchase Basis

*386. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have approved any scheme of the Delhi Administration for the construction of houses for being sold to lower and middle income group people on hire-purchase basis;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme; and

(c) the number of houses of different categories to be built under the scheme and where?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority have, however, prepared such a scheme under the direction of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

(b) Projects costing Rs. 97 lacs have so far been sanctioned.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Under the scheme, 10 pilot projects have so far been sanctioned as per

following details:—

Sl.No.	Location	Total number of houses	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Najafgarh Road (Opposite Rajouri Garden)	98	19.71
2.	West of Safdarjang Hospital	156	48.93
3.	East of Kailash	30	9.30
4.	Naraina Village Area Scheme	62	19.06
		346	97.00
		(692 dwelling units)	

Shri P. C. Borooah: In what way will the cost of the houses be recovered from the purchasers and how long will the recovery be spread over?

Dr. D. S. Raju: These houses will be constructed on these plots. The recovery will be in about ten years' time. The scheme is to link it with insurance policies; these people have got their insurance policies also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the houses including land be given in ownership to these purchasers? If not, will the land be given only on lease?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The houses will be built and then sold.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the houses so constructed will be on the pattern to be given to the middle income group or there will be a deviation like that in the case of some State Governments which are constructing them for middle income groups but are auctioning them at a higher price?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No, they are mostly for the middle and low income groups only.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the ten pilot projects in Najafgarh Road, west of Safdarjang Hospital, Kailash, east of Kailash and Narayana

village have been completed? Will there be any extension of these ten pilot projects? If so, by what time will it take place?

Dr. D. S. Raju: These pilot projects are expected to be completed by the end of next year. After that, there is a bigger scheme costing about Rs. 211 lakhs which will be taken up by the end of next year.

**C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary,
New Delhi**

*387. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary opened in Gole market, New Delhi, has proved a success; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to open such dispensaries in Government colonies and when they are likely to be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). It is too early to express any definite opinion regarding the popularity or otherwise of the Ayurvedic dispensary. The question of opening more dispensaries will be considered after watching the progress of the dispensary that is functioning at present.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि छट्टी के दिन ऐलोपैथिक डिसपेंसरीज खुले रहते हैं और आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरीज बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी हाँ, क्योंकि अभी आयुर्वेद की ज्यादा डिसपेंसरीज नहीं हैं, एक है, और उन लोगों को भी कभी कभी छट्टी चाहिए इसलिए छट्टी के दिन आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरीज खुली नहीं रहती ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि कम्पेरेटिवली ज्यादा चिकित्सा आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरीज में होती है या ऐलोपैथिक डिसपेंसरीज में ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐलोपैथिक डिसपेंसरीज में ही ज्यादा चिकित्सा होती है । इस के अलावा मैं, माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताऊँ कि शुरू में जितने लोग आयुर्वेदिक डिसपेंसरी में जाते थे, उनकी संख्या पिछले महीनों में कम हो रही है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is absolutely wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Do the hon. Members want information from the Minister or want to give information?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We resent such remarks.

Mr. Speaker: They can contest it later and make a correction. But now they have to listen.

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य जवाब भी पूरा करने की इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं । मेरे पास तो रोज की अटेंडेंस के फिगर हैं और उन में संख्या कम हुई है । वह सीजनल है या उसका और कोई कारण है यह तो आगे के अनुभव से ही पता चलेगा ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is stated that it is too early to assess the popularity. May I know if the dispensary in Gole Market is not able to cope with the patients who are coming everyday for treatment these days ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is not our information.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the requisite medicines are supplied to this dispensary, and if so from what source?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All the medicines are being supplied to this dispensary, and the sources are the recognised Ayurvedic pharmacies.

डा० गोविन्द दास: क्या और स्थानों पर भी इस प्रकार के आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय बनाने की कोई योजना है, और जहाँ ये

चिकित्सालय बनते हैं क्या वहां योग्य वैद्य रखने की व्यवस्था की भी कोई योजना है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी जो चिकित्सालय खोले गये हैं वहां योग्य वैद्य ही रखे गये हैं । इस के अनुभव पर से आगे यह देखा जायेगा कि और भी खोलने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi : May I know whether the decline in the number of patients in the Ayurvedic dispensary indicates the effect of the preventive measures taken by the dispensary in the colony ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : No, Sir.

Shri Bishwanath Roy : May I know whether the cost of medicine supplied in the Ayurvedic dispensary is in any way less than the cost of the Allopathic medicines supplied in the other dispensaries ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I do not have any comparative figures, but I presume the cost of the Ayurvedic medicines will be very much less, because Ayurvedic medicines are cheaper.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जैसे ऐलोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज के अन्दर एम० पी० वगैरह को होमो फास वगैरह देना बन्द कर दिया गया है, क्या इसी तरह से आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज में स्वर्ण भस्म और मोती भस्म वगैरह मरीजों को नहीं दी जाती ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे पास न तो ऐसी कोई शिकायत आयी है और न कोई ऐसी सूचना आयी है, और मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि ऐलोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज में कोई दवा बन्द नहीं की गयी है । यह जरूर किया गया है कि एक ही दवा के अलग अलग नाम होते हैं और कोई कारखाने वाले उन को बहुत महंगा बेचते हैं और कोई कम महंगा बेचते हैं । कम वालों से लेना और महंगी कम्पनियों से न लेना इतना ही फर्क किया गया है, लेकिन किसी किस्म की दवा न दी जाये, ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : Since Government has mentioned the question of the assessment of popularity, may I know if the criterion is the inclination or the disinclination of certain numbers of people towards Ayurveda or the therapeutic and other curative properties of the system which should be examined by Government and about which they should be satisfied ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : No, Sir. Our remarks are based only upon the attendance at the dispensaries.

Poisonous Gas in Manhole in Delhi

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Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
*388. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Swell:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three sweepers died because of the poisonous gas in the manhole in Karoibagh, Delhi on the 25th September, 1963;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of this accident by the Delhi Administration; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. But the enquiry has not been completed.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May we know if any cash compensation or any other kind of help was given to the victims of this accident ?

Dr. D. S. Raju : Yes, Sir. Immediately about Rs. 300 were sanctioned for the funeral expenses, and secondly Rs. 7,000 were given to each of these families under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh : Is there any truth in the press reports that the first batch of fire brigade staff which arrived on the scene of the accident came unprepared for the rescue work in so far as they had no gas masks and no breathing apparatus; if so, may I know whether any action has been taken against the fire brigade concerned ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : It is very unfortunate and very tragic that these deaths took place. It is true that immediately the rescue apparatus was not available. People who went in also became unconscious, and it was after some time that the gas masks and breathing apparatus was procured and the rescue took place. In the meantime, the original victims were found to be dead.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : How far is it correct that in spite of this tragedy even now sweepers who have to enter the manholes for cleaning have not been supplied gas masks ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : A committee was appointed and a number of precautions have been taken which should avoid this type of tragedy in future, the opening of manholes for so much time so that fresh air goes in, pumping of fresh air inside, making certain tests to detect if there are poisonous gases inside etc. These precautions should take care of the future.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if only the manholes in Karolbagh have been put to the tests which the hon. Minister described or the manholes all over New Delhi have been put to that kind of test?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : These are the general orders that nobody shall be

lowered into the manholes unless these tests are performed, to ensure the safety of the workers going inside.

Mr. Speaker : In all areas ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : Yes, Sir; in all areas.

Shri D. D. Puri : After the enquiry is complete, will the report be laid on the Table of the House ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar : I do not think we can have any objection to making the report available to the House.

Barrage on Yamuna River

***389. Shri Surendra Pal Singh :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 740 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state the progress made in regard to the construction of a barrage on Yamuna river near Rajghat in Delhi, which was under consideration ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) : A decision has been taken to construct a barrage on Yamuna river near Rajghat in Delhi. The Technical Report has been prepared and its salient features approved. Detailed designs are under preparation. The Punjab Government have agreed to execute the work on behalf of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The work is expected to commence shortly.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh : We understand from the statement of the hon. Minister that the construction of the barrage is to be carried out by the Punjab Government. May I know if the Punjab Government is to bear a share of the cost of this project also ?

Dr. K. L. Rao : The Punjab Government is doing the work on behalf of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and it is essentially meant for cooling the waters of Station C, in which Punjab also has got one unit.

To that extent, it will have to bear the cost.

दिल्ली में भूमिगत जल

*१६१ श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुछ भागों में भूमिगत जल का स्तर और बढ़ गया है ;

(ख) क्या जल के स्तर के बढ़ जाने के कारण सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा संसद्-भवन को भी कोई खतरा हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली में भूमिगत जल का स्तर पिछले कुछ वर्षों से काफी कुछ एक सा ही बना रहा है और सरकारी जायदादों को, जिनमें संसद् भवन भी शामिल है, कोई खतरा मालूम नहीं होता ।

[(a) to (c). The sub-soil water level in Delhi has been fairly stationary over the last few years and no danger is apprehended to Government properties including the Parliament House.]

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गत वर्ष इसी प्रकार के एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय मंत्री ने यह बतलाया था कि दिल्ली के अमुक अमुक मुहल्ले इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ भूमिगत पानी का स्तर कुछ थोड़ा ऊपर हो गया है और हम ने कुछ ट्यूबवैल्स उस पानी को कम करने के लिए लगाये हैं, तो किन किन मुहल्लों में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी और उस परीक्षण का क्या ही परिणाम रहा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मुहल्ले तो खास नहीं हैं । नई दिल्ली में तक्ररीबन ३०० के करीब ट्यूबवैल्स लगे हुए हैं और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी देखा होगा कि वे आमतौर पर चलते रहते हैं और हमारी ख्वाहिश और कोशिश यह है कि पानी का लेवल नीचे रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह भी जानना चाहते थे कि उस परीक्षण का नतीजा क्या हुआ ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : नतीजा यह हुआ जैसा कि मैंने सवाल के जवाब में अर्ज किया कि कोई खास लेवल का राइज नहीं हुआ । भूमिगत जल के स्तर को हमने चैक किया है लेकिन जब तक दो, तीन वर्ष गुजर न जायें तब तक कोई खास रिपोर्ट नहीं दी जा सकती ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अब जो नई बस्तियाँ बसाने के लिए जा रहे हैं उन के सामने इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ फिर ना आयें, क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर ही नई बस्तियाँ बसाने का निर्णय किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक नई दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है और सरकारी जायदादों का ताल्लुक है उस का हम जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे। इस पानी का पुरानी दिल्ली में सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : यह जो गोल गोल घर सड़कों पर बने हैं उनमें पानी निक्कलता तो जरूर है लेकिन वह पानी फिर उसी जगह चला जाता है तो क्या इस से भूमिगत जल का स्तर बढ़ेगा या वह वैसे का वैसे हो बिना रहेगा ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : पानी वहाँ नहीं रहता पानी यमुना में चला जाता है ।

Shri D. D. Puri : What is the present level of sub-soil water and what is considered to be the safe level ?

Mr. Speaker : Under the Parliament House or somewhere else ?

Shri D. D. Puri : In New Delhi.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : They are trying to keep the water-level round about 14 feet below. But during the monsoon, it rises up and comes to 10 feet.

Shri Laskar : May I know whether the Government is thinking of utilising the sub-soil water for any useful purpose at all ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : Our idea is to throw this water back into the Jamuna, because it is considered that possibly the quality of the water is not good and is brackish in some places. If we take back this water into the gardens, the level will again rise.

Shri D. C. Sharma : According to the statement of the Minister, if the sub-soil water had not risen during the last few years, it is an "act of God". May I know what efforts the Ministry is making in terms of human resources in order that all danger to Government houses, Parliament House and the houses in New Delhi is over for all time to come ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : It is exactly for this reason that we have dug up these wells and have been pumping them. Then we have also certain other measures like drainage and watering of the lawns and raising levels in certain places. All these steps are taken.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह बात मालूम है कि क़रीब एक साल का अर्सा हुआ पब्लिकेशन काउंटर के पास जो लिफ्ट है उस लिफ्ट के खराब होने के बाद जब खुदाई हुई तो उसमें पानी निकला और काफी समय तक वह पानी बना रहा, तो अब उस के बारे में क्या स्थिति है और क्या उस और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : उस चीज़ का तो मुझे कोई खास इल्म नहीं लेकिन यह भूमिगत जल का स्तर बढ़ता है और ऊपर उठता है उस के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उस पानी का लेवल नीचा बना र ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इसकी कोई जानकारी है कि वह पानी बराबर निकलता रहा और दो, तीन महीने तक वह पानी रोका नहीं जा सका ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं ने तो अर्ज किया कि जिस खास इंसिडेंट का आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं मुझे उसके बारे में कोई खास इन्म नहीं है ।

श्री बलजीत सिंह : ट्यूबवैल्व जो लगे हुए हैं उन से जो यह पानी निकलता है उस पानी को उपयोग में लाने के लिए क्या कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : इस का जवाब मैं ने दे दिया है ।

Central Housing Board

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Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
*392. } Shri Daji:
Shri Oza:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:

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

(a) whether steps have been taken to establish the Central Housing

Board to take over all the housing activities; and

(b) if so, when it will come into existence?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Central Housing Board is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We are hearing about the proposal of the Government to set up the board for a long time. How long will it take for the Government and what steps have been taken till now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is not intended to set up the Central Housing Board during the period of this Plan. The preparation that we are making is this. The matter has been discussed with the Planning Commission and a working group has been set up to examine whether the Housing Board will serve the very purpose for which it is intended to be set up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that the allocations given by the Union Government to State Governments to help construction of houses for low-income group or middle-income group people are being misused as they auction the houses for higher prices for demand from the people of these income-groups for particular amounts, how do Government propose to improve the situation in the absence of a co-ordinating body?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Housing Board's function will not be that. Its main function would be to raise extra funds and to see that the money that is given to the Ministry does not lapse and that it remains with them. They would go on allocating it to the State Government as a sort of a capital for the construction of more houses. As regards the second

part of the question it is the responsibility of my Ministry to see that the money allocated to the State Government is properly utilised and not misused.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this body is going to be a statutory one?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, it will be a statutory body and we will have to bring a Bill before Parliament.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that some months back in the Conference of Ministers of Housing it was felt that the housing board cannot be set up during the Third Plan and that the sum of Rs. 10 crores set apart for the board should be distributed to the States?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the first part, the general consensus of opinion was that the housing board was not likely to serve any useful purpose. That was the general feeling of the Housing Ministers because the money that is available in the market is scanty. Secondly, the demands of the Government are so big that any private organisation which is a non-governmental organisation is not going to attract money. As regards the Rs. 10 crores, I have taken up the matter with the LIC and I am hoping that the money will become available to me in the next two years of the Plan.

Shri Daji: The reply is incomplete. It is a very serious thing. We got a reply from the Minister in reply to the question of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad that the Planning Commission is considering it, but now the Minister said that the Housing Ministers considered the plan to be not feasible. We want to know what the actual position is.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is exactly what I said. The view-point of the Housing Ministers is known; the matter has been discussed with

the Planning Commission; the matter has been discussed with the Ministry of Finance; a working group has been set up to examine the matter whether the Housing Board will serve the very purpose for which it is intended to be set up.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the terms of reference given to this working group and how long will this working group take to submit its final report?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The last discussion that I had with the Planning Commission was hardly about a month or two ago. They are preparing a note on the matter which will come to my Ministry and then we will proceed in the matter.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I wanted to know the terms of reference.

Mr. Speaker: He has just now said in reply to a previous question what the objective is and what they are going to do.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Minister has called for a report from the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board, as they have been auctioning the houses constructed under the scheme that has been financed by this Government.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether the Government is aware that there are several State Governments who have not utilised their allotment for industrial housing purposes and, if so, what steps are the Government taking or are going to take in advising those State Governments to utilise the funds?

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing with the Central Housing Board. I have disallowed a similar supplementary.
Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what way will the Central Housing Board expedite the construction of the houses that are needed and what will be the measures that will have to be adopted in order that it does not slacken its efforts?

Mr. Speaker: That has to be examined.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: All these things will be taken into consideration.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how many of the States have come to an agreement to set up these Boards and also contribute their share and how soon will these Boards—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not so many questions.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No contribution will be made by any State Government. I have discussed the matter twice with the Housing Ministers of the State Governments. Barring one or two State Governments, the rest were not in favour of setting up of the Board.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that a very large number of houses have been damaged due to the last floods in rural areas, and whether any arrangements are being made to help the people in the rural areas who are very poor and who have lost their crop, in the matter of constructing houses and repairing the damage. Is the Board going to deal with the problem?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant here.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What will be the position of housing co-operatives and voluntary agencies in the scheme of the Central Housing Board?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is too early for me to say anything on this.

River Boards

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- *393. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are now re-examining the proposal for formation of river boards for the development of river basins;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) how far Government have been able to constitute the six river boards in the country?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A final decision has yet to be taken by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the function of these River Boards and whether these will be financed by the Central Government or the State Governments?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The functions of the River Boards are three in number: firstly, investigation and formulation of schemes of inter-State rivers; secondly, resolving of the inter-State conflicts, and thirdly, the regulation of the river waters. The expenses for these River Boards are to be met by the Centre.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it will consist only of experts or of representatives of the various legislatures to safeguard the interests of the various States?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Act says that the members shall be people who have got experience of engineering, administration or finance.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In the case of inter-State disputes, whose opinion will prevail—is it the technical members of the Board or the State Government's opinion?

Mr. Speaker: That is theoretical.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what are the reasons that have led to this re-thinking of this flood problem?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The reasons are as follows: there are nearly 50 important inter-State rivers and tributaries in this country. To formulate River Boards for these rivers or for even a third of them would involve a heavy outlay of funds and technical personnel. It is also felt that most of the work that is to be done by these river boards can be done by the existing organisations in the Centre and in the States. Also, it is felt that the unhappy experience of DVC has got to be kept in view before forming any further statutory body.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand then, if Government do not propose to go ahead with the proposal of forming the river boards where the different States will come to be represented, that they would prefer to carry on the work through the usual Government channels?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submitted already that a final decision has yet to be taken. These are matters under consideration.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The hon. Minister stated that the experience of DVC is not good. There are some major multi-purpose projects which have been delayed for a long period. I would like to know why the Centre is not taking over such schemes which are of national importance?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The question does not really pertain to river boards. But it is a matter which is being represented by the various States, that some of the major works should be taken over by the Centre. That is a matter being considered separately.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know how far the river boards have been able to resolve the differences between the States?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is felt that the resolving of the inter-State conflicts are better done at a different level rather than in the river boards.

Shri Warrior: As the Government has thought of having a Central Government organisation to decide upon the river schemes and also to settle the disputes between the States, why should the Government duplicate it with these river boards?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has answered.

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is the aspect that is being considered seriously.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the present Tungabhadra Project Board is to be replaced by the new board that will be set up under this scheme or it will be continued?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The river boards are statutory bodies. The Tungabhadra Board is not a statutory body; it is a control board.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the State Governments have been consulted in the matter; if so, what is their opinion?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The State Governments have been consulted; many are against and some are for it.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any proposal regarding some turbulent rivers like Gandak, Rapti and Ghagra is before the Government for consideration and implementation; if so, what are its salient features?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is again, Sir, a subject which does not pertain to this question. But I may add that the question of development of these rivers is under serious consideration as it is a matter of national importance.

Shri P. C. Borooah: There is already a Board for Ganga-Brahmaputra. What will be the position of that Board after the setting up of this new board?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is an advisory board and not a river board.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Out of the fifty rivers mentioned, is it not a fact that there are some rivers which, judging from the magnitude of their discharge and the technical know-how required to tackle them, it is not within the capacity of the State Governments to tackle; if so, may I know whether the Government proposes to have some river boards for such rivers.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Problems of that nature are being dealt with by the Central Water and Power Commission which is a Central organisation with full technical personnel. Therefore, it is a matter for consideration whether it is necessary to have a parallel organisation like river boards.

C.H.S. Dispensaries

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{ **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
 *395. { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananappa:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is rush of patients in all C.H.S. Dispensaries particularly at Kasturba Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the number of Doctors will be increased in all such dispensaries where rush is heavy; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is short supply of medicines in all the C.H.S. dispensaries to meet the demands of the patients and the steps Government are taking to pro-

vide all kinds of medicines to patients?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Rush of attendance in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries including Kasturba Nagar Dispensary varies from season to season. It is normally heavy during September and October.

(b) The number of doctors is adjusted from time to time according to work load subject to the availability of Medical Officers.

(c) Adequate stock of medicines in normal demand are available at the Dispensaries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the maximum and minimum number of families that are being served by each of the C.H.S. dispensaries?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The total number of beneficiaries, including families, is 5 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether substitutes of patented medicines are being given by doctors when the patented medicines that are required are available in the market?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The substitutes are also good.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: These dispensaries have proved pretty popular. Now most of these dispensaries are being housed in rented buildings. Do Government contemplate constructing better and commodious buildings to house these dispensaries?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Four dispensaries buildings have been built. Three are under construction and with respect to six more we are about to start construction. In other places, we are finding it difficult to get suitable site, land etc. As soon as we get some suitable sites, we do intend building our own premises.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह सही है कि इसी सैक्युलर स्टेट में जो लोग एलोपैथी

को अपने धर्म के खिलाफ समझते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी इसका फोर्सिबल डोजिंग किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दीजिये जवाब । इस में धर्म भी शामिल है, फोर्सिबल डोजिंग भी शामिल है और आदमी भी शामिल है ।

। सुशिला नायर : मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि दवा के साथ कोई धर्म का सम्बन्ध है । किसी के ऊपर किसी चीज को लादा नहीं जाता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जबर्दस्ती चंदा लिया जाता है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that there are always very long queues in the dispensaries and when the unfortunate patients reach the doctor, the doctor writes in the prescription most of the time "medicine to be purchased"?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that there are long queues in several dispensaries. We have increased the number of doctors and dispensaries but the number of beneficiaries is also constantly increasing and we have not been able to lower the load of each dispensary or each doctor as much as we would have liked, although there is some reduction. So far as the second part is concerned, generally the medicines are given from the stocks but sometimes, particular medicines may not be in stock and have to be purchased. But those purchases are at the cost of CHS.

Shri Koya: May I know whether Government have received memoranda to establish more dispensaries instead of increasing the number of doctors?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is a constant demand for more dispensaries and to include more people in the services. We are trying to do as much as we can.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या यह सही है कि वाटरवरीज कम्पाउंड जैसी दवायें मैम्बर्स पार्लिमेंट के लिए तो बन्द है और मंत्रियों के लिए खुली हैं? यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware of any medicines which are supplied to the Ministers and not supplied to the Members. It is a very unfair suggestion and I hope the hon. Member will not in future make charges without proof.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : मैंने देखा है ।

Industrial Finance Corporation

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*396. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has lent a sum of Rs. 15 crores to its own directors and their firms; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table about the details of loans given in which the directors are associated?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes Sir. According to the statement given in Appendix 'A' of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ending the 30th June, 1963, out of a total amount of Rs. 19.29 crores, actually lent, an amount of Rs. 14.62 crores was outstanding from industrial concerns, in which those, who were directors of the Corporation on that date, were interested as directors, shareholders or otherwise. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 11.32 crores relates to loans sanctioned prior to the dates on which the concerned persons became directors of the Corporation.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-2027/63).

Shri Heda: When an application comes before the Corporation where the Director happens to be an interested party being a director of the company which is asking for the loan, does the Director take part in the discussion and decision or does he opt out?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No; the Director does not take part in the discussion... (Interruption).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Do Government contemplate stopping under the law directors holding posts as directors of such a corporation from borrowing money from these corporations as long as they continue as directors?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Daji: I would like to know whether Government has considered this extra-ordinary and whether any action is proposed to stop this practice.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not necessary to stop this practice. There are ample safeguards involved in it. Each case where a Director of the Corporation is also a director of the company which has asked for loan is referred to Government for Government approval. The IFC has strictly been following this procedure. As I said, in all these cases out of about Rs. 15 crores, more than Rs. 11 crores are loans where they were not directors of the Corporation. So, it is not a serious situation.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any instances have been brought to the notice of Government that when there is an application from a non-director and a director, preference is given to the application of the director to that of the non-director?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir.

Dr. M. S. Aney: When one application is under consideration and more than half the number of directors present are interested in that, what is the procedure that will be adopted for sanctioning it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When a decision in such a meeting is not unanimous or when the presence in the Board is less than half the Director-Members, such cases are referred to another meeting.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is quite obvious that the directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation are themselves as a general rule big industrial magnates. Is it the policy of Government that these people would have an opportunity of helping themselves by whatever methods they can muster?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If you will permit me, I will read the names of the directors. Shri K. P. Mathrani is the Chairman. He is an official. Shri C. C. Desai is a businessman. Shri Dhiren Mitra has only a partial interest in business. Shri V. P. Varde and Shri R. M. Deshmukh are elected by co-operative banks. Shri M. Ct. Muthiah and Shri C. H. Bhabha are businessmen. Shri B. K. Madan is Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank. Shri Charat Ram is a businessman. Shri Ranganathan, Shri Das Gupta, Shri Vasavada and Shri Yardi are all people who have no interest in business. Out of 13, six people have no interest in business, two of them are co-operators; that makes 8 out of a total of 13. If there is no safeguard having 8 people who are not normally interested in business, I do not see how we can provide any other safeguard.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that on an earlier occasion a similar difficulty arose over the deceased Chairman of this Corporation over such matters as this, may I know what percentage this makes of the total transactions carried on by the Industrial Finance Corporation, that is, the total sum that was lent by them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is a small percentage. On the same date, that is, on the 30th June, 1963, the total loan disbursed was Rs. 82 crores, approved was Rs. 127 crores as against Rs. 19 crores disbursed on that date to the companies in which the directors had shares.

Shri Ranga: Are they disbursing Rs. 90 crores or Rs. 100 crores every day?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I mentioned the loan disbursed on that particular day of which I gave the figure of Rs. 19 crores as against the total disbursements of IFC of Rs. 82.25 crores and as against the total of Rs. 127 crores approved.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether, after the NIDC has ceased to function, the work done by the NIDC will be taken up by the IFC?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is the understanding.

Shri D. J. Naik: Does the Government contemplate to make it obligatory on the Directors not to apply for any loans?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position is this. Some Directors have got to have the knowledge of business. Five of them are there. My colleague has pointed out the amount of loans disbursed to concerns in which they have a remote interest after they became Directors and that is to the tune of Rs. 3.29 crores out of which Rs. 1.86 crores was given to companies in which they are merely shareholders. No loan has been due from companies in which they are managing agents and the loan of about Rs. 1.43 crores has been due from companies in which they are Directors. Their interests are disclosed. They do not take any part in the proceedings in that connection. It is very difficult to keep out altogether people who have any connection with business from an institution of this nature.

Supply of Power in Delhi

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*397. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequacy of supply of power to Delhi is due to its faulty distribution system; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to improve upon the said supply position?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The defective distribution system is responsible for a large part of power failures in Delhi. The Quantum of power has been improved by commissioning of 36 MW plant. Various steps taken to rectify the distribution system are given in reply to Starred Question No. 244 answered on 28th November, 1963.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since the hon. Minister has opined that it was due to the faulty system of distribution that the power could not be made available to Delhi citizens, may I know what steps have since been taken to improve the position?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I gave the answer in detail last time on the same question. I can summarise it this way. I am holding every week a meeting of the persons concerned, DESU, NDMC and so on for reviewing the various steps that are being taken. The steps are four in number. One is to have the new cables laid; the second one is to reduce the overloading of some stations and establish new sub-stations; the third one is to maintain better standards of maintenance and the fourth one is to try to provide double system of supply that is from thermal and Bhakra as far as possible.

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Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since all these steps have been taken and also since the power is very much needed for some of the water-hungry parts of Delhi, may I know if the position has improved and, if so, to what extent?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I answered this question last time. I gave the statistics to show that in areas where these steps were effected, the improvements were very considerable. The failures have gone down very considerably in those areas.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that while the capacity of different plants generating power in Delhi is 160 MW, the distribution system can only manage with 100 MW? May I know whether these frequent break-downs are due to this discrepancy and, if so, what steps have been taken for raising the capacity of the distribution system?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is true. The various steps enumerated are meant to overcome this trouble.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: May I know how much time it will take to ensure regular and adequate supply of power?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Delhi, I am expecting—we shall have fairly a very large amount of area covered with improvements—that it will take 12 months to 18 months.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जैसे कभी एक घंटे के लिये कभी दो घंटे के लिये और कभी तीन घंटे के लिये बिजली बन्द हो जाती है, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कभी सर्वे किया कि कितने लाख रुपये का नुकसान इस से होता है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid, there has been no regular survey made about losses. Undoubtedly, there are some losses.

Narmada Valley Corporation

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*399. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

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

(a) the date on which the Central Government asked Shri H. M. Patel, Chairman of Gujarat Electricity Board to prepare the report on Narmada Valley Corporation regarding best possible utilisation of Narmada river;

(b) the date on which Shri H. M. Patel submitted his report on Narmada Valley Corporation;

(c) the decision taken on this report; and

(d) whether recently at Bhopal the representatives of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat met and took some decisions in this connection and if so, the nature of that decision?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) In April 1962, Shri H. M. Patel was asked to study the question of establishment of a suitable organisation for the development of Narmada Valley.

(b) Shri Patel's report was received in December, 1962.

(c) and (d). It was decided that development Projects on Narmada should be undertaken by the concerned States and the Centre, if requested.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether at the last meeting of the Joint Committee of the Gujarat Chief Minister and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh this report was considered at all or not, and if it was considered, why no thought was given to the new organisation which was proposed by Shri Patel?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The report was considered, and it was felt that it was more expedient to entrust the work

in the various States to the respective States, namely Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, and only where there were any difficulties for any particular project, if the Centre were requested to take it up, the Centre would be prepared to take up that work.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether after the Bhopal meeting, the agreement which was arrived at between the two States and the Central Government has been ratified by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Gujarat Government or not? May I know where the matter stands at present?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The decisions are not yet ratified; they may be modified or ratified, and that has not yet been done.

Shri Daji: May I know the proportion of contributions of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Government of Gujarat respectively and whether the matter of sharing electricity and water after the construction is over has been settled or is still pending?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Gujarat Government will consult the Nowgong project, the last one, and the other projects are essentially the responsibility of the Madhya Pradesh Government. Certain decisions have been arrived at at Bhopal, but these are subject to ratification.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि नर्मदा के पानी से बिजली पैदा करने का खर्च कौन-कौन सी सरकारें वहन करेंगी?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In regard to the Narmada, there are three States concerned, namely the State of Madhya Pradesh, the State of Gujarat and the State of Maharashtra.

Shri Himmatsinghji: May I know by what time decisions will be taken on the agreement which has been

reached between the Governments concerned?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I wish that the agreement is ratified very early so that we can take up the implementation.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक इस योजना का सम्बन्ध है क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि यह योजना काफी बड़ी है, और ऐसी हालत में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है कि वह कितनी दूर तक इस सम्बन्ध में गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की सहायता कर सकेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a big project. Have Government considered how far they can help in this?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There are a number of projects in Madhya Pradesh for the full development of the Narmada. A planned programme has been drawn up to take the projects in a regular order of priority. For example, Tawa, Bargi and Punasa are to be taken up first in the case of Madhya Pradesh. The regular planning is still awaiting the ratification of the agreement by the two States, and then further discussions will be held.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the hon. Minister's reply that there are about two or three projects in Madhya Pradesh on the Narmada river and one project in Gujarat on the Narmada river, am I to understand that these projects will either be initiated in the Third Plan or be initiated in the Fourth Plan with the assistance of the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Rao: All these projects which are included in the Third Plan, namely Punasa and probably Bargi, Tawa and also Nowgong will be continued after due technical scrutiny and sanction in the case of the first two projects. Definitely, if these are undertaken and approved by the Planning Commission, they will be proceeded with in the Fourth Plan.

Cheating by a Foreign Firm

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*401. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have been cheated by millions of rupees by an East European firm as revealed in the news item published in *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta on the 20th November, 1963;

(b) the amount involved and whether any charges of over and under invoicing have been made against the firm; and

(c) the name of the firm and the steps proposed to be taken against the same?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The allegations contained in the news item in question are under investigation. It is not possible to state the details, such as the amount involved, the nature of offences disclosed etc. till the investigations are concluded. Necessary action will be taken on completion of the investigations.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I wanted to know the name of the firm. Even that and the country to which it belongs has not been mentioned.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am in the hands of the House. If you direct me to do so, I can give the name. But the usual practice has been that when the adjudication is completed and the case is finalised, we give the name.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Tyagi: The name is not under adjudication.

Shri Ranga: The country is not under adjudication.

Mr. Speaker: Investigation is going on against a certain firm. Even if it is found innocent afterwards, that can be disclosed, that it was found innocent or that investigation had taken place. Only the name of the firm against which investigation is going on is wanted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The news item referred to by the questioner relates to Messrs. Skoda (India), (Pvt.) Ltd.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Zonal Offices of LIC

***390. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the abolition of the Zonal Offices in the Life Insurance Corporation and whether any final decision has been taken so far;

(b) the extent of savings to be effected by this move; and

(c) the other benefits expected to accrue from this?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

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

Pollution of Jamuna Waters

***394. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee has requested her Ministry to convene a high level meeting to discuss measures to check pollution of water of the River Jamuna; and

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

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

(b) The meeting has not yet been held.

National Health Service

***398. Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of introducing a National Health Service in the country during the Fourth Plan period has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Capital of Gujarat

***400. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government submitted a complete financial scheme of building a new capital at a total cost of about Rs. 40 crores or more during the last 3 years;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to grant any loan or subsidy to the Gujarat Government for building the new capital?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

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

General Insurance by I.I.C.

***402.** {
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that the L.I.C. will take up general insurance also;

(b) if so, whether this is to be done through the existing Corporation or some other agency; and

(c) the reactions of private sector insurers to the proposal?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) Through the existing Corporation.

(c) Apart from what has appeared in the press no significant reactions of the private sector have come to the Government's notice.

Report on Dandakaranya Project

*403. { Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 646 on the 12th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether comments of the Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Governments have since been received on the report on the Dandakaranya Project recently submitted by the Chief Administrator of D.D.A.;

(b) if so, the substance of their comments; and

(c) the decisions taken on the future development programme of Dandakaranya in the light of those comments?

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

(b) The Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh while generally endorsing the Revised Project Report have suggested that future development plans in the Dandakaranya area should be undertaken in consultation with the concerned Departments of the State Governments and the pattern

of Medical and Educational Institutions set up in the Project area should conform to the pattern already existing in the respective States.

(c) The Revised Project Report along with the comments of the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were considered in the 28th meeting of the Dandakaranya Development Authority held at Calcutta on the 18th and 19th November, 1963. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Kolar Gold Mines

*404. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 515 on the 5th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee appointed to go into the question of high cost of production in Kolar Gold Mines has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the Committee and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhakra Dam

*405. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any crack in the roof of the transverse gallery of the Bhakra Dam, as reported in the press; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2028/63].

तिब्बिया कालिज, दिल्ली

*४०६. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बिया कालिज, दिल्ली के छात्रों द्वारा जो ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया था, और जिसके सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी, क्या उसके बारे में आगे कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार तिब्बिया कालिज को एक आदर्श मैडिकल कालिज बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) आयुर्वेद के प्रशिक्षण के बारे में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् के निर्णय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, दिल्ली के चीफ कमिश्नर तथा तिब्बिया कालेज बोर्ड इस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

British Companies

*407. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain British companies in India are finding it difficult to comply with the requirement of British Law which enjoins that every stock holder must receive a copy of annual accounts which in turn is opposed to the prohibition imposed on them by Defence of India Rules in this respect; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove the anomaly and with what result?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Government have received some representations to this effect on behalf of companies incorporated in the United Kingdom which operate undertakings specified in sub-rule (1) of Rule 52 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

(b) Sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of sub-rule (3) of the said Rule 52 permits officers of the undertakings in India to communicate to the directors or managing agents of the companies concerned in the United Kingdom, copies of accounts or any other information relating to the operation of such undertakings. In reply to the representations made to them, Government have clarified that the directors of such companies in the United Kingdom may circulate copies of their annual accounts to their shareholders residing outside India or to any authority in the United Kingdom in order to comply with the requirements of the U.K. Companies Act.

Dandakaranya Project

*408. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh batch of displaced persons has recently been sent to the Dandakaranya for settlement there;

(b) the number of persons in the batch thereof; and

(c) the latest progress of their rehabilitation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes. 760 families of displaced persons from Tripura and 7 non-camp families from West Bengal were moved to Dandakaranya in five batches during September and October, 1963.

(c) A progress report is under preparation and will be circulated to the Hon'ble Members shortly.

नई विद्युत् परियोजनायें

*४०६. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हेडा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पांच नई विद्युत् परियोजनायें मंजूर की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये परियोजनाये किन राज्यों में लागू की जायेंगी ;

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) परियोजनाओं का काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां। तृतीय योजना में समय से पहले की कार्यवाही के लिये आठ चतुर्थ योजना परियोजनायें स्वीकार हो चुकी हैं।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, मद्रास महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाला

(ग) इस स्कीम पर ६१ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है

(घ) प्रारंभिक कार्यों के शीघ्र ही आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है

Power Output

*410. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether the latest assessment of the likely output from the Third Plan

Power Projects indicates a continued shortfall in Power output for years to come as it was in the past two years; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to avert such likely shortfalls?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2029/63].

दो रुपये का नया नोट

*४११. श्री बिल्लूति निगम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही जारी किया गया दो रुपये का नोट, एक रुपये के नोट से थोड़ा सा ही बड़ा है तथा दोनों में समानता भी बहुत है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि अनपढ़ जनता तथा पढ़े लिखे लोग भी जल्द-बाजी में धोखा खा जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठाने का है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) दो रुपये का नया नोट उमी आकार का है जिस आकार का दो रुपये का पुराना नोट था लेकिन इसकी लम्बाई एक रुपये के नोट की लम्बाई से आध इंच ज्यादा है रंग और डिजाइन दोनों में दो रुपये और एक रुपये के नोट एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं। एक रुपये के नोट में, रुपये के सिक्के का डिजाइन बना है और उसका रंग बैंगनी है लेकिन दो रुपये का नोट गहरे जैतूनी-हर रंग का है और उसमें रुपये के सिक्के का डिजाइन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में बताया गया स्थिति से बचने के लिये सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि भविष्य में जारी किये जाने वाले नोट इस तरह बनाये जायें कि अलग अलग मूल्यों के नोट आसानी से पहचाने जा सकें इसके लिये उनका रंग और डिजाइन, जहाँ तक हो सकेगा, अलग अलग रखा जायेगा और उनका मूल्य, जहाँ तक बन पड़ेगा बढ़े और साफ साफ अंकों और शब्दों में दिखाया जायेगा

Credit From Japan

- *412. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Rishang Keishing:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official team visited Tokyo to discuss the utilisation of Yen credit granted to India by Japan;

(b) if so, the result of the discussion; and

(c) the level at which the credit stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement was signed with the Export-Import Bank of Japan on 24th October, 1963 for the Third Yen Credit.

(c) the amount of the credit is 23.4 billion yen i.e. Rs. 30.95 crores.

Cellular Concrete Plants

- *413. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri M. G. Thengondar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up two cellular concrete plants using fly-ash with Polish collaboration;

(b) if so, when they will be set up; and

(c) the amount to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Smuggling on Indo-Pak Border

1130. {
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smuggling cases detected on Indo-Pakistan border adjoining Ganganagar and Bikaner Districts (Rajasthan) during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the value of goods seized from smugglers;

(c) the number of cases registered against the smugglers on that account; and

(d) the amount paid to Government officials, Police personnel and officials of the R.A.C. as a reward on this account?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The required information is furnished below:—

Year	1960	1961	1962	Upto June, 1963
(a) Number of cases of smuggling detected	25	62	63	49
(b) Value of goods seized from smugglers	Rs. 27,800/-	Rs. 93,400/-	Rs. 1,10,100/-	Rs. 1,16,100/-
(c) Number of cases registered against the smugglers on this account	25	62	63	49
(d) Amount of reward paid to Government officials, police personnel and officials of the R.A.C.	Rs. 16,263/-	Rs. 5,410/-	Rs. 13,330/-	Rs. 4,935/-

Assessment Cases in Orissa

1131. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total assessment made in respect of Income-tax, Estate Duty and Wealth Tax separately in Orissa during the last Five Years ending 31st March, 1963; and

(b) the amount of recoveries made in respect of each during the corresponding period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Research Schemes in Orissa

1132. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether two research schemes were sanctioned recently or are proposed to be sanctioned in Orissa by the Indian Council of Irrigation and Power Research during 1962-63, and 1963-64;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the schemes and the location of the Centre; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the Central Board of Irrigation and Power which

coordinates basic and fundamental research in the Irrigation & Power Sector. On the recommendation of this Board, the following two problems were allotted to the Hirakud Research Station for research:—

- (i) Sedimentation Studies in Stream and Reservoirs;
- (ii) Principles of Mortar and Concrete Mix Design.

A sum of Rs. 98,000 was released as grant-in-aid to this Station during the Second Five Year Plan. A further grant-in-aid of Rs. 70,000 has so far been given to this station during current Plan period.

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Maharashtra

1133. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage acreage of land being irrigated through Government schemes during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans period in Maharashtra State;

(b) the proportion this acreage bears to the total irrigated land in Maharashtra; and

(c) the names of main power and irrigation schemes under preparation in Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cholera in Maharashtra.

1134. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases affected by cholera and deaths due to cholera in Dhulia District and Nasik District (Maharashtra State) during the current year;

(b) the nature and extent of Central assistance given to Maharashtra Government for eradication of cholera during the current year; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the assistance given to the Maharashtra Government in view of the high incidence of cholera cases in the State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2030/63].

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra have not asked for any assistance from the Central Government.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Maharashtra

1135. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of financial assistance given to Maharashtra Government for rehabilitating goldsmiths rendered unemployed as a result of Gold Control Order;

(b) the assistance utilised so far;

(c) total number of goldsmiths rendered unemployed in the State as a result of Gold Control Order; and

(d) the number of goldsmiths so far rehabilitated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No financial assistance has been given to the Government of Maharashtra for rehabilitating goldsmiths rendered unemployed as a result of Gold Control Order as no demand has so far been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

पुराने सिक्कों का चलन बन्द करना

१९६४. { श्री अशोक लाल बोरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ जनवरी १९६४ से चालू सिक्कों में से ताम्बे-निकल के एक ग्रान के सिक्के, तांबे के दो पैसे के सिक्के और तांबे-कामे के एक पैसे के सिक्के का चलन बन्द हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सिक्कों का चलन बन्द करने का क्या अभिप्राय है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) जी हां

(ख) देश में १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से दशमिक सिक्कों के सम्बन्ध में जो सुधार किया गया था उसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्राना आई क्रम के उन सिक्को को चलन से वापस लेना आवश्यक है जिन के मूल्य के ठीक बराबर के सिक्के दशमिक प्रणाली में नहीं हैं चूंकि इस तरह से सिक्कों को चलन से वापस लेने में उनकी जगह दशमिक सिक्के चलाने पड़ते, इसलिए यह काम अलग अलग दौरों में किया जा रहा है तांबे निकल की इक्कनियां और तांबे-कामे के पैसे चौथे और अखिरी दौर में वापस लिये जायेंगे

Tax Evasion by Thackersey concerns

1137. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 650 on the 12th September, 1963, and state:

(a) whether investigations into the allegation of tax evasion against the two firms in which members of Thackersey family were partners, have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The investigations have been completed and the assessments have been made. The particulars of the assessments cannot be disclosed in view of the prohibition contained in Section 137 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Purchase of Land in Shahdara

1138. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 12th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to purchase land in Shahdara;

(b) how much land is proposed to be purchased and for what purpose; and

(c) the total price to be paid for the land so purchased?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Two sites were inspected by the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation about a month ago. One site was considered

suitable, and necessary action is being taken for its purchase.

Voluntary Medical Service

1139. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 336 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for voluntary medical service has been commended to other States for implementation;

(b) if so, the States which have approved of this scheme;

(c) whether the reactions of the zens Councils of the States have been sought; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a). Not yet. The scheme for Voluntary Medical Corps will be commended to other States for implementation only after gaining some experience of the working of the scheme in Delhi.

(b) So far one State viz. Gujarat has decided to set up a Voluntary Medical Corps in each of the districts of the State.

(c) and (d). A copy of the scheme was sent to the Medical Committees of the Citizens' Councils in the States for their information and guidance. The reactions of the Medical Committees of the following States so far received are given below:—

1. Madhya Pradesh. The Scheme is to be put up before the State Committee for adoption and implementation.

2. Orissa. The Scheme is under examination for implementation in the State. It has not so far been put up and discussed by the Citizens' Committee.

3. Punjab. The Medical Sub-Committee of the Citizens' Council is not in favour of the scheme. The Scheme is to be put up to the Citizens' Council for its consideration.

4. Uttar Pradesh. The Scheme is to be put up before the State Committee for adoption and implementation.

Arrears of Taxes in Sugar Factories

1140. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears due as Income Tax, Sales Tax and other taxes from the various Sugar Factories in the country for 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The required information is given below:—

	1961-62	1962-63
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Income Tax .	16.60	33.84
Central Excise	0.20*	6.93†
Sales Tax	The information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.	

*Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 19926 is pending recovery due to the stay order of the Punjab High Court.

†Out of this a demand for a sum of Rs. 4,62,988 is kept pending as stay orders have been issued by Courts. A demand for a sum of Rs. 224400 was raised in May, 1963 on the basis of an audit objection and pending further clarification the demand is not being pressed.

(b) All the steps prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the relevant Sales Tax Act, are being taken to recover the arrears.

Arrears of Income and Central Sales Tax

1141. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income Tax and Central Sales Tax dues which have not been recovered by Government upto date;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted for non-payment of dues for the same; and

(c) the specific steps taken to recover the arrears?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The effective arrears of Income Tax as on 30th September, 1963, amounted to Rs. 170.41 crores (provisional figures). The information in respect of Central Sales Tax arrears is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) There is no provision in the Income Tax Act, 1961 or the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 for the prosecution of a person for non-payment of taxes.

(c) All steps prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 are being taken to recover the arrears.

Air Conditioning of Offices

1142. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total amount spent on air-conditioning of office buildings and houses of Ministers was much more in 1962-63 than 1961-62;

(b) if so, the total amount spent in 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to effect economy?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mohr Chand

Khanna): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Yamuna Hydel Project near Dehra Dun

1143. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the construction of Yamuna Hydel Project near Dehra Dun in U.P.;

(b) whether work on second stage has since been completed; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes. The progress made on principal items of work is indicated below:

(i) Barrage and Head Regulator:

Earth work	. 30%
Concreting	. 30%
Masonry	. 70%

(ii) Power Channel

Earth work	. 75%
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(iii) Power House No. I.

Earth work	. . . Completed
Concreting	. . . 30%
Power plant has been ordered.	

(iv) Power House No. II:

Earth work	. . . Completed
Concreting	. . . 54%
Power plant has been ordered.	

(b) No. Only preliminary works are in progress.

(c) The scheme has been under investigation. The project details have been finalised only recently.

Seizures made by Customs Authorities

1144. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seizures effected by Customs authorities during the last year;

(b) the nature of goods seized and the value thereof; and

(c) whether a study has been made of the commodities which are generally smuggled and the manner in which such smuggling is carried out and whether the study reveals any particular commodity preferences or a pattern of *modus operandi*?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The number of seizures effected by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during 1962, the principal commodities seized and the value thereof are given below:

Name of commodity	Number of seizures	Value (Rs.) approx.
Gold	455	*1,45,45,000
Watches	589	34,26,000
Precious stones	22	15,27,000
Currency	1864	12,29,000
†**All other goods	18416	1,94,00,000

* The Value is at the international rate.

**This includes silver, jewellery, transistor radios, cameras, spectacle frames, tape recorders, textile fabrics, machinery and tools, new wearing apparel, blades, cigarettes, liquor, camphor, cinchona, opium, ganja, menthol, crockery, toilet requisites, playing cards, signature nibs, parker dot pencils, Refils, high class rayon, stationery, mechanical lighters, miller dynamos, Tibetan wool, dyes, cloves, betel nuts, conveyances, livestock, etc., etc.

†This does not include the figures of the number of cases of seizures effected in the Collectorate of Central Excise, Patna but includes the value of the goods seized.

(c) A constant study is made by the Customs authorities and in particular by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence of the trends in smuggling, commodity preferences and methods adopted for smuggling. Among the goods most liable to be smuggled are gold, diamonds and watches. For some time past transistor radios, nylon buttons, razor blades, cloves, press buttons etc. have also been found to be favoured items for smuggling.

Various methods of smuggling are used from time to time, and it cannot be said that there is any particular *modus operandi*.

दिल्ली में बिजली का संभरण

११४५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में सस्ती दर पर बिजली उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिये कुछ ऐसे लोगों के प्रस्ताव भी आये हैं, जो अपने जनिव्व लगा कर सस्ती दर पर बिजली देने को तैयार हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) ये प्रस्ताव कब आये थे और कब तक इन पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियों का हटाया जान

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
११४६. श्री वारियर :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के कार्य में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार (दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी) और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अब तक ७,३३५ किगये के घरों (टेनेमेंट) ८१ रहने के फ्लैटों, ४६१ दूकानों, ३६ कार्यालयों और ८०,६०० वर्ग फुट कुर्मी क्षेत्रफल के कार्यालय स्थान के निर्माण के लिए मिली जूनी परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी दी है जिन पर कुल मिला कर ३१८.०३ लाख रुपये व्यय होने हैं । इन में से ६,०८१ किगये के घर और १२६ दूकानें पूरी बन चुकी हैं । इस के अलावा इन निकायों ने २२.५३ लाख रुपये की लागत में ६८१ कटरों और बस्तियों में सुधार किये हैं ।

झुग्गियों और झोंपड़ियों को हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत निगम ने अस्सी अस्सी वर्ग गज के ५,५०८ प्लोटों और पच्चीसपच्चीस वर्ग गज के १५,४३० प्लोटों का विकास करने की भी मंजूरी दी है, जिन पर २५६.११ लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है । इन में से अस्सी गज वाले ४,७२० प्लोट और पच्चीस वर्ग गज वाले ७,४६५ प्लोट विकसित किये भी जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) सब गन्दी बस्तियों को सफाई के लिए कोई समय-सीमा नियत कर पाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Indian Capital Market

1147. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that depression gripped the Indian capital market during September-October, 1963;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the situation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

Family Planning Clinics in Andhra Pradesh

1148. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of family planning clinics (rural and urban) functioning at present in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): The number of family planning clinics at present functioning in Andhra Pradesh as reported by the State Government is 214 rural and 76 urban.

Customs Officials

1149. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Customs officials suspended during the last three years on corruption charges;

(b) the number of officers arrested and prosecuted; and

(c) the number of officers reinstated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 75.

(b) 17.

(c) 31.

Projects in Mysore

1150. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the State Government of Mysore has been received by his Ministry to give technical clearance for certain projects to be taken up in the near future;

(b) if so, the projects recommended for;

(c) the reasons for an undue delay in giving such technical clearance; and

(d) the general policy to give technical clearance to any project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The only reference received from the Mysore Government was about the Upper Krishna Project. This project has since been cleared and approval of the Government of India accorded.

(c) There was no avoidable delay in giving technical clearance of this project.

(d) The general policy is to give clearance for such projects included in the Plan as are found technically and financially feasible.

Consumption of Water and Electricity in Ministers' Houses

1151. { **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the amount of electricity and water consumed by each Union Minister in his house since the Emergency was proclaimed; and

(b) the total amount of money involved?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

इंजन ड्राइवर की गिरफ्तारी

११५२. श्री विद्वनाय पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २६-२७ सितम्बर, १९६३ की रात में बेलयौरा रोड रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर ६६३ अप मालगाड़ी के ड्राइवर को कई बोरी गांजा ले जाते समय रेलवे पुलिस तथा आबकारी विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिमोतु कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) पुलिस इस मामले में कार्रवाई कर रही है ।

PL-480 Programme

1153. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money accrued to U.S.A. from the sale proceeds of U.S. agricultural commodities under PL-480 programme ever since the inception of the programme in India; and

(b) the amounts which have been made available to India so far out of this accrual and the purposes to which they have been put?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A total sum of Rs. 822 crores accrued to the U.S.A. till 31st October 1963 from the sale proceeds of U.S. agricultural commodities in India since the inception of the programme.

(b) Till October 1963, the aggregates received as loans and as grants are Rs. 254.40 crores and Rs. 111.52 crores respectively. The specific purposes for which the amounts were made available are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2031/63].

Replacement of Tea Areas

1154. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the speech of the Chairman of the Indian Tea Association at the recent U.P.A.S.I. annual conference held at Coonoor to the effect that replacement of tea areas should be treated as revenue charge and should not come out of taxed profits; and

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

The Minister of Finance Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Government has seen the speech at Coonoor of the Chairman of the Indian Tea Association referred to by the Hon'ble Members.

Cost of planting bushes in replacement of bushes that have died or become permanently useless in an area already planted is allowed as revenue expenditure, unless such area has previously been abandoned. However, if fresh plantation is undertaken in an area not hitherto under plantation, even if by way of replacement of existing acreage, the expenditure incurred thereon is not allowed as deduction, being in the nature of capital expenditure.

Income-Tax

1155. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees who are allotted

Government accommodation have to pay less as income tax and compulsory deposits than those who are not yet allotted such accommodation; and

(b) if so, why the later category is put to double loss (i) by way of more tax and (ii) by not having Government accommodation with all its benefits?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). In the case of a Government employee in occupation of Government accommodation, the question of payment of tax on house rent allowance does not arise since he is not in receipt of any such allowance. In the case of a Government employee who is not allotted Government accommodation and occupies private accommodation, the house rent allowance or the reimbursement of rent payable to him by the Government, according to rules, as an addition to his emoluments, is chargeable to tax according to law. The incidence of tax varies with the income and if the total income of such an employee is larger than that of another, the tax payable thereon will also be larger. The difference in the payment of Compulsory Deposit in such a case is merely incidental.

In so far as the Government subsidises, in such cases, the cost of private accommodation in accordance with rules, the question of loss to the employees does not really arise. The tax aspect in such cases is merely consequential.

Drug for 'Flu'

1156. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany has developed C.D. 662 which kills virus in the cell leaving the cell undamaged and which has proved to be the best medicine for flu and virus skin infection; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts to obtain this drug from West Germany?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). C.G. 662 is a new virostatic compound developed by M/s Chemie Grunenthal of West Germany. This drug is still in an investigational stage and is not marketed in any country. Preliminary trials show that this drug may be useful in virus infection of the skin and also in influenza. A doctor in Bombay has been permitted to import samples of this drug for trial in diseases of the skin but his report is not yet available. This drug is available in the form of tablets containing 250 mg. of the drug and the drug is shown to be non-toxic. Further extensive trials will be necessary to confirm the effectiveness of this compound.

Bhakra Canals

1157. { **Shri Dhaon:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Heda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have prepared a scheme for a feeder to link the Bhakra Canals with the Western Jamuna Canal system;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(c) the total cost of this scheme; and

(d) how far this scheme will solve the Delhi's water problem?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme was considered acceptable by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects at its meeting held on 14th October, 1963.

(c) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 339.75 lakhs.

(d) The scheme will assure a supply of 325 cusecs of water to Delhi

for meeting domestic requirements, besides making available about 600 cusecs of water required for cooling purposes for the Delhi Power Station Extension.

राजस्थान में बाल पक्षाघात रोग

११५८. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समस्त देश में राजस्थान में बाल पक्षाघात की बीमारी सबसे अधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९६२-६३ में कितने बच्चों को यह बीमारी हुई; और

(ग) इस बीमारी की रोक-थाम के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) राजस्थान में १९६२ और १९६३ में बाल पक्षाघात की बीमारी की घटनायें इस प्रकार बतलाई गई हैं : —

	रोगी	मृत्यु
१९६२	२५६	—
१९६३ (१५-१०-६३ तक)	५४२	३
योग	८०१	३

(ग) अगस्त १९६३ में पहले उदयपुर में और तब जयपुर में बाल पक्षाघात निराधी आन्दोलन चलाया गया ।

उदयपुर में ३ महीने से ७ वर्ष तक की आयु के १०,००० बच्चों को अगस्त १९६३ के अन्तिम साप्ताह में औरल पोलियो वैक्सीन दी गयी तथा दूसरी मात्रा अक्टूबर, १९६३ में दी गई ।

जयपुर शहर में बाल पक्षाघात फैलने की सूचना मिलने पर भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान

परिषद् की बाल पक्षाघात अनुसन्धान यूनिट के अफसर-इन-चार्ज को इस बीमारी के फैलाव को रोकने के उपाय मुझाने के निमित्त जयपुर में प्रतिनियुक्त कर दिया गया । उसके वहाँ का दौरा करने के परिणाम स्वरूप यह निश्चय किया गया कि ३ महीने से ७ वर्ष तक की आयु वाले २५,००० बच्चों का औरल पोलियो वैक्सीन का सहायता से प्रतिरक्षण किया जाय । २५,००० बच्चों को पहली मात्रा दी जा चुकी है और दूसरी मात्रा देने का काम दिसम्बर १९६३ के मध्य तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

पोलियो वैक्सीन देने के परिणाम स्वरूप अगस्त से अक्टूबर १९६३ तक राजस्थान में ३५,००० बच्चों का प्रतिरक्षण किया जा चुका है ।

रूस से टरबाइन

११५९. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस ने १९६४ तक भारत को कुछ टरबाइन देने की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने टरबाइन मिलने की आशा है और उनकी लागत कितनी होगी;

(ग) ये टरबाइन किस शर्त पर लिये जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) इन से कितनी बिजली उपलब्ध हो सकेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) १९६४ में जिन टरबाइनों के प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है उनकी संख्या

५०-५० मैगावाट के दू यूनिट तथा १२०-१२० मैगावाट के दू यूनिट हैं। १९६४ में रूस से प्राप्त होने वाले टरबाइनों की कुल लागत नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि उन के पृथक् पृथक् मूल्य पता नहीं।

(ग) ये टरबाइन रूसी उद्यार तथा व्यापार समझौतों के प्रबन्धों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। रूसी उद्यार का ढाई प्रतिशत वार्षिक सूद है, और इसे १२ वर्षों में हथियों की बराबर सालाना किस्तों में वापिस करना है। ये किस्तें प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए सामान के प्राप्त होने के एक वर्ष के बाद शुरू हंगी।

(घ) ६४० मैगावाट।

Committee for Higher Medical Education and Training in India

1160. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute National Committee for "Higher Medical Education and Training in India"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The National Committee for Higher Medical Education and Training in India which is now being re-designated as the "National Committee for Higher Education and Training in Medical Sciences and Allied Professions in India", has already been constituted. The Union Minister for Health is the Chairman of this Committee which among others, includes representatives of the Indian Medical Council, Indian Council of Medical Research, Indian Academy of Medical Sciences, Indian Medical Association, University Grants Commission, Inter University Board, Delhi University, Vice Chancellors of some Universities and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The aims and objects of this Committee are to formulate principles and policies concerning development and expansion of Post graduate Education and

Training facilities in Medical Sciences and Allied Professions of high standards. The Committee will generally make recommendations on the above subjects and suggest suitable measures to be adopted by Government including suggestions for future plans.

Exemption from Estate Duty

1161. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of the Armed Forces personnel who have become eligible for exemption from payment of Estate Duty due to Chinese aggression, as a result of an exemption provided to them in the Estate Duty Amendment Act of 1958?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Two.

Irrigation of Sidhmukh Area in Rajasthan

1162. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether the Rajasthan share in the Bhakra for irrigating the Sidhmukh area (Churu District, Rajasthan) has been utilised by Punjab?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Some lands in Rajasthan (called the Sidhmukh area), which were irrigated by the Bhakra Canals, got cut off from the Bhakra system as a result of the construction of Rajasthan Feeder. The question of finding an alternative source of irrigation for these areas was discussed with the Ministers for Irrigation and Power of Rajasthan and Punjab in September, 1963 and an agreed decision was reached. Concurrence of the two State Governments to a formal agreement incorporating these decisions is awaited.

Indian Investment Centre

1163. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Investment Centre has organised a survey of the Indian Machine Tool

Industry with a view to assess future scope for its development;

(b) whether Government have received a report of the survey and the report of the surveys of Chemical and Machinery industry;

(c) whether Government considered the proposal for the new joint ventures; and

(d) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Indian Investment Centre had appointed an Advisory Committee of industrial experts to investigate areas where industrial production was lagging behind in respect of the Plan targets for the Third Plan as well as towards meeting the estimated requirements of the Fourth Plan period. As a result of these investigations, two reports on:

(i) Raw materials for chemical Industries; and

(ii) Machinery and Machinery Parts;

have been prepared by the Indian Investment Centre.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have received the two reports mentioned in (a) above.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Cancer Patients

1164. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of cancer patients who die every year in India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A statement showing the number of deaths in India due to cancer during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2032/63].

Foreign Aid

1165. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to revitalise the capital market and to encourage flow of rupee finance for increasing participation in industrial ventures with foreign collaboration; and

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestion of the Indian Chamber of Commerce for liberalising equity-debt ratio in proportion of 1 : 2 ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) In general, Government is anxious to ensure that approved private sector projects which are ready for implementation and for which foreign exchange is assured, either through foreign collaboration or otherwise, are not held back for want of rupee finance. The procedures for licensing of private investment and controls over private industry are being reviewed with a view to bringing about simplification and rationalisation and for ensuring expeditious decision in cases involving foreign investment and collaboration. Among the measures taken to revive the capital market and to stimulate capital formation may be cited the following: grant of a loan of Rs. 10 crores each to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India during the remaining period of the Third Plan with a view to augmenting their rupee resources and enabling them to give more underwriting support to new public issues—a task in which the Life Insurance Corporation of India plays its part; introduction of a Bill for establishing a Unit Trust; announcement of Government's intention to establish a Development Bank; the pursuit of a vigorous policy by the State Bank of India to help small-scale industries; the readiness of the Refinance Corporation to help the banking system to provide medium-term finance to industry; the adoption by the Reserve Bank of India of a more positive policy designed to meet credit demands for all productive purposes; permission to recognised

stock exchanges to resume forward trading under certain conditions and the adoption of a more flexible policy in regard to the control over capital issues.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Capital Issues Control does not and cannot work on the basis of any fixed formulae and its policy will be geared to facilitate the availability of capital to approved projects.

Health Minister's Visit to Moscow

1166. **Shri G. Mohanty**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of her visit to Moscow during the second week of October, 1963; and

(b) whether she visited any other country for the same purpose?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) I visited the U.S.S.R. from the 11th to the 26th October 1963 at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health, U.S.S.R., with a view to acquainting myself with the organisation of Public Health in that country.

(b) Yes, I visited Indonesia from 22nd September to 3rd October, 1963, at the invitation of Indonesian Health Minister.

Tungabhadra Project

1167. { **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri P. Venkatsubbalah:

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

(a) whether a meeting was arranged by the Centre between the representatives of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments on some problems concerning Tungabhadra Project; and

(b) if so, the problems discussed at the meeting?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No such meeting has been arranged recently.

(b) Does not arise.

House-Building Advances

1168. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far from Central Government servants in Uttar Pradesh for house-building advances during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications approved by Government during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the total amount of loan given to Central Government servants in Uttar Pradesh during the same period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 206.

(b) 182.

(c) Loans aggregating Rs. 25.72 lakhs were approved.

सिक्वरिटी पेपर मिल

११६६. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या वित्त मंत्री १९ सितम्बर, १९६३ के नारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सुपक्षों सम्बन्धी कागज तैयार करने के लिये जो मिल बना रही है उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तं० तं० कृष्णमावारी) : सिक्वरिटी पेपर मिल स्थापित करने के बारे में सब से हाल की स्थिति इस प्रकार है,

(१) ठेकेदार ने मिल की इमारत बनाने का काम जोर से शुरू

कर दिया है और आशा है कि ठेके में निश्चिन्त की गई अवधि के अन्दर अर्थात् दिसम्बर, १९६४ तक वह इस काम को पूरा कर लेगा ।

(२) निर्माण कार्य पर कुल लगभग ३.३४ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है । इसमें से लगभग २.६० करोड़ रुपये के खर्च के निर्माण कार्य के लिये मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । निर्माण के बड़े बड़े कामों के लिये ठेके दिये जा चुके हैं और इन कामों की प्रगति सन्तोसजनक है । बाकी कामों के ठेके दिये जा रहे हैं ।

(३) होशंगाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन से मिल की जगह तक रेलवे साइडिंग बनाने के लिए भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गयी है और यह काम पूरे जोर से चल रहा है ।

(४) १.८५ करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की मशीनों और साज सामान की खरीद के लिए मंजूरी दे दी गयी है । कुल मशीनों का मूल्य लगभग २.२७ करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है । लगभग १.१३ करोड़ रुपये की मशीनों के लिए पक्के आर्डर दे दिये गये हैं ।

(५) २० प्रशिक्षणार्थियों का एक दल प्रायोजना के तकनीकी सहयोगी, मेसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड की मिल में ट्रेनिंग ले कर भारत लौट आया है । १५ प्रशिक्षणार्थियों का दूसरा दल इसी तरह की ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए ब्रिटेन के लिए रवाना हो गया

है । प्रायोजना के महाप्रबन्धक ने ब्रिटेन में मेसर्स पोर्टल्स की मिल में हाल में ट्रेनिंग ली है और आजकल उप-मुख्य इंजीनियर इसी तरह की ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं और अनुमान है कि वे मार्च, १९६४ के प्रारम्भ में भारत लौट आयेंगे ।

Pong and Pandoh Dam

1170. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oustees of the Pong and Pandoh Dam whose lands have been acquired so far;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to them for lands, houses and other materials; and

(c) the place where they are being rehabilitated or colonised and in what manner?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The number of oustees of Pong Dam whose lands have been acquired so far is 1050 and the number of families ousted from Beas Sutlej Link is 114. Separate figures of oustees from Pandoh Dam are not available.

(b) Rs. 38,61,287 for Pong Dam and Rs. 30,00,865 for Beas-Sutlej link.

(c) Some of the oustees have been rehabilitated in nearby areas by Himachal Pradesh authorities but most of them will be rehabilitated by allotment of land in the Rajasthan Canal area in Rajasthan State as follows:—

(i) Ousteas with holding upto 20 acres, and 30 per cent or more of whose land is acquired;

(ii) Ousteas with holdings of more than 20 acres, and 50 per cent

or more of whose land is acquired, subject to the condition that those who are left with 30 acres or more will not be allotted any land.

- (iii) Oustees with small holdings to be given only that much land which together with the land left with them at their original habitation, would make a total of 31.25 acres.

Ashoka Hotel

- 1171 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Anjanappa:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narashimha Reddy:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

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

(a) whether there has been a dispute between the employees' Union and the management of the Ashoka Hotel about their wages and bonus; and

(b) if so, the nature of the dispute and how the same has been settled?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A question arose whether the Employees' Union could make fresh demands involving financial commitments on the part of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd., contrary to the settlement made in November 1961 which is valid and binding on the Union and the Management upto the 31st December, 1964.

On the 8th November, 1963 the Union went on a strike. The Conciliation Officer, Delhi, declared the

strike illegal under Section 21 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The strike was called off on the same day at 10-30 P.M. The Management of the Ashoka Hotel and the Union have agreed to refer the issue to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi and abide by his decision.

Blood Donations in Punjab

1172. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of blood collected in Punjab during 1963-64 so far for National Defence; and

(b) the number of persons in Punjab enlisted during the same period who are ready to offer blood in case of an eventuality?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 1,28,450 cc or 428 bottles of 300 c.c. each of blood.

(b) 2550 persons have enlisted.

Family Planning

1173. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fundamental research in the matter of Family Planning being carried out in the country; and

(b) the number of centres that are conducting this research in the country?

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

(b) The research in medical and biological field related to family planning sponsored by the Government of India is being done in fourteen centres.

Uniform Legislation for Public Health

1174. { Shrimati Vimala Devi:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to enact a uniform legislation for public

health has been accepted by the States; and

(b) if so, when the legislation is expected to be brought before Parliament?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Madras and Kerala Assemblies have already resolved that Parliament should pass an Act applicable to the whole of India. The draft legislation has been sent to the State Governments. It was considered by the Central Council of Health at their meeting held at Madras in November, 1963. The Council decided that the State Governments should forward their suggestions to the Central Government within a period of two months.

'C' Power Stations

1175. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'C' Power Station in Delhi ran into trouble again with one of its two boilers going out of commission on the 1st November, 1963;

(b) whether the defect has since been located and rectified;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Japanese are virtually running the power station even after its formal handing over to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Surplus Power in Delhi

1176. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to use the surplus power available in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of applications for new connections or for more power pending with the authorities?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The steps taken or proposed to be taken are indicated below:

(i) The tempo of connecting light and fan loads and small domestic and commercial power consumers has been increased to over 3,000 KW of power and a target of 4000 connections per month is expected to be achieved by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

(ii) Industrial loads upto 100 KW in each case are being assessed for placing before the Chief Commissioner's Power Advisory Committee for sanction.

(iii) Power loads for agricultural purposes are given priority.

(b) (i) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have been authorised by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi to connect loads as under:

Light & fan: 1 KW per 1000 sq. feet of covered area. Domestic Power: 3 KW per unit flat.

(ii) The Chief Commissioner's Power Advisory Committee meets once a month or oftener if necessary to dispose of applications for connections received through the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. No such case is pending with the Committee for decision at present.

Bhakra Project Loan

1177. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instalments of the Bhakra Project paid by the Punjab Government to the Centre so far; and

(b) whether the extension of time limit for repayment of the loan asked for has been given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Only two instalments had fallen due, one in December, 1962 and the other in August, 1963, which were repaid by the Punjab Government in the respective months.

(b) A request for postponement of recovery of the loan and its interest during the emergency period was received from the Punjab Government, but was not agreed to.

House Rent Allowance

1178. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees who have built their houses in Delhi with Central Government House-building loans are entitled to house rent allowance;

(b) if so, whether it is a condition that before getting such allowance, they must get rental value assessed by the Corporation;

(c) whether it has been suggested to Government that the house rent allowance may be paid in full to the Government employees at the rates laid down subject to adjustments, if any, to be made after the rental value is determined by the Corporation; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government do not favour such provisional payments.

Transmission Line in Calcutta

1179. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government's proposal to build a 400 K.W. Power transmission line to bring bulk power to Calcutta from all generating stations in the coal-bearing regions in the State has been approved by the Centre;

(b) if so, when the construction of the line is expected to start;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal; and

(d) the nature and extent of financial aid proposed to be given to the State in this connection?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

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

Water Supply in Kerala

1180. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any scheme for the supply of fresh water in the Kuttanad area of the State;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has approved the scheme; and

(d) the nature and extent of financial assistance proposed to be given to the State in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

कन्नौज में आयकर की बकाया राशि

{ डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया
११८१ { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
 { श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद जिले के कन्नौज शहर में ऐसे व्यक्ति अथवा कम्पनियां कितनी हैं, जिन पर एक लाख रुपये या ज्यादा आय कर का बकाया है ; और |

(ख) वसूली करने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे, जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती

११८२. श्री कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले में अफीम की पैदावार के हेतु कितने बीघे का रकबा काश्त करने के लिये १९६३-६४ में दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिनके खेत कटे २ या ३ वर्ष हो चुके हैं उन्हें इस साल अफीम की काश्त करने की इजाजत दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आगर तथा सुसनेर तहसील में कितने कितने रकबों में काश्त करने की अनुमति दी जा रही है अथवा दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले में अलग

से कोई रकबा नहीं रखा गया है । इस वर्ष इस जिले में अब तक ५७.१६१९ हेक्टेयर (२२६ बीघा) जमीन इस काम के लिए दी गयी है ।

(ख) जिन किसानों के लाइसेंस कम उपज के कारण १९६०-६१ के मौसम में या उससे पहले रद्द कर दिये गये थे उन्हें फिर से लाइसेंस उस हालत में देने का विचार किया गया है जब वे किसान, जिन्हें प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जमीन दी जा सकती है, निर्धारित जमीन न लें । जिन किसानों के लाइसेंस और कारणों से दो-तीन साल पहले रद्द किये गये थे, उनके मामलों पर विचार नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि वे नये काश्तकारों की श्रेणी में आते हैं ।

(ग) आगर और सुसनेर तहसीलों में इस काम के लिये अलग से, कोई जमीन नहीं रखी गयी है । इन दोनों तहसीलों में अब तक क्रमशः २५ हेक्टेयर (६६ बीघा) और ३१ हेक्टेयर (१२३ बीघा) जमीन इस काम के लिये दी गयी है ।

Power Projects in Bihar and West Bengal

1183. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
 { Shri Warior:
 { Shri Prabhat Kar:
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state how the fuel requirement of the power projects now either under operation or construction in Bihar and West Bengal is being met and the details of sources for such supply along with their availability and amount being supplied?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The requisite information in respect of the Power Stations under operation is given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2033/63].

Dandakaranya Development Authority

1184. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority has approached the Central Government for allocation of funds for the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and an integrated development of the project's area during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 543 lakhs for 1964-65 has been suggested to the Ministry of Finance. The exact amount that will be made available can be stated only after the budget has been voted by Parliament. For 1965-66, necessary provision will be made at the appropriate time.

बांसवाड़ा (राजस्थान) के पास बांध

११८५. श्री रतन लाल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माही नदी सिंचाई योजना जिला बांसवाड़ा (राजस्थान) के पास जो बांध बांधा जाने वाला है उस योजना को योजना आयोग ने स्वीकृत दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां। माही सिंचाई स्कीम के अधीन बांसवाड़ा जिले के निकट एक बांध बनाने का विचार है, परन्तु योजना कमीशन द्वारा अभी तक यह परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई। राज्य सरकार ने भी अभी सिंचाई और बिजली दोनों का सम्मिश्रण कर, सुसंगठित परियोजना रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है।

(ख) राजस्थान ने बांसवाड़ा जिले के बोरखेडागांव के निकट माही नदी इराऊ नदी के साथ जहां मिलती है, उसके नीचे माही नदी के ऊपर एक २१० फुट ऊंचे बांध का बनाना इस परियोजना में परिकल्पित है। बाईं ओर के सैडल बांध पर स्थित एक मुख्य निकास के जरिए बीतर तलाब को पानी से भरने के लिये, बांध के प्रतिस्त्रोत जलाशय क्षेत्र से सीधी एक पट्टुंच नाली, जिसकी लम्बाई डेढ़ मील होगी और जो १५७४ क्यूजक पानी ले जा सकेगी, का निकालना प्रस्तावित है। बीतर तलाब का पानी कागदी नदी में फीडर के जरिये ले जाकर, बांसवारा से लगभग एक मील दूर एक वियर बना कर एकत्रित किया जाएगा। यह पिक-अप वियर बाईं ओर की मुख्य नहर को जो कि वर्तमान डाडेलाक तालाब में जा गिरेगी, पानी देगा।

इस परियोजना पर कुल २३.३६ करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा अनुमानित है।

यह परियोजना राजस्थान के ७६,३७० एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई सुविधाएं देगी और शत प्रतिशत भार अनुपात पर २८,६८० किलोवार जलीय बिजली का उत्पादन करेगी। यह परियोजना गुजरात को एक जलीय नाली के जरिए १००० क्यूजक पानी देगी जिसका उपभोग गुजरात राज्य माही विकास चरण-२ (कदना जलाशय परियोजना) के अधीन करेगा।

Salal Project

1186. { **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Gopal Datt Mangi:

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

(a) whether the survey and project report of Salal Project on Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir State has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the construction of the project is expected to be taken up?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Work on invest-

gations and the preparation of Project Report of Salal Project have not been completed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Barak River Valley Project

1187. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the detailed report of the Barak River Valley Project in Cachar District in Assam; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and when it is going to be taken up for implementation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No detailed Project Report on Barak River Valley Project has yet been prepared. The project is still under investigations.

(b) Does not arise.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Hilly Areas

1188. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive survey of the acute scarcity of drinking water prevailing in certain hilly areas has been made or is proposed to be made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In order to carry out a rapid survey of the difficult and scarcity areas including hilly areas for rural water supply the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of Special Investigation Divisions in the States as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with 100% Central assistance.

(b) A statement showing the details of Investigation Divisions so far sanctioned for the various States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2034/63].

Power in Kerala

1189. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have asked for an additional allocation of Rs. 25 crores for stepping up the production of power in the State during the Third Plan; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No. Only an additional allocation to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores was asked for by the State Government for power for the year 1963-64. The matter is under consideration.

अमृतसर में बरामद सोने की छड़ें

१९६०. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमृतसर में २० नवम्बर, १९६३ को सोने की ३० छड़ें बरामद हुई थीं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका वजन क्या था; और

(ग) यह सोना कहाँ से लाया गया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) ये छड़ें २० नवम्बर, १९६३ को बरामद नहीं हुईं। लेकिन २८ अक्टूबर, १९६३ को व्यास नदी के पुल के पास सोने की ३० छड़ें बरामद की गयीं।

(ख) ३० किलोग्राम।

(ग) सन्देह है कि यह सोना पाकिस्तान से चोरी-छिपे लाया गया है।

Rehabilitation of Gold-Smiths in Assam

1191. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount granted to Assam for rehabilitating the gold-smiths and the amount utilised by that State so far in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A loan of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been granted to the Government of Assam for rehabilitating the gold-smiths. Information as to the amount so far utilised is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

State Public Health Engineering Departments

1192. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Health Engineering Departments functioning in various States are making expected progress;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the name of the State or States, if any, which are doing good progress in the field of Public Health Engineering Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A majority of the States have independent Public Health Engineering Departments, some of them with an independent cadre with the Public Works Department. In Maharashtra and Gujarat there is a Public Health Engineering Wing upto the level of the Superintending Engineer which can be manned by the Officers of the Public Works Department; this Wing is under the charge of a Chief

Engineer who is borne on the P.W.D. cadre. Many State Governments have been sending their officers in increasing numbers for training in the post-graduate courses in Public Health Engineering in the country and abroad. In those States where sufficient number of trained staff are employed, good progress is seen in the implementation of the projects, e.g. in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal.

Surplus Water of Rivers in Kerala

1193. { Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri Paramasivan:

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

(a) whether the engineers of the States of Kerala and Madras have recently made an assessment of the availability of surplus water from the West flowing rivers of Kerala which go unutilised;

(b) if so, the names of the rivers whose surplus water is found unutilised; and

(c) whether the Kerala State has agreed to the proposal of diverting the excess waters to the adjoining regions of Madras State for purposes of irrigation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The State Governments of Madras and Kerala are getting the necessary data collected through their respective Engineers with a view to assessing the availability of the waters of river Cauvery and its tributaries as well as the west flowing rivers with reference to utilisation on the existing, under construction or proposed projects of Madras and Kerala States.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Housing Schemes

1194. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan achievement with

regard to Housing Schemes has revealed that the progress has been too slow; and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor?

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

(b) This is mainly due to the low priority accorded to Housing Schemes by the State Governments, particularly after the Emergency.

12 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd December, 1963, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings."

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12:01 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA BILL— contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 4th December, 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation with a view to encouraging saving and investment and participation in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities, be taken into consideration",

together with the motion for circulation.

Out of 4 hours, 1 hour and 55 minutes have been exhausted.

Sari U. M. Trivedi may continue.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): Yesterday in offering my criticism on this Bill, I pointed out that this Bill was aiming at entering into business in the stock exchanges of India and, therefore, suggested that the title of this Bill should be "The Stock Exchanges Trading Corporation Bill". However, apart from the name, there are certain facts which must be taken note of.

I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the provisions of clause 35(1) and (2). At one place, a provision has been made this Trust shall have 10 trustees. Here it has been provided:

"No act or proceeding of the Board or of any committee of the Trust shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of vacancy in, or defects in the constitution of the Board or committee".

I cannot see the implication of such a provision, unless some limitation is put as to what is the minimum or

maximum number of vacancies which can be condoned. It will also mean that one man may be able to act for all the 10. So a provision should be made to the effect that unless the vacancies are more than a certain number, the act cannot be questioned.

The second provision is:

"No act done by any person acting in good faith as a trustee shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that he was disqualified to be a trustee or that there was any other defect in his appointment".

This means that an insolvent may be appointed, a man who cannot be appointed. An insolvent can be appointed to carry on the work till it is pointed out by somebody that he is an insolvent. An insolvent trustee may do certain things and still he will be able to say that it was *bona fide*.

So I should think there must be some limitation upon this omnibus power being given by virtue of these provisions.

Then I draw attention to clause 37. Somehow or other these days the Government machinery is afraid of legal proceedings being launched against it. There are so many safeguards provided.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is too much of talk on all sides. So long as Members remain inside the House, they have to remain silent and listen to the speech that is being made. Any talking that is done is illicit, and therefore it must be subdued.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Clause 37 says:

"No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Trust or the Reserve Bank or any trustee or any officer or other employee of the Trust or the Reserve Bank...."

That means a long latitude is being given in respect of acts which can be

challenged in a court of law, and the protection is by a very wide word "*bona fide*". What is *bona fide* or not should be a matter for judicial determination. It is not proper to take shelter like this particularly when the Trust will have numerous transactions every day, and those who deal with it may have complaints that certain acts are not *bona fide*.

I have pointed out only the legal defects. Apart from that I feel this has political colour, that it is meant for exercising power over the destinies of so many people, and I think the Bill should not be passed.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I welcome this Bill, and I have no doubt that this is a step in the right direction.

Shri Morarka said that it was good that this trust was being started in the public sector, but he hoped that after gaining experience, the private sector would also be allowed to start similar trusts. I do not think it will be a good thing to allow the private sector to enter the same field at any time. I fear that the competition would be unhealthy and various questions would come in. It should be in the public sector alone. If the size of the trust becomes gigantic or unmanageable, we may have another trust, but again it should be in the public sector and not in the private sector.

I am doubtful about the optimistic estimate of the Finance Minister that he would be able to get Rs. 100 crores a year in this Trust. Replying to the criticism that money would be invested in this Trust only by the rich men and not by poor men, Shri Morarka pointed out yesterday that rich men were quite capable of investing their money in their own concerns, or those of their colleagues or counterparts. Therefore, I do not think we will get sizable investments in this trust from big business or rich men. In fact, everybody is short of finance. The money market is tight, and even today in this city of Delhi there are

[Shri Heda]

people who are accepting deposits at 12 per cent even small amounts of one thousand rupees, and they promise to pay Rs. 10 every month and return the capital within a day or two of receiving notice. These firms are working very well, because there are very safe investments particularly because of hire purchase and various monopolies that we have created in the road transport and other businesses. Thereby one can earn easily between 20—25 per cent. Therefore, it will not be so easy to get money for this Unit Trust. I have no doubt that the money from the rich people would not be forthcoming. The low-income group has hardly any money left, particularly after the compulsory savings. Therefore, they would not be in a position to buy any units. Even among the middle income group, hardly five per cent of these people would like to invest any money. This Trust will have a fair competition even as it is from new companies that are floated and the middle income group may be tempted to purchase the issue of a new company with two hopes. He knows very well in the first year or the next year, or even for five years, he may not get any dividend but once he starts getting dividend, it will not be less than 10 per cent. Another hope is that there will be better appreciation of the price of share itself. There are instances where prices have gone of a share worth Rs. 100, even up to Rs. 200. So that the middle-income group would like to invest with a view to earn appreciation of the value. You would have noted such a big agitation among the Members who put supplementary questions yesterday about the land prices in Delhi. Investment in housing sites, not only in Delhi but in any metropolitan area, even an area with a population of 50,000 is very good and sound investment. In the course of five years, there are instances where prices had gone by 500 per cent or even 1000 per cent. A middle-income group man would like to put his savings in housing sites and secondly, in new issues. I therefore doubt very

much whether the ambitious target of Rs. 100 crores as set out by a very intelligent and understanding Finance Minister would be fulfilled.

Now, how will this trust invest money? It can invest in two ways. It can give loans to the industrial concerns in the private sector or public sector or the corporate sector and gain interest of, say, 7 to 9 per cent. I do not think they will be able to bargain more than 9 per cent and if they do so there will be the charge of exploitation. Another way would be to buy shares of present issues in the open market. In the case of these shares, the appreciation would not be more than 5 per cent or 6 per cent in certain cases. In course of time certainly there will be appreciation of the new share prices but till then there will be no interest or dividend forthcoming and for the first few years the trust will be facing a hard time. So, from both the angles, whether the investment is in the shares of old and new companies or the investment is in the shape of loans to various industrial and other projects, the income would not be very attractive.

Again the Finance Minister has done two things which would rather discourage the investor to come forward. The one thing that he has done is that he has stated that he will return the money to the unit-holders, namely, 90 per cent, after the expenses have been deducted. What would be the expenses? The idea is not clear. It should not be much. But even then, the idea is not clear.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjunu): Not more than five per cent of the gross income of the unit-holder.

Shri Heda: Yes; I now remember it. So, it would be 90 per cent of the remaining 95 per cent. Therefore, they would keep five per cent as a sort of reserve. 90 per cent of the income that the Trust as a whole would be getting would not be so attractive. That is the first point. The

second point is, the Finance Minister has not given any guarantee of any minimum. He has not stated that this much would be the minimum which every unit-holder would get year after year. Had he given this guarantee, I think that would have been more attractive. Otherwise, there are other schemes where there is some guarantee or the other. There are banks which are giving as high as 4½ per cent and smaller banks are giving even five per cent. Dr. M. S. Aney says that even six per cent is given on the fixed deposits. So, this will be another competition for the Unit Trusts. Therefore, unless the practical acumen and a sound banking experience is applied, the prospects for this project do not hold very bright.

But I have no doubt that the experience that the Finance Minister has, and the guidance that he would be giving at least in the initial years—and these initial years may not be more than ten years, and they may be from five to 10 years—the Trust may prove successful. But I would like to sound one word of caution: that the success of this Trust will be very important for the encouragement and healthy growth of the public sector. If the Trust does not earn a good name, the entire psychology of the public sector may get a setback. Therefore, a heavy responsibility has been asked for by the Finance Minister and I wish him well in that.

With these words I support the Bill.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, any effort made to encourage savings in the middle income group in this country is to be welcomed. This can be done in various ways and special efforts should be made to see that they not only participate but also share in the profits of economic development. Looking from that point of view, this Bill seems to be a move in the right direction. But I have my doubts about the purpose for which the Bill

is actually being introduced in this House. The Finance Minister has stated that this is an adventure on small savings, and he expects that the middle and lower income group would be the main shareholders. Looking from that aspect, I feel that the Bill is ill-timed and premature. Probably, no serious thinking has been done on the present economic conditions in the country. If we look at the figures, we will see that there has been a decline in 1961-62 in the deposits of small savings and postal savings. What is it due to? Because of rising prices and rising cost of living, there is hardly any saving among these classes of citizens. Therefore, although they would like to deposit in these trusts and banks, there is nothing left with them to deposit at the present moment. It is well-known—probably it will be brought out more clearly when we discuss planning—that the entire effect of planning in this country has not brought any significant improvement in the conditions of these classes from whom we expect mostly this Unit Trust would be financed. Therefore, I have a fear that actually most of these unit holders would be big monied-men, big industrial enterprises or people with a large purse, because I find there is no limit put as to the number of shares that a person can hold, although it is said that the value of a share cannot be less than Rs. 10 and more than Rs. 100. If the monied-class in this country would like to control this, they can easily invest the entire amount of Rs. 100 crores or to begin with Rs. 10 crores or whatever it is. From that point of view, the lower middle-class who are expected to take a predominant share will not be able to do so at the present moment.

Secondly, I feel there is room for changes in the clauses of the Bill. Although I do not like to support the move for circulation, I would have liked and it is not too late even now—I do not know what the Finance Minister is consulting with his off-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

cials now—if it is possible for him to refer it to a Select Committee, he should consider it. We should not be in such a hurry. The Select Committee can go into details, of the different clauses and in the next session, we can pass this Bill. That would be perhaps a better method than hastily passing this Bill, because many Members feel that they have not actually been able to study this present Bill in its proper perspective.

I also do not agree with the view that this should not have been a public sector effort. In view of the socialist economy we are aiming at, I think it is necessary that a trust like this should be in the State sector. There are many reasons for people to complain about the working of the State sector enterprises—corruption, maladministration and all that. In spite of that, I do not think in this country people have very great faith in private banks and other investment institutions. Comparatively speaking, I have a feeling that people have more assurance in the banking and other investment institutions if they are in the public sector. But there is one thing that should be avoided, because we have experience of these things and I think the Finance Minister would give more serious thought to it. Let these institutions be not bureaucratically controlled. That is one aspect of the question which should be looked into. Even in regard to purchase of shares, even in regard to deposit of money and withdrawal of money, if one goes to the counters of the State Bank and other institutions, one can easily find out the difference between the private banks and the State Bank. There should be some simplified procedure so that an ordinary man with small means—a rural man—can easily purchase shares and invest his money. He should have the opportunity to easily go there and do his work. Therefore, from the very beginning itself, it would be better if in the Trust Board there is provision for representatives of the unit holders. There is an amendment

proposed by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, and I think the Government should accept that amendment.

Then, Sir, the Finance Minister has said that 90 per cent of the net income would be distributed amongst the unit holders. That is good so far as it goes. But the whole idea should be that the rural population should be attracted to this sort of an institution. To do that, I would suggest that instead of yearly distribution of this income, probably, it would be better if this net income is distributed quarterly. That will attract the rural population more, because even if it is a small investment they would actually have an experience of getting their profits as soon as possible.

I would also suggest that regarding these shares there should be some simple procedure adopted so far as transfer of shares to the heir of a person who dies is concerned. There is a legal procedure which is very cumbersome and sometimes it may be difficult for an ordinary person to get his shares transferred because of these legal difficulties. I would, therefore, suggest that from the very beginning it should be laid down that if a person dies, his shares could easily be transferred to his legal heir without much difficulty.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The common device in the case of shares might be adopted here also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: These are, Sir, few things which should be borne in mind, and, as I have said, I would again request the Finance Minister that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I am entirely in agreement with this Bill. It is surprising that my friends on the opposite benches should be raising one objection or the other against such an innocent measure. Actually, the idea of circulation of such a Bill is not in the least justified because there are

not many controversial matters. I can understand their reactions to Bills which deprive somebody or some sector of some privileges, but this Bill is a positive measure by which nobody is touched. It is just to give benefit to the people who cannot invest, who cannot enter into the market for investment because their means are not so big as to start some industry or some business. Therefore, this is only a facility which is being offered. I think the Parliament which is represented by all sections of the people in the country can decide this issue. The best brains are here and they might just contribute their wisdom and decide.

I think there is a radical change in the attitude of the Finance Minister these days. I hope I may be excused for making a personal remark. He seems to be extraordinarily accommodative these days. Previously, he used to be very hard and would not listen to views of others, but now he is quite accommodative. I do not know what change has come about in his life. Anyhow, Ministers accommodating or accepting good suggestions coming even from opposition benches is a good thing and it should be our ideal. I am quite sure that all the good suggestions made on this subject will be readily accepted by Government.

Quite a few objections have been raised against this Bill, and it is not for me to answer them because the Minister will himself deal with all those objections. But it is surprising that Shri Masani should have come forward with objections against this proposal. There are certain parties who are wedded to opposition to every proposal, whether reasonable or unreasonable. I could understand opposition from such a quarter. But for people who believe in Socialism and Communism. I thought it would be a welcome measure but even they seem to be opposed to this proposal.

What is it that we are doing or creating? We are not creating any vested interest of a very big order. We are

not creating any big monopoly. If socialism means division or distribution of wealth, giving some wealth to everybody, literally speaking, it can also be termed as capitalism because every one is vested with some wealth, however small it may be. But, really speaking, it is not capitalism.

Here what is being sought is just to enable even men of small means to go into the share market and invest his money in industrial shares. The idea is not quite a new one. May I remind this House that even as early as 1931 the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee went into this problem? May I first read a little from the Shroff Committee report of 1954? It said:

"Investment trusts are a common feature of the capital markets of Europe and America, and have in recent years emerged as major institutional savers and investors. However, for successful operation of investment trusts, considerable initial capital will be required. Otherwise, it would be difficult to secure the benefit of a sufficiently widely spread investment portfolio."

They have themselves suggested that such type of trusts must be started because they have several advantages. The Report further says:

"They are eminently suited for catering for the middle and poorer classes, whose individual savings may not be large enough to facilitate direct operations on the stock exchanges. Also, since each unit represents a fraction of a number of securities, the risk undertaken by an investor in a unit is spread over a number of securities and is thus minimised."

It is very difficult for lay men of small means to invest money in the share market. Sometimes they are misguided by brokers or even swindled. Further, they invest money with the allurement of quick or increased

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return and they lose in the bargain. In the case of the Unit Trust, since it will not invest all the money only in one industry but spread over many industries, even if some of the ventures may fail, as it is more than compensated by the success of several other ventures, the ultimate loss to the unit holder may at the most be a fraction of a rupee. Because, once the units are purchased, there is no distinction between one unit and another unit and they do not keep a separate account as to where the money of a particular unit is invested. The total benefits or profits will be distributed among all unit-holders equally. Therefore, the chances of risk are very much reduced, if not eliminated. This alone is a sufficient guarantee for the small investors to invest their money in the share market through the Unit Trust. If there is no Unit Trust, it is only the shares of big business people, who have concentration of wealth, that will be sold in the market because they have credit in the market and the shares are sold in their name. Therefore, in the absence of an organisation like this, the concentration of wealth goes on increasing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How do you prevent them?

Shri Tyagi: By this means quite a lot of spare money would come. We want investments today. India needs investments, but if the spare money goes into the hands of those people who have already concentrated a lot of wealth, they become bigger. So much of wealth has been concentrated in their hands and if further investments also go in their hands and they alone command the market because their credit is high, they are known to be well off and, therefore, people would generally like to invest their money with them as there is no chance of any failure or losses, they become bigger every day. This step, I think, is another very effective step towards the establishment of a socialist state

because this capital would be invested in a way by the public sector.

Not only this, but there is also another report.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The same year.

Shri Tyagi: In 1931 there was a Central Banking Enquiry Committee where in Manu Subedar's Minority Report, Shri F. E. Dinshaw had remarked—my hon. friend knows it very well—

"I see no reason why investment companies should not be as successful in India as in other parts of the world. Judging by the course of events on the Bombay Stock Exchange, I should say that would be very successful. Shares and stocks are often quoted at much higher or lower prices than the intrinsic value of the scrip, and the prospects of the trade or industry justify. There are constant bull and bear raids and these affect not only speculative securities but others, which do not fall in that category. The operations of sound investment companies will have a steadying and beneficial effect."

This is what was said as back as 1931. This is not quite a new idea. It further says:—

"An immeasurable benefit to India is bound to grow from the establishment and proper working of investment trusts and the assistance, which they will give to the investor in the creation of intermediate securities which do not exist now in providing a channel for investment in industrial and other fields, where the primary investor would be too scared or too ignorant. The investment trust would also assist in carry-over for industrial and other concerns, particularly on issue of additional

capital in the form of preference shares or debentures where banks cannot, and do not, venture now."

These were the views expressed then. The idea had been hanging fire, I must say, because the British did not want it. The Britishers, the foreign investors, were scared of this idea and, therefore, it was not encouraged then. But now we have got independence and have our own government. Why should we not support it?

An objection has been raised as to why it should not be allowed in the private sector. This Bill does not ban the private sector coming out with any such organisation. They might also put it up if they choose to. There is no objection. They are already floating there. The share market is there and they are receiving them in the private sector always liberally. But then in that case they cannot thrive because such organisations which will be in private hands will not be paying. They will have to pay income-tax and everything. They cannot be exempt from income-tax and therefore this is the best device. Here the small depositors will not be burdened with income-tax liability etc. This will be another incentive.

Seeing the income-tax register one would come to the conclusion that out of 1,97,807 assesseees there are 81,000 assesseees who are getting refunds. Even now smaller people are depositing in some concern or the other and their bonus goes to them every year. Out of 1,97,000 shareholders, 80,000 are such who do not pay income-tax because they are small ones. Their incomes are too below the level of income-tax. Therefore, refunds are to be made to them. Already there are 80,000 shareholders who are below the income-tax limit. Therefore, to say that small men would not come forward is also wrong. They will be happy. Their dividends will be income-tax free.

Another point is this. Every middle-class man who has a saving of five

or six or ten thousand rupees is afraid of inflation. Well, inflation is very sure—one sees it. So, his money gets without any value; it may be half next year and two years after it may be one-fourth. I can well see it. During the days of my boyhood, when I was a student in a very small boarding house, my total expenditure was Rs. 10 a month and I was getting good food in the hostel. Now it is not possible on account of the money losing its value. So, this Trust will be a hedge against inflation. After all, the value is there. He will go on receiving his income. That will be another advantage. Otherwise, in the old days, for investment one was either to have some gold or hoard money or bury his small treasure for his security and needs in future and for his children.

Shri Surendanath Dwivedy: Those days are old days.

Shri Tyagi: I am talking of those small people who have no other means of investment. Everybody cannot be a usurer. One can give money at a higher rate of interest. But again it becomes difficult to realise either the interest or his own principal also. These difficulties also come in. So, this will be a good investment for a man with small means.

It is not only here. In the United Kingdom, both the Conservative and the Labour Parties are committed to this ideal and in U.S.A. also there is such a machinery where investments are gathered. In U.K., they are all in favour of it. It is not at all a new idea.

Then, some friends have taken objection to the reconstitution of this Board. This is very natural. After all, if there are millions of people investing in these Trusts and buying these units. They must also get some representation sometimes. In the beginning, it is not possible because there is no owner of these units. So long as there are no unit owners, they cannot be represented. Whole of the money comes from the banks, the scheduled

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banks or the Reserve Bank, etc. Therefore, after a time when the whole money of these banks, etc. had been paid back and the whole Trust belongs to the unit-holders, then surely reconstitution has to take place and, therefore, reconstitution should not at all be feared or scared against. My friends attributed motives to Government. Well, by that time God alone knows whether we will be in power or other friends will come into power. There is democracy.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): You will continue to be in power.

Shri Tyagi: If you give me your seat, I am prepared to hold it.

Shri Surendranath Divedy: You occupy immediately it is vacant.

Shri Tyagi: Thank you, Sir. With these words I support the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: That is very tempting!

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I welcome this measure. Several criticisms have been made against this Bill. But I am afraid, most of the criticisms have ignored the object of this Bill or of the Corporation that is going to be constituted by this measure. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it is clearly stated:

"The question of establishing an institution in the public sector for carrying on the business which is transacted by unit trusts or mutual funds in other countries...."

That is the main object indeed. In countries like America, and United Kingdom, there are unit trusts or mutual funds. By experience, it has been found that it is more attractive to the investing public and so it has been decided to introduce that system here also. I do not know why there should be so much of criticism against

this. To encourage savings by providing for various classes of investors the facility of investing their money in unit trusts is the main object. There is no denying the fact that the savings of the people should be mobilised and should be utilised for the public benefit and for developmental purposes. Investments in unproductive concerns should be discouraged. There is no denying the fact. So, my submission is that this is a venture which is most appropriate to the times.

Now, the actual question that has to be looked into is whether such a trust is necessary and if it is necessary whether it serves the purpose that we have in mind. My submission is that it is absolutely necessary in the present circumstances. It has been said that this is not a public sector venture because individuals are going to gain. It is not possible to expropriate all the profits that are made by individuals. If individuals or other concerns are to be made investment-conscious, there must be some incentives for them. Savings must be made and they must be invested in profitable concerns. Then only people will come forward for investment. For the purpose of mobilising the savings and utilising them for developmental activities, it is necessary that the maximum profit that could be made available is made available. That is what this Bill does by the creation of this Trust. It has been said that because the officials are controlling this Trust, it is not going to be a good concern. It has been said that officials should not be allowed to control this Trust because they do not know anything. Then, as regards other persons who have some connection with business or business management, if they are allowed to control this, it is said that it is a bureaucratic concern. I fail to understand who is to be in management of such concerns. Neither officials who are well-versed with administrative affairs nor person who have some knowledge in business

management should be entrusted with the management of these things. Then, who else is to run these institutions is a matter which must be elucidated.

The face value of the units is stated to be not less than Rs. 10 and not more than Rs. 100. So, middle income group people can take advantage of this. There is no doubt about that. Of course, it was stated that—I also to some extent agree with that—with regard to lower income group people, it may not be possible for them to invest much because there is not much left behind with them as savings. But when they find it is profitable and when they find that they could safely invest something out of their earnings, there is the inducement to save and invest. There are certain investment companies now existing and they have been incorporated under the Companies Act. From experience it has been found that those investing companies are not serving the purpose which we are aiming at through this Bill. Their role has not been a significant one in mobilising savings or in getting them invested in a wide and diversified range of securities for the benefit of the country.

Experience in other countries has amply proved that these unit trusts or mutual funds as they are called in some countries are more attractive for the investing public, and so, this system is going to be introduced here also.

A question was raised why competition was not being allowed by allowing other trusts like this to be created in the private sector. If we take into consideration the conditions as they now prevail in India, my submission is that we shall find that there is no necessity for that, and there is no scope for that, and it is absolutely necessary that Government should by themselves run such institutions.

There were several assumptions made in regard to this unit trust. It was said that there might be corrup-

tion, there would be autocracy and so on. My submission is that it is a new venture, and we are going to experiment on that. As Shri Tyagi has said, let there be no criticism before the institution which we have in mind is born. Let us see how it will function. The speeches made by some of the hon. Members here would indicate that everything in the public sector is running lopsided, and there is only corruption and, therefore, by creating this unit trust we shall be adding another institution where corruption will be rampant. My submission is that that is going too far. Can anybody say that in the private sector there is nothing wrong with the concerns that are run by them? Are they running absolutely correctly and on the right lines? There are mistakes, there is corruption and there are failures in the private sector also. Of course, I do not claim that everything in the public sector is going on cent per cent correctly; there may be mistakes, but there are ample provisions for correctives also.

My submission is that this institution which is going to be created under this Bill is a good venture and it is going to do a lot of benefit to the people. The Reserve Bank has authority over the banking and financial systems in the country has full control over this institution. Government also have a certain control over it to some extent. This body will be autonomous, but the Reserve Bank has to dictate whatever policies are to be followed and so on. So, there is no need for any sense of fear at present.

With regard to investments by this unit trust, I would suggest that certain limits should be fixed for the investments to be made by it in any particular concern. It must be varied and diversified. It should not appear as if a particular concern has been favoured or has been given special consideration. So, some limit must be fixed for investment in individual concerns. The funds of this trust must be made available to as many concerns as possible and must be helpful in a varied way.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

A suggestion has been made that the scheme under clause 21, after it is formulated, should be placed before each House of Parliament. I am also of the view that that should be done. At present it is only provided that it will be published in the Gazette. I submit that provision must be made for placing it on the Table of each House of Parliament.

As regards the motion for circulation of this Bill, I do not find any necessity for circulating this Bill. It is not at all controversial. Nobody has seriously objected to the principle of the Bill. The provisions made in the Bill are very clear. So, what is the purpose of circulation? If it is a Bill which takes away the rights of certain individuals or certain concerns, then there would be necessity for having public opinion. As regards public opinion, it is clear that the people's thought has been directed already towards the aim of this Bill. The only question that remains to be considered is with regard to the details of the Bill, whether a provision here or a provision there should be modified to any extent. And that can be done in this House. So, there is absolutely no necessity for circulation of this Bill.

I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I appreciate that the hon. Finance Minister is actuated with the best of motives in bringing this Bill forward before the House. I do not agree with those who want to attribute some motives to him, either party motive or some other motive. I think that here is a new idea to which he has been making an effort to give a legislative form so as to make it a practical affair for the acceptance of the country. The fact that it is a new idea which is being broached for the first time is itself a matter which requires to be considered not only by the Members of this House before whom it is broached for the first time but also by the large number of persons whose interest it is the intention

not only of the Finance Minister but also of this House to safeguard.

My hon. friend Shri Tyagi has read out some extracts from an old report of 1931. That report itself had suggested the setting up of an institution of this sort. A unit trust of this kind was one of the things that was recommended by them. From 1931 up to this day the matter has been lying before the Government of India. There were many occasions for them to consider the various ways in which they could try to attract the idle capital lying with a large number of persons in the country and make it more fluid and make it available to Government and for better purposes. But during all this period, none of them has thought of touching that old idea at all. One reason, which has been mentioned in that report itself is this. They thought that in order to give effect to this idea, a very big fund must be available with the person who wants to start such a kind of unit trust, and they thought that it would not be possible for them to have such a big fund at all available at that time, and, therefore, the idea of starting such a unit trust has been practically left behind and not cared for. That is my impression about it.

A few minutes before, my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy had made a statement to the effect that so far as the tendency of the middle-class people to deposit their savings is concerned, it was showing a decline, and he quoted some figures, which are very material, to show that year after year, the amount of the deposits has been coming down as compared to what it was before. If that is correct, then that is a point for the hon. Finance Minister to consider, namely whether something more is not needed to make the proposal which he has embodied here more attractive and more acceptable to these middle-class people who should voluntarily come forward to deposit their moneys in a trust of this nature.

13 hrs.

I know there are only two ways of dealing with this. One is to make suggestions to improve the Bill. In a matter of this kind, it requires some time to consider and formulate concrete ideas and present them in a manner acceptable to the Finance Minister and the legislative body that has ultimately to pass it. Therefore, had there been a motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, I would certainly have voted for it, and not for the motion for circulating it for eliciting public opinion. Even now if the hon. Minister thinks that he can take a little time and accept the suggestion made here by some hon. Members to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, giving them some 8 or 10 days to consider the Bill and report, I have got nothing to say, because then the suggestions can be very well formulated and discussed by the Select Committee. In a big body like the House, the way amendments to Bills are disposed of is very peculiar. We allow all amendments to be moved along with the motion for consideration and after the discussion is over all the amendments are put together and disposed of. Only if the Bill was previously considered properly by a Select Committee—that would be the proper thing to do in this case—would it be possible for this House to give due consideration to it and implement it, unless the matter be of a drastic nature to be considered and disposed of solely by the House. For that reason also, it would have been proper to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. If the Finance Minister is not agreeable to this proposition, I shall vote for the motion for circulation, because I believe that in spite of the fact that we are here, so many persons, representatives of the people, people of small means, small income outside will expect us to take their views into account. I think there is more wisdom outside than the collective wisdom here in this House. So when a new idea is put forward, we shall have to look up to them and get their advice before

we make up our minds and say that this is the correct thing to do. From that point also, I support the motion for circulation of the Bill.

If both these suggestions are thrown out as unacceptable then I will certainly vote for the idea embodied in the Bill as it is.

श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :

प्रधक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल इस सदन के सामने आया है मैं इस का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि कंसट्रेशन और वॉल्यू को रोकने और सोशलिस्टिक आर्डर को आगे बढ़ाने में यह बिल निश्चित रूप से सहायक होगा।

इस तरह से मैं ने यहां वहां जो बात सुनी, मित्रों ने कहा कि यह सरकार कैसी हो रही है, यह उस बत्तख को खत्म करना चाहती है जोकि सोने का अंडा दिया करती थी। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि इस बिल के द्वारा हम कौन सी बत्तख खत्म करना चाहते हैं? हम किसी बत्तख को खत्म नहीं करना चाहते। हमारा सिर्फ अंगड़ा है इस बात का कि बत्तख जो सोने का अंडा देती थी वह अंडा खुद खाने लगी। हम उस व्यवस्था को बदलना चाहते हैं जिस व्यवस्था के अन्दर वह मुर्गी जोकि सोने का अंडा देने वाली है, जिस अंडे का देश के लिए उपयोग होना चाहिए था वह अंडा देश के लिए खर्च न हो कर उस मुर्गी के चूजों के लिए या मुर्गी की परिपुष्टि में ही खत्म हो रहा है।

यह बिल जो है यह उस से वह बत्तख या वह मुर्गी जिस की कि अपना अंडा खाने की आदत पड़ गई है, वह नाराज होते हैं, वह भयभीत होते हैं, कारण है कि शासन इस बिल के द्वारा धन हम से खींच लेना चाहता है, या उत्पादन के जो स्रोत हैं उन स्रोतों पर आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कब्जा कर लेना चाहता है। यह बिल उस दिशा में

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

एक थोड़ा सा माइल्ड क्रदम भले ही हो लेकिन दूसरे धनपतियों, उद्योगपतियों को परेशान करने वाला यह बिल नहीं है। इस बिल की मंशा तो सीधी साधी है कि जो जन-साधारण है या कोई आदमी है जिस को कि स्वयं उद्योग करना नहीं आता और जो अपनी थोड़ी सी बचत को किसी उत्पादक इनवैस्टमेंट में नहीं लगा सकता है उस के लिए यह व्यवस्था की जाय कि शासन की तरफ से इस तरह के उत्पादक स्रोतों की छानबीन की जाय। इस ट्रस्ट के पास ऐसे सामान्य व्यक्तियों का धन पहुंचे। १०-१० रुपये से ले कर १००, १०० रुपये तक की यूनिट्स के रूप में और वह यूनिट्स के रूप में इकट्ठा की हुई राशि को बोर्ड या ट्रस्ट आवश्यक उद्योगों में लगायें। आवश्यक उद्योगों की वृद्धि हो और साथ ही साथ जो बचत करने वाले लोग हैं उन को उन उद्योगों से या उन व्यापारों से होने वाला मुनाफा मिल सके।

एक खास मंशा जो इस बिल की है वह यह है कि छोटी रकम वाला आदमी है या सामान्य आमदनी वाला आदमी है उस में बचत करने की वृत्ति पैदा हो और उस की बचत की राशि इस देश के उत्पादक और उपयोगी कार्यों में लग सके।

इस तरह से यह आरोप किया गया मेरे जनमंडल के एक मित्र के द्वारा कि यह शासन बनिया शासन हो रहा है। शासन का काम तो क्षत्रित्व का काम है। देश की रक्षा करना उस का काम है। कौन इस बात से इंकार करता है कि शासन का काम देश की रक्षा करना नहीं है? मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की रक्षा के काम की दिशा में ही यह एक क्रदम है। देश की बचत के धन को, पाई, पाई को इकट्ठा किया जाय और उसे ऐसे उत्पादक कार्यों में लगाया जाय जिस से कि यह देश मजबूत हो। मैं समझता

हूँ कि यह देश की रक्षा की दिशा में ही एक मजबूत क्रदम है। यह कहा गया कि यह शासन बनिया हो रहा है। यह बड़ी गलत बात है। यह बड़ा भ्रम है। कोई वक्त था जब क्षत्री राज्य करते थे इस देश पर लेकिन अब न क्षत्रियों का राज्य है और न बनियों का राज्य है? हम तो इस तरह बनिये ब्राह्मण या क्षत्री के सोचने का जो संकुचित तरीका है उस तरीके को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। इस देश में समग्र जनता का राज्य है और इस देश की शासन की जो योजनाएं हांगी वह विश्व वृत्ति से भी प्रेरित हांगी, वह क्षात्रवृत्ति से भी संचालित हांगी, उन में ब्राह्मणत्व की भी भावना हांगी और उन में जन समाज की सेवा की भी भावना हांगी। उद्योग धंधे की बात यह शासन न करे यह भी गलत हांगी। एक सम्मिलित बिजडम इस देश की मिल कर और हर दिशा में इस का विकास हो, ऐसा सोचे। इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस देश में लाई गई है। यह जो बात कही गई कि वैश्यत्व से यह सरकार काम करने लगी है, रोजगार धंधों में लगने लग गयी, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पिछले दस वर्ष सोते रहे जो ऐसा करते हैं। सरकार द्वारा क्या यह कोई आज एक नया क्रदम उठाया जा रहा है? इस में पहले भी इस तरह के क्रदम शासन द्वारा उठाये गये। उद्योग और धंधे लिये गये। व्यापार पर आंशिक नियंत्रण किया गया। उस वक्त कहाँ थे वे मित्र? इस बिल के रूप में जो क्रदम उठाया गया है वह एक अच्छा क्रदम है और एक अच्छा वातावरण बचत की दिशा में यह प्रस्तुत करेगा मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है।

मुझे जो एक चीज लगती है वह यह है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस का आगे ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा। आज तो रुपया बैंकों का ही ज्यादा लगने वाला है। रिजर्व बैंक, दूसरे बैंक्स, और स्टेट बैंक का ही रुपया लगेगा। चकि उन का ही रुपया ज्यादा लगेगा इस-

लिए उन के ही प्रतिनिधि ट्रस्टीज में रहेंगे लेकिन यह बात सच है कि जब जनता का अधिक धन लगे तब जनता के लोगों का भी इन ट्रस्टीज में प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए। जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा इस दिशा में आगे चल कर एक कदम उठाया जाय, यह जरूरी है।

एक बात और मेरे मन को लग रही है कि ऐसा न हो कि उद्योगपति यह देखें कि चूंकि यहां पर जो राशि लगाई जाती है उस पर इनकमटैक्स नहीं देना पड़ेगा, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि दूसरे उद्योगों से वे हाथ खींच लें और अपनी अधिक राशि को इन ट्रस्ट्स में लगा दें। मैं समझता हूं कि सीमा इस तरह की होती कि इस राशि से अधिक यूनिट्स के रूप में कोई प्रादमी नहीं लगा सकता है। अगर इस तरह की कोई एक सीमा की व्यवस्था इस बिल में रख दी जाती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरे इन दो मुझाबों पर शासन ध्यान देगा।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central, South): This is a good Bill, and I am sure it will receive the support of the whole House. What is contemplated here is not just some programme of promoting savings. It is something more than that. It is something tremendously more important. It is going to bring into existence a new class of investors, the class of the small investor including the wage-earner. What we are doing here today is going to have wide social implications. It is going to lead towards a larger dispersal of the ownership and control of industries, which in its turn, will mean some step towards economic and industrial democracy.

In India, the Unit Trust is somewhat of a new idea. We all know that our Finance Minister is a man of ideas, and some of us look to him to give new ideas and new directions in relation to the financial problems of the country. This is India's first Unit Trust and I hope that it will receive support irrespective of my amendment.

In fact, I have some misgivings about my amendment. I am not quite happy over its wording. Of course, it will be for you, Sir, to decide its admissibility.

I shall briefly state some of the considerations behind my amendment. There is room for other such trusts in this country. Room for such other trusts should be provided either under this or some future legislation.

In other countries, on this subject there is some kind of an enabling legislation that has a wider applicability. The idea of the present Bill is to set up a single institution in the public sector. Perhaps it requires some modification. This idea of a single institution naturally means some kind of a monopoly, and monopoly, after all, as we know, should be resorted to only where it is unavoidable. Some of us still have some belief in, and I think this country too is still wedded to, a mixed economy wherever it is appropriate.

Then there is something said about the investments that would be required being too large. I do not think on that ground there will be much against the idea of having more than one corporation.

Finally, my plea, in short, would be that we should leave the door open to other corporations to be started now or later.

Dealing in a little more detail with some of these points, I would say that in other countries where this idea of Unit Trusts has proved very successful, there is a special legislation on the subject with a wider and more general applicability. For instance, in the United States there is the Investment Company Act of 1940. In the United Kingdom there is a specialised Act called Prevention of Fraud (Investment) Act of 1958. These are enactments of general applicability. They are governed by rules and instructions of their national associations consisting of the mutual funds and the unit trusts themselves.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

I still feel that it is possible to have a very useful instrument in the shape of future unit trusts by a slight modification of the position taken by Government. There is certainly some need for the basic premise of Government's thinking to be changed on this subject.

Coming to monopoly, we know that competition is not all bad where competition can be had and can be channelled along healthy lines. Monopoly, as we all know, is a kind of appetite that grows on what it feeds. I need not elaborate on the subject of mixed economy.

We in this country have some kind of a theory or idea as to what the respective spheres of the public and private sectors should be. There are definite guide lines laid down through various pronouncements and through the Industrial Policy Resolution.

13.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

On the ground of the unit trust requiring too large an investment, I do not think I need say much more. After all, what is required? Here is a proposition of having an initial capital of Rs. 5 crores, out of which Rs. 4 crores will come from what we can consider as public sector institutions. One crore will be contributed by the private sector scheduled banks. I am quite sure that all that we have to do is to leave the door open to make it possible for other corporations to come into existence and let them take their own chance.

I have said something about enabling legislation already and I need not repeat it. When I say that we should leave the door open, it should be understood that the two sectors should receive equal treatment or nearly equal treatment. For instance, there is this question of income-tax concession and other matters. We shall thereby be

promoting healthy competition and I am sure it will do our country's economy some good. It will also give us an opportunity to test whether the private sector has any special skills in the world of investment which they claim. Leaving aside this matter of competition or rivalry or putting to test the respective merits of one sector or the other, we have to look at it from the larger interests of the community. I think we should take this as an opportunity for us and as an invitation. I am glad that my hon. friend, Mr. Masani has expressed his support to my amendment. Shri Masani and I hail from Bombay and are old friends. Of course, I must say that he has done a good turn to me. However, I am not quite sure if I shall be able to reciprocate and do a good turn to him in return by supporting his motion for eliciting public opinion what I am pleading here is for the limited objective of keeping the door open, making it possible for other corporations to be brought into existence in either sector, public or private sector. There should of course be proper safeguards and strict regulations to be enforced by Government under special legislation. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. It is a simple Bill but it has far-reaching effects. It provides scope for investment by small investors and also provides money for major plan projects. I thought that it would receive the support of all corners of this House. My hope was belied and the Opposition parties put up some opposition for opposition sake. That is why they take shelter under sending this Bill to the Select Committee or for eliciting public opinion. However, our Finance Minister told the House that the unit trust had made progress in advanced countries like U.K., U.S.A. and Japan and that in America such trusts are managing 600 million accounts involving an investment of 21 billion dollars which is equal to Rs. 10,000 crores.

almost our entire Third Plan outlay. These trusts have got enormous potential to help build the economy of our country. Our Finance Minister hopes that by this trust it will be possible to raise Rs. 100 crores annually and during the remaining two years of the Third Plan we could have at least Rs. 200 crores. It is not a small sum compared to our resources.

Investment habit is confined to moneyed classes in India and the smaller investors go only to L.I.C. or small savings. The investment companies do not play any significant role in mobilising savings or investing that in diverse range of securities for the benefit of the country. This trust will enable ordinary people to invest their spare money in units and will give them a sense of partnership in building the economy of our country. Since it will be in the public sector, there is no fear or scare about the operation of the bulls and bears in the stock exchange. In our country capital is getting shy and private investments are not coming forward. The public sector is feeling the dearth of adequate financial assistance and our industrial progress and productivity are hampered thereby. If we do not take adequate steps to go ahead with our Industrial progress and raise productivity the establishment of democratic socialism will remain a far cry.

Having said so, I would support some of the suggestions made by some of my hon. friends who preceded me. There should be a limit to the number of units that can be held by an individual. Secondly, the unit holders should be given representation on the board of directors. This was emphasised by Shri Morarka and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will agree to it. Thirdly, as far as possible the Unit Trust should transact business through the stock exchange. Lastly the Unit Trust should also be allowed to be set up in the private sector with similar tax concession. There are many who say that this should be confined only to the public sector. But then the charge

will come that the Government is going to take a monopoly. The inspiration for forming these Trusts has been drawn, or has come from whom? It has come from the achievements of the private sector of the countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, etc. In all these countries such Trusts are being formed and managed in the private sector. While we are profiting at the results of the success of the Private sector of these countries and are going to have these Trusts in the same as theirs, what is the harm in our extending the same to the private sector also? After all, we are a country where we have mixed economy, with both the public and the private sectors. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this aspect. Yesterday, in his speech, the hon. Finance Minister had turned down this proposal, but I hope that on a second consideration, he will be able to see sense in it. If not immediately, at least in a not-too-distant date, he should see that the private sector also is allowed to form such Trusts. If in the United States and the United Kingdom and other countries these Trusts have proved a great and remarkable success, and are making great progress, I do not see any reason why in our own country also these Trusts will not achieve the same results.

Some hon. friends were saying—and this has always been said—that since there has been some mismanagement in the public sector, we must see that these Trusts are managed by the Government cautiously and efficiently, bearing in mind that if the public sector does not fulfil the needs and does not satisfy the interests of the public in this measure, it will have a very bad effect upon the public sector, and it will go to the great detriment of the country and the people.

Viewed in this context, I support the Bill, and I thank the hon. Finance Minister that he has been able to

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

bring this good measure, for bringing in the resources of the investors, big and small, for utilisation in the building the economy of our country. With these words I support this Bill.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this attempt to bring this Bill in order to create Unit Trusts like this is laudable, but my apprehension is whether this will go to an extent to let the common man and the small investor participate in actual business in the public sector. The reasons are, there are certain basic things which cannot be ignored before creating such sort of Unit Trusts. In this country, in the presence of the huge problem of rural indebtedness, and again the huge problem of indigenous banking side by side, on account also of the fluctuation in prices, there are other ailments for the small investors to invest their money and earn the maximum profit and interest or dividend out of it. Unless those things are controlled and rooted out, I apprehend how the hon. Finance Minister will be able to attract such small investors or to call the common men to make an investment in these units.

As has been said, these Trusts have been created on the pattern of such trusts in the United Kingdom and other countries. My submission is that the circumstances and conditions of economy in those countries stand on a different footing or level from those prevailing in our own country. Simply to follow blindly those patterns without actually studying the basic things which are to be rooted out in order to create such healthy institutions called the Unit Trusts, in the right sense, will not be good.

My apprehensions are, with the targets given by the Finance Minister, whether it will be possible at all, under the conditions which I have just now referred to, for the actual small investor, for the actual common man, or

the actual masses, to just contribute and pool their resources in these public units. It might be that in case such an attempt is not successful, as has been submitted by certain hon. Members, the resources that are pooled in these units might serve only to finance some other sources, or financing some interested persons in the private sector or the public sector. And that aim will never be ruined, namely, the aim of checking the accumulation of money in the hands of a few persons and seeing that the common man also is benefited out of the usufruct or dividend or profit in the public sector. Once all these things are kept in mind, there arises the question of the actual management of these public unit trusts. If it is the intention of the Government to create a socialist economy, the attempt should not be half-hearted. It should be whole-hearted and with all sincerity. Really, if you are going to create these units, then there should be sufficient scope for the non-officials who contribute to the units to have a say in the administration. That is possible only when you can make a genuine and real appeal to those persons to be attracted to invest their money and let them think that the terms are more alluring than what they are actually having in other places.

So, I submit that when the whole House is unanimous that this purpose and the aim of the Finance Minister to create such sort of public unit trusts is laudable, and when everybody is welcoming this measure, the whole question is about the attempts to be made for the implementation of the measure and for really creating such public units. For that, I would submit that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion, since it goes to a great extent in attracting the small investor, as is mentioned, in the aims and objects of this measure. Or, even if it is referred to a Select Committee, I do not think there will be any harm. We must mobilise public

opinion and find out ways and means in order to give it a real and genuine shape and in order to attract the common person, as is aimed at, and enable him to come forward and contribute towards these public units. That object would be possible only when the common man actually feels that you are going to benefit him with his small investment in these units and convince him that it would be a better investment than any other investment which he is having at present.

So, in the end, I would simply say that I welcome this measure and it is a most laudable measure for the Finance Minister to introduce such Bills. But it is necessary that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion or at least a Select Committee may be appointed to go into this Bill, in order to find out, as I have submitted, the real ways and means to make it popular and allow the common man to come forward and invest his small savings in these units, and have the opportunity to be actual partners in the big business and in the private sector and in the public sector.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, while welcoming this Bill, I would like to make a few observations on some of the salient points about it which strike my mind. Firstly, the initial capital is to come from a few leading financial institutions in the public sector. Also, allowance is being made to get capital raised from scheduled banks also. So, in order to float this Unit Trust, it will not be difficult because the initial capital will be forthcoming.

But the actual point is to attract the money of the small investor. No doubt the attempt is to attract as much money as possible from small investors, from the small people and lower middle-class people, more particularly those living in the rural areas, because compared to those who live in urban

areas, people living in rural areas have very little opportunity to invest their savings in trusts like the one that is being floated now.

I understand that no further liability beyond the value of the units paid for, will fall upon those who might save and invest in these units. Will there be any further liability on the persons who purchase the units in case this Trust is a failure tomorrow or it runs at a heavy loss? What will happen then? One thing would be very important, I absolutely agree with the Finance Minister when he suggested that his attempt is to draw as much money as possible by way of savings.

But to my mind, the main purpose from the social point of view is that people with small earnings who are not educated and who cannot understand the benefits of saving and investment, should be goaded and persuaded to make savings and purchase these units. For them, certain incentives are needed.

This very Parliament has passed laws about finance corporations. In the finance corporations, you have given this guarantee to the subscribers of share capital that their capital plus a minimum of 4 per cent interest per year, is guaranteed, in case anything untoward happens. Keeping that in view, it is natural that they should have attracted a good amount of investment on the part of investors. But my humble experience is, in some of the States, I do not know perhaps even now whether money has been fully subscribed. Even if it has been, it took years to be subscribed, in spite of the fact that there were alternative incentives. Even the monied class or investing financial institutions could subscribe to the share capital, but from such concerns also, money was not forthcoming in the way it was expected. So, keeping that in view, some such attraction should be there. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister in his reply how this is going to be done.

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

There is another thing. What will be the scope of investment of its funds? As my hon. friend from this side said this morning, the funds of this Trust will be invested under a policy that will be framed by the Board of Directors who will come mostly from the Reserve Bank, the LIC and so on. Keeping that in view, I want to ask whether this may not afford more and more opportunity—I do not say they should not be given opportunity—to those who are already in the field, who are already big or small capitalists spread all over the country. Keeping in view the benefits that will accrue to the small man, the small industrialists and the investor himself, what is going to be the scope of the Investment?

This certainly is an opportunity provided to the small class of people. But one thing has to be kept in mind. I would personally like that people living in far-off areas, cut off from the sophisticated city life, take this opportunity to invest in this Trust. I want to know what attempts will be made to see that even people in the farthest areas who can afford to save money and invest in these units? In spite of the fact that our land policy is not an ideal policy and it has not yet reached the stage when we can say that we have done the last thing on the subject, all the same the steps that we have been taken so far have certainly helped the farmers, peasants and peasant-proprietors to make some savings. But, for them today, there is no opportunity to invest their savings just near their home. They can be educated as to how they can keep their money safe and invest it in a manner that would firstly help them save and also give them some income. For that also, you have to create agency or agencies spread out in the country, so that those persons are benefited. It is also absolutely necessary that Government should attract money from small labourers, skilled, semi-skilled and even unskilled, labourers working in the fields, factories and mines. That is the section of the community that needs to be help-

ed to save in a better manner and brought into these trusts. It has to be seen how money is going to be attracted from them.

I read from the speech of Mr. Masani that he would have welcomed this trust if it would have been in the private sector. I do not agree with him. I agree with Mr. Morarka and Mr. Heda, who welcomed its being kept in the public sector. Equally I do not agree to these units being set up tomorrow in the private sector. After all, as we understand it, these unit funds will not be subscribed or rather should not be subscribed in a manner that very rich people can buy many many units. At the moment, the Bill is silent on the point whether there should be a restriction on the number of units sold to a person or to a single concern. There is no limit. What might happen hereafter, I cannot say.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: That is our apprehension.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would very strongly urge that units like this are set up in the public sector which alone can certainly attract the attention of the people and create confidence among them. Naturally this co-operation will be forthcoming from them provided one or two things are there. Firstly, the people should feel confident about the safety of the investment and about a minimum return that will be possible. I would like to know how the Finance Minister will explain it in his reply.

Another facility that would be helpful to my mind is that in the case of people who subscribe single units, the certificates issued to them should be negotiable in this sense that they are able to pledge them to banks or other financial institutions and borrow money against those share certificates that they may purchase. As I have just now mentioned, the shareholders in financial corporations are given this concession. The shareholder of a Financial Corporation can pledge his share

certificates with any bank or other financial institution and draw money against them. In regard to this, though there is something mentioned in this Bill about negotiating the shares, rules may be made hereafter and it may be made clear as a matter of principle that people who purchase these units can, and it will be open to them to do so, pledge them with any financial institution and borrow money from such institutions. This will be a very helpful provision and it will prove very very popular.

It is certainly an additional attraction that interest or dividend earned by any person on these units will be free from income-tax up to a limit of Rs. 1000. I very much welcome that step and it will certainly create a very good feeling among the people to come forward to invest.

Now, in case of liquidation what will happen? Supposing something happens to these Unit Trusts that are set up and they go into liquidation. What will happen at that time? Are the subscribers to suffer equally with the initial capital subscribers or is it expected that by that time the initial capital subscribers will have drawn their share money? I want to know whether the subscribers will suffer proportionately or some other arrangement is contemplated. I would like the Finance Minister to explain that point also.

On the whole, Sir, it is a very welcome step and I wholeheartedly welcome it. Not even in the foreseeable future can these units be entrusted to the private sector, because the private sector has not got the confidence of the people and it will not serve the purpose behind this Bill with which the hon. Finance Minister has brought this before the House.

With these few remarks, Sir, I support the Bill and I would like to hear Finance Minister when he replies back to the Debate.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, there are a few things which, I hope, the hon.

Finance Minister will be pleased to clarify. First of all, I want to know how he is going to have these Rs. 100 crores.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I said that is my ambition.

Shri Warior: That is the ambition, that is the perspective you have. The Finance Minister, when he puts it at Rs. 100 crores, must have some idea as to wherefrom these Rs. 100 crores will be mopped up. Is it from the small holders, small income and middle income groups that he is going to get it. It is worthwhile examining as to from where these Rs. 100 crores will be taken. Is it from the reserves of these firms or is it from the other funds which these companies are keeping? Will the Finance Minister tell us whether he will not be bringing a new legislation in order to get these investments?

Secondly, why not place a ceiling on the holding of these units? If it is the idea to have these small income and middle income group people, why not restrict, just as in the case of co-operative societies and other institutions, the number of units? What we fear is that the small income and middle income group are not at all in the picture. They are only just put there. I do not say it is to camouflage the whole thing, but the thing is not clear and some explanation should be given by the Finance Minister to this point also.

I shall illustrate my point. As a small income man, supposing I have Rs. 1000, do you think I will invest it in this Trust? I will better invest that amount and purchase some land somewhere near Kutub Minar at Rs. 5 per square yard. Sir, in Bombay, Madras or Delhi, if anybody invests Rs. 1000 in land today, he is assured of Rs. 10,000 within five years. A friend of mine who invested Rs. 7000 in Bombay some years back sold his land for Rs. 56,000. What is the rate of profit that he got? Therefore, why should I invest my money in this Trust? There

[Shri Warior]

are many other arguments, but I do not mention all of them here. The Finance Minister is a better businessman than myself, and I leave it to him to decide.

Then, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify what are the operations of this Trust. The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the notes on clauses conceal rather than reveal the objects. Is it the object of this to go into the stock market? We must get an assurance from the Finance Minister in this respect. Supposing some stocks are falling in the stock market and it is necessary in the interest of certain sections of the society to boost up those shares, and the Government goes into the market and announces the purchase of those shares it will create an appreciation in respect of those shares. But what will be the effect of that on the other people who are in the market? All these things have to be made clear. If it is only "profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding and management and disposal of securities..." the profits are limited. I do not know by how much the securities will appreciate in the market, how much profit will accrue from speculation in the market or by doing some other business which gives a higher margin of profit. I should like to know, in this respect, what is the current rate of profit which the investors are anticipating at present in the Indian market? Is it 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, or what is it? Has the Government made any assessment of that? If the Government has made any assessment of that, what is the rate of profit that is anticipated by this Unit Trust. When the Finance Minister says that he anticipates an investment of Rs. 100 crores, I should like to know what is the profit that is anticipated, because in the case of every other project we are told that a return of 12 per cent or 15 per cent is expected. Also, I would like to know, how does this profit compare with the profit that the

ordinary investors in the market expect today?

Again, I should like to know whether, apart from the amount that is taken from the governmental financial institutions, the Government will take finances or credits from the scheduled banks and also from private companies or private investors? If such credits will be taken from them I would like to know whether such amounts will be taken from them either voluntarily or through a legislation?

These are the main points on which I would like to have some explanation from the hon. Finance Minister. I do not say that I do not welcome this institution. But it all depends upon a clear, definite and precise objective that is placed before the House. If that is not forthcoming, then I can support this Bill only with lukewarm interest and not wholeheartedly.

Anyway, there are many things to be cleared in regard to this and, therefore, in the end, I will support the amendment that this be circulated for eliciting public opinion or at least sent to a Select Committee so that these points may be clarified and a solid foundation placed for an institution like this.

14 hrs.

Finally, the argument that either UK or USA have got these institutions does not hold good always. I do not say they will not hold good in certain circumstances or situations, but they do not hold good because the expectation of return varies from country to country. For instance, what is the profit anticipated by the American investors today? It is not less than 20 per cent inside America. If it is outside, perhaps, they expect a return of not less than 30 per cent. They are expecting a return of not less than 30 per cent in their investments in the Far East. India may be a very secure country for investment from their point of view, at least for the present, but what is the

profit or return they expect? Not less than 30 per cent, I am told, by people who know the market conditions. What will be the condition of our investors? What will be the profit they expect? Now, in the case of some shares, the profits go to about 100 or even 200 per cent. How the profit can swell up like that is the crux of the problem. Therefore, it will not be enough to quote USA or UK in every case. Perhaps, the Finance Minister has something more in his mind. I hope he will be pleased to take us into confidence in this matter.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is intended to mobilise the savings of the people to the maximum possible extent and to enable the small investor to share in the profits of industry and get the benefits of capital gains that are accruing as a result of rise in prices. Even for capital investment of the Five Year Plans we need much more than what the country is at present able to save.

Some suspicions have been aroused about the constitution and formation of this Unit Trust. I am surprised that the Communist Party should have taken the stand that it is not in the public sector and that it is likely to be used for showing favour to one particular party or industry by diverting the investments to that company or industry. I do not know how it fits in with the cry of nationalisation that is being raised here time and again. The Board that is going to manage this is constituted by the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India and only two representatives of the scheduled banks will be in the Board. So, I wonder how anybody could take exception to a Board of this nature. The Reserve Bank of India is managing the finances of the entire country and neither the private sector, nor those who advocate nationalisation, should have any cause for grievance or complaint about it. Until the composition of the Board is changed, and that can happen only when the

entire amount that is invested by these institutions is repaid, this objection will remain absolutely groundless.

As regards the question that probably big investors would come and take advantage of the income-tax remission that is given here, I would only submit that although probably a ceiling might have been desirable on the total amount invested, there is a disincentive, and that is this that howsoever heavy an investment any party makes in this Trust, apart from deriving the dividend from that share, it will have no control over the management. I think the bigger parties are more interested in power and control over the management than in a mere return for which they have the avenues. So, that will serve as a sort of disincentive for bigger people to come in. Even then, the limit of income-tax remission would apply only up to an income of Rs. 1,000 and beyond that everything would be taxable. Even in regard to that Rs. 1,000, it will be reckoned for purposes of super-tax.

So far as the small investors are concerned, so far opportunity has been afforded to them to make deposits which will carry a fixed interest. But a small investor has neither the knowledge, nor the opportunity, for investing in the industrial development of the country. This Trust will afford him this opportunity and will enable him to participate in the development that is going on and enjoy the benefits that accrue therefrom.

After we have gained sufficient experience of the working of this Trust, it may be considered whether it is desirable or not to establish a similar trust in the private sector. This is a non-controversial Bill and I think it should be passed without any reference either to the Select Committee or to the general public for eliciting public opinion.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that circumstances have afforded me an opportunity of hearing a large number of Members express their opinion on

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

this Bill, which would have been denied if the time limit had been strictly enforced. I am most grateful to the hon. Members on my side for the intelligent support they gave to this measure. I am particularly grateful to my friend, Shri Tyagi, who is not here, for his having delved into the past and got the information that this idea was mooted as early as 1931 by the Banking Enquiry Committee.

The criticisms that have been made about this Bill have not touched very much the body of the Bill. May be, a few hon. Members might suggest certain variations in order to provide some refinement in the clauses of the Bill but, basically, excepting one hon. Member, nobody has gone into the clauses of the Bill and said: these were wrong, wrongly framed, the wording was wrong, the purposes are not indicated or are not clear. To that extent, I owe my thanks to the hon. Members. At any rate, I can lay the flattering unction to my soul that the people who are responsible for framing the Bill have used all diligence and care in enabling me to put a measure before this House which has practically no flaws of drafting. I may tell the House what I should have said before, that a considerable amount of care was taken in regard to the framing of the Bill, every provision of the Bill, the initial funds to be provided, the type of management to be provided and also the flexibility that is necessary for the changes in the management once there is a broadbased popular support for this institution that is to be created and when the initial capital will be retired. Hon. Members who have any doubt in regard to the representation on the Board of Trustees of the unit holders would please read clause 41 again where they will find that sub-clause (2) gives power for rules to be framed with the permission of the Central Government in order to provide representation of the different interests who have and who would be contributing towards the corpus of this institution.

Therefore I fail to see how an examination by a Select Committee even with a microscope would reveal defects in the Bill or would be able to provide refinements of such a nature as could not be remedied by the operation of clause 41 of the Bill at the appropriate time.

I have no doubt that my hon. friend opposite, if he had thought that the Select Committee would be a better measure, would have adopted that as a motion rather than a dilatory motion of the nature that he has placed before the House. I must say, I have the good fortune of enjoying his friendship and he has said a few good words about me. I would also like to tell the House that a very shrewd person and able parliamentarian and an industrial consultant of the stature of my hon. friend opposite, Shri Masani, surely would have snatched at an opportunity of modifying the Bill considerably if such opportunities were provided. Therefore, since I have not provided him any loophole to catch hold of me by the scruff of my neck, he has started with the club with which he can destroy me altogether, namely, by making a dilatory motion for having it circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Sir, the game of politics is something which nobody could clearly comprehend. Many of us, including you, have been in it. It has taken various shapes. Tactics that are adopted from time to time are different. I remember, about 20 years back in the very same premises, how much I had endeavoured almost as a single man to stop the Juggernaut of the British Government from moving. My hon. friend here, in his new incarnation, has come to fill the role that we, and he too, filled at that time, but as against the British Government against this monolithic organisation called the Congress Party which wields power and has wielded power since 1946. He says that no good can come out of this Bill. He has to say that even though he does not speak out. I am sure, he would not say that to me in private, but he has to say that because his intentions are

that he should drive out this Party and sit in my chair assuredly if that chance happens. It may happen in 1972 perhaps.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Nothing wrong with 1967!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Nothing wrong with it. He might occupy this position that I am occupying and, if I were alive, I would be most happy. Probably, I might come and sit on the opposite side and give him a few lessons.

Shri M. R. Masani: The country needs, sometimes, a change.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Apart from the frivolities of the situation, does it not strike hon. Members here that this strange combination of the Communist Party with their ideologies, though somewhat confused at the moment....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappusha): At least you have no confusion.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: One thing which the Communist Party never lacks....

Shri Warrior: . . . is confusion.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No;.... is trying to be not pertinent. That party has joined hands with another party here which stands solely for the inauguration of a regime in this country which would be completely controlled by a section of people to whom the profit motive is the main thing but, I would say, perhaps who would like to rule this country in a paternalistic way determining what is good for the people of the country and give them that. A very respected leader of mine in the past and a very good and respected friend of mine often accuses us of being very near the Communists. I do not know if we can ever get near them. The nearer we go, probably the farther they will go.

Shri M. R. Masani: No, no.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But it seems that there is a polarisation of forces today.

Shri M. R. Masani: They back you in every by-election.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That happens in every by-election. Every by-election is fought on principles which have no principles at all. If a Communist could support my hon. friend, Shri Masani....

Shri M. R. Masani: He never would.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: You never know; it may happen.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is yet to happen.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At any rate, it is happening today. My hon. friends on his right think that they should support the motion for circulation not because they think the Bill is bad, not because they even feel that the capitalists will control this particular institution but because they are in a slightly petulant frame of mind. They are angry with Government and, therefore, they will support Shri Masani. We will find another measure coming before the House very soon in which these two opposite forces will join again. That is the basis of the opposition of hon. Members opposite to this Bill, a pretty innocuous measure, certainly not trying to deprive anybody of his rights, certainly not putting into the hands of the Government more power than what they have and certainly not intending to help us for our party funds in the next elections.

Sir, let us examine the Bill *de novo*. This measure seeks to persuade people to invest money in perhaps units of Rs. 100/- and the Board of Trustees will again invest that money, maybe, in existing industries if the securities are available at prices which are considered to be economic, in preference shares of new companies, in preference shares of new companies perhaps even in new companies

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where the trustees feel that it has a potential for increasing its yield which would be substantial so that the aggregate income of the Trust which is divided among the unit holders would be something attractive. The fact is that the Board of Trustees will be appointed by the Reserve Bank, by the LIC, by the IFC and some scheduled banks for the time being but when the Unit Trust gathers momentum and there is a substantial amount of investment by the public, the funds of these institutions will be retired and a new set of trustees will come into being undoubtedly with very large nomination from the Reserve Bank. What will they do if they invest the monies in the manner that I had suggested? They are not interested in controlling any company. They would not be interested in controlling economic power. Assuming that we do not put a limit on the amount of investment in the trust funds, even then what happens? I have certainly a higher opinion than some of my hon. friends here seem to have of the friends of Shri Masani. They will not invest any money over the utilisation of which or over the investment of which they have no control. I can assure hon. Members that it is not only not unlikely that it will not happen that the interest in this country which have money power will ever be able to control this institution. Of that I have no doubt whatever. While I cannot give an assurance—in regard to many things I can only set my ambition but not give an assurance—even in regard to the quantum of funds that will be coming into this institution, I can give the assurance here and now that it is impossible for any group or vested interests to control this institution.

Shri M. R. Masani: Except the ruling party.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They might benefit by it. They can take shares and benefit by it. They cannot control it. I do not mind if they

benefit by it. At the present moment, I do not think there is any need for a ceiling because so long as the unit does not give them money power, I am sure vested interests are not interested in merely the return—the return may be 7 or 8 or 9 percent., may be 10 per cent but may not be very much more. But they are not interested. Their money rolls quickly, much more quickly. If it is in the bank, it rolls slightly slowly. If it is not in the bank, it rolls much more quickly. Therefore, I am perfectly certain and I can give the hon. Members of this House an assurance that vested interests in this country will not be interested in this institution, not that they will be prevented but they will not be interested in this institution. I have no doubt about that.

Then, what is the reason behind my friend's wanting the circulation of the Bill? Does he want me to collect signatures and enlist the support of his friends on the right to collect signatures that they would support this Unit Trust? Supposing, I do collect all the signatures, will I be able to trace the persons who put down the signatures? Oftentimes, we are not able to trace the persons who put down signatures in petitions because they are not attested before somebody responsible. What do they expect me to do by circulating this motion?

Shri M. R. Masani: I asked you for an assurance to bring in enabling legislation which you refused to give yesterday. You said, 'No'.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will come to it. My hon. friend is giving away his case. I do not know if he was a barrister. Perhaps, he was; but then probably he never practised; he had no need to practise probably because he never had the need to earn money. So, he is giving away his case. His whole anger against this motion is now very clear.

Shri M. R. Masani: Monopoly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: His anger is that it does not lead to monopolistic control.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is a monopoly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: His anger is that we are not allowing private sector to float such institutions with advantages similar to what are being given to investors in this institution so that they can exercise a monopoly control over investments in this country.

Shri M. R. Masani: Competition is monopoly? Wonderful logic!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend says it is monopoly.

Shri M. R. Masani: You want monopoly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Monopoly apparently is defined differently by different people. I am afraid it is a question of an error of the hon. Member's vision. I would suggest that he should go to an oculist and correct it.

Shri M. R. Masani: Very funny!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I want the hon. Member to understand the point. The motion has been initiated for circulation of this Bill merely for the purpose of stalling it for the main reason that this Bill does provide private sector an opportunity for floating similar institutions and for getting the same advantages that we seek to give them. I may lay the flattering function once again to my soul that at the age at which I am in now, there is no room for anger. There is no attempt to destroy anybody. But all the same, we cannot deny the fact, a fact that has been mentioned times without number in this House, the conclusions of which fact I have denied as being valid, that anything that we do here puts more money, more power

into the hands of people who have money. Hon. Members do remember that some time back a Congress Member moved a resolution for the nationalisation of banks. I do not say she was right. The nationalisation of banks will not achieve what she wants to achieve. This has got to be done by other means. But a suspicion of money power is unfortunately ingrained in the minds of people who really represent the people of this country. I do not think anybody can deny it, and that comes up times without number, and if I pander to the desire of the vested interests without examining whether those desires are legitimate, whether they would be approved by masses of the people of this country, take it from me—I will say in all humility—that I am doing the vested interests the most serious harm that I can possibly do. I may be here, I may be gone tomorrow but the vested interests will be doomed for ever. In a society in which we want the maximum amount of benefit for the community as a whole, we do want the people who are in charge of these institutions to play ball, to produce more, to distribute more evenly, to treat their workers better, to contribute to the public exchequer and probably some time later even to contribute to social security measures that we might bring forward. So, they have a place to fulfil so long as they play ball. They are recognised. The poor in this country will not remain poor for all time. They are not prepared to hand over their destinies to a Party which is determined to keep power in the hands of vested interests.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is Jai-pur socialism or what?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would, therefore, ask this House to reject this motion because it is based primarily on a very negative attitude but in reality based on anger because Government have not given these facilities to other interests which in all conscience I will not be able to do. There

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must be some other Finance Minister to pilot a Bill, to make a provision of the nature desired by the hon. Members opposite.

My friend Dr. Lohia—he is not here—had something to say. I accept whatever he said in the spirit in which he had said it. There is absolutely no question of his having any personal rancour against me. He had to say what he had to say and he says it so often. I could assure him—if he had been here—that the intention of the framers of the Bill, the manner in which it has been framed, the provisions of this Bill will certainly not enable me or him, if he is in power, to utilise this as an instrument for collecting funds for any purpose, good or bad. The hon. Members will also see that the Government will not interfere with the investment. We will not give any directions to this institution. It will be watched and supervised by the Reserve Bank and, therefore, there is absolutely no chance of its being utilised by any Party in power for an end which is not proper and which is not for the benefit of the community.

I would like to dwell very briefly on my expectations. Where we are, we expect this year to get roundabout Rs. 100 crores net by way of small savings—perhaps a little more—because as I said the other day, we will touch the 53 crore mark which is roughly about 75 per cent more than what we got last year. The present indications are that we may probably go beyond the hundred crore mark and I do not see why, if we can do that in the case of national savings where the base is really the value of the rupee, we should not get a better response for this Unit Trust where the base will be the assets which will be covered by the securities that they hold. It would want a lot of work. I do not say that having passed the Bill, if I go and sit with folded hands, people will come and

invest money. We will have to popularise it. It may be that it will not be possible to popularise it out of its own funds, because the expense ratio will go up, but this is a thing in which we are interested. The Government is interested in making people to save and invest so that we will have more money for the needs of the economic development of the country. Therefore, I think, we will have to make it a part of our savings drive to encourage people to put money into this institution. That, I think, we would do. To the extent we can, the Government can help this institution for gathering momentum and for doing propaganda amongst our people. The national savings movement will take a part of the burden on itself. Because, the objectives are more or less the same. And unless we go on mopping up the money in the hands of the people and not allow them to spend it on shopkeepers, capital formation is a thing which is not going to happen.

I am sure that while there are no unit trusts of this nature in the east European countries, still the savings drive is always there. I thought therefore that my hon. friends opposite, the Communist Party, would perhaps support this measure. For some reason or other they have not chosen to do so. But basically it is something which normally everybody would support, provided we carry the message, the purport, the intention and the ultimate benefit to the community of this measure being successful, to the people and the country, to the workers, to the white-collared workers, to the shopkeepers, to people who have a little money to spare, so that they can put it in this trust.

Sir, hon. Members made suggestions in regard to the free convertibility of this Trust bond. We shall endeavour to the extent it is possible that government institutions at any

rate, namely institutions like the State Bank, would be able, if necessary, to buy these on behalf of the Unit Trust if somebody wants to surrender them. Of course, the rate at which it will have to be bought may after a period of time vary because as the base increases and the return is appreciating the value might go up. Therefore, the new issues will have to be on that value. But the difference between the unit and the amount that is collected will go to the benefit of all people concerned.

These suggestions that have been made here for purposes of popularising this measure, I accept in good faith, and I would certainly bear them in mind and transmit them to the Reserve Bank authorities when they frame their bylaws.

Sir, as I said, one point that was made by my hon. friend Shri Morarka, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee and many other Members was about this question of the representation of the unit holders. As I said, the position is covered by clause 41. But I do not know if we can carry a large number. Suppose the Unit Trust becomes as successful as I hope it would, it may be carrying a large list of people. Sending them the voting papers and all that might probably commit the Unit Trust to an expenditure far beyond the 5 per cent we have in mind. But we will endeavour to see that these people have a representation. We would like to see the common people to be represented, the labour unions to be represented. In fact the sets of people whom we want to have interests in it will be labour unions; they must be represented, the labour movement has to be represented here. So all that would be done once we repair the basic fund that is being provided by this institution.

As regards the amendments, the main amendment I oppose. As I have said before, nobody had made any suggestion pointing to defective drafts

or defective thinking which makes it necessary for it to go to a Select Committee. It is not a controversial measure, excepting politically. From the economic point of view I do not think it lends any room for controversy. The amendments are there. I might forestall some of the amendments. My hon. friend Shri Morarka has suggested that even Super-tax must be exempted. But I think that will be exactly walking into the parlour of my hon. friends who say, "You are benefiting the capitalists." I propose to stick to the Income-tax benefit. He has pointed out in his speech about a marginal consideration. Well, a marginal consideration might mean Rs. 80. If that would satisfy him I have no objection. But again there will be another marginal consideration. People who get Rs. 21,000 will have to be saved from the operation of the Super-tax. The person who gets Rs. 22,000 will, again, be asked to pay on the one thousand rupees below that figure. So the marginal considerations will always remain, and in a matter like this it is not possible to provide for every contingency. But if that would satisfy my hon. friend, the immediate slab of thousand rupees above the Super-tax rate can be exempted; there is no difficulty.

Some hon. Members have thought fit to refine it by saying that this must be placed on the Table of the House and all that. Ultimately the Parliament owns the country and they can ask for any information they want and we will have to place that information before them. But we are following a pattern, the pattern of the Reserve Bank Act and the State Bank Act in which we have not been asked to place the accounts on the Table. Here there is no share contribution by Government, no risk by Government, no expenditure excepting the tax concessions that are being given. Therefore, while all information will be vouchsafed to the hon. Members:

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

of this House through the Reserve Bank from time to time, I think we might follow the pattern of the existing Acts and leave it as it is.

(Sir, there might be many points which I have missed, but I have got the proceedings before me, of yesterday and I shall get the proceedings of today's discussions and shall send it to the Reserve Bank for taking note of the suggestions that have been made by hon. Members.

Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Shri Masani's amendment to the vote of the House.

Division No. 9]

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 29th February, 1964."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Y. S. Chaudhury (Mahendragarh): I want to vote for 'Ayes'. My vote has not been recorded.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I want to vote for 'Ayes.' My vote has not been recorded.

Shri Kesar Lal (Sawai Madhopur): My vote also has not been recorded. I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I want to vote for 'Noes'.

[14.40 hrs.

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapoor Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri

Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Misra, Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Omkar Singh, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri Y. D.

Singha, Shri Y. N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Vijaya Raju, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alegesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bisai, Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B. K. J

Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
ElaysDerumal, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavji, Shri
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri

Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri M. V.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Melkote, Dr.

Bill

Menon, Shri Krishna	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Raju, Dr. D. S.	Shivananjappa, Shri
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta	Raju, Shri D. B.	Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Mohsin, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri
Morarka, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Siddiah, Shri
Musafir, Shri G. S.	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.	Rane, Shri	Singha, Shri G. K.
Nanda, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Sinha, Shri B. P.
Naskar, Shri P. S.	Rao, Shri RamaPathi	Soy, Shri H. C.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Raut, Shri Bhola	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Pande, Shri K. N.	Rawandale, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri	Ray, Shrimati Renuka	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.	Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala	Swaran Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Patil, Shri J. S.	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tyagi, Shri
Pattabhi Ramani, Shri C. R.	Samnani, Shri	Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Rajc	Valvi, Shri
Pratap Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri A. P.	Venkatasubbajah, Shri P.
Puri, Shri D. D.	Sharma, Shri K. C.	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Raghunath Singh, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radheal

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

*Ayes*** : 34. *Noes* : 135.

So, the amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation with a view to encouraging saving and investment and participation in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 2. So, I shall put it to vote now.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 3, which has been tabled by Shri V. B. Gandhi. Is he moving it?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I am not moving it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 4 to 9. So, I shall put clauses 3 to 9 together to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 3 to 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 9 were added to the Bill.

**Ayes: Names of three Members could not be recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 10, standing in the names of Shri Morarka and Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee. Are they moving it?

Shri Morarka: No.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 11 to 18. So, I shall put clauses 10 to 18 to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 10 to 18 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 19—(Business of Trust)

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 9, after line 13, insert—

"Provided that not more than twenty-five per cent of the capital of a company shall be subscribed by the Trust.". (4).

यह सावधानी वर्तनी जरूरी है कि इस ट्रस्ट पर कोई एक कम्पनी पूरी तरह से काबिज न हो जाय। मिविल लिबरटीज पर कुठाराघात न हो इस के लिए जरूरी है कि २५ फीसदी से ज्यादा शेयर्स किसी के न हों क्योंकि अगर २५ फीसदी से ज्यादा शेयर्स हुए तो उस का मतलब यह होगा कि मिविल लिबरटीज नहीं रहेंगी। इसलिए ऐसी बात न होने देना आप के ही हित में होगा क्योंकि आगे चल कर यही चीज समाजवाद के विरुद्ध पड़ेगी। इसलिए मैं अपना यह संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister accepting this amendment? The amendment is now before the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I shall put the amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Unit Scheme)

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 10, after line 35, insert—

"(5) The Central Government shall cause to be laid before each House of Parliament the scheme made under sub-section (1) and every amendment thereof under sub-section (3)". (5).

सर्वमैकशन (१) के अन्दर जो भी स्कीम बने और उस में जो भी संशोधन किये जाय वे सब पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश होने चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट को इस बात को देखने का अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वहां ठीक काम हो रहा है या नहीं। अगर वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने बाकायदा न आये तो यह बड़ा अनडेमोक्रेटिक होगा। इसलिए डेमोक्रेसी को कायम करने के लिए और पार्लियामेंट की सुप्रिमेसी और पावर्स को कायम करने के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और इसी आशय से मैं अपना यह अमेन्डमेंट मूव करता हूँ। मेरा खयाल है कि यह अमेन्डमेंट इतना इन्फ्लुएंट है कि वित्त मंत्री को उसे स्वीकार करने में कोई ऐतराज न होगा।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not accepting this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put the amendment to vote?

Shri Yashpal Singh: Yes.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have already dealt with that in my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 21 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32—(Income-tax and other taxes)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two amendments to this clause, tabled by Shri Morarka, namely amendment No. 6 and amendment No. 8. Is the hon. Minister likely to accept them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, I would like to accept the amendment which seeks to substitute, namely amendment No. 8.

Shri Morarka: I beg to move only amendment No. 8, and I do not move my amendment No. 6.

I beg to move:

Page 13, lines 29 and 30, for “purposes of income-tax but not of super-tax; and”, substitute—

“for purposes of income-tax and in the case of any such unit holder who would not be liable to super-tax but for the inclusion of such income in his total income, also for purposes of super-tax; and”. (8).

The purpose of my amendment is that if up to an amount of Rs. 1000 the income received by a unit-holder is added to his other income, and it makes him liable to super-tax because

of such inclusion, that person should not be made liable to pay super-tax simply because of the inclusion of that sum of Rs. 1000. As the hon. Finance Minister has said in his reply, this is a marginal relief, but I think that this is an important relief for the class of people who come in this category. I am grateful to him for accepting this amendment.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am accepting this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, lines 29 and 30, for “for purposes of income-tax but not of super-tax; and”, substitute—

“for purposes of income-tax and in the case of any such unit holder who would not be liable to super-tax but for the inclusion of such income in his total income, also for purposes of super-tax; and”. (8)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 to 41 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 41A

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 16, after line 6, insert—

“41A. After one year of the establishment of the Trust and thereafter every year, an annual report on the working of the Trust shall be presented to each House of Parliament.”. (7)

मैं समझना हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री को मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में

[Shri Yashpal Singh]

कोई ऐनराज नहीं होना चाहिए। चूंकि यह उन्हीं के हित में है इसलिए इस को उन्हें ऐक्सप्ट कर लेना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amend-stand part of the Bill”.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have already stated that the pattern of the Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act does not contemplate a measure like this. In both cases, the capital has been subscribed for by Government. But in this particular institution, the capital is not subscribed by Government at all. But, as I said, Parliament can always call for information and can get it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment?

Shri Yashpal Singh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put clauses 42 to 44, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule together to vote. There are no amendments to these clauses and schedules.

The question is:

“That clauses 42 to 44, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 42 to 44, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

14.51 hrs.

CENTRAL BOARDS OF REVENUE BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:*

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of separate Boards of Revenue for Direct Taxes and for Excise and Customs and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Boards, be taken into consideration”.

We often say to the House that a measure which we have brought before it is innocuous. Sometimes it is not wholly true. But in this case, it is a completely innocuous Bill. At present, there is one Central Board of Revenue dealing with direct taxes and indirect taxes, that is, income-tax, customs and excise. The Bill seeks to divide the Board into two and confer the powers that have been conferred on the single Board on two Boards.

Clause 3 of the Bill proposes to set up separate Boards as I said just now. Clause 4 empowers the Central Government to make rules for regulating the transaction of business by each Board. As is usual, the rules made under this clause shall be laid before each House of Parliament. Clauses 5 and 6 are really consequential amendments in certain enactments where the words used are ‘Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act’. Clause 6 provides for the transfer of certain proceedings pending at the time of the enforcement of the Act before the Central

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Board of Revenue to either of the two proposed Boards which may be concerned therewith. If there are any legal proceedings to which the Central Board of Revenue is at present a party, the clause further provides that the Central Board of Direct Taxes or the Central Board of Excise and Customs, as the case may be, shall be substituted as a party in such pending proceedings.

This is not an arbitrary decision that has been taken to divide the existing Board into two Boards, even though the very fact of division of an administrative Board is not of a serious consequence. Hon. Members will realise that the income of the Central Government which the Central Board of Revenue tackled, the total tax revenue in 1930-31, was about Rs. 72 crores. It increased to about Rs. 404 crores in 1950-51 and to Rs. 1,001 crores in 1961-62 and now will approximate somewhere about Rs. 1,460 crores. The division would practically be roughly one-third for the direct taxes and two-thirds for indirect taxes. This itself reveals the magnitude of the task the Board has to undertake. The staff it has under its control is now about 57,000. But I am armed by the recommendations of two bodies that had been constituted, one to go into the direct taxes administration, presided over by my esteemed friend, Shri Tyagi, and the other to go into the indirect taxes administration presided over by a former Auditor-General. The Tyagi Committee did take up for consideration whether the CBR could effectively administer this tax structure as it then was, and it recommended in 1959 that the Board should be split up, but that in the meantime the Board might operate as two wings under a common Chairman. The Indirect Taxes Inquiry Committee which came three years later had found that the continuation of the Board as a single entity even with two wings was of no use and there should be two Boards.

At the present moment—in the last three months—the Board has been

functioning as two wings, but merely because of statutory requirements, we have a common Chairman who has got nothing to do with either of the two sections. The anomaly cannot continue long and that is why I am troubling the House to pass this Bill which will enable us to set right an administrative anomaly.

One fact I would mention. The Boards are supposed to have not more than five members. At the present moment, one has 3 and the other 2. Maybe they will have to have more members. Maybe we might provide some kind of co-ordination between the two Boards by making the Chairman of one Board an *ex-fficio* Member of the other. These are administrative matters. Until such time as we have all the five members on each Board, we do not think it is necessary for us to come before Parliament to raise the number of members of the Boards.

The expenditure that would be incurred under this head is infinitesimal in comparison with the magnitude of the tasks that the Boards have to undertake. I therefore hope that the House would approve of the measure. I move.

14.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of separate Boards of Revenue for Direct Taxes and for Excise and Customs and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Boards, be taken into consideration”.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The hon. Minister claims that he wants to strengthen the tax administration machinery in our country. In the normal course, nobody should disagree with that desire. I have no objection, if he really can assure us

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

that steps like this will streamline the tax administration machinery, the taxes will be really collected, they will be properly assessed, arrears will be mopped up and tax avoidance and tax evasion prevented.

The Minister himself has referred to certain inquiries made into the whole matter. He referred particularly to the Direct Taxes Administration Committee presided over by our esteemed friend, Shri Tyagi. In the Bill itself, it is mentioned that they are accepting the recommendation of that particular Committee for the bifurcation of the Central Board of Revenue which is administering the whole tax machinery at present. But I think this is only one of the several proposals and suggestions made by that Committee and perhaps by some other committees which went into this matter. If the Government are prepared to accept all the substantial recommendations—they have accepted many of them—they should also really implement them with all earnestness. Then perhaps they will be able to clear up the arrears, and prevent tax avoidance and tax evasion.

15 hrs.

We all know that this administration has not succeeded. I would go to the extent of saying that they have failed in preventing tax evasion, tax avoidance, in mopping up tax arrears. Every year we are told by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech that a large amount remains as arrears. The Tyagi Committee which went into this problem in some detail have given us the figures for the period 1954-55 to 1958-59. Every year the income-tax arrears were to the tune of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores. In 1954-55 it was Rs. 205 crores; in 1958-59 it was Rs. 271 crores.

Of course, Government may argue that this is not effective arrears, that a part of it has to be written off, that a part accrues from the records per-

taining to the period of the war. Even so, the effective arrear is a staggering figure, being somewhere between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 crores. I would like to know what the Central Board of Revenue was doing all these years, what effective steps they were taking to really mop up these arrears. What is the meaning of telling Parliament every year that Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 crores in income-tax alone remains as arrears, and then calling upon the people to give more by way of taxes? It is common knowledge that our people today have reached the saturation point. Especially in the case of indirect taxation, you have put so much strain on them, you are fleecing them like anything, while hundreds of crores of rupees are left as arrears.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might accuse the Government, not me.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am sorry. Through you, I am accusing the Government.

So, this is a very serious problem, for the solution of which Government has to take energetic, effective steps. I have no illusions that by merely bifurcating the present Central Board of Revenue they can achieve it.

They are incurring new expenditure. When a new department is created, the expenditure always goes up. The annual recurring expenditure will be Rs. 2 lakhs, and perhaps, as the Minister has said, we may not grudge it if the creation of a separate Board for Direct Taxes really helps in achieving the objectives that are before us. But I am not optimistic in that. We have to be convinced by practical experience in the coming years that all the taxes are really assessed and collected, that people are not allowed to get away from taxes.

We always hear in this country a hue and cry especially from the vested interests that the incidence of direct taxation is the greatest here; but then what is the secret of the

accumulation of wealth, unprecedented accumulation of wealth, in the hands of a few in this country? For the last so many years, Government has been telling us that they are enquiring into it. The Mahalanobis Committee is there.

Shri Bade (Khargone): But it is not coming out with its findings.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But it is a fact that in spite of this tall talk about the high incidence of direct taxation, people are accumulating wealth like anything. There is concentration of wealth in a few hands. How can it happen unless there is large-scale tax evasion in this country, unless there is a kind liberal attitude towards such people?

I do not think the Tyagi Committee was composed of any revolutionaries; they were liberal minded, moderates.

Mr. Speaker: Is he sure that Shri Tyagi is not a revolutionary?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I think he was a revolutionary at one time. I would like him to be a revolutionary again, but I think perhaps he is sitting in an improper place to be a revolutionary. That is his difficulty.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He wants me to be near him.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know the difficulties that I experience even when he is sitting there!

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This committee drew pointed attention to the fact that in the case of people who kept taxes as arrears, proper action had not been taken. They say:

"In our opinion, the provisions of section 41 are not being put to sufficient use. This conclusion gains further strength when the arrears appearing under Item 9 are also taken into consideration.

They show that even though tax had become due, no action for recovery had been taken by the department,.....

—the department about the Minister was just now speaking—

"...for effecting collection, and the assessee appear to have been granted free respite in the matter."

(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has to take any exception, he can stand up and state what he wants.

Shri Bade: My point was that another Parliament is going on there.

Mr. Speaker: That consultation becomes necessary.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Similarly, in the case of tax-evaders and anti-social elements who do not co-operate with society and Government, the committee says that the business community, as far as moneys that accrue to them are concerned, are very particular to get them, but in discharging the responsibilities to the public exchequer they are lagging. Against such people Government and this department have failed to take stringent action. They have not even made use of the provisions already existing in the various Acts of Parliament.

About tax-evaders, the Tyagi Committee has said:

"We feel that unless it is brought home to the potential tax-evader that attempts at concealment will not only not pay, but also actually land him in jail, there can be no effective check against evasion."

And the Committee pertinently pointed out that in spite of large-scale tax evasion taking place in this country during the last ten years, there was no case of a person being convicted and put in jail.

Shri Tyagi: I do not think there has been any even after this report.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The thing remains where it was.

So, the Minister has a duty to tell the House and the country what practical, concrete steps were taken by the tax administration machinery after this report, to check these anti-social elements, to mop up the large-scale arrears.

They have asked Parliament to give them more facilities, more offices, more officers, more money to spend on them. We would not grudge granting such facilities and financial assistance. I am sorry that the Minister failed to give us the picture of the work that the Central Board of Revenue has done till now. The amount involved is only Rs. 200 thousands or so, which may not be a big amount taking the whole thing into account; all the same we want to be satisfied about the functioning of this administration. There is a lot of collusion between tax-evaders and perhaps a section of the tax administration machinery. I do not want to give details but I know instances where uncorruptible junior officers wanted to do their duty but the big sharks and influential people immediately got them transferred from place to place, from Delhi to Madras and then the next month from Madras to Bombay. How can they discharge their responsibilities? There are very powerful elements who can get away with all the wrong that they do. While replying to the debate on the other Bill, the hon. Minister blamed us for not supporting certain things which are progressing according to him and he asked why the communists are going with the Swatantra and all that. Our difficulty with the hon. Minister, his party and Government is that they say from house tops that they are doing very big things and have big ideals, have socialism as their goal, but we see practically no relation between their word and deed. When it comes to deeds, they fail; they do the very opposite of what

they declare. They have gone ahead with a certain amount of direct taxation but they have miserably failed on the question of implementation; on many occasions they have colluded and helped those who want to evade the laws passed by Parliament. Unless Government streamlines the machinery and brings home to administrations that they should not budge an inch in carrying out their duties whoever it be, that they should do their duty with sincerity and earnestness even in respect of influential magnates and big shots, there is no use of expanding the machinery which already exists. You can have 20 boards instead of two but the objective cannot be achieved. Government should create an effective and thorough-going tax administration machinery.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कांटा)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट तो जरूर करता लेकिन इस को देखने में मालूम हुआ कि इस में एक बॉर्ड गठित कर के २ लाख रु० का खर्च बढ़ा दिया गया। जब जब पार्लियामेंट में इस तरह का हल्ला हुआ कि पुराना रुपया वसूल क्यों नहीं किया जाता है, इनकम टैक्स वगैरह का करीब ३३ करोड़ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है। सिर्फ कानपुर में ही ३ करोड़ रु० इनकम टैक्स का पड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह की बातों को कहने वालों का मुंह बन्द करने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है।

अगर हम यह बिल पास कर देते हैं तो क्या होगा कि एक बॉर्ड गठित हो जायेगा और वह बॉर्ड टैक्स वसूल करेगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को लाने से ही टैक्स वसूल नहीं हो जायेगा। जैसे जैसे मर्ज बढ़ते जायें अगर हम सोचें कि डाक्टर बढ़ा दो और मर्ज कम हो जायेंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मर्ज इस तरह से खत्म नहीं होता। वह तो उम की दवा करने से ही खत्म होगा। इसलिये सब से पहले जो हमारा करेडेंडो रुपया टैक्स का पड़ा हुआ है, जो कि वसूल होने से रह गया है, उसे वसूल किया जाय। इधर तो आप गरीब जनता पर खूब टैक्स लगा देते हैं उधर

बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां करोड़ों रुपये डकार कर बैठ जाती हैं। सब से पहले इस और ध्यान दिया जाय।

उस के बाद इस बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि :

“... जो बोर्ड को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा या किसी विधि के द्वारा या अधीन मौपे जायें।”

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधि आप अभी क्यों नहीं बना लेते हैं ताकि सारे का सारा कानून ठीक से बन जाये। अगर किसी विधि को बना कर के फिर इस को बोर्ड के तहत किया जाय, या बोर्ड उस विधि के तहत चले, या उस में फिर संशोधन किया जाय तो उस संशोधन को करने के पहले फिर उस को सदन में लाना होगा और माननीय सदस्यों का समय खराब होगा। विधि के लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि उस का इसी विधेयक के अन्दर रख दिया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

फिर उस में यह लिखा है कि :

“जिस के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार का एदाधिकारी है, अधिप्रेत है।” मैंने अभी अभी देखा है कि कोटा, राजस्थान के अन्दर १२०३ बोटस खराब की पकड़ी गई, मोटर में ता० ११-११-६३ को। उस को पकड़ा गया। कस्टम्स के अधिकारी वगैरह पहुंचे और उन्होंने उसे पकड़ लिया। लेकिन केन्द्र ने राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों को हाथ नहीं लगाने दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो केन्द्र का मामला है इस लिये जितनी भी रिपोर्ट होगी और जांच होगी, वह सब हम करेंगे। इस में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता। इतने में क्या हुआ कि फर्जी करगनात बना लिये गये, और अजमेर से जा कर फर्जी परमिट ले ली गई और गहा गया कि परमिट ले कर हम ले जा रहे हैं। तो राज्य सरकार के हस्तक्षेप न करने के कारण यह सारा काम खत्म

ही जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस में कोई इमजेंट केस आये तो इसमें राज्य सरकार की भी सहायता ले लेनी चाहिये। इस में खाली केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ही हस्तक्षेप करने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज राज्य सरकारों के अन्दर इस तरह की बातें बहुत हो रही हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि सारा खर्च केन्द्र बर्दाश्त करेगा लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के पास भी कुछ न कुछ अधिकार होने चाहिये और, अगर कोई इमजेंट केस आये तो वे हस्तक्षेप कर सकें।

इसी तरह से टैक्मेशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि मान लीजिये कि कोटा में इंडस्ट्री है, वहां पर सेल्स टैक्स आफिसर और इनकम टैक्स आफिसर जाते हैं लेकिन उन का हेड क्वार्टर पंजाब में होता है। इस में बड़ा कष्ट होता है। मैं अपनी खुद की बात बतलाऊँ। मैं ठेकेदारी करता हूँ। मेरे ऊपर कई केस खड़े कर दिये गये और कहा गया कि इन का इनकम टैक्स दो। कोई किसी टाइम का बता दिया गया कोई किसी टाइम का बता दिया गया। मैंने इनकम टैक्स वालों से कहा कि मैंने यह काम नहीं किया। लेकिन अगर तुम कहते हो कि किया है तो पहले इस का दाम दिला दो फिर इनकम टैक्स ले लेना। वे कहने लगे कि पंजाब से रिपोर्ट आई है, हेड आफिसर से रिपोर्ट आई है उस के तहत हम इनकम टैक्स लेंगे। इस तरह से अन्धाधुन्ध टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है। इस की भी जांच होनी चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि सिर्फ घर में बैठ कर ही सारा काम कर लिया और दस्तखत कर दिया। हर एक केस को पूरी जिम्मेदारी से देख कर फिर उस पर हस्ताक्षर किया जाये।

उसी तरह सेल्स टैक्स का मामला है। जिन दूकानों के पास नमक मिर्च भी नहीं है बेचने के लिये उन के पास नोटिस आता है कि लारये टैक्स दीजिये। जयपुर में एक आदमी को खाने तक के लाले पड़ गये। वह मरने को तैयार बैठा था कि उस के पास नोटिस

[श्री आंकार बाल बेरवा]

आ गया। पंचों ने कहा कि यह मर रहा है, दो साल से इस के पास खाने को भी नहीं है। इस को किसी तरह से यहां की पब्लिक खिला रही है। वह कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें। नोटिस आई है और हम इस से टैक्स लेंगे। इस तरह की अन्वेषणों से पहले खत्म की जाय। जो बड़ी बड़ी कंपनियां हैं पहले उन से टैक्स वसूल किया जाय उस के बाद गरीब आदमियों को तंग किया जाय। इस बिल में लिखा गया है कि जो आदमी नहीं देगा उन में हम कुर्की और नीलामी से वसूल करेंगे। कुर्की और नीलामी से जरूर वसूल करें लेकिन पहले उन लोगों से वसूल किया जाय जो कि करोड़ों रुपये डकार कर बैठे हैं। चूंकि वे चन्दे वगैरह देते हैं इस लिये उन के यहां कुर्की और नीलामी नहीं की जा सकती। वे लॉग कांग्रेस को दस दस, बीस बीस हजार रुपये दे कर कुर्की की मियाद बढ़वा लिया करते हैं और उस दौरान में लीपापोती कर के सब कुछ कागजात तैयार कर लेते हैं। और गरीब आदमी से उमी वक्त वसूल करने को तैयार हो जाते हैं। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि पहले कंपनियों और फ़ैक्टरियों बावों से वसूल किया जाय जिनकी तरफ करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I would like to say that my task has been made comparatively easy. The hon. Member belonging to the Communist party who has spoken, wanted to know the effective arrears. The effective arrears as on 30th September, 1963, is Rs. 170.4 crores. It is really less than half the demand that could be collected. He also dealt with the problem of arrears: the question of inability to punish, tightening of the laws and so on. That could not be done now. I could not bring a law for tightening up the collections, for making people pay and punish them in a manner that will be salutary in this measure. It is, as I said, just an administrative measure which makes it

possible for us to divide these two different actions of the Central Board of Revenue, one having nothing much to do with the other. It may be that the hon. Member will have an opportunity later on to speak about these measures when we bring the budget before the House. If then the Government fails to do something in order to collect the money due from the people who evade, then I suppose it will be the proper time for him to make a charge and for me to explain or give the assurance about whatever may be necessary at that time.

The other hon. Member who spoke mentioned about the notices being given about the collections at inconvenient time. I think he had very largely in mind the operation of the sales-tax by the State administrations. I do not know if the income-tax authorities exhibit such an alacrity as to collect money at a very difficult time. I could not make out what he was driving at. I do not think there is anything much for me to say beyond what I have said by way of my preliminary remarks.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's complaint was that, whereas on the one side there are many cases of tax evasion and so much amount is in arrears, on the other side, there are cases about income-tax and sales-tax where unduly the people are harassed and who are not liable to tax and even then notices are issued to them. He says he is a contractor himself and personally he got a notice to pay income-tax about some works that he had done in Punjab or some other State while he had not taken up any such work.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): There are a lot of such cases (*Inter-ruption*).

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point is this. Sometimes there are abuses, but without power we are not able to collect. It is difficult to strike

the golden mean. If the hon. Member will let me know the instances where such a thing has been done, it could be seen to. I heard stories also where probably sometimes an assessment is kept in arrears for three years.

श्री श्री नार लाल बेरवा : में बतला दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे केनेज को चिट्ठे से आप उनको बतला दीजिएगा ।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sometimes, the tax for all the three years is assessed together and they are asked to pay in a week. I am deeply conscious of all the shortcomings of the administration, and it shall be our endeavour to improve things, and basically we start improving right from the top, and sometimes later I think it could come down below. I do not also know what is the case mentioned by the hon. Member from the Communist party. If he could tell us the case, where one officer has been transferred within the course of a few months—in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras—the matter could be looked into. It may be that in one or two cases it has happened. Maybe the reasons are different. The officer who is transferred may rationalise it by saying that he has incurred the displeasure of some assessee who has got powerful friends in Delhi! If instances are given to us we could examine them.

Shri Bade: There is one difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: There is no time now.

Shri Bade: The difficulty is about clause 3 at page 2, which says that the new Boards "will exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be entrusted to the Board by the Central Government or by or under any law. Are you going to prescribe the duties after passing this Bill? Why not you prescribe them here when bifurcating the duties? That is my difficulty, because either they will

have to bring another law—"under any law" means they will have to prescribe the rules—or the rules will be placed before Parliament. The question is whether they are going to prescribe the rules for the duties of these two Boards or whether it will be only Government's concern.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Boards have no statutory powers but they are administrative bodies. The powers are delegated to them from time to time which do not take away the power of the person delegated, namely, the Secretary of the Department. That is what is sought to be conveyed in the clause that my hon. friend refers to.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of separate Boards of Revenue for Direct Taxes and for Excise and Customs and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Boards, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were also added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Report on Mid-term
Appraisal of Third Five
Year Plan

15.28 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-
TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE
YEAR PLAN

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I move:

"That the 'Report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th November, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I make a request to you that the Ministers concerned with this subject may be summoned? There is no use commenting on the report as those Ministers are not here. Of course, the hon. Minister is actually in charge of this subject but he is also holding another man's baby. But then some Ministers who are concerned with the Plan must be present.

Mr. Speaker: At the same time he has said two contradictory things. He says that the other Ministers must be called and then he also says that the Minister who is now on his legs is in charge of the subject now. If that is so, then he is responsible.

Shri Tyagi: The question of agriculture and other things will come.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is also present, whose love-birds have been lost! (*Interruption*).

Shri Warrior (Trichur): The spirit behind his request is well understood: the senior Minister of Planning may be also present.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think my colleagues will all come in due course because they did not know that it will come so soon. As I was saying, the appraisal of the third Five Year Plan has been undertaken by the Planning Commission with the object of identifying those elements in policy and the implementation which required a spe-

cial attention, so that greater progress can be achieved over the remaining period of the Plan.

There is another significant point in the journey of progress. Today, we are not only through the mid-term of the third Five Year Plan but also the mid-point had been reached in the 25-year period of planning, 1950 to 1975. Since we started in 1950, this is the mid-term of that period. We had given a picture of our country and the society that we want to bring about and the economy that has to emerge as a result of planned development of the country. It had also become necessary to secure as clear an idea as possible now of the base from which the fourth Plan was likely to commence in order to determine the advance action required for the fourth Plan. The third Plan consciously embodies programmes extending in some sectors beyond the five-year period. It looked, for example, upon plans in industry, transport, technical education and scientific research as an integrated whole and as a kind of continuum. Therefore, on this occasion the accent is on assessment of results, of locating deficiencies and finding ways of securing more effective and successful implementation. That has been the main burden of this appraisal.

The Planning Commission had been engaged in this task for several months and had been in continuous consultation with the departments of the Central Ministries and the State Governments. On the basis of the information obtained from time to time and discussions with their representatives and detailed examinations within the Commission itself, an objective assessment of the progress and possibilities of development in the third Plan period has been made. These findings were thereafter placed before the National Development Council, which met in the first week or early second week of November. The National Development Council, after

deliberating over this matter, issued a statement which, together with the appraisal document, forms part of the papers that had been laid before the House.

As was expected of a document of this kind, the appraisal report has aroused widespread publicity and a good deal of comments and criticism, some restrained and some quite pessimistic, have been voiced. I think in a sense the objective of undertaking this task has been partially fulfilled because so much public attention has been drawn and interest has been aroused, which augurs very well for the successful implementation of the plan in the coming years. Without in any way wishing to gloss over the shortcomings which are quite disconcerting or to encourage complacency, it seems to me that most of us are apt to think of the short-falls only and not of the progress which has been achieved. In the circumstances, I hope, Sir, the House will bear with me if I were to state the main findings of the appraisal document as we read them.

Firstly, over the past two years or so, the plan effort has been larger and more broad-based than before. The advances made in several branches of industry, including steel, machine-building, coal, power and transport are substantial, though not near to the targeted quantity for steel and have helped strengthen the economy. In spite of the set-back in the growth of national income, it has been possible, especially for the Centre, to mobilise in the context of the emergency much larger resources than could be contemplated earlier. It is no small achievement that the programmes of development have been carried forward despite the strain imposed by the mounting defence needs in the wake of the Chinese aggression.

Thirdly, except for marginal deviations in a few States, expenditure for the various sectors of the Plan has

followed fairly closely the pattern envisaged for the first three years. It is reckoned that over the five-year period as a whole, considering the actual pace of development in different sectors, outlay in the public sector, subject to availability of resources, might be close to Rs. 8000 crores, somewhat in excess of the financial limit of Rs. 7500 crores as envisaged in the third Plan. So, that much of more investment capacity has been created.

During the first two years of the Plan, seasonal conditions were unfavourable and the actual levels of production of foodgrains and other crops did not come up to expectations. There is no gainsaying that but for the investments in the agricultural sector creating additional potential, the level of production might well have been lower. It is also noteworthy that as compared to the second Plan period, the amplitude of fluctuations in the downward directions due to the adverse weather conditions has been somewhat reduced. Taking into account the special effort now being made to increase agricultural productivity, it seems reasonable to expect that with favourable seasonal conditions, there could well be a sizeable increase in the agricultural output during the remaining years. A likely shortfall of three to five million tons in the output of foodgrains, though serious enough, may not be alarming. The shortfall in respect of crops like cotton and oilseeds has to be read against attainment of the estimates in production of jute, sugarcane, rubber, coffee, tea and tobacco.

Coming to the industrial sector, targets of capacity and production in respect of several industries such as industrial machinery, agricultural machinery and implements, electrical transformers, motors and conductors, drugs and pharmaceuticals and sugar, etc., are likely to be achieved. The performance in respect of some key industries is expected to fall short of the planned targets to a limited extent such as of machine tools, alumi-

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nium, coal and iron, but more considerably of fertilisers and steel, due to the delay in obtaining foreign exchange.

There are other sectors where we have gone a little ahead of the scheduled planned, i.e. in respect of railways, road development, shipping, power, education and health programmes. The planned target will be exceeded in respect of these things. The shortage of coal, power, and transport which were causing serious concern till last year, as the House is very well aware, has now eased and the imbalances in the vital sectors of the economy are expected to be corrected by the end of the Plan period, although at a somewhat lower equilibrium point.

Let us come to the reasons for the shortfall as have been indicated in the appraisal document. Broadly these are: (1) adverse weather conditions and inadequate administrative co-ordination in the agricultural sector.

Shri Tyagi: We must congratulate you on this confession!

Shri Warrior: Why do you club them together? One is natural and the other is unnatural. (*Interruptions*).

Shri B. R. Bhagat: (2) Inadequate advance planning and somewhat optimistic programming of the schedules of implementation of some industries in the public sector. The private sector also has lagged behind due to delay in obtaining foreign exchange resources and arranging quick utilisation of foreign exchange commitments on account of procedural formalities. This has been also a contributing factor. Then again, it has to be recognised that even with more favourable conditions, the period of gestation and fruition of some projects and programmes would be a little longer than what was visualised at the time of the formulation of the

Plan. That has been the main cause of the non-realisation of targets in many industrial sectors, because the fruits of the projects instead of being available for utilisation in the third Plan will be available now in the first two years of the next Plan.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Let us hope so.

Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister get copies of his speech circulated tomorrow?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Let me first complete my speech.

Now the question arises as to what action we are going to take to meet this situation. I must confess that since the appraisal document was prepared and since the National Development Council met and took decision over it, and now when the House is discussing it, the time spent has been short and therefore, all actions could not be taken. But certainly Government has been alive to it as it has taken certain steps to meet the situation. Broadly these are as follows. So far as agriculture is concerned—because there has been the most significant shortfall there—an Agricultural Production Board has been formed with a view to take speedy and coordinated action in regard to the agricultural programmes. As a result of the deliberations of a working group of Ministers, concrete recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments about strengthening and streamlining the agricultural operations down to the level of the villages.

Then, it was found that due to the non-implementation of the land reforms bottle-necks have been created and they are coming in the way of agricultural production. A Committee has been formed with the Home Minister as the Chairman and some

of the Chief Ministers to take action in regard to this.

An Hon. Member: Set up committees after committees.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: At present the Planning Commission is engaged in discussions with the State Governments..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: While on the one side there is a complaint that committees after committees are being set up and no action is being taken, on the other side it is all action, no consultation and no patience to hear even the hon. Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: These are all committees for action.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The appointment of a Committee is also an action.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: At present we are engaged in discussions with the State Governments in regard to their annual plans—the next year's plan—and in that we are going into each programme for agricultural development, particularly in respect of minor irrigation, soil conservation and provision of fertilisers so that all facilities to the farmers should be provided and in the shortest period there should be a commensurate increase in the agricultural production. The emphasis is on the quickest results and the line of action to be taken which could be co-ordinated and integrated at the district and village level so that the impact of agricultural production should be there even if additional resources are to be found to meet these programmes and also additional programmes that will come up. The programme has got to be extended. We are engaged in these detailed discussions and in every State Plan we are trying to see that this deficiency is made up so that agricultural production should go up in the shortest possible time.

Then, on the industrial side, we have found that because of the deficiency of technical personnel, because of shortage of technical organisations and consequent delay in project studies and framing of designs, even the formulation of projects has taken a longer period—we call it the 'gestation period'—and the project estimates have also been faulty. The immediate step that we have taken is that in each department and in each public undertaking the technical organisation is being strengthened so as to avoid delay in the formulation of the projects and their completion. Also, we have appointed a committee to review the procedural delays. We have asked them to quickly go into this matter so that any delay in the matter of licensing and planning of industrial programmes may be avoided. We have also embarked upon a programme of import substitution, because we have found that some of the agricultural commodities like cotton which are raw materials for our industrial production have to be grown quickly. Thereby we can save a good deal of foreign exchange and our programme in regard to textiles will not suffer. Sometimes for want of a small component the whole programme may lag behind. For want of proper designs for machinery the whole programme may lag behind. Efficient action has got to be taken in respect of all this. Therefore, all these connected problems are being tackled in a speedy manner.

Sir, the House is aware of the steps taken by the Minister of Finance for improving the climate of investment. The Ministry of Finance has also been negotiating with the Consortium and lending countries for the removal of procedural delays in the utilisation of foreign exchange and it is very much to be hoped that their co-operation will be forthcoming. It has been found that whatever foreign exchange has been committed, is not being utilised to that extent due to procedural

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delays. Now they are trying to remove those delays.

Another important development in the wake of the Mid-Term Appraisal has been the acceptance of the need to take advance action—this is very important—particularly in respect of projects with long gestation period so that their benefits may be realised in the early years of the Fourth Plan. Unless we take action from now, Sir, all these projects might be delayed even in the Fourth Plan. Since planning is a continuous process we have to concentrate attention on all these points, and in this respect advance action in respect of all these projects is very essential. Concrete proposals for central projects are being framed and the matter is also being discussed with the States representatives along with their annual Plan. But as to how far we can undertake advance commitments will depend on the promise of foreign exchange assistance.

Now Sir this the picture. Let me summarise for the House the Appraisal Report. If I may sum up, the Appraisal Report, which has been placed before the House, has sought to present a true picture frankly and without any reserve (*Interruption*). The achievements have been indicated and the shortfalls have been underlined. A great deal has been done to broaden the base of development, strengthen the industrial and economic structure and create substantial capacities whose full effects will be realised only in the future. There are of course dark patches too and light of criticism has been focussed on them as well. The performance in the first two years of the Third Plan is much below the levels that we regard satisfactory. In agriculture there has been a setback. But we believe that the setback will prove temporary in character. The targets which are modest in terms of the needs of the economy can still be rea-

lised, at any rate substantially if all-out national efforts are made. And in galvanising and in harnessing the nation's efforts, the Planning Commission and the Government look up—and I think here the importance of the House comes in—to constructive suggestions from the House. We are all looking forward to the constructive suggestions from this hon. House. Let me assure you, Sir, that we are in earnest to profit by the deliberations here. We have to make good, we can do so, and it will be no use giving in to despondency and despair. It is to be hoped that the discussion in the House will give a positive lead to the nation in achieving the targets set in the Plan and in making up for the shortcomings which have been pointed out in the appraisal report. I cannot do better than to conclude by quoting from the address of our worthy Prime Minister in the last session of the National Development Council. He said:

"This is a testing time for us, this period, and if we fail in making good, it is not we that fail but failure is spread out in many directions. On the other hand, if we succeed that will be a remarkable thing that we have functioning as we do."

With these words, Sir, I move that the report be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the 'Report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th November, 1963, be taken into consideration".

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the objectives of the Third Plan as stated in the document were unexceptionable. They were, broadly, more savings and investment; secondly, greater production and productivity; and, thirdly, more exports. Unfortunately, Sir, the document that has been circulated to us and to which

the hon. Minister has referred, which as he said is an honest document and on which I congratulate the Minister, shows that the results are entirely different from what had been hoped. Even if the admission of failures is 'ambiguously worded' as has been complained of in the Press, even if the attempt is made to 'wrap up unpleasant facts in verbiage and equivocation', the fact remains that the picture is one of dismal failure. It is not that there are disappointing patches as the Minister just said. The whole picture is dark and without almost any redeeming patch.

In fact, it is the kind of picture which no Government should bring before Parliament without accompanying it with its own resignation. It is a picture of object defeat, as abject as the defeat on the NEFA front sustained by this Government last year.

Now, let me say that this is a fair summary of what the document itself says and I shall quote or refer because time does not permit quoting, the admissions in the document itself. On page 1, it says:

"It has been a period of slow economic growth. The increase in national income has been of the order of 5 per cent in 2½ years."

That is, a per cent per year, as opposed to what was hoped for, 6 per cent, one-third of the rate of growth expected to be achieved. And when it is recalled that our rate of population increase is more than 2 per cent, this means an absolute deficit, going back, not even keeping abreast. The Prime Minister often says we run hard but we do not move because the population increase takes up this increased wealth. But we are not any longer doing even that; we are moving backwards, instead of running fast. On foodgrains, the document says on pages 7-8:

"It was of the order of 77.5 million tons in 1962-63 as com-

pared to 79.79 million tons in 1960-61 and 1961-62".

In other words, there is a drop, going backwards. The present indication, they say on page 19, is:

"There may be a shortfall of the order of 3.5 million tons in the output of foodgrains."

Industrial production does not show a much better picture. This is what it says:

"Industrial production increased by 6.5 per cent and 8 per cent in the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan."

Once again, it is clear that these increases are not in consonance with the rise of anything like 11 per cent per annum anticipated in the Third Plan document.

"In some sectors"—I am quoting from page 21—"performance is likely to fall short of Plan targets to a limited extent, as for instance, in machine tools, aluminium, cloth, coal and iron ore. On the other hand, there are certain crucial projects like fertilisers or establishment of a fourth steel plant in the public sector, where the lag is not only likely to be considerable but also, in the present circumstances, unavoidable."

Then, on page 47:

"Shortfalls in production are expected in the case of steel, tea, oilseeds and cotton."

On page 75, it says:

"A major assumption in formulating the Third Plan programme for agricultural production was that consumption of chemical fertilisers would be considerably stepped up...it is clear that the level of availability of nitrogenous fertilisers at the end of the Plan period will fall short of the original targets."

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On steel it says on page 125:

"Against the target of 6·8 million tons of finished steel, it is anticipated that the output would be of the order of 5·8 million tons in 1965-66."

On aluminium on page 126:

"Against the capacity target of 87,500 tons the capacity available by the end of the Third Plan period is likely to be about 68,000 tons."

On machine tools on page 127 it says:

"Against the target of Rs 30 crores of machine tools envisaged in the Plan, the output is now expected to be about Rs. 25 crores."

I could go on quoting like this for one whole hour. If you turn page after page, as I said, you find not one redeeming picture, not one encouraging conclusion. It is the same about power, the same about industrial share values and small savings. Coming to employment, on page 53 it says:

"Taking a view of the additional employment to be generated during 1961-66, it does appear that in the first two years at any rate, employment has been somewhat below expectations.... The conclusion given above is reinforced by the increase in the number of persons on the live registers of employment exchanges...."

There are only two things that have increased during the Third Plan and they are welcome to take credit for them, and those two things are prices and taxes.

Shri Tyagi: Who should be proud for it?

Shri M. R. Masani: They should be proud of it because they inflicted further burdens on the people. They are welcome to take pride, if they want to.

On prices, it is said on pages 10 and 11:

"If one takes the period of nearly two and a half years since the commencement of the Third Plan, the increase in the general price index would work out to about 7 per cent."

On taxation, on pages 1 and 2, they admit:

"Against a target of additional taxation of Rs. 1,750 crores, during the first three years of the Plan, Central and State Governments have undertaken taxation yielding about Rs. 2,400 crores over the Plan period."

So, the only two achievements that they have are rising prices and increased taxes. Against that, there is failure on every aspect of the economic front.

I would, therefore, say that this document of reappraisal is an honest document on which I congratulate the Minister and the officials who have been preparing it. Thank goodness, we are at least allowed to know the facts. I would say that this document represents a summary of 910 days, because that is the period it covers, of wishful thinking, wasteful spending, excessive intervention, rigid regimentation, dated dogmas and deepening discontent throughout the country.

As I said, any self-respecting government which presented this document should have the courtesy to tender its resignation simultaneously to this Parliament.

The conclusion to which I come is

that this Plan must be scrapped. There is nothing in this Plan that is worth preserving or maintaining. The whole thing is wrong-minded. The whole approach has been wrong, and it is not a matter only of implementation. It is a very easy excuse to say that our Plans are good but the implementation is defective. I would only invite their attention to an effective cartoon in a Delhi paper two days ago on this subject. I refer them to my speech last August during the motion of non-confidence when I said that it is because the plans are defective, implementation is not possible. There is nothing wrong with the honest officials whom you ask to implement your plans. It is because your plans are wrong-minded, because your plans do not take into account human nature, because your plans are against economic realities, and economic laws, that they are bound to fail, however honestly and well they are implemented.

Now, even the most wooden people seem to have something penetrate into them, and I am very glad to say that in the last few weeks both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have been making occasional statements that show the first glimpses of economic realism. The Prime Minister has made three or four intelligent statements in the last couple of months, a somewhat unusually high ratio. He said at the Seminar at the India International Centre on 22nd September that big plants are all very well but it is the villages which need attention and that when there is no drinking water in the villages, to talk of big plans is rather idle. I was glad to read this because only last August I said the same thing from the same benches when the Prime Minister said "I did not think intelligent men like Masani did not favour priority for steel plants." I am very glad that some sense of priority has come at least even to this gentlemen opposite. Shri Nehru also said that the Planning Commission has developed into something which he had not in-

tended. He said it had become a huge bureaucratic organisation and went on to say that it has all the departments of government almost duplicated there.

Indeed, we from these benches have made this criticism that the National Planning Commission has no place in a democracy and that this Moscow Gostplan transplanted on our territory belongs to a Communist dictatorship and that if you have a Moscow Gostplan in India then you are setting up a parallel government to the Parliamentary government and to a cabinet responsible to Parliament and through it to the people. I am very glad that the Prime Minister at last has come down to earth and has seen that the National Planning Commission is seeking to duplicate the role of Government. I am also glad that my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, who has become the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, has stressed that the Planning Commission should have only an advisory role and should not become a parallel government. It is all very good that, though belatedly, these confessions and admissions are being made.

Perhaps the most important of the change of front is made on agriculture. Let me quote the Prime Minister at Jaipur in November. He said:

"Agriculture is the key and the base of all progress—we dare not be slack. If we fail in agriculture, it does not matter what else we have got."

Not even steel, I presume, about which we have been so enamoured all these years! This is exactly what we have been saying. Read the manifesto of the Swantra Party. It also makes the charges that the villages and the rural areas are being neglected for the benefit of grandiose plans, and now even Shri Nehru has started talking about the rural areas. But who has done all this? It is the Prime Minister and his

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government which are responsible for creating this National Planning Commission as a parallel Government. It is the Prime Minister and his government who have been responsible for neglecting the villages and diverting their hard earned resources for these white elephant steel plants when they needed the resources badly for water, fertiliser, seed and so on. Let us, however, rejoice that, belatedly at least, wisdom has dawned on them. But while imitation is a sincere form of flattery and one is pleased to hear these gentlemen mouthing slogans lifted from the manifesto of my Party) .. (*interruption*), the question arises how sincere is this repentance, how sincere is this awakening?

16 hrs.

Mr. Harold Wilson, the Labour leader in Britain who is our counterpart in that Parliament, said recently about his Government something which is very applicable here. He said, "Imitation is the sincerest form of cal desperation. It is not only flattery but it is also political desperation. This Government knows that the country is turning against it. It knows that whatever majority it may have in this House, an inflated and unreal majority as I have explained in the past, it is no longer valid in the country.

This repentance has taken a long time coming. But is it sincere? That is what everyone wants to know. I am quite prepared to keep an open mind. I am quite prepared to watch and see by action whether this repentance is sincere. That is what the people of India are going to do. They are not going to be taken in by resolutions. They will watch and see whether these professions of priority for villages, recasting the National Planning Commission into the kind of mould that we have been suggesting all these years, that of a purely expert body of advisers, whether all this is going to be done or not. There are many issues by which they will judge.

They will judge by the form in which the Company Bills now before the House will finally be passed. They will judge by what happens to the Seventeenth Amendment, whether this piece of expropriation is persisted in or abandoned. That is how the peasants will judge. Finally, the people of India will judge by the next Budget. It is by these measures that the sincerity of the hon. Prime Minister and his Finance Minister who now talk the language of reason for the first time will be judged.

It is often alleged that we are just critical, that we have nothing to put in the place of this plan. Let me suggest an alternative approach. You will say, "Supposing the Plan is to be scrapped, what takes its place?" I am prepared to make an alternative approach. The starting point of that approach will be something said by Gandhiji. Gandhiji once said:

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny "

Shri Tyagi: This is most inspiring. Thank you.

Shri M. R. Masani: I appeal to people here, many of whom have deep regard for Gandhiji's teaching, to recall these words and to test the policy of their Government in day to day action against this touchstone.

What are the realities? After 17 years, if this had been the approach of this Government, would we be where we are today? Would our per capita income today be Rs. 333|- a year, would the consumption of the average man in India be Rs. 300|- a

year, would large majority consume less than Rs. 150/- a year? Today, the lowest 10 per cent of our population—I am going by official statistics, I am not following my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, I am following Shri Nanda—according to Government figures, consume 27·5 naye Paise daily. The highest 10 per cent, who are supposed to be fabulously rich, consume Rs. 1/-per day, and the highest 5 per cent, against whom the hon. Finance Minister has such venom with which he spoke an hour ago, consume Rs. 2·37 per day. This is a measure of our destitution and of our poverty. And this is after 17 years of administration by the followers of Mahatma Gandhi!

Recently in a book published abroad, *After Nehru Who?* by Wells Hangen the author has this to say:—

“India may boast a Parliament. It also has the lowest standard of living and the lowest *per capita* income anywhere in non-Communist Asia outside Pakistan.”

Then, he goes on to say—

“Nehru often talks about India having entered the bicycle age but he does not often mention that it will take a little over 400 years at current rates of output to produce one bicycle for every one living in India today.”

If this is the picture, are people going to wait for the Fourth Plan and for the Fifth Plan, as my hon. friends opposite expect? The other day when somebody asked a question as to when something will be done, the hon. Minister got up and said, “At the end of the Fifth Plan” and everyone laughed because he knew that he did not mean a word of it. But who is going to wait till the end of the Fifth Plan?

I want to warn this Government and this House that if they believe that the people of India are going to starve in silence and be exploited in silence by this new vested interest, this new

ruling class till the end of the Fifth Plan, they are making a mistake. They want change here and now. The people want change here and now. They are not going to stand this ‘pie in the sky when you die’ business. They demand an immediate return for their hard work.

Our plans have chosen the slowest possible method of advance, that is, the State Capitalist method which gives the lowest dividend. An average return of 0·5 per cent or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on capital is no way of taking the country faster to a higher standard of living. Of all the paths open to us, we have taken the slowest and the lowest path.

Professor Galbraith was a good friend of our Prime Minister and his Government. He was a planner; he was a socialist; he was also the author of *The Affluent Society*. But he got cured after three years here. Let me read from the last talk he gave in this country. He talked to Bombay University before taking a plane out of this country. Read between the lines of what he says and you find a most damning condemnation of the whole pattern on which we have embarked. He says:

“The purpose of economic advance is not investment and economic growth. Rather it is the ends that these things are meant to serve, and that is improvement in well-being and popular enjoyment of life. This, the well-being or enjoyment of life by the average person, is the ultimate goal. Moreover, a poor country must make good on this promise with considerable promptness. The basic comparison in human affairs is always the present with the recent past.”

Then, he says:—

“An undue emphasis on the rate of growth....”

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Rate of growth of steel, Sir—

“can lead, and in important cases has led, to undue emphasis on current saving and on increase of these savings through taxation. As a result, in the name of increasing output in the long run there has been reduction in the well-being of the average person in the short run. This....”

says Professor Galbraith,

“can be dangerous policy.”

He had in mind what I said five minutes ago, namely, that the people will not wait for this . . . (*Interruption*). They want justice here and now.

What then is the remedy? I would say that what we need to do is to concentrate on producing the things that the people need immediately. What are those? They are, food, clothing and shelter, the needs of life, and some education for their children. I think, it is a fair summary of what comes first, that is, food, clothing, shelter, the bare necessities of life, daily comforts, and some education.

Let us just take food and clothing to understand what this means. A learned professor of economics has worked out—and people in the Planning Commission also have confirmed this—that a man needs Rs. 30/- a month or Rs. 360/- a year for the bare needs of life, that is, nutrition Rs. 21 per month, clothing Rs. 3/- per month and shelter etc., everything, Rs. 6/- per month totalling Rs. 30/- a month. This was worked out in a seminar by a spokesman of the Planning Commission. I accept it. I am not quarrelling about figures now. It is a miserable pittance. I do not think any hon. Member would dream of living on this for a day.

How is this to be secured? Modest as it is, can we get this? It means that

today's *per capita* income of Rs. 330/- a year must be converted into the national minimum by 1975. If even after 15 years you want this Rs. 30/- a month to be available to the average man, today's *per capita* or average will have to be the bottom or the minimum. In order to do that our *per capita* income will have to go up to Rs. 540/- a year. In order to get Rs. 330/- or Rs. 360/- a year as the minimum, the *per capita* income will have to be Rs. 540/-. These are things worked out in the Planning Commission itself. It has also been estimated that to get this *per capita* income of Rs. 540/- a year by 1975, we shall need a rate of growth, not of this miserable 2 per cent which has been put before us, but of 7 to 8 per cent a year, even more than the target which has not been fulfilled. Now, Sir, 7 to 8 per cent a year is achieved in many countries. Japan has touched 20 per cent; West Germany has touched it, and in Nationalist China which I have visited it was 7.7 per cent in the last two or three years. It can be done. But how can it be done and by whom? That is the question that really faces us. If the Plan has to be scrapped, how is it to be done otherwise and by whom?

Coming to this concentration on foodgrains and cloth, let us take an example. The *per capita* consumption of foodgrains in 1960-61 was 16.5 ozs. This has to be raised to 23.1 ozs by 1975-76 to give what may be called a decent nutritional minimum. This involves the doubling of food production in India from 80 million tons in 1960-61 to 160 million tons in 1975-76. About cloth, today's *per capita* consumption is 15.8 yards. What is required in 1975-76 is 22.1 yards. Again, it involves doubling of the production of cloth from 9 million yards today to 18 million yards in 1975-76. This is the first thing to double, more or less, the quantity of foodgrains, cloth and building materials which are needed by our people for food, clothing and shelter.

The second thing is to provide gainful employment to people so that their hands are used productively, so that there is money in their pockets, some purchasing power with which to buy things. This is important. I am not arguing humanism here. With these hardened Marxists opposite, humanism does not work. But let me put it even from the point of view of the rate of growth. Consumption is important. Production is certainly very important, but consumption is also important. A starving man cannot produce. A certain measure of nutrition is necessary before you can get a productive human being to produce. So, quite apart from humanism and decency, even from the point of view of increasing production, you want healthy, reasonably healthy able people. So, nutrition has relation to production itself. So long as the colossal under-utilisation of our man-power goes on, as it is today, we cannot expect production to go up. So, in some cases, consumption is even anterior or prior to production although by and large the production has to precede consumption.

Now, the implications of this are that if you must maximise production, the available resources have to be utilised where the return is highest. Every unit of production must give the highest possible return. And this can only be achieved where production and investment can shift in response to the needs of the consumers, where common citizen can indicate his needs for cloth, shelter and other articles. So, we must keep pace with the demand. This means the sovereignty of the consumer, consumer preference, which is economic democracy going alongside of political democracy.

This can only be done by ending the State Capitalist, bureaucratic, monopolistic system that we discussed earlier this afternoon. It can only be done if the people can produce to meet their own needs and are given

incentives and rewards for doing so. Nothing short of a complete reversal of the State Capitalist pattern will be required. Otherwise, you stick at your 0.5 per cent rate of return and take this country to its ruin.

Maximising production, therefore, means two things, first, a change in the order of priorities. Our Chinese Communist enemies, stupid as they are, have learnt at least that lesson. About a year ago, Chou En-lai went to the Chinese Communist Congress and said: Scrap all this heavy industrialisation. The new order of priorities according to the Chinese Communists, is (1) agriculture, (2) light consumer goods industries and (3) heavy and basic industries. This was the Great Leap Backwards after the Great Leap Forward which failed to materialise. Even these Communists, rigid as they are, the worst Stalinist lot, have come to the senses on this point at least. Why then are we going ahead following the old Stalinist model which even the modern Stalinists have discarded?

Secondly, it means a reversal to a different allocation of the role of the State and of the people. I have said it before and I repeat it. We stand for the State playing an active part in our economic life. We stand for a mixed economy of free and State enterprise cooperating in serving, or competing in the service of, the people. There are legitimate spheres for both. The appropriate sphere of the State is to build the infra-structure, the foundation for economic advance. That is not a minor thing. It means irrigation and water supply; it means power; it means roads, transport and communications of every form; it also means education. And finally, there is an essential minimum regulation to stop anti-social practices. All this is the legitimate role of the State as understood in civilised society. But that is where the role of the State stops. When the State starts making pencillin, when it starts making steel, it becomes an exploiting element, and it sells pencillin and

[Shri M. R. Masani]

steel at a price which is many times the cost it takes to produce or import.

That is why Professor Galbraith, the author of the *Affluent Society*, who preaches State enterprise in America, realises that in India something very different is required. And this is what he says in his book, which many of his admirers forget. He says:

"In poor and all-governed societies, private goods mean comfort and life itself. Food, clothing and shelter, all technically subject to private purchase and sale, have an urgency greater than any public service with the possible exception of the provision of law and order."

I think, Sir, you will agree that neither I nor any of my colleagues on these Benches have ever put a proposition as extreme as this. We have never said that, with the possible exception of the police, Government should do nothing else, and only private enterprise should give food, clothing and shelter to the people. That is a very extreme position for a planner and a socialist to take. We take a very much more modest position. But when a man like this is driven to saying this, with his experience of this country, we have got to realise what realism means.

Therefore, we shall have to change this whole approach. If we want our country to have a decent subsistence, if we want our people to have adequate food, clothing and shelter, this Five Year Plan must be scrapped completely.

This does not mean that you have to abandon socialism. I said in August that the socialist objective is one that every human being would accept. Who does not want a free, prosperous and more equal society? Of course, we want it. But the State Capitalist

path is the discarded nineteenth century, out-moded path to get to social justice. This is what socialists in one country after another have understood, except our own socialists. So, I am not calling for a surrender of the socialist objective.

Let me give an example. Only recently in October, the German Social Democratic Party, one of the strongest in Europe, decided as follows. I am reading from the *New York Times* of October 7th. It says:

"The German Social Democratic Party turned its back on 'economic planning'. A declaration of faith in private enterprise was proclaimed by Socialist leaders at an economic conference held by the party in Essen."

It further says:

"The Essen Conference... represented another long step in the evolution of German social democracy from a 'class' to a 'people's party'... Socialist leaders began the evolution five years ago by scrapping the party's Marxist manifesto."

So, let them not follow my pattern, let them not follow the Swatantra pattern. Let them follow the Western socialist pattern, and we shall join in that, because that kind of socialism makes sense to us, not this Soviet-obsessed, Stalinist pattern which has been imported into our country from Moscow.

President Kennedy was a great favourite of our governmental leaders, and we all admired him. Nobody called him a reactionary.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
Whom?

Shri M. R. Masani: President Kennedy, whose loss we mourned only the

other day. He made a speech, reported in the *Time* magazine of November 29; it was made a few days before his death. I am quoting him. He said:

"We have liberalized depreciation guidelines to grant more individual flexibility, reduced our farm surpluses, reduced transportation taxes, established a private corporation to manage our state-lite communication system, increased the role of American business in the development of less developed countries, and proposed to the Congress a sharp reduction in corporate as well as personal income-taxes and a major de-regulation of transportation."

Here was the great progressive President listing measures which my hon. friends here will call capitalist. But he was a true progressive. If we want to admire Kennedy, let us at least learn a little from him.

Now I come to my conclusion. Since my return to the House in August, I have become aware of a queer sense of unreality about some of the discussions and the atmosphere in this House. Outside, in my constituency and elsewhere, I find seething discontent, I find raging anger among the common people, and the poorest of them I am referring to. There is widening cynicism and a lack of faith in the honesty of purpose of this Nehru Government. There is a sense of desperation that they do not see how they can escape from this mess. Even the hope of an alternative government, of a change of government, does not appear before their eyes. This is something I deplore, because I am a democrat to my finger-tips and I do not want anything to happen which is outside the scope of the Constitution and parliamentary democracy. But I am worried about it because I see signs of this impatience with the democratic process. People think of short-cuts, desperate expedients.

And when we came to this House, what do we find here? An amazing sense of smugness and self-complacency. Months go by, years go by and problems remain unsolved; but Ministers stand before this House radiant with self-satisfaction at their non-achievements. Only yesterday we had the spectacle of the Food Minister indulging in such a performance.

The economic policies of this Government have failed as miserably as their defence and foreign policies crumbled last year in October and November in NEFA. The patient grows steadily worse; his health subsides—he sinks. But the Chief Physician and his fellow-physicians gambol about the country proclaiming the soundness of the patient's health and their own magical curative powers. The Chief Physician is surrounded by sycophants who seek to transfer or transmute his record of dismal failure at home and abroad into a great end-less triumphal parade.

This image of total composure may be reassuring to the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Benches and those who support them here. But I want to ask: how long can they shut their eyes to grim realities? How long can they go on like this ignoring what the people are feeling, for the people have given through various manifestations in the last six—eight months the answer? They can go on like this only so long as the people remain drugged by ignorance, drugged by the cult of personality and drugged by absence of knowledge. I can assure you, Sir, and the House that this will not last for long. Even illiterate people have been known to rebel; even an illiterate people's patience comes to an end. The people of India today are suffering; they are getting desperate. "The mills of God grind slow but they grind exceeding small". And the wrath of the people can be just as terrible as God's wrath.

Mr. Speaker: No Member is catching my eye!

Shri Mahtab (Angul): In fact, I was preparing myself to speak tomorrow, but on hearing the speech just preceding mine, I felt tempted to speak just now; otherwise, I am afraid the discussion may take a wrong turn.

I must congratulate the Government on having published this report which gives us a free and frank assessment of the achievements or failures, whatever they may be, of the Five Year Plan. We must not report that we are in the midst of the Third Five Year Plan.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have known the results of the First Plan, we have known the results of the Second; now we are in the midst of the Third, out of which 2½ years have gone by and we are assessing the report of the results in the meanwhile.

What can possibly be the object of the Government in publishing this report? If they had wished, they could have concealed the whole thing; if they had wished, they could have kept back the information which they have published now. The only possible object is that when the defects are made known to all, remedies will be suggested to them and ways will be found as to how to correct the situation. Therefore, frankly enough they have placed the entire report before the House and the country, just to know how the thing can be improved. Therefore, all the criticism made should be of a constructive nature.

As is well known, the Plan is attacked from both sides. One is the basic attack that you heard just now. There are many opinions, not only the opinion of the Swatantra Party, but also the orthodox Gandhian opinion. According to that opinion, the Plan should not have been drawn up on these lines, but on other lines. That is a basic attack on the Plan. That had

considerable justification at the time the Plan was first made. We are now in the midst of the Plan, we cannot all of a sudden go back and change the whole process. That is not feasible. It will not be a practical proposition.

I know that Vinobha Bhave in many of his speeches has criticised this Plan very vigorously, not from the so-called capitalist point of view, but from the Gandhian point of view. According to him, the Plan should have been built up from below, not from the top. He has described this Plan as the percolating plan. According to this Plan, the total national income must go to a certain limit so that the minimum income of the people down below would increase.

Shri Masani has quoted some figures. As far as I know, the Perspective Section of the Planning Commission have come to this conclusion that today according to the figures available, although the average shows that about Rs. 25 is the *per capita* income per month, actually about 80 per cent of the people have less than that. In order to reach Rs. 20 *per capita* per month by 1975, the present national income has to be quadrupled. The rate of growth should be about 12 per cent. Considering the increase in population, it will come to seven or eight per cent only as was said just now by Shri Masani. That being so, how will that be possible, wherefrom will the resources come? They are discussing all these in the Perspective Section.

Vinobha Bhave's point is that we should not have began from the top, but from the bottom. He has therefore called it a percolating plan, and he gave the example of pouring oil on the head with the off chance of some of it trickling down to the lower parts of the body. I told him what I am saying now, that it is all very good to think of a thing from a distance, but the plan has been discussed in Parliament and elsewhere many a time and finalise in this shape. So at this stage

to talk of other things seems to be unreal. We are in the midst of this Plan, let us think out how it can be executed.

I carefully listened to Shri Masani to know any alternative he would suggest. The alternative he has suggested is this, that food production and cloth production should be doubled. That is also what is wanted, the report says that. Let us double the production, but how to do it, that is the problem now. There is no dispute about the point that agricultural production and production of essential consumer goods should be increased considerably. All of us are agreed on that. The report as presented shows that these have not been achieved for some reason or other. In my opinion, the reasons for the failure should have been given in the report. In many places they have given the reasons, but in some they have not. Therefore, let us try to find out the possible reasons. We must consider this report from the point of view of the facts as they exist, not from mere wish. Mere wish is not achievement, whatever we wish is not likely to be achieved, because there are many factors and we have to strike a balance among them.

I would like to refer to some of the foreign economists and their observations on the Indian economy. We are here talking about going too fast in the direction of socialism, but in an article appearing in *the Economic Review* of the USA sometime, it is said that whereas all the departments at various levels in the USA control 20 per cent of the production, in India not even 8 per cent is controlled by Government.

Shri Masani: There is no licence and control there.

Shri Mahtab: That is to say the Indian economy is less responsive to Government control than in USA, that is their opinion.

Prof. Galbraith, before he became Ambassador in India in 1959, said that the most uncontrolled economy was that of India.

Shri M. R. Masani: He has learnt better now.

Shri Mahtab: Maybe, he had learnt since then. He said that the least controlled economy in the world is that of India. As far as I can remember, according to Prof. Galbraith, there is the smallish public sector at the top which is nothing but functioning anarchy. According to that opinion, India is not going too fast toward socialism. There is an opinion in India that we must go faster. I suggest that the report presented to us should not be considered very much from the point of view of party-slogans because it is after all a national Plan.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): No, no.

Shri Mahtab: By and large, Parliament has approved of the Plan and we are in the midst of that Plan. There is no doubt that till suitable and efficient machinery is devised by Government, it will be better if distribution of goods, particularly of essential commodities is left in the hands of private businessmen. I was present in Calcutta on that they when suddenly the price of rice went up to Rs. 52 and I got the information in the Government hostel where I was staying that looting was taking place in many parts of Calcutta and I went round to find what happened. Most surprisingly, the price came down to Rs. 35 after looting. There is something wrong somewhere. We are comparing our business people and industrialists with those of western countries of today. My observation is that business people of India today like the business people of the 19th century of the western countries.

Shri Ranga: Our Ministers also.

Shri Mahtab: Maybe. We should not ignore these things. We must

[Shri Mahtab]

consider this in a constructive manner and offer criticism in that spirit. The report presented should not be taken lightly. No attempt should be made to explain it away as if nothing has happened. It clearly says that our income has not gone up as expected. We expected the national income to grow at the rate of five per cent. But in the last two and half years it has gone up at the rate of only 2.5 per cent. But prices have gone up considerably. The Rs. 20 national minimum to be obtained by 1975 which I mentioned just now is at the rate of the prices prevailing in 1960-61. While the total national income has not grown as anticipated, prices have gone up. That means today the general population is poorer than in the beginning of the Third Plan. The effect must be felt by everybody. It is not a small matter. All of us should see how the situation could be improved and how the rate of growth could be increased. The report suggests that our attention should be focussed on agricultural production.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):
Take more people into confidence.

Shri Mahtab: If confidence cannot be created in free discussions here in Parliament, I do not know how that can be created in private meetings elsewhere. Let us consider things here and create confidence here on this platform and suggest ways how to do it.

Take agricultural production. My fear is, some of the figures are based upon wrong data, which we know, but which is not possible for the Planning Commission to know. I suggest, therefore, a fresh assessment be made of the irrigated land, partially-irrigated land and non-irrigated land, because the records will show to everyone—we have seen it ourselves in our own areas many areas have been shown in the revenue re-

cord, as irrigated whereas the irrigation projects have gone out of repairs or are not maintained or they do not exist. They can be easily known. They have given us the figure, the total agricultural production from the total cultivated area.

Shri Tyagi: There are sample surveys. (*Interruption*).

Shri Mahtab: The report can be collected separately, for the irrigated areas, for partially irrigated areas and for non-irrigated areas. If information is collected separately on these lines, then it could be known whether areas which are shown as irrigated are really irrigated or not. That is the point.

In our constituencies, we know in many places that the minor irrigation projects have been executed, but many of them have gone out of repairs. Many of them have not been executed at all. I am saying very frankly.

There is another way by which, what I said, can be verified. No State budget—I throw out a challenge—has made any provision for the maintenance and upkeep of the minor irrigation projects. Show me from any State budget whether, for the minor irrigation projects which were constructed from 1952 onwards, any provision has been made for the maintenance and upkeep of those projects. The Planning Commission does not insist upon that. The State budgets do not take notice of them. How am I to believe that these projects do exist or that they are still functioning?

Here, the minor irrigation projects should not be confused with major irrigation projects. The cost of minor irrigation projects varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs. Those very small minor irrigation projects, I

have no doubt, which have no provision for their maintenance and repair, must have gone out of repairs or are not functioning. Similarly, take the irrigation works which were being maintained. I can say it from experience that in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, the minor irrigation works which used to be maintained by the big zamindars in the zamindari areas are now completely out of repairs. They are not maintained because the zamindaris have been taken over by the Revenue Departments and the Revenue Departments of these States are not providing money for the maintenance/up-keep of the projects. Therefore, these are all non-existent. From that point of view, the information on which this calculation has been based seems to be wrong.

Similar is the case with regard to small-scale industries. If at all it is decided that small-scale industries should be encouraged and arrangements should be made to tie up small-scale industries with agriculture, then a definite policy has to be laid down and that policy should not conflict with the policy which is followed with regard to this policy. I give a very simple example, about large-scale industries. Agitation is made in Parliament to make available sugar at the cheapest rate possible and encouragement is given to cane growers and incentive is given to the sugar industry. All these are done so that sugar is made available at a cheap rate in the village areas also. Along with this, the manufacture of crystal sugar is also going on in the panchayat block areas with about a lakh of rupees as investment. The result is that the price of crystal sugar which is made through village industries is about 40 per cent higher than the price of sugar made in factories. As a result all those industries have failed. (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: Khandsari.

Shri Mahtab: We call it crystal sugar in our parts. I do not know what it is called here.

Shri Tyagi: Khandsari.

Shri Mahtab: You go anywhere and find this out. You will see how the two things do not fit in. With regard to the large-scale manufacture and with regard to the small-scale manufacture, the policies do not fit in well. Similarly with regard to various other industries; the policy followed with regard to small-scale industries is diametrically opposite to the policy followed in regard to large-scale industries. Therefore, small scale industries are not progressing. The report says that the progress with regard to small-scale industries is not satisfactory. But they have not given the reason. On the contrary, the report says that more money has been spent on industrial estates. I invite members here to go and find out how the industrial estate buildings are being used. In many places, they are used for purposes other than industry. That is happening everywhere. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: To accommodate delegates to Bhubaneswar session.

Shri Mahtab: Let us not go at a tangent, but try to study why this is happening. If the Planning Commission takes care to know why a particular result has not been achieved and where the defect lies, they can know it.

There is a tendency which is noticeable in the report to pass on the blame to somebody else. The Planning Commission thinks as if it is connected only with the Ministries of the Government of India. In my opinion, the Planning Commission is connected with the whole chain of administration beginning from the panchayats to the Central Ministries. They must find out why the panchayat is not able to do a job. It is not enough to say that the State Governments did not do it. The Planning Commission must be in a position to say why the State Governments were not in a position to do it. The Planning Commission should

[Shri Mahtab]

go deep into these things and it is no use merely saying to us, Members of Parliament, that the State Governments did not do it. There is no representative of the State Governments here to say why they could not do it. They might say that it is because of the fault of the Planning Commission that they could not do it. They cannot say that the panchayats could not do it. The Planning Commission should not have said that, because the representatives of the State Governments and Panchayats are not here. As far as I know, having some knowledge of the working of administration from down below, the whole matter should be taken as one and the Planning Commission should take upon itself the responsibility of studying the whole matter from the panchayat stage to the Central Ministry stage. It is possible. I know that many projects could not be executed because the sanction order from the Government of India reached the State Governments just on the 31st March. How can it be executed?

These are all problems of administration. The Planning Commission should go a good deal out of the way to find out as to why many things are not happening. Let us take the example of land reform laws. So much talk is there about the law not having been given effect to in many States. We must know the reason why it has not been given effect to. The explanations of the State Governments should have been called for why the law has not been given effect to. It was announced the other day that a Committee has been appointed to find out and see that the land reform laws are made in the States and given effect to. I happened to be a Chief Minister also and I know it. I appeared before the committee of the Planning Commission thrice on that account. There was a committee for land reform; but it did not do the job. Again to go back to that committee stage is redundant. It seems to me that nobody is serious in the Planning Commission to give effect to what is decided upon.

[Shri Mahtab]

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Government is not serious.

Shri Mahtab: I do not know. The relationship between the Government and the Planning Commission also is mysterious.

Shri Tyagi: Wife and husband!

Shri Mahtab: I can only deal with the report as has been presented to us by the Planning Commission. If the Planning Commission at any stage finds that the Ministries in the Government of India are not taking good care of their recommendations, they ought to say so frankly in their report that they recommended such and such a thing, but that has not been given effect to by the Government. In that case, the Members can know where the defect lies. As the matter stands today, we have no other course open except blaming the Planning Commission, because they have presented the report in which they have blamed the State Governments and the panchayats.

Another most unreal thing is going to happen again. It is suggested in the report that whatever could not be done under the block arrangement will be better done under the panchayati raj. I shudder to think what will happen if such a hope is entertained here. Until the Panchayats settle down, I do not think the Panchayati raj is in a position to undertake any large-scale development in the States. To leave the developmental work to panchayati raj and be satisfied with that will be another dangerous thing because it is not possible for the Panchayats to do the job. They have started their career very recently. They must settle down politically. They must settle their own differences among themselves. What the relationship of the political parties with the panchayati raj will be is a matter of discussion at the present stage. All these will settle down in two or three years' time.

Then alone can we expect that panchayati raj will do something tangible. To expect that the panchayati raj will deliver the goods now will again be a mistake. That is my humble opinion.

With regard to the rest of the report, I very humbly suggest to the Minister of Planning and also, through him, to the Planning Commission, that precise details of all the programmes have to be studied, examined and placed before us. If that is done, I think there will be no scope for any difference between the so-called capitalists and socio-economists here in India, because here we are in the formation stage where such an acute controversy may not arise, in my opinion. Let us proceed methodically and systematically so that we may achieve our object. Today, again I repeat, this report should not be considered very lightly, because the report has arithmetically proved that 80 per cent of our people are poorer today than they were in 1960. That being so, it is a serious matter. Every one is feeling it. Let us all see how that position could be improved.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बड़े गौर से मसानी साहब की स्पीच को सुना है। मुझे लगता है कि मसानी साहब के दिमाग में कोई फिटर काम कर रहा है। कुछ भी क्यों न हो, उनका स्लोगन है कि गवर्नमेंट को हट जाना चाहिये, गवर्नमेंट को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। मालूम होता है कि उन के दिल में जो बुरा भरा हुआ है जीत कर स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के टिकट पर इस बार आने के पहले का उसको वह भूल नहीं सके हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट लोगों की इलैक्टड गवर्नमेंट है। इसके पीछे वास्तु मैजॉरिटी है। एक दो चार सीटें इधर उधर हार जाने से या एक आध भूल इधर उधर हो जाने से गवर्नमेंट हट जाय यह किस डेमोक्रेसी की बात है। किस डेमोक्रेसी की बात मसानी साहब कहते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता है। यह ठीक है कि प्लान के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में कहीं, कहीं गलतियां हुई

हैं, टारगेट्स पर हम पहुंच नहीं सके हैं। इस लिये हमें देखना है कि कहां क्या गलती हुई, क्या कमी रह गई और किस एफर्ट्स को करने से वह ठीक होगी। इसके बारे में सुझाव न दे कर वह एक मालूम होता है कि तुले हुए हैं किसी भी तरह गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिये।

अभी एक मानीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह नेशनल प्लान है। इस पर उनकी तरफ से आवाज हुई कि नेशनल प्लान नहीं है

श्री श्री० द० मसानी : कांग्रेस पार्टी का प्लान है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : नेशनल प्लान कहते किस को है? मैं समझता हूँ कि जो चीज इस हाउस से पास होती है, वह नेशनल चीज होती है

श्री श्री० द० मसानी : बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : कोई एग्जी करे या न करे, दो चार ऐसे सिर फिरे लोग जरूर बराबर होते हैं सभी देशों में और सभी पार्टियों में कि जो बहुमत से पास होता है वही नेशन का कहा जाता है।

श्री श्री० द० मसानी : आप बहुमत से नहीं आये।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : बहुत बहुमत से जो चीज पास होती है (Interruption.)

I heard Shri Masani very patiently. He must hear me also. When he gives a kick, he should be ready to receive kicks also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do not give this logic every time. We have already replied to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may leave it to me.

श्री श्री० द० मसानी : आप ४५ परसेंट से आए हैं, ५० परसेंट से नहीं आए हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : नैशनल प्लान किसको कहते हैं। नैशनल चीज उसी को मैं मानता हूँ जो इस हाउस से पास होती है। यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान का हाउस है।

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : यह कोई स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का हाउस नहीं, कोई कांग्रेस का हाउस नहीं। इसमें स्वतन्त्र पार्टी भी है, कम्युनिस्ट भी हैं, प्रजासोशलिस्ट भी हैं, जन संघी भी हैं और सोशलिस्ट भी है। सब लोग यहां आये हुए हैं, सब लोग अपना दिमाग लड़ाते हैं कि क्या उचित है और क्या होना चाहिये। अब उनकी बात बहुमत से, और बहुत बड़े बहुमत से नहीं मानी गई इसलिये यह नैशनल प्लैन नहीं है, और दस बीस आदमी जो कहते हैं, या शायद ज्यादा से ज्यादा ४०, ५० जो कहें, अगर उसी को हम मान लें तो यह नैशनल प्लैन हो जाये, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इस तरह से किसी कंट्री में डिमाक्रेसी पनप नहीं सकती कि केवल अल्प मत के लोगों की बात मान कर प्लैन चले। यह डिमाक्रेसी कैसी होगी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम डिमाक्रेसी को तो मानने वाले हैं। क्या यही डिमाक्रेसी है कि जो चीज बहुमत से पास हो जाये उसे वे न मानें और कहें कि यह नैशनल प्लैन नहीं है। उन्होंने यह बुद्धि कहाँ से सीखी, यह मैं नहीं जानता।

अब मैं आपके सामने कुछ दूसरी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि हमारी फेल्योर हुई है। यह फेल्योर किस वजह से हुई सका कारण तो बहुत साफ नहीं बतलाया गया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इम्प्लिमेंटेशन में फेल्योर हुई है और हर स्टेज पर हुई है। गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी डिफेक्टिव होने से उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं हो सका है। आप किसी भी मद में देख लीजिये। जो ऐग्रिकल्चरल सेक्टर है, जिस पर देश की उन्नति का दारोमदार है, और जिसकी नकम अभी भी हमारी नैशनल इनकम की ४६ परसेंट है, उस में भी आप

देखेंगे कि सारे देश में ऐग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों की एक सेना पड़ी हुई है। लेकिन उनकी मेन्टेलिटी क्या है। वह कोट, पैंट और हूट की मेन्टेलिटी है। वे कभी किसी के सम्पर्क में आते नहीं, गृहस्थियों के यहां पहुंचते नहीं, जानने की कोशिश नहीं करते कि क्या उनकी दिक्कतें हैं, किस तरह से उनकी उन्नति हो सकती है। इस मनोवृत्ति से काम नहीं चलेगा। जिस देश के लोग जैसे हों, अगर वही मनोवृत्ति मिनिस्टर से लेकर, आफिशल्स तक नीचे के कर्मचारी तक नहीं रखी जायेगी, तब तक कोई बात सफलतापूर्वक चल नहीं सकती है। सब से बड़ा डिफेक्ट यह है कि हमारे देश के हाकिम हुक्काम लोगों के सामने जाते नहीं हैं और उनकी दिक्कतों को समझने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। इसलिये उन लोगों की क्या जरूरतें हैं इसको वे समझ नहीं सकते हैं और इसीलिये योजनाओं की पूर्ति नहीं होती। आप किसी बात को ले लीजिये। एक नहर खुदबानी है, या इन्सेन्टिव की तरह पर आप जो रुपया देते हैं उसका रुपया लेना हो, अगर उसके लिये एक गृहस्थ को पचासों बार दौड़ना पड़े और उसमें से बहुत सा ग्रंथ इसमें खर्च हो जाय तब पैसा मिले तो लोग ऊब जाते हैं जब तक यह डिफेक्ट दूर नहीं होगा तब तक प्लैन का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं हो सकता।

जैसा मसानी साहब ने बतलाया, हर सेक्टर में शार्टफाल हुआ है, और इसी बात पर विचार करने के लिये यह रिपोर्ट आपके सामने आई है ताकि शायद आप कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजेशन दे सकें। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि प्लैन को स्क्रेप कर दो। स्क्रेप कर दें तो फिर लावें क्या। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐग्रिकल्चर को बढ़ाओ। वे बढ़ाने की बात तो कहते हैं लेकिन उसके लिये उनका सुझाव क्या है। जो प्लैन की पुस्तिका है उसकी जगह एक दूसरी पुस्तिका देते कि हमारा यह प्रोग्राम है, इसे लो।

श्री श्री० २० मसानी : मैं कहता हूँ कि १७वाँ ग्रमैडमेंट वापस लो ।

श्री ट्वा० ना० तिवारी : अगर बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों के घर से प्लैन बन कर आयेगी तो वह सिवा बिजनेस के और कुछ हो नहीं सकती

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is Masani Plan.

श्री ट्वा० ना० तिवारी : हमारे देश में ऐग्रिकल्चर प्लैन की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है । मैं मानता हूँ कि पुराने जमाने में जो चीजें बनाई गई थीं, वह रिपेअर न किये जाने की वजह से खराब हो गई हैं, और उनसे जो सिचाई होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो पाई । यह मानी हुई बात है, उसे हमने छिपाया कहाँ है, लेकिन वह कोई आल्टरनेटिव नहीं दे सके । हाउस में उधर बैठे हुए लोगों को सोचना है, उसकी कुछ नुक्ताचीनी करनी है, क्या उनकी कोई दूसरी रिस्पामिबिलिटी नहीं है ।

अब मैं अधिक जनरल बातों में न जा कर कुछ अपने स्टेट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ प्लैन का मतलब है, किसी भी पालिसी में, देश के सब अंगों में समानता हो । देश के लिये जितने हिस्से हैं अगर उनमें कोई बलवान हो और कोई कमजोर हो, तो ऐसी खुराक सब को दी जाय कि जो कमजोर हो वह ऊपर आ सके । इस बात की और न प्लेनिंग कमिशन का ध्यान गया है और न गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान गया है । बिहार की पापुलेशन सारे देश की पापुलेशन का थारहवाँ हिस्सा है और उमरों जो जमीन मिली है वह सारी जमीन का बीसवाँ हिस्सा है । इस से पापुलेशन का भार जमीन पर कितना है यह जाना जा सकता है । सारे हिन्दुस्तान का एवरेज ऐग्रिकल्चर पर डिपेन्ड करन बालों की संख्या है ७० परसेन्ट लेकिन बिहार में वह ८६ परसेन्ट है तो बिहार के लोग देश के किसी

भी दूसरे हिस्से के लोगों की बनिस्वत किसानों पर अधिक गुज़र करत हैं बिहार की पर कैपिटा इनकम भी बहुत कम है । सारे ही हिन्दुस्तान की पर कैपिटा इनकम ३२६ रु० है जब कि बिहार की १६३ रु० ५७ न० १० है ।

बिहार में कमी किसी चीज की नहीं है वहाँ सब से ज्यादा मिनरल रिसोर्सेज हैं । लेकिन कमी है गवर्नमेंट के सहायता के लिये न आने की । आप देखेंगे कि फर्स्ट, सेकन्ड और थर्ड फाइव इअर प्लैन्स में बिहार में कोई बड़ा इरिगेशन का काम नहीं हुआ । दामोदर वैली बनी लेकिन उस से बिहार के इरिगेशन में कोई मदद नहीं मिली । कोसी प्रोजेक्ट बनी जो कि बिहार में है, लेकिन वह प्रोटेक्शन है नेचर के डैमेजेंज के खिलाफ । वह इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है । हमारी इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट गंडक प्रोजेक्ट है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सब प्रोजेक्ट्स से अच्छी है, लेकिन उसे काम में नहीं लाया गया । दो वर्ष की अवधि उस की बढ़ा दी गई है । इस मनोवृत्ति से कमजोर लोग मजबूत नहीं हो सकते और हिन्दुस्तान का जो एवरेज है हर बारे में उस में आ नहीं सकते हैं ।

यह जो प्लैन की मिड टर्म एग्जल रिपोर्ट है उसमें आप देखेंगे कि बिहार में अनएम्प्लायमेंट पहले से बढ़ गया है । इस का क्या कारण है । क्यों बिहार में अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ा । इस बात की स्टडी करके बताने के लिये कि उस की क्या दवर है, उस के मुताबिक समाधान के लिये कोई राह नहीं सोची गई । मैं गवर्नमेंट से या प्लेनिंग कमिशन के लोगों से अपील करूंगा कि इस बात पर नज़र दौड़ायें । बराबर हाउस में सुना गया कि जो कमजोर हिस्सा है उस का मदद की जाय । लेकिन बिहार का दुर्भाग्य यह भी है कि जितने बड़े बड़े बिजनेस हैं, चाहे वह टाटा का हो या डालमिया का हो, उन के हेड आफिस दूसरी जगह है बिहार में नहीं है । वे सारा धन बिहार से कमाते हैं लेकिन हेज आफिस दूसरी जगह रक्बे हुए हैं । उन को इनकम टैक्स दूसरी जगह देना होता है । इस से बिहार के लोगों को जो उचित हिस्सा उसका

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता। दुर्भाग्य है कि हम गरीब हैं, हमारे पास इतना रुपया नहीं है कि खुद इंडस्ट्रीज आरम्भ कर सकें। बाहर के लोग जो आते हैं कैपिटल ले कर वह हेड आफिस दूसरी जगह बनाते हैं इस लिय उस का उचित फायदा हमें नहीं होता।

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश की भी वही स्थिति है।

An Hon. Member: We sympathize with you.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : उसके लिये आप कहियेगा, बिहार की प्राब्लम्स को ले रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं उन को जानता हूँ।

17 hrs.

जहाँ तक अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है बड़ी बड़ी मिलों और फैक्ट्रियों में हालत यह है कि सब से नीचे की जो सर्विसेज हैं उन में भी लोग बाहर से आते हैं। मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ, सुब्रह्मयम साहब, कि आप किसी भी फैक्ट्री में चले जाइये, आप देखेंगे कि ग्रेड ४ में यह बात ठीक है कि अधिक हिस्सा बिहार का है, १९०० बिहार का है और १५०० दूसरी जगहों का है।

लेकिन ५०० ६० से ऊपर की नौकरियों को अगर आप देखियेगा तो बिहार के लोग उन में इने गिने शायद कहीं मित्त जाये। इसी तरह से आप दूसरे राज्यों को ले लीजिये मद्रास को ले लीजिये।

आप मद्रास को लीजिए, मद्रास में हम बता सकते हैं कि बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स में या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा एडमिनिस्टर्ड फैक्ट्रियों में बिहारी नजर नहीं आते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : अभी मुझे ५ या ६ मिनट और लगेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो मिनट में खत्म कर सकते हैं तो अभी खत्म कर लीजिए।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मुझे कम से कम पांच मिनट चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप कल जारी रखें।

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 6, 1963/Agrahayana 15, 1885 (Saka).

[Thursday, December 5, 1963/Agrahayana 14, 1885 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS			COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		3115—53	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject		U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
384	'C' Power House . . .	3115—53	1130	Smuggling on Indo-Pak border . . .	3162—64
385	Development of greater Calcutta . . .	3118—21	1131	Assessment cases in Orissa . . .	3163
386	Houses on hire-purchase basis . . .	3121—23	1132	Research schemes in Orissa . . .	3163-64
387	C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensary, New Delhi . . .	3123—26	1133	Irrigation and power schemes in Maharashtra . . .	3164-65
388	Poisonous Gas in Manhole in Delhi . . .	3126—28	1134	Cholera ¹ in Maharashtra . . .	3165
389	Barrage on Yamuna River . . .	3138-29	1135	Rehabilitation of goldsmiths in Maharashtra . . .	3165-66
391	Sub-soil water in Delhi . . .	3129—32	1136	Withdrawal of old coins . . .	3166
392	Central Housing Board . . .	3132—36	1137	Tax evasion by Thackersey concerns . . .	3167
393	River Boards . . .	3137—40	1138	Purchase of land in Shahdara . . .	3167-68
395	C.H.S. Dispensaries . . .	3140	1139	Voluntary Medical Science . . .	3168-69
396	Industrial Finance Corporation . . .	3143—46	1140	Arrears of taxes in sugar factories . . .	3169
397	Supply of power in Delhi . . .	3147-48	1141	Arrears of income and Central Sales Tax . . .	3170
399	Narmada Valley Corporation . . .	3149—51	1142	Air conditioning of offices . . .	3170-71
401	Cheating by a foreign firm . . .	3152-53	1143	Yamuna Hydel Project near Dehra Dun . . .	3171
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		3153—3205	1144	Seizures made by customs authorities . . .	3171—73
S.Q. No.	Subject		1145	Supply of electricity in Delhi . . .	3173
390	Zonal Offices of LIC . . .	3153	1146	Slum clearance in Delhi . . .	3174
394	Pollution of Jamuna waters . . .	3153-54	1147	Indian capital market . . .	3175
398	National Health Service . . .	3154	1148	Family planning clinics in Andhra Pradesh . . .	3175
400	New capital of Gujarat . . .	3154	1149	Customs officials . . .	3175
402	General Insurance by LIC . . .	3154-55	1150	Projects in Mysore . . .	3176
403	Report on Dandakaranya Project . . .	3155-56	1151	Consumption of water and electricity in Ministers' houses . . .	3176-77
404	Kolar Gold Mines . . .	3156	1152	Arrest of engine driver . . .	3177
405	Bhakra Dam . . .	3156	1153	PL 480 programme . . .	3177-78
406	Tibbia College, Delhi . . .	3157	1154	Replacement of tea areas . . .	3178
407	British Companies . . .	3157-58	1155	Income tax . . .	3178-79
408	Dandakaranya Project . . .	3158	1156	Drug for 'flu' . . .	3179-80
409	New Power projects . . .	3159	1157	Bhakra canals . . .	3180-81
410	Power output . . .	3159-60	1158	Polio cases in Rajasthan . . .	3181
411	New two-rupee note . . .	3160-61	1159	Turbine from U.S.S.R. . . .	3182-83
412	Credit from Japan . . .	3161	1160	Committee for higher medical education and Training in India . . .	3183
413	Cellular Concrete plants . . .	3162			

COLUMNS

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
1161	Exemption from Estate Duty	3184
1162	Irrigation of sidhmukh area in Rajasthan	3184-85
1163	Indian investment centre	3185
1164	Cancer patients	3185
1165	Foreign aid	3185-87
1166	Health Minister's visit to Moscow	3187
1167	Tungabhadra Project	3187-88
1168	House-building advances	3188
1169	Security paper mill	3188-90
1170	Pong and Pandoh Dam	3190-91
1171	Ashoka Hotel	3191-92
1172	Blood donations in Punjab	3192
1173	Family Planning	3192
1174	Uniform legislation for public health	3192-93
1175	'C' Power stations	3193
1176	Surplus power in Delhi	3194
1177	Bhakra Project loan	3195
1178	House Rent Allowance	3195-96
1179	Transmission line in Calcutta	3196
1180	Water supply in Kerala	3196
1181	Income-tax arrears in Kannauj	3197
1182	Opium cultivation in M.P.	3197-98
1183	Power project in Bihar and West Bengal	3198
1184	Dandakaranya Development authority	3199
1185	Dam near Banswada (Rajasthan)	3199-3200
1186	Salal project	3200-01
1187	Barak River valley project	3201
1188	Scarcity of drinking water in hilly areas	3201
1189	Power in Kerala	3202
1190	Gold bars seized in Amritsar	3202
1191	Rehabilitation of goldsmiths in Assam	3203
1192	State public health engineering departments	3203-04

COLUMNS

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
1193	Surplus water of rivers in Kerala	3204
1194	Housing schemes	3204-05

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA
SABHA 3205

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) That at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 1963, Rajya Sabha concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha and agreed to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings.
- (ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 21st November, 1963.

BILLS PASSED 3206-84

- (i) Discussion on the motion to consider the Unit Trust of India Bill and an amendment by Shri M.R. Masani thereto for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon moved on 4-12-63 continued. On Shri Masani's amendment for circulation of the Bill the House divided, Ayes 34 Noes 135 and the amendment was accordingly negatived. The motion to consider the Bill was adopted and after clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.
- (ii) The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) moved that the Central Boards of Revenue Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MOTION RE : REPORT ON
MID-TERM APPRAISAL
OF THIRD FIVE YEAR
PLAN 3285—3330

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 6, 1963/AGRA-
HAYANA 15, 1885 (SAKA)

The Minister of Planning (Shri
B. R. Bhagat) moved for
the motion *re* : Report on
Mid-term Appraisal of Third
Five Year Plan. The discus-
sion was not concluded.

Further discussion on the
motion *re* : Report on Mid-
term Appraisal of Third
Five Year Plan ; and
consideration of Private Mem-
ber's Bills.