

Vol. Third Series, XXXVIII—No. 52

Tuesday, May 4, 1965
Vaisakha 14, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re 1·00

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 4, 1965/Vaisakha 14,
1887 (Saku)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: QUORUM

Mr. Speaker: Should I repeat my request that I should not have to wait till the quorum is there? Members should take greater care that at least from the start we must have the quorum at 11 o'clock.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली राज्य केन्द्रीय सहकारी स्टोर

+

- * 1147. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री दाजी :
श्रीमती विमला देवी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सरकार मन्त्री 24 नवम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 170 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली राज्य के सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर के कार्यकरण में भारी अनियमितताओं सम्बन्धी पुलिस जांच रिपोर्ट पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शिन्डे): पुलिस जांच की 565 (Ai) LSD-1.

रिपोर्ट के आधार पर (क) अनाधिकृत स्थान में गुड/खांडसारी स्टोर करने व बेचने तथा निदेशक, सिविल रसद, दिल्ली को पाक्षिक विवरण न भेजने और (ख) लोहे व इस्पात की चोरबाजारी करने के बारे में अभियोग चलाए गए हैं।

सब-स्टैंडर्ड कोयला बेचने के बारे में पुलिस जांच कर रही है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : दिल्ली के इस कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर के सम्बन्ध में जैसी अभी आपने चर्चा की, कोयले और लोहे के घोटाले के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस ने अपनी जो रिकमेंडेशन दी थी उसमें दस व्यक्तियों के नाम थे। उस पुलिस रिपोर्ट में दो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के नाम भी थे। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि एक नाम तो चीफ कमिश्नर ने उसमें से निकलवा दिया और दूसरे ने फिर से केस को रिप्रोपन करवा कर अपना नाम उसमें से हटवा दिया। यदि यह बात सत्य है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सहकारी स्टोरों से कैसे इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त किया जा सकता है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the factual position is concerned, after the completion of the police investigation in respect of blackmarketing in iron and steel, GC sheets, charge-sheets have been framed against six persons and six different cases have been filed in the court of law. The cases are pending at present in the SDM's court, Paharganj.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that there were two names of Members of Parliament and by some influence they have been taken out from those lists.

Shri Shinde: I think the police have proceeded without interference

from anybody; and the doubts of the hon. Member, I think have no substance.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने छः व्यक्तियों के नाम बतलाये। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है उसमें दस नाम थे, छः नाम नहीं थे। लेकिन उन छः में से बाद में एक ने केस को रिओपन करवा कर अपना नाम उसमें से हटवा दिया। फिर भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के किस किस मेम्बर का नाम पुलिस की रिपोर्ट में था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जो आडिटर की रिपोर्ट इस कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के सम्बन्ध में थी उसको गायब कर दिया गया है।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I do not think any case has been filed so far as coal is concerned. The matter relating to coal has been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation. As far as the other two cases are concerned, one is regarding the sale of gur and khandsari from unauthorised premises; a case has been instituted. Two persons have been charge-sheeted. As my colleague stated, regarding G.C. sheets, a case has been instituted and six persons have been charge-sheeted. None of them is a Member of Parliament. There is no question of the list submitted by the police being interfered with either by the Delhi Administration or the Central Government.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्रवाई पुलिस ने की, जिसका बार बार यहाँ पर नाम लिया जाता है, क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि जिन लोगों के खिलाफ केस चला था उनके खिलाफ पूरी एन्क्वायरी करने के बाद ही केस चला था। यदि यह बात सत्य है तो क्या इस केस की पूरी एन्क्वायरी हो गई है और क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि इन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं गई गई, जिनके बारे में यहाँ बार बार कहा जाता है।

Shri B. S. Murthy: Every care is being taken to see that this enquiry is conducted as judiciously as possible. Therefore, we are getting an enquiry officer from Rajasthan. Even audit of this stores has been entrusted to a team of officers made available by the Auditor-General.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पुलिस ने जो पहली रिपोर्ट दी थी उसमें दो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश और शिव चरण गुप्त के नाम भी थे ऐसा बतलाया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सत्य है।

Shri B. S. Murthy: The police have not given the report to anybody. If they find any *prima facie* case they file a case against the persons concerned.

Shri Shinkre: Why is he not replying to the question directly?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : आखिर आप उसको दबाना क्यों चाहते हैं। किस प्रकार से आप भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: The question is, was the case instituted on some FIR to the police and whether that FIR contained any names and whether that list of names included the names of 2 Members of Parliament.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We have no idea about that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : यह सवाल को टालने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Mr. Speaker: If he has no idea, he should find out the facts and tell the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a precedent for the future, I want a ruling from you on this matter. There are cases where sometimes wrong persons are involved and on investigation, it is found that they are not there. Is it correct to say in this House such names which possibly might have been referred to, but which on subsequent investigation were found to be

untrue? Should those names be mentioned and unnecessarily a blemish be put upon them? I am not asking about these two names, but for future guidance.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the investigating authority to find out who are guilty and who are not. Everybody is innocent unless he is proved to be guilty. But it is quite legitimate to ask for the information whether the FIR contained any names. They might have been involved unlawfully, out of malice. Somebody might have got that report registered on account of personal enmity. But that is a subsequent thing altogether. First the information is being sought whether the FIR contained those names. It was for the investigating authority to find out whether really there was something against them, and to send up only the names of those against whom they found some proof. Therefore, we cannot presume any guilt in a person who has been put there.

Shri Kapur Singh: We are entitled to know whether some of them were let off due to undue influence.

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of your intervention and the direction you have been pleased to give, I want to reiterate that the demand has been voiced before the House that if adequate information is not available presently, it should be collected and made available to us, and particularly the names which were mentioned in the report and at what stage they were dropped—this information should be made available to us.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that.

विमान सेवाओं का मिलाना

+
*1148. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री रा० स० तिबारी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या असीनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इण्डिया और दूसरे देशों की विमान के बीच उड़ानों के लाभ में भागी बनने के समझाते किन किन देशों से अभी चालू हैं और उनसे मिल कर हमारी सेवाओं के चलाने में अनुमानतः क्या विमान लाभ अथवा हानि हुई है ;

(ख) एयर इण्डिया को विदेशी विमान सेवाओं से समझौतों से पूर्व तथा बाद में उनसे मिल कर विमान सेवाएं चलाने में हुए लाभ के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या विमान सेवाओं में भागीदारी के सम्बन्ध में अन्य देशों से बातचीत हो रही है और यदि हां, तो कब तक समझौते होने की सम्भावना है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) से (ग) मिल कर काम करने के समझौते देशों के बीच नहीं बल्कि एयर लाइनों के बीच होते हैं। ऐसे चालू समझौतों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) मिल कर काम करने के प्रबन्ध सरकार के स्तर पर नहीं बल्कि एयरलाइन के स्तर पर किए जाते हैं। एयर इण्डिया ने मिल कर विमान सेवाएं चलाने के करार निम्न देशों के साथ किये हैं :—

जिस तारीख से
लागू हुआ है।

- (i) एयरोफ्लोट-नेशनल
केरियर आफ यू०
ए० १९०० आर० . 14-8-1958
- (ii) चेकोस्लोवाक एयर-
लाइन (सी० एस०
ए०) नेशनल केरियर
आफ चेकोस्लोवाकिया 13-8-1959
- (iii) बी० ग्री० ए० सी०
नेशनल केरियर आफ .

जिस तारीख से
प्राप्ति लागू हुआ है

यू० के०—घरि क्वां-
टास एम्पायर एयर-
वेज—नेशनल केरियर
आफ आस्ट्रेलिया . 1-4-1960

(iv) ईस्ट अफ्रीकन एयरवेज
(ई० ए० ए० सी०)—
नेशनल केरियर आफ
कीनिया, यूगांडा एण्ड
तांज़ानिया 1-9-1963

(v) अदन एयरवेज—
नेशनल केरियर आफ
अदन—और ई० ए०
ए० सी० 1-4-1964

(vi) मिडिल ईस्ट
एयर लाइंस (एम०
ई० ए०)—नेशनल
केरियर आफ लेबनान 1-10-1964

(ख) एयर इण्डिया द्वारा मिल कर
चलाई जाने वाली विमान सेवाओं का पूरा
प्रभाव एयर इण्डिया को होने वाले कुल लाभ
से प्रकट होता है। एयर इण्डिया के 1954-
55 से 1963-64 तक के चालन लाभ
निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

1954-55	34.05
1955-56	6.56
1956-57	89.34
1957-58	71.67
1958-59	15.85
1959-60	18.26
1960-61	117.41
1961-62	76.99
1962-63	345.44
1963-64	384.25

(ग) इस समर्थ मिल कर विमान सेवायें
चलाने की संभावना के बारे में जापान

एयरलाइंस और कुवेत एयरवेज के साथ
बातचीत हो रही है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सभा पटल पर
जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है उसमें सन् 1954
से लेकर सन् 1964 तक की आय का विवरण
दिया गया है, लेकिन उससे यह पता नहीं
चलता कि चालन व्यय क्या हुआ और मुनाफा
कितने प्रतिशत हुआ। इसलिए मैं मंत्री
महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन वर्षों
का मुनाफा दिखलाया गया है उन में चालन
व्यय क्या हुआ और जो मुनाफे का प्रतिशत
है वह कितना है ?

श्री कानूनगो : : जो कारपोरेशन की
सालाना रिपोर्ट पेश की जाती है, यह तो
उसमें रहता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह प्रश्न महीने
भर पूर्व पूछा गया था। मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि जब यह प्रश्न महीने भर पहले पूछा
गया था और उसका उत्तर आज दिया जा
रहा है, तो पूरा विवरण क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि वह
रिपोर्ट में है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : रिपोर्ट तो
अब दी गई है, लेकिन प्रश्न तो मैंने महीने
भर पहले दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना सवाल
कीजिये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या कारण है कि
जो एयर सर्विसेज संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की
और दूसरे बड़े बड़े देशों की चल रही हैं उनसे
एयर इण्डिया का समझौता क्यों नहीं हुआ,
और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई की
जा रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जब दो एयरलाइन्स
राजी होती हैं और मंजूर करती हैं तो यह
समझौता होता है। अमरीका की कोई
कम्पनी एयर इण्डिया के साथ पूल करने

को तैयार नहीं हुई, इसलिए उनके साथ समझौता नहीं हुआ ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : विवरण को देखने से पता चलता है कि हमारा सम्बन्ध ऐसी एयरलाइन्स से है जो छोटी यात्राएं करती हैं । जिन एयरलाइन्स की लम्बी यात्राएं होती हैं उनसे हमारा समझौता क्यों नहीं हो सका ?

श्री कानूनगो : पहला समझौता रूस के साथ एयरोफ्लोट एयरलाइन्स से हुआ है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को क्या जरूरत महसूस हुई कि इस तरह का मिलान किया गया, और इस समझौते के बगैर क्या दिक्कत हो रही थी, और इसको करने से सरकार को कितना फायदा हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब दोनों को फायदा होता है तो समझौता किया जाता है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the real objective of this collaboration is to keep the prices and profits high and "to hell with the customers"; if so, may I know whether socialism has a conscience?

Shri Kanungo: This is the practice all over the world and the objective is to economise upon the operations and cut down cut-throat competitions.

Dr. Ranen Sen: We have a collaboration agreement with the Aeroflot and we have a collaboration agreement with the BOAC. An Air India service goes from Delhi to London via Moscow. Recently it was reported that in spite of this collaboration agreement the British Government or the BOAC refused to allow the Air India planes to carry passengers from Moscow to London. If this report is correct, may I know the opinion of the Government of India in this respect and their reaction thereto?

Mr. Speaker: If it is agreed to, it is to be known, and not their opinion.

Shri Kanungo: It is not a collaboration, it is a pooling arrangement. Pooling arrangement is not necessarily for all the routes or the same route for all flights. About the refusal of the U.K. Government to carry passengers on the Moscow-London sector, the matter is under consideration and discussion. As a matter of fact, the practice of U.K. Government has been to allow traffic on the route from Moscow to London with an intermediate halt at some station in Europe, which Air India is not prepared to do.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से यह पता चलता है कि सिर्फ ६ देशों से हमारा सम्बन्ध स्थापित हुआ है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि और देशों से जिन में एयर लाइन्स हैं हमारा कोई सम्पर्क या सम्बन्ध स्थापित होगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह समझौता देशों के साथ नहीं, एयरलाइन्स के साथ होता है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उन्हीं देशों की तो एयरलाइन्स हैं ।

Shri Kanungo: Preliminary discussions are going on with Japan and one or two other countries.

Committee of Traders

*1149. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All-India Committee of the representatives of the foodgrain trade has been constituted to assist in creating a proper climate of opinion and understanding among the traders;

(b) whether any meeting of the Committee has been held so far; and

(c) if so, its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A meeting was held at Madras on 7th February, 1965.

(c) This was the very first meeting in which the different aspects of the food problem was discussed, but no specific recommendation was made.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान फूड ग्रेन्स एसोसिएशन के चेयरमैन के इस बयान की तरफ गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अगर सरकार ने जोनल सिस्टम को और फूड कारपोरेशन को खत्म नहीं किया तो इस के बुरे नतीजे होंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have no information about it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो उन्होंने ने बयान दिया है, क्या उस बयान से सरकार ने यह नतीजा निकाला है कि व्यापारी वर्ग सरकार के साथ सहयोग नहीं करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि मुझे पता ही नहीं, तो फिर नतीजा क्या निकालेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह उम्मीद है कि ये व्यापारी सरकार के साथ सहयोग करेंगे जिन्होंने कि थोड़ी सी अफवाह पर बंगाल में भाव बढ़ा दिया और आज भाव आसमान को छू रहा है। क्या सरकार को उन से आशा है कि वे सरकार के साथ सहयोग करेंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The All-India Committee of the representatives of foodgrains trade has been constituted with the intention of securing their co-operation.

Shri Alvares: The Government has recently instituted the Foodgrains Corporation for monopoly procurement of foodgrains and increasing production. At the same time, it gave

certain latitude to the States to make purchases. In view of the total area covered by the Foodgrains Corporation and the State purchasing agencies, may I know what is the area left to the Committee to create a proper climate?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The Foodgrains Corporation is just building up its organisation and it has undertaken operations in the southern districts. Till it establishes organisations in the other States, naturally, the State Governments and the State purchasing agencies will have to function. The Foodgrains Corporation is coming into existence in other States also and we have chalked out a phased programme for this purpose.

Shri Alvares: Will this not mean a reversal of the old practice?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no reversal.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that the representatives of the foodgrains trade have brought it to the notice of the Government that surplus State Governments have imposed restrictions on the movement of coarse grains and pulses, against the instructions of the Central Government, and this has dislocated the foodgrains trade and, if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think there has been any action by the State Governments against the decisions which have been taken in the Chief Ministers' Conference.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: All the surplus State Governments have put restrictions on the movement of coarse grains and the Minister here says that there is no such restriction.

Mr. Speaker: How can I fight with the Minister?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was agreed in the Chief Ministers' Conference

that, as far as possible, there should be restriction on the movement of coarse grains from State to State, and it is only on the basis of permits from the State Governments that they are moved to other places.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that this committee of traders is against the interests of the growers? Government wants a Price Commission because Government wants to give the minimum price to the growers. But these traders want to purchase foodgrains from the growers at cheap rates. So, they are working against the interests of the growers.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This body would not be against the interests of the growers. As a matter of fact, this will be a body which may give its suggestions with regard to trade operations. It has nothing to do with the fixation of prices or the various operations involved in it.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government did attempt and succeed in winning over the support of the Committee in two definite respects, State-trading in foodgrains and at least a monopoly of long-distance rail and road movement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These traders were selected on the recommendation of the State Governments which approve of our policy that the Foodgrains Corporation will have to play a dominant role in the foodgrains trade. It is only on that basis that these traders have been selected. It is not as if we have selected anybody in the foodgrains trade. It is on a selective basis. Further, it consists not only of the private trade but also consists of two persons who are involved in co-operative marketing societies and various other activities.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It was reported a few days back that the committee of traders are trying to influence the Government against State procure-

ment of food stuffs. If this report is correct, what is the reaction of Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This Committee met only on 7th February, 1965 when I was also present. I do not think any such attempt was made. On the other hand, we wanted suggestions from them as to how to improve our own operations in State trading.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि समिति की कौन कौन सिफारिशें सरकार ने मान ली हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been stated that no specific recommendation was made in this meeting.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the setting up of this Committee is with the intention of fixing the wholesale and retail prices at reasonable rates till the Commission comes into being? If so, may I know how it will help in doing that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not prepared to say that these traders are representatives of the entire foodgrains trade. As a matter of fact, the foodgrains traders have their associations, federations and so on. These people were not taken out of these federations and associations. We have selected them in an *ad hoc* manner. They are, what I would call, progressive traders, who would be prepared to co-operate with the Government.

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव : देश में फूडग्रेन्स खरीदने और बेचने का तरीका सब स्टेट्स में एक सरीखा नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में सरकार की मोनोपली है, सरकार खरीदती है जबकि दूसरे प्रान्तों में ऐसा नहीं है तो इस के लिए सब जगह एक ही पालिसी क्यों नहीं ब्रख्तियार की जाती है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It does not arise out of this.

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं मिला।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that the representatives of the foodgrains trade have always claimed that they have given the fullest co-operation to the Government, may I know specifically in what respects the Government is seeking the co-operation of these representatives?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not subscribe to that claim that the foodgrains trade has completely co-operated with the Government. On the other hand, when a crisis arose, they tried to exploit the situation.

Minor Irrigation Programme

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*1150. { **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

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

(a) the amount of outlays and allocations for minor irrigation programme proposed to be made to the various States during 1965-66;

(b) whether the amount allocated for 1964-65 has been fully utilised and its benefits reaped by the farmers for irrigation purposes; and

(c) the extent to which the production has gone up in 1964-65 by their use?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) An outlay of Rs. 60.98 crores has been approved for minor irrigation programme to various States during 1965-66.

(b) For 1964-65, an outlay of Rs. 52.17 crores was allocated originally to States for minor irrigation schemes. Later in May 1964, an addi-

tional allocation of Central assistance of Rs. 12.85 crores was made to the States for agricultural production and minor irrigation programmes. It is expected that out of this provision, about Rs. 9.10 crores were earmarked for minor irrigation. During December, 1964, a further allocation of Rs. 5.85 crores was made to the States for minor irrigation. The total anticipated expenditure for the year 1964-65 as reported by the States is expected to be of the order of Rs. 66.72 crores.

An area of 3.3 million acres is estimated to have been benefited from minor irrigation during 1964-65.

(c) Information regarding the extent of actual increase in production accrued from minor irrigation schemes during 1964-65 is not available. It is well known that the level of production depends on a number of factors besides irrigation e.g. use of fertilisers, manures, improved seeds and plant protection measures. As such, no precise estimate of increase in production particularly due to minor irrigation schemes can be given.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know how much amount has been sanctioned to each of the States under the minor irrigation programme of the crash programme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The minor irrigation programme is not included in the crash programme; it is a separate programme altogether.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: There are so many irrigation schemes. Under the grow more food campaign, each State has been allotted some minor irrigation scheme. But I find that no amount has been spent on minor irrigation. I want to know how much has been sanctioned under the scheme.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that minor irrigation does not come under crash programme.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given the facts and figures about minor irrigation in the statement here. An outlay of Rs. 60.98 crores has been approved for minor irrigation programme to various States during 1965-66. As a matter of fact, the spending capacity is much more than that. It is expected that taking into account the supplementary allocations to be made hereafter, the actual outlay during 1965-66 would be about 75 crores.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know how many tube-wells have been constructed during 1963-64 in scarcity areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry, I would like to have notice.

Shri S. Kandappan: Out of the amount earmarked as Central assistance for minor irrigation to various States, may I know whether any preference would be given to those States where the irrigation potential which has already been created has been utilized to the maximum?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, we have been encouraging the State Governments. Provided there has been sufficient survey of the water availability and a proper project scheme has been drawn up under the minor irrigation programme, we have said that finance would not be a limitation for taking up the programme.

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : इस विवरण से यह बात स्पष्ट है कि लघु सिंचाई योजना को काफ़ी ऊंची प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और उस के अनुसार उस पर काफ़ी रुपया भी खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन जैसाकि हम लोग बारबार मंत्री महोदय से पूछते हैं और आज फिर भी पूछते हैं कि क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि लघु सिंचाई योजना पर खर्च की गई धनराशि अधिकतर कागज़ों पर खुदे हुए कुओं पर ही रहती है और वह ज़मीन के कुओं पर नहीं पहुंच पाती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस को सुधारने

के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई क़दम उठाया है और इस बार जो रुपया खर्च किया गया वह ज़मीन के कुओं पर किया गया या वह अधिकतर कागज़ी कुओं पर ही खर्च किया गया ?

श्री शाहनवाज़ खां : जहाँ तक हमें पता है या जो हम ने तहकीकात की है वह सब रुपया ऐकचुमल कामों पर खर्च होता है कागज़ों पर कोई खर्च नहीं होता है ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the Central Government has made any assessment regarding the progress of various minor irrigation schemes in the States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We made the assessments and on the basis of the assessments, supplementary allocations were made.

Shrimati Lakshminthamma: May I know whether any State Government has requested for inclusion of schemes which cost more than Rs. 50 lakhs and less than a crore of rupees under the minor irrigation programmes?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a limit with regard to the minor irrigation programmes. It cannot exceed that limit.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any proper assessment has been made regarding the full utilisation of potential created by minor irrigation schemes and, if so, what is the performance of each State? If there is any lack of performance, what is the machinery to ascertain the causes and to get the full utilisation of the potential created?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a continuing review by the Planning Commission. Their teams go and make the study as to how far the minor irrigation programmes have been implemented and how far the utilisation has also taken place. It is only on that basis that we accept further programmes.

श्री किशन पटनायक : लघु सिंचाई पर पैसे का सदुपयोग होता है या नहीं इस के बारे में कहां, कहां जांच हुई थी और कब हुई थी और उस की क्या कोई रिपोर्ट है और वह किस एजेंसी के द्वारा हुई थी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से खास ज्वाइंट टीम जाती है, हर एक प्रान्त में जा कर वह मालूमात करती है और फिर अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : कोई रिपोर्ट है क्या ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, سوال का जवाब तो पूरा आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri C. Subramaniam : There are periodical reports, at least once a year.

Shri Ranga : May we request the Government to place on the Table of the House the annual reports that they receive from the States and also from the inspection teams that they send round the States in order to ascertain to what extent these moneys are being utilised properly or improperly or not yet adequately utilised? Otherwise, we would get no idea at all.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I shall find out whether it could be placed at least in the Library.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know whether these minor irrigation projects are carried out by the Food and Agriculture Department directly or they are carried out through the agency of the Community Development organisations in the Blocks, and if they are carried out by the Community Development organisations in the Blocks, whether your Department make any investigation, in view of the question put by my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad whether they are paper wells or they are real tubewells and

if there are real tubewells, whether the boring has been done properly and whether. . .

Mr. Speaker : There should not be such a long supplementary with so many "whethers" and "ifs".

Shri Sinhasan Singh : I want to know whether these minor irrigation projects are carried out directly by the Agriculture Department or they are carried out by the agency of Community Development in the Blocks.

Mr. Speaker : If the supplementaries are so long and the answers are also long, then, only a very few questions could be completed during the Question Hour.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I shall be brief. Essentially, this is a programme of the State Governments. We scrutinise their programme and make money available to the State Governments to undertake these projects. Therefore, it is the agency of the State Government which functions. The State Governments, in their turn, may have the P.W.D. or the Community Development administration and in some States there are special divisions to take care of these minor irrigation projects.

Shri S. Kandappan : The implementation is ineffective.

Price Stabilisation Board

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- *1151. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Chandak:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the question of creating a National Price Stabilisation Board to suggest a consistent price policy taking into account all aspects of the economic and social activities;

(b) the assurances given to the farmer that he would receive a fair deal and shall have a surplus to invest and improve his living; and

(c) the other incentives given to the agriculturists to increase savings and channelise investments according to plan priorities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The Government of India have set up an Agricultural Prices Commission. A copy of the terms of reference of the Commission is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4336/65].

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has taken into account the economic factor that the limits of effective price fixation are set by the efficacy of control over the distribution method and also the organisation in reaching the commodities to the consumers and, if so, what has been done in this matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): These are two aspects, one with regard to the production and the other with regard to providing sufficient incentives to the farmer for producing more and more. It is for the purpose of giving proper incentives to the farmer, to fix a remunerative and incentive price, that the Agricultural Prices Commission has been appointed and it is yet to submit its Report and I am hoping that it will submit its Report very soon. With regard to aspects, like distribution etc., we have set up the Food Corporation of India which will take care of those things.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While determining the strategy of development, the main task is to shift the price burden, which is an accompanying factor of the developing economy, from the weaker to the richer sections. What has been done by Government in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a much bigger question which cannot be answered during the Question Hour on a question like this.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know the names of the members of the commission and whether at the time of the setting up of the commission, it has been ensured that all the interests concerned are represented there?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At present, three permanent members have been appointed; the chairman is Mr. Dantwala; there are two other Members, namely Shri Raj Krishen, and Shri S. C. Chaudhuri.

As far as the growers' interests are concerned, as I have already stated, a panel of farmers has been appointed for the purpose of advising the Agricultural Prices Commission, and the commission will take full advantage of the recommendations which this panel would make.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the names of the agricultural commodities which have been taken up by the commission in connection with their first report?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The first report is expected within the next two months.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : पिछले एक साल में एक बार नहीं, बल्कि कम से कम हजारों बार 95 प्रतिशत मेम्बरो के द्वारा यह प्रश्न उठाए जाने पर कि अन्न पैदा करने वाले किसान को ठीक कीमत मिले, सरकार ने श्रीर सरकार के मंत्री श्रीर उपमंत्रियों ने बीसियों बार इस सदन में श्रीर बाहर भी इस बात का भरसा दिलाया है कि अच्छी पैदावार के लिए यह निहायत आवश्यक है कि खाली कन्व्यूमर्स के हितों की बात ही ध्यान में न रखी जाये। मंत्री महोदय जानते होंगे कि पंजाब में, जो गेहूँ पैदा करने का सब से बड़ा मंडार है, पिछले एक महीने में गेहूँ की कीमतें कितनी नीचे गई हैं। इस अवस्था में क्या वह उम्मीद करते हैं कि किसान अच्छी तरह से अन्न पैदा कर सकेगा? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सिलसिले में क्या कदम

उठाने जा रही है कि पंजाब में गिरती हुई कीमतों को रोक दिया जाये और उन को उस स्तर तक ले जाया जाये, जिस से किसानों का हिसला बरकरार रहे ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is true that the prices in Punjab have fallen down recently and that is why we are now organising that at the support price Government should be prepared to purchase whatever quantities are offered to them. The Food Secretary has gone to Punjab only yesterday and is there even now, and arrangements are being made for the purchase by Government so that there may not be any drop below the support price.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या कोई हाथ से हल चलाने वाला किसान भी इस कमीशन का सदस्य है और क्या उस से पूछा गया है कि बीज, पानी, मालगुजारी, नौकर-चाकर और उस के जो बाल-बच्चे बिना मजदूरी काम करते हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में उस का कितना खर्चा आता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now, I have answered that a panel of farmers has been constituted for the purpose of assisting the commission.

Shri P. R. Patel: The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, has given a promise to the cultivators of the country that representatives of the farmers will be included on this commission. Am I to understand that Government do not want to accept this promise given by the Prime Minister?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The panel will advise the commission, and, therefore, there is no question of the farmers being left out. It is not a question of including one farmer. One farmer certainly cannot represent the various aspects of production. In that case, I should have at least one hundred farmers to represent the various crops and the various regions and the various interests concerned. Therefore, what is

important is that the commission has to be assisted properly by a panel; in addition to that, the commission might make sufficient investigation at an expert level to find out the cost of production and on that basis they can make their recommendations. And ultimately, there is also Government who also have to go into the matter. For, it is only a recommendation which the Agricultural Prices Commission makes. Therefore, Government also have to ensure that the prices recommended is a really remunerative and economic price. Therefore, there is no question of the interests of farmers being ignored. On the other hand, I can give the assurance that every step will be taken and it will be ensured that the interests of the growers are properly protected.

Shri P. R. Patel: My question was different. The Prime Minister assured the people that a representatives of farmers will be included in this Commission. I want to know whether Government want to implement that assurance or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Prime Minister did not say that there will be a farmer-member in the Commission (*Interruptions*). He said proper representation would be given to the farmers for the purpose of ensuring that the Prices Commission came to a proper decision. It is in consultation with the Prime Minister also that this idea of a panel consisting of a fairly large number of farmers has been mooted and a panel constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commission. Government in taking a final decision will take into account the recommendations of the panel also.

Shri Somavane: Are Government aware that the prevailing poverty in the rural areas is mostly due to the uneconomic price for foodgrains that the farmer gets? Has the Commission been informed that the present black-market prices, and *ad hoc* prices fixed by various governments are at great variance?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure they will take into account every aspect of it, first of all, the cost of production, then parity of prices within the agricultural sector and then parity of prices between the agricultural sector and the industrial sector.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की दृष्टि इधर नहीं जाती है—ज्यादातर उधर ही जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसी बात बही जाये, तो मुझे अफसोस है । मैं दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों को बुलाता हूँ ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आप मिला लीजिए कि कितना समय उधर दिया जाता है और कितना समय इधर दिया जाता है । आखिर हम भी तो उन की तरह मेम्बर हैं ।

Shri Shinkre: Such objection should not have come from Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government scrutinised the true causes of the recent slump in agricultural prices in the Punjab? If so, apart from price support measures, do they propose to take any punitive action against those responsible for this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not see how any responsibility can be fixed when the prices slump because of the production there being sufficient perhaps, and traders not coming forward to purchase at that price. That is why Government are taking responsibility now to provide price support to the farmers.

Shri Kapur Singh: You give me the authority. I will fix the responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has given a challenge.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सवाल है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया नहीं है । जब तक मैं किसी मेम्बर साहब को न बुलाऊँ, तब तक मैं उन को बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दूँगा, चाहे वह इधर के हों और चाहे उधर के । मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस है कि ऐसे रिफ्लेक्शनज किये जायें कि मैं एक तरफ को ज्यादा वक्त देता हूँ और दूसरे के साथ डिस्कमिनेट करता हूँ ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं समय के बारे नहीं कह रहा हूँ । आप चाहे उधर ही ध्यान दें । मैं तो मंत्री महोदय के जवाब के बारे में कह रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं आप को न बुलाऊँ, तब तक आप न बोलें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Bibhuti Mishra must withdraw the remark he made.

श्री बागड़ी : जिस तरह मानसिंह डाकू पिस्तौल दिखा कर डाका डाला करता था, उसी तरह सरकार कानून के द्वारा किसानों पर डाका डाल रही है—सरकार और व्यापारी किसानों को लूट रहे हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Kapur Singh issued a challenge. Has it been accepted? It was drowned in the little hubbub that followed the Food Minister's answer.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Land Management and Development Board

*1152. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States propose to establish Land

Management and Development Board to develop lands in the State for agricultural and allied purposes;

(b) whether a model Bill has been circulated to the States to set up an agency of co-ordination of various departments dealing with agriculture so as to remove inefficiency, expensiveness and delays; and

(c) the steps, if any taken in this direction by the States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government approved of the idea of having an omnibus law repealing existing land laws such as revenue laws and other allied laws?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): This is a State subject and we cannot take a final view on this. We will have to consult the State Governments before coming to a conclusion.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will Government consider the question of constituting such a board which will help in eliminating administrative and other organisational bottlenecks?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are now considering how best to organise so that there may be improvement in agricultural production. I do not think that merely bringing about a board will solve the problem.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It seems in all the States where we are enforcing land reforms the title of the land virtually stands transferred to the State if there is failure of personal cultivation. May I know whether the Government propose to advise State Governments that contour bunding, levelling, terracing, construction of tanks, digging wells, etc. being permanent agricultural

reforms, should be undertaken by the Government and the cost recovered as increase in land revenue?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall consider this suggestion.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It is not a suggestion. It is a definite enquiry whether this Government proposes to advise the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: He has not said it is a suggestion. But unless he considers it how can he say anything? When a proposal is made he will consider and then say what is to be done.

Shri C. Subramaniam: When a proposal is made I cannot straightway say whether we would accept it or not accept it before considering the whole thing.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister rightly said that one board or a few more cannot help in the proper utilisation of the land. May I know whether the Government has, in the alternative suggested to the State Governments that unless the land ceiling and the consolidation of holdings are properly effected, it is not possible to have a fruitful and proper use of land and if so will the Government tell us that this will be implemented in the States where they are lagging behind for years?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is true that one of the conditions for improvement in agricultural production depends upon the effective implementation of the various land reforms which had been passed and it has been impressed upon the State Governments that before the end of the Third Plan at least they should be in a position to have implemented the land reform legislation in full in every State.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the land management and development boards were envisaged as complementary to the land mortgage banks that were set up and the

Central Finance Ministry was in the picture when the Reserve Bank advanced loans to the Land mortgage banks, why is it that the land management boards had not yet come into being?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to have notice to answer that question. I shall go into it and answer that question.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी और इसकी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जांच होगी या राज्य सरकारें अपने राज्यों के अन्दर अलग अलग करेंगी ? जांच ये कब तक कर लेंगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, no. This is the collection of information from the State Governments and as soon as that information comes it will be made available (Interruptions).

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा: कब तक जांच की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : स्टेट्स को लिखा है । जब वे भेजेंगी आ जायेगी ।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : कोई समय फिक्स तो किया होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Have the States been asked to submit their reports within some specific time or is there any idea about the time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Particularly in regard to questions from Parliament we have indicated to them the time within which it should be sent but there are difficulties there also in collecting information. That is why only a few States have sent information. With regard to the other States, we are awaiting information.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the existing land mortgage co-operative banks are not being found suitable to undertake the development of land?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question with regard to co-operation may be addressed to my colleague, the Minister of Co-operation.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government propose to go into the question of the present land revenue structure and also the oppressive betterment levy that is being imposed on the agriculturists which has made it difficult for them to bring land under irrigation? May I know whether this also has been gone into?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a State subject. I am not prepared to accept the insinuation that the State legislatures have passed laws which are oppressive to the people.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कुछ स्टेट्स ने सजेशन दिये हैं कुछ स्टेट्स ने जवाब भेजे हैं । 1952, में हम देख रहे हैं और हम कह रहे हैं कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना जरूरी है । मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन स्टेट्स ने जवाब भेजे हैं और उन जवाबों में उन्होंने ने क्या क्या कहा है कि कैसे बोर्ड का काम चलेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is with reference to this question whether some States propose to establish land management and development schemes that I have got to get information from the State Governments. Only two States have replied, and I am awaiting the replies from the other States.

Shri Bibhutj Mishra: I want to know what are the suggestions

Shri C. Subramaniam: When the information is available, I shall place it before the House.

Comprehensive Programme of soil Survey

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Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Yudhvir Singh;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Hukam Chand

*1153. Kachhavaitya:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Rameshwaranand:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to launch a comprehensive programme of soil survey for efficient use of soil and water management practices to increase the level of crop production in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme and the expenditure involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The programme envisages comprehensive soil survey of the country both by the Central and State Organisations in a phased manner giving priority to areas covered by Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Intensive Agricultural Areas and River Valley Projects. Soil Survey for irrigation suitability, and reclamation works will also be taken up. A provision of Rs. 4 crores is proposed to be made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There is a vast piece of land in the northern part of Rajasthan which is not cultivated on account of its peculiar soil. May I know whether Government have surveyed it for the purpose of cultivation?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir. I do not think any survey has been done.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government propose to evolve any special crop pattern to utilise this land for productive purposes and, if not, what are the reasons?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: If my hon. friend would let me know the exact location of the plot, I shall make enquiries from the State Government.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The exact location is in the northern part of Bikaner district.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : सिन्धु घाटी की जमीन के बारे में एक ग्राम शिकायत बहुत सालों से सुनने में आ रही है और यह समस्या भयंकर रूप में हमारे सामने आई है कि इस क्षेत्र की जमीन को पन्द्रह बीस साल तक पानी लगने के बाद नहरी पानी लगने बाद वहां पर वाटर लागिंग हो गया है, उस जमीन में नमक और शोरे की मात्रा अधिक बढ़ गई है। क्या उस का भी सर्वे किया जा रहा है ? विशेषरूप से राजस्थान, पंजाब और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके हैं जहां शोरे की मात्रा वाटर लागिंग के कारण बहुत अधिक हो गई है। उस को भी दूर करने के कोई उपाय आपके सामने हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह भी उस का एक जुजु होगा। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जिस को हल करने की पूरी पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एरिया बताया जाए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान का जैसलमेर एरिया है वहां 2500 नलकूप लगाने की योजना थी जिन में से 37 बने और इन 37 में से भी 13 काम कर रहे हैं बाकी काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इन के काम न करने का क्या कारण है और पूरे नलकूप बनाये क्यों नहीं गये हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वहां कुछ कुएं खुद चुके हैं जो काम कर रहे हैं। बाकी 140 के करीब कुंओं का बोरिंग मुकम्मल हो चुका है और उन के ऊपर पम्पिंग सैट्स लगने हैं। वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लगायेगी। जहां-जहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हम को कहती हैं हम वहां वहां पर बोरिंग कर देते हैं, पानी निकाल देते हैं। आगे उस पानी का इस्तेमाल करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : जो 37 खुदे थे उन में से 24 बन्द हो गये हैं। इस तरह का गलत काम क्यों करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट का काम है पानी निकालना और देखना कि ये बन्द न हों।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : 37 बने थे और उन में से 13 ही काम कर रहे हैं, 24 नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह गलत काम किस ने किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या सरकार कोई विशेषज्ञों की टीम बनाना चाहती है या प्रयोग-शाला स्थापित करना चाहती है जिस से जमीन की जांच की जा सके और पता लगाया जा सके कि फलों जमीन किस प्रकार की है, इस में अनाज पैदा हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है या किस फसल के लिये यह उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इंटेसिव डिवेलेपमेंट एरियाज हैं और वहां ऐसी योजना सरकार की है और वहां कुछ जगहों पर काम हो भी रहा है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती अगस्त 1964 की बाढ़ में जो पानी बह गया या उस के लिए मैंने विजली और सिंचाई मंत्री को लिखा था। उनका उत्तर मुझे कल ही मिला है। 1964 अगस्त के पल का उत्तर कल ही मिला है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रगाली है इसको इस रूप में ठीक किया जाएगा कि इतने दिनों तक, इतने महीनों तक कोई विचार कहीं चक्कर काटता न रहे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इसका जवाब उनसे पूछा जाए, मुझसे क्यों पूछा जाए ?

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Government is recommending to the State Governments any

suggestion about soil conservation to make it more efficient?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is with reference to this programme of soil conservation which will have to be taken on a countrywide basis, that we are trying to draw up a programme of soil survey. After that, the soil conservation programme also will have to be taken up on the basis of the soil survey.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether a complete survey has been made of the ravines of Mahi and the ravines of Chambal and if so, what steps have been taken to utilise those lands?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No comprehensive survey as such has been made, but a rough survey has been made.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Is it a fact that the productivity of the soil in our country has not increased on account of use of fertilisers not in keeping with the nature of the soil and if so, what specific measures are being taken by Government in this direction?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are setting up soil testing laboratories to make a more efficient use of fertilisers.

Reclamation of Land in Chambal Ravines

*1157. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have asked for financial aid for executing the work of reclamation of land in the Chambal ravines region;

(b) whether the said project will yield lakhs of acres of land for agricultural production and will also be helpful in eliminating the dacoity menace in that area;

(c) the quantum and kind of aid asked for by the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the decision of the Union Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). No recent request for aid has been received. But a pilot project for reclamation of 5000 acres at a cost of Rs. 22.46 lakhs was approved last year. Another project for reclamation of 16,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 53.54 lakhs received earlier has not yet been approved as the State Government has not furnished the additional information required for its scrutiny. The Central aid for such schemes consists of loan to cover 50 per cent of the cost and grant to cover 25 per cent, the remaining 25 per cent being sanctioned as a grant by the State Government.

These projects are not likely to help in eliminating the dacoit menace as the deeper ravines cannot be reclaimed economically for agriculture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard him aright, he said that no recent request for aid had been received. Is he in a position to tell the House whether any requests, not so recent, were received, two, three or more years ago, and if so, the details thereof, and the progress of the pilot project so far launched?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I said, two pilot projects were proposed by the State Government. The first one covering an area of approximately 5000 acres has been sanctioned and it is in progress. Regarding the other one, we are awaiting additional information. The progress of the first one so far is that out of 5000 acres, we have done roughly about 2000 acres.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to say that the answer is a masterpiece of evasion. The first part of my question has not been answered at all, and the second has

been evaded. The first part of the question was whether requests for aid not so recent—I do not know what the definition of 'recent' is; 1, 2 or 3 years—were received. May I know when were the requests for bigger aid received, and what is the actual progress up-to-date, of the pilot projects launched so far? I do not want the paper sanction, but I want to know the progress in execution.

Mr. Speaker: He said, out of 5000 acres, 2000 acres have been done.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; regarding the first project, the achievement upto December 1964 is 2109 acres.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government at some time or other proposed that the Central Government do ask for aid on a large scale, I mean aid by way of loan, from either the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund for this big project, because it will not merely contribute to increase in cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh, but also, if it is carried out efficiently, the dacoity menace might be eliminated? If so, when was this proposal made by the Madhya Pradesh Government, and what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): To my knowledge, there has been no proposal that we should ask for loan either from the World Bank or any other organisation. As far as ravine reclamation is concerned, we have taken it up with the Governments of MP, UP and Rajasthan, because it concerns all the 3 States. Recently in my discussions with the MP Government, I made a suggestion whether we could not have a corporation to tackle this ravine reclamation because three State Governments are involved. The three State Governments are having consultations now. I have not yet received a positive reply from the State Governments.

Shri Daji: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Deputy Minister is not correct. It may not directly help in the eradication of the dacoit menace in that area, but it will help in the general economic uplift of the people of that area which will in turn reduce the dacoit menace. In view of the fact that the dacoit menace is a very serious matter, will the Central Government take the initiative in the matter and see that this matter which has been promised to us for the last two years is settled early and reclamation is done sooner and faster than having only 2100 acres ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I have taken the initiative already. As I have mentioned, I have put forward this suggestion to the three State Governments and they are in consultation now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, the question of reclamation of ravines is not connected only with the dacoit menace but it is also a scheme which has been taken up by the Rehabilitation Ministry. It also comes under a scheme which has been taken up by the Food Ministry for the specific purpose of having a greater acreage because the soil is very fertile. In view of all these three problems which can be solved by reclaiming this land, is it not a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government has very recently with my signature sent a letter to the Union Government saying that this reclamation work must proceed early and sufficient funds must be made available for the purpose of getting this land reclaimed? May I know how long the Government is going to sit over this work of reclamation of this land with this slow progress of 2100 acres only?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Government are aware of all these factors which the hon. Member has mentioned. That is why we wanted to take it up in a comprehensive way. I have not received any letter from the Madhya Pradesh Government. But I have received a letter from the U.P. Government passing on a copy of a letter

written by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh to the Chief Minister of U.P. in this connection.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: In view of the very difficult position and living conditions obtaining in the ravine areas and the dacoit menace there, may I know how much time the formation of this corporation will take and how much money is to be made available to it to carry on its functions? May I also know what are the chief features of this scheme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is still in a preliminary stage. Because three State Governments are involved and regions in three States are involved, I have put forward this suggestion. They have not yet given me a final reply. Once a reply is given, we shall try to make available whatever resources are necessary during the Fourth Plan for this purpose.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know why this question which has been mooted more than 15 years back has been pending decision for so long a time? Is the Government aware that the area of ravines is fast expanding and in the absence of any checks or any efforts to reclaim it, it will probably reduce most of the other areas also to this ravine state; if so, may I know what action Government propose to take in order to expedite this work?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought I gave some answer indicating the approach we are making with regard to expediting this matter. I am hoping that the three State Governments concerned will come to an agreement. If they agree, it is all right. Otherwise we will have to take action with regard to each State. But first I should get an answer with regard to the proposal I have put forward.

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद : नमबल रैवाडन्स को रिक्लेम करने का बड़ा पुराना मामला है । जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया तीनों स्टेट्स को इस बारे में कंसल्ट करना होगा । मैं जानता

चाहता हूँ कि यह कंसल्टेशन कब तक चलता रहेगा, और इस काम में कितना टाइम लगेगा ।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : उन को लिख दिया गया है । उम्मीद है कि वह जल्दी ही फैसला कर लेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि मांगी थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि का सहयोग उसे दिया है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जो पहली स्कीम है उस के लिये 22.46 लाख रु० सैक्शन हो चुके हैं । दूसरी स्कीम के लिये, जिसमें लगभग सोनह हजार एकड़ भूमि आती है । 53.54 लाख रु० मांगे गये हैं । कुछ ज्यादा इन्फामेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से मांगी गई है, जैसे ही वह आ जायेगी, वह रुपया सैक्शन हो जायेगा ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether we follow a definite national policy for reclamation of agricultural lands from the Chambal and Mahj ravines, from *khar* lands in Maharashtra and from marshy and salt lands in the Punjab; if so, what is our phased programme in that regard?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We await recommendations of the State Governments. When any specific plans or projects are put up, those are scrutinised and those that are considered feasible are sanctioned.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I asked as to what is our national policy and not about the State Governments' request.

Mr. Speaker: That is too big an area that he covers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

System of taking Demurrage from Traders at Ports

*1154. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there is no system of taking demurrage advance from the traders except in the Madras Port;

(b) whether rate of demurrage differs from port to port; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring about uniformity in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) There is no system of recovery of demurrage advance from the trade in the ports of Bombay, Vishakhapatnam and Mormugao. In other ports facilities to the extent indicated below are available:—

Calcutta.—All siding holders provided with facilities for loading and un-loading wagons have to deposit a security towards the payment of demurrage and siding charges that may accrue from time to time.

Madras.—Advance deposits are taken for any demurrage that may accrue in respect of railway wagons in case loading or unloading is not completed within the free time.

Cochin.—Importers and traders can pay deposits for demurrage in advance if they so desire, even before the goods are "Out of Customs Charges".

Kandla.—Adequate advance deposits for wharfage demurrage and other port charges are to be made as required by the Port Authorities from time to time and final adjustment is effected after delivery or shipment of the cargo is completed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such steps are contemplated. The rates of demurrage depend on local conditions, e.g. the storage space available, the expenditure incurred on the storage accommodation provided, the extent of congestion prevailing, etc.

Cadre of Panchayat Secretaries

*1155. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested that a new cadre of Panchayat Secretaries be constituted;

(b) if so, the important features of the scheme; and

(c) whether any new functions are to be performed by this new cadre in the administration of the Panchayati Raj?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The Ministry has formulated a scheme for strengthening the cadre of panchayat secretaries. It envisages the appointment of a qualified and trained Secretary for a panchayat comprising about 3,000 population. This Secretary is to look after the secretarial, accounting and developmental aspects of the work of the village panchayat.

This Scheme was considered by the Planning Commission and the National Development Council on Agriculture and Irrigation. It has been circulated to State Governments for comments.

Construction of Warehouse

*1156. { **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the total number of warehouses constructed by the Central Government or with the aid given by the

Central Government throughout the country till the 15th April, 1965;

(b) if so, the total amount of expenditure incurred on this scheme; and

(c) the facilities given by the warehouses to the depositors?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not construct warehouses directly. Warehouses are constructed by the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations established under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. Assistance is provided by the Central Government by way of share capital and loans to the Central Warehousing Corporation. The Central Warehousing Corporation is one of the shareholders of each State Warehousing Corporation. The Central Warehousing Corporation has constructed warehouses at 25 centres with a total storage capacity of 1,06,065 tons and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 1.6 crores. The 14 State Warehousing Corporations have constructed warehouses upto 31st December 1964, at 78 centres with a total storage capacity of 1,26,529 tons. The total expenditure incurred on these godowns is Rs. 1.89 crores.

(c) The warehouses provide scientific storage facilities, cheaper bank credit against warehouse receipts and better holding power to the depositors.

बिहार में चीनी मिलें

*1158. **श्री विभक्ति मिश्र :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में सेन कमीशन बिहार गया था और उसने गन्ना उत्पादकों व चीनी मिलों के मालिकों से गन्ने तथा चीनी मिलों में सम्बन्धित विषयों पर प्रश्न पूछे थे; •

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी मंच है कि इससे किसानों के मन में यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि बिहार से चीनी मिलें हटाकर देश के दक्षिण भाग में लगाई जायेगी ; प्रारं

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री बि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है । परन्तु इस प्रकार के कथित भय की कोई प्राणंका नहीं हो सकती ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

World Food Programme

*1159. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee of the World Food Programme has approved a 1½ million food programme for India; and

(b) if so, the main projects under the programme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4337/65].

Separate Ministry for Tourism

*1160. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been approached to create a separate independent Ministry for the promotion of Tourism in India; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) Yes Sir. A proposal was made in 1963 to the Ad Hoc Committee on Tourism that a separate Ministry for Tourism may be set up.

(b) This proposal was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee on Tourism but was not included in their recommendations to Government as it was not considered feasible.

Advocates Act

*1161. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advocates Act of India is being extended to Jammu and Kashmir State on the recommendation of the Government of that State; and

(b) if so, from what date?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have recommended the extension of the Advocates Act to Jammu and Kashmir State and the matter is under examination.

स सामुदायिक विकास सण्डों में जीपों का प्रयोग

162. { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री सिंहासन सिंह :
श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रयोग की जा रही जीपों तथा अन्य सरकारी वाहनों का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिये किन्हीं उपायों पर

विचार किया है और यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत अधिकारियों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुल कितनी जीपें तथा अन्य वाहन प्रयोग में लाए जा रहे हैं, उनमें कितनी लागत लगी है, उनके रखरखाव का वार्षिक व्यय क्या है और कितने वर्षों में ये वाहन बेकार हो जाते हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) :
(क) खण्डों की जीपों का कोई भी दुरुपयोग—निजी कार्यों के लिये उनका प्रयोग करके अथवा गांवों के अनुपादक क्षणिक दौरों के लिये उनका उपयोग करके अथवा ग्राम चुनावों में राजनीतिक कार्यों के लिए उनका दुरुपयोग करके—रोकने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निम्न उपाय सुझाये गए हैं :—

(1) खण्ड की जीपों को उपमण्डलीय स्तरों पर पूल करना और एक सोपानवार कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उनका समवितरण करना ।

(2) 'लाग बुक्स' रखने के बारे में कड़े अनुदेश जारी करना ।

(3) जिन कार्यों के लिए जीपें इस्तेमाल की जा सकती हैं, उनका विशेष उल्लेख करना ।

(4) पेट्रोल के मासिक खर्च की सीमा निर्धारित करना ।

(5) अधिकारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए रात्रि विश्राम का निर्धारण करना ।

(6) इस बात का उपबन्ध करना कि जीप का उपयोग केवल अधिकारियों का एक ग्रुप कर सकता है न कि कोई अकेला अधिकारी ।

(7) इस बात का विशिष्ट उल्लेख करना कि खण्ड मुख्यालय से कितनी दूरी के

भीतर जीप का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

(8) दौरों का कुछ अनुपात साइकिलों द्वारा तय करने के लिए निश्चित करना ।

(9) जीप के उपयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध :

(क) खण्ड मुख्यालय के नगर में ;

(ख) परिवहन के दूसरे साधनों से जुड़े स्थानों में पहुंचने के लिए ;

(ग) एक गांव से दूसरे गांव जाने के लिए जहां पैदल जा सकते हों ।

(10) ग्राम चुनावों के समय पर नाम-जदगी की तारीख से मतदान की तारीख तक जीपों को खण्ड से हटाना । इस अवधि में जीपें जिला समाहर्ता के नियंत्रण में रहेंगी । वह उनका उपयोग केवल चुनाव कार्य के लिए करेगा ।

(ख) राज्यों से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Publication of Central and State Acts

*1163. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Law Secretaries of the various States was held to consider the question of publication of Central Acts in regional languages and State Acts in Hindi;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereat; and

(c) the action being taken to implement them?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). A conference of the representatives of State Governments was held on the 15th and 16th January, 1965 mainly to discuss the agency to be employed for translation of Central Acts into regional languages other than Hindi and translation of State Acts which are in languages other than Hindi, into Hindi. The discussions were exploratory and no final decisions were taken. The consensus of opinion among the representatives of the State Governments was that the translation of Central Acts in regional languages should be undertaken by the State Governments themselves but that they should be given financial assistance for undertaking this work. The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Councils for Co-ordination of Agricultural Research

***1164. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has suggested setting up of councils to co-ordinate agricultural research at the State level, drawing up programmes suited to the different soil climate regions;

(b) whether the State units are expected to concentrate on applied research for areas with distinct features, referring problems of fundamental research to Central Institutes; and

(c) the provision made to give agricultural scientists proper incentives?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The following incentive schemes have been put into operation:—

- (i) Grant of advance increments and merit promotions to deserving members of the staff of Central Institutes*

- (ii) Award of prizes for outstanding contributions in the field of design and improvement of agricultural implements.
- (iii) Financial assistance to retired scientists to enable them to continue research.
- (iv) Award of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial prize for outstanding research work in 11 agricultural disciplines.

The question of upward revision of pay scales of agricultural scientists & institution of National Professorship & Emeritus Scientists is under consideration of the Government.

Food Storage Capacity

***1165. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has promised to help India in building food storage capacity and to give technical and other assistance to the Food Corporation of India for the same; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The possibility of technical collaboration between Food Corporation of India and the Australian Wheat Board appears to be bright. But no detailed discussions have been held.

Indian Seamen

***1166. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Seamen, employed with various shipping companies, are discriminated against not merely in the matter of wages but also in the matter of food, by the employers, mostly European;

(b) whether any scheme of bonus is made applicable to those seamen; and

(c) how far the working hours of Indian seamen compare with their European counterparts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) There is no discrimination as such against Indian seamen in the matter of food, wages, hours of work, by foreign employers since Indian seamen are

- (i) paid wages for service on both Indian and foreign ships, in accordance with the National Maritime Board (India) Agreement and the rates of pay for British seamen are not *suo-motu* applicable to them; nor is a comparison with those rates strictly tenable; and
- (ii) they are supplied with provisions in accordance with the scale laid down in the Indian articles of agreement.

(b) Except that the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. have a Scheme of bonus for Home Trade Seamen in their permanent employ, there is no Bonus scheme applicable to Indian seamen.

(c) The hours of work for Indian seamen are as prescribed by the National Maritime Board, India whereas the hours of work for British seamen which are more favourable, are as covered by the Maritime Board agreement in U.K. They compare as follows:—

British Seamen:

8 hours in 24 hrs. (Midnight to Midnight) Monday to Friday.

4 hours on Saturday before 12 noon.

Indian Seamen:

(i) **Deck & Engine Room Crew**

Watchkeepers—

53 hours per week.

Day workers—

47 hours per week.

(ii) **Saloon Crew**

Cargo vessels—

56 hours per week.

Passenger ships

59½ hours per week.

Australian method of Wheat Production

*1167. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Priya Gupta:

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

(a) whether he visited Australia in April, 1965 to study the production methods of wheat in that country;

(b) if so, the impression formed by him; and

(c) whether some techniques are proposed to be applied in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramanian): (a) to (c). I visited Australia at the Invitation of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. I met with leading personalities in Government and visited *inter alia*, some of their farms and their storage and processing installations. The purpose of the visit was not to study their method of production of wheat. But, the Government of Australia have already shown their willingness to share with us and are sharing their technical experience in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry etc. These technical exchanges will continue.

Jute Cultivation

2976. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any package programme for jute cultivation; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. This programme has been sanctioned for five selected districts, three in West Bengal and two in Bihar.

(b) The concerned State Governments are taking necessary steps to

implement the programme from the current jute sowing season.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अपाहिज व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा

2977. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रंथे, लगड़े और बहरे व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा के लिए 1964-65 में केन्द्र ने उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की; और

(ख) उन की शिक्षा के लिए इस समय कितने स्कूल किन-किन स्थानों पर चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 1964-65 में समान्य शिक्षा के लिए 4,35,44,000 रुपयों की रकम उत्तर प्रदेश को दी गई थी। इस रकम में ग्रन्थों, बहरों तथा लगड़ों की शिक्षा के लिए भी पूंजी शामिल थी।

(ख) सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ग	संस्थाओं की संख्या	संस्था स्थान
1	2	3
1. ग्रन्थे	15	1. मनीपुर 2. कानपुर (2) 3. देहरादून (3) 4. इलाहाबाद 5. वाराणसी (2) 6. सीतापुर 7. झलीगढ़ 8. लखनऊ 9. बिजनौर 10. टेहरी गढ़वाल 11. गोरखपुर

1	2	3
2. बहरे	15	1. इलाहाबाद 2. लखनऊ (2) 3. पीलीभीत 4. सहारनपुर 5. वाराणसी 6. शाहजहानपुर 7. बरेली 8. भागरा 9. गोरखपुर 10. कानपुर (2) 11. झांसी 12. मेरठ 13. देहरादून

3. विकलांग 1 रामपुर

अम्बर चर्खे

2978. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में कुल कितने अम्बर चर्खे उत्तर प्रदेश को दिये गये;

(ख) उन में से कितने वास्तव में प्रयोग में लाये गये; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितना सूत काता गया ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :

(क) 3903
(ख) 3853
(ग) 57,491 किलो-ग्रां

{ अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1964 तक

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए छात्रावास

2979. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये 1961 से 1964 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने छात्रावास खोले गये ; और

(ख) 1965-66 में और कितने छात्रावास खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार को सूचना देने के लिए कहा गया है और जैसे ही वह प्राप्त होगी सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मैसूर में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये होस्टल

2980. श्री बीरप्पा : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में मैसूर राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये कितने होस्टल खोलने की योजना है ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन होस्टलों के निर्माण के लिये सरकार ने कितनी राशि नियत की ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख) मैसूर राज्य से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोग

2981. श्री बीरप्पा : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों की कितनी संख्या है ;

(ख) 1964-65 में उन के कल्याण के लिये कितना खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) उन के कल्याण के लिये 1965-66 में कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ—14122 (1961 की जन गणना के आंकड़ों के आधार पर)।

अनुसूचित जातियाँ नहीं हैं ।

(ख) 1. 213 लाख रुपये (खर्च होने की आशा है)

(ग) 2. 20 लाख रुपये ।

Karivanoore Basin Scheme

2984. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of Karivanoore Basin Scheme (Kerala) is being delayed;

(b) the progress made in "Kullamangalam Cut" of the said scheme;

(c) whether Government are aware that the paddy cultivation in the area is considerably lost;

(d) if so, the loss for the last season; and

(e) the measures Government propose to take to speed up this work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Over-Bridge in Canannore

2985. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that much inconvenience is caused to the public due to the lack of an over-bridge in Canannore, Kerala;

(b) whether Government of Kerala and the public have made representations in this matter; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The proposed over-bridge in Canannore is essentially a State Scheme. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned in the matter. They are aware of the inconvenience caused by the absence of the over-bridge in question and propose to include this project in their Fourth Five-Year Plan. While the approach roads would be constructed by the State Government, the Railway Authorities concerned would design and construct the over-bridge.

Mangalore Airport

2986. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Mangalore Airport to

make it suitable for Viscounts and Caravelles;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The question of development of Mangalore aerodrome to make it suitable for operation by heavier aircraft is under examination.

Alwaye-Ernakulam Pipeline Road

2987. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Alwaye-Ernakulam pipeline road; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Alwaye-Ernakulam Pipeline Road Scheme is a State Project. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned in the matter. Presumably the Member is referring to the question of improving the existing Alwaye-Ernakulam water pipe line road for public use. The improvement is estimated to cost about Rs. 11 lakhs and the State Government are considering the inclusion of this work in their Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Rate-Charts of Scooters

2988. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most cases the rate-charts of the Scooters plying in Delhi are not easily legible due to shady glass panes with which rate-cards are covered; and

(b) whether the scooter drivers are permitted to levy extra charges for the package, and if so, at what rate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) No such complaint has been received by the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, but instructions have been issued by the Delhi Transport Department that this item should be checked in each vehicle for fixation of the chart under a clean glass.

(b) Yes. If the total weight and volume of packages exceed 10 kilograms and 40 cm. x 30 cm. respectively, a charge of 10 paise may be recovered for all the articles together.

Employees of Kerala Transport Corporation

2989. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of section 27 of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 has been granted to temporary workers by the Kerala Transport Corporation;

(b) the number of temporary workers employed in the Corporation; and

(c) the steps taken to confirm them in regular posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) Yes.

(b) 681 workers are employed on daily wages.

(c) The daily rated employees are being confirmed against regular posts as and when vacancies arise.

Catering Facilities for Road Transport Passengers, Kerala

2990. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Kerala Road Transport Corporation to pro-

vide better food to long distance passengers at important stations;

(b) whether in view of the lack of facilities at existing stations, stops will be provided at places where good restaurant facilities are available;

(c) the number of catering establishments run by the Corporation; and

(d) the catering facilities afforded to the long distance passengers at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation is already running (departmental) canteens at Trichur, Quilon and Alleppey. These restaurants are located near the bus stations.

(b) Bus stops for long-distance passenger services have already been provided at places where good restaurant facilities are available.

(c) Three.

(d) Meals and light refreshments are available to passengers at controlled prices in the canteens run by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation.

Tourist Centres in Malabar Region of Kerala

2991. Shri S. K. Pottekkatt: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a few tourist centres in the Malabar region of Kerala;

(b) if so, the names of places likely to be developed; and

(c) the names of existing tourist centres in the above region?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Cannanore and Kozhikode are the only two important tourist centres.

Koal Adivasis of U.P.

2993. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Koal Adivasis of U.P. (Banda) have not been included in the list of Schedule Tribes in spite of the several representations regarding the pathetic conditions of Koals in Banda and other areas in Bundelkhand?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): There is at present no community treated as Scheduled Tribe in Uttar Pradesh. However certain proposals have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in connection with the general question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are now under examination.

New Variety of Wheat

2994. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 421 on the 8th December, 1964 and state whether the new variety of wheat named N.P. 836 is going to be multiplied in all the Government farms which are in wheat-growing area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The variety N.P. 836 does not do well in all wheat areas. It performs well only in parts of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh and is being multiplied at several places in these areas.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

2995. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री ल० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि लखनऊ-कानपुर-कालपी-झांसी-बीना राजमार्ग उस राजमार्ग से बहुत बड़ा है जो लखनऊ-कानपुर-हमीरपुर-महोबा-छत्रपुर से सागर को मिलाता था और जो पुरातनकाल से राजमार्ग के रूप में प्रयोग होता रहा था और यदि हाँ, तो अन्तर कितने किलोमीटर का है ;

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा पुराने राजमार्ग का परित्याग करके नये राजमार्ग का, जो पुराने की तुलना में अधिक लम्बा है, प्रयोग करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकार सागर-लखनऊ सड़क को प्रतिरिक्त राजमार्ग घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) इस राज मार्ग पर प्रस्तावित पुल का अब तक निर्माण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा पुल के कब बन जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहिउद्दीन) : (क) से (घ) जी हाँ, दोनों रूटों की लम्बाई का फर्क करीबन 70 किलोमीटर है। नेशनल हाई-वे स्कीम 1 अप्रैल, 1947 से लागू हुई थी जिस की वजह से भारत सरकार ने कुछ सड़कों के, जिन्हें नेशनल हाई-वे करार दिया गया खराब और विकास का आर्थिक दायित्व ले लिया। उस तारीख से पहले सूबों की सब सड़कें संबंधित सूबों की सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी थी। नेशनल हाईवे सिस्टम में जो सड़कें शामिल की गईं उनका चुनाव 'नागपुर योजना' की सिफारिशों पर आधारित था,

बो सड़कों के चीफ-इन्जीनियरों-इन-चार्ज ने दिसम्बर, 1943 में बनाई थी। पहले नेशनल हाई-वे स्कीम बतौर अस्थायी प्रबन्ध के संबंधित प्रान्तीय सरकारों की रजामन्दी से चालू की गई थी। वे सड़कें चुनी गई थीं जो माकूल प्रिड की थीं। इस सिस्टम में लखनऊ-कानपुर-भांसी सड़क शामिल थी। भारत सरकार के पास लखनऊ-कानपुर-हमीरपुर-महीबा-छतरपुर-सागर रोड को प्रतिरिक्त नेशनल हाई-वे घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि मौजूदा नेशनल हाई-वे सिस्टम के विस्तार के लिए फिलहाल कोई फंड नहीं है।

प्रस्तावित गायब पुल के बारे में शायद सदस्यों का मतलब मौजूदा नेशनल हाई-वे पर काल्पी में शायद यमुना नदी के पुल से है। यह पुल चालू योजना में शामिल कर और उसकी योजना तथा एस्टीमेट की छान-बीन की जा रही है। उम्मीद की जाती है की पुल का निर्माण कार्य चालू योजना में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

Scientists and Technicians

2996. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether he had declared at Coimbatore that scientists and the technicians must be relieved from the fetters of administrative rules; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on his suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under active consideration. Pending any formal steps, every effort is being made to see that rules and procedure do not impede the work of the scientists and technicians.

Procurement of Foodgrains

2997. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains procured by Government during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains sold during the same period, and

(c) the net loss or profit made by Government as a result of these transactions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The quantity of foodgrains procured by the Government of India from internal and external sources were:

1964-65 77.82 lakh tonnes

1965-66 6.80 lakh tonnes
(1-4-65 to 24-4-65)

(b) 1964-65 81.69 lakh tonnes
1965-66 Information not yet available.

(c) Trading loss incurred by the Government of India during 1964-65 is roughly estimated at Rs. 81.90 crores. The accounts for 1964-65 have not yet been finalised. It is too early to give even a rough estimate of the trading results of 1965-66.

Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students

2998. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of scholarship for a pre-matric student belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has remained constant at Rs. 27 a month

since the inception of the scheme in 1951;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to revise it in view of the rise in the cost of living; and

(c) when a decision will be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The rate of scholarship of Rs. 27 per month to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relates to post-matric and not pre-matric stage. This rate has since been revised and it varies from State to State, depending upon the course of studies.

Revision of Lists of S.C. and S.T.

2999. { Shri Siddiah:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1676 on the 22nd December, 1964 regarding the revision of the List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and state:

(a) whether the examination of the lists has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration and it is hoped that decisions will be taken in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Production of Lac

3000. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable decline in the production of lac in the lac growing areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Production of lac in the country has declined in recent years.

(b) The decline has been mostly due to the following factors:

(i) Exports of lac have registered a fall to the extent of 25 per cent compared to the levels prevailing in the years prior to 1961-62.

(ii) Bumper crop in the country in 1960 and in Thailand in 1961 coupled with a reduction in off-take by consuming countries accounted for a sizeable surplus of lac in the producing countries, viz., India and Thailand.

(iii) The cumulative effect of the above two factors gradually pushed down the prices of sticklac in the country to such low levels in 1963 that it became uneconomic to growers even to harvest the crop. There was left no incentive to the growers who gave up the cultivation of lac. As a result of this, the crop production in 1964-65 in lac growing areas suffered considerably.

(c) The following steps were taken by Government to arrest the decline in prices and thus enable the growers to take renewed interest in growing and collecting lac:—

(i) The trade was encouraged to form into an Association and was assisted in voluntarily enforcing a system of minimum export prices for all

grades of lac with effect from June, 1958.

- (ii) The State Trading Corporation Ltd. was entrusted with the task of operating a buffer stock of seedlac to bestow direct benefits to the grower and small manufacturers in 1962.
- (iii) The concerned State Governments were advised to set up a co-operative agency in each State to purchase sticklac from growers direct at reasonable prices and get the same converted into seedlac at a central processing unit which was set up at the Indian Lac Research Institute and for its subsequent sale to the State Trading Corporation.
- (iv) An intensive publicity campaign was conducted in October, 1964, by the Shellac Export Promotion Council in co-operation with the Indian Lac Cess Committee to encourage cultivators not to harvest immature 'ari' lac, preserve broodlac and thus keep up continuity in production of lac. A further round will be conducted in April, 1965.

Crushing of Sugar Cane in States

3001. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Bhaleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the latest position with regard to crushing of sugar cane in various States;

(b) whether all the standing sugar cane would be crushed by the mills or otherwise in all the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Quantity of cane

565 (A) LSD—3.

crushed by factories in various States from 1st November, 1964 to 15th April, 1965 is as follows:

State	(Quantity in '000' tonnes)
Uttar Pradesh	12,358
Bihar . . .	3,693
Punjab . . .	1,119
West Bengal . . .	128
Assam . . .	65
Orissa . . .	97
Madhya Pradesh	421
Rajasthan . . .	104
Maharashtra . . .	4,947
Gujarat . . .	334
Andhra . . .	2,793
Madras . . .	1,357
Mysore . . .	1,260
Kerala . . .	150
Pondicherry . . .	123
All India . . .	28,949

(b) and (c). It is hoped that all sugarcane available to sugar factories will be crushed by them before they close crushing operations for 1964-65 season.

Cottage Industries in Orissa

3002. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Cottage industries under the administrative control of his Ministry regarding khadi and village industries and handicrafts have been organised for the benefit of the people belonging to Backward Classes of Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the total amount given so far, during the aforesaid period and the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The financial assistance sanctioned for the development of Khadi

and Village Industries in Orissa during 1964-65 for the benefit of backward class people is as under:

Name of scheme	Amount sanctioned
	Rs.
1. Grants to Targur Industries, Training of Scheduled Tribes candidates and giving subsidies for Cottages Industries.	1,00,000
2. Training of Scheduled Castes candidates in different crafts and subsidies to beneficiaries for Cottage Industries.	1,00,000
3. Training of spinners	
(a) Stipend	28,000
(b) Tuition fee	57,600
(c) Depreciation grant.	3,840
4. Development of work-sheds	10,000*
5. Development of Handicrafts	5,52,000†

*Rs. 5,000 as loan and Rs. 5,000 as grant.

†This represents the provision made in their Budget Estimates by the Orissa Government for the development of handicrafts in the whole State. How much of this provision benefited the backward classes is not known.

Bridge over Ganga at Patna

2098. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct a road-bridge over the Ganga at Patna;

(b) whether it is proposed to be converted into a rail-cum-road bridge;

(c) whether the World Bank has been approached for assistance for this project; and

(d) whether the report of the project has been finally drafted by the Poona Hydraulic Research Station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) The proposed road bridge over

the Ganga, when constructed, would fall on a State road. A decision in regard to this project has, therefore, to be taken by the Government of Bihar who are primarily concerned in the matter.

(b) The State Government have not made any reference for the conversion of the proposed road bridge over the Ganga at Patna into a rail-cum-road bridge.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Hydraulic Research Station, Poona, is understood to be still carrying out the model tests.

Uneconomic Sugar Factories

3004. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 479 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on rehabilitation and modernisation of old and uneconomic sugar factories has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) if not, when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Shortage of Oil Cake

3005. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of oil cake in the country is one of the reasons for low agricultural output; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban the export of oil cake to meet its acute shortage in the internal market for home consumption?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The use of oil cakes as manure is insignificant in India because they are more expensive than chemical fertilizers. It would not be correct to say that shortage of oil cakes is one of the reasons for low agricultural output.

(b) There is no proposal at present to ban the export of oil cakes.

Use of Tractors by U.P. Municipalities

3006. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of imported Russian tractors intended for agriculture are being used for carrying town garbage in Lucknow and other U.P. towns;

(b) how these tractors have gone in the hands of Municipalities and Corporations; and

(c) whether steps would be taken to stop such misuse of tractors by the Municipalities and the Corporations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The imported Russian tractors are released for sale only for agricultural purposes. Transport of the town refuse and night soil for compost making is considered to be an agricultural purpose. Imported Russian tractors are, therefore, released for sale to Municipalities, which operate the town compost scheme. Several such requests have been received from the Municipalities in Uttar Pradesh and the imported tractors have been released to them.

Food Corporation of India

3007. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Food Corporation of India in the form of subsidization of inputs needed for expansion of food production; and

(b) if so, in what form and the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No such scheme has been formulated by the Food Corporation of India so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Ticketless Travellers

**3008. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:**

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some ticketless travellers were detected at the Bangalore Airport in March, 1965; and

(b) the total number of such persons detected at various airports from 1st January, 1964 to 31st March, 1965?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two cases of persons travelling without ticket were detected by Indian Airlines during the period from 1-1-1964 to 31-3-1965.

Payment of Price of Sugarcane

**3009. { Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**

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

(a) the quantum of money payable by each sugar factory of Bihar in connection with the supply of cane to factories in 1958-59 and 1959-60 as

extra cane price according to an award given by a Committee constituted by Government;

(b) the time limit under which the amount was payable by the factories;

(c) whether the said time limit has already expired; and, if so, the steps being taken to ensure payment quickly; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in case of the failure on the part of the State Government to get the terms of the award implemented by the factories of Bihar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A statement indicating the amount payable by each sugar factory of Bihar during 1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4338/65].

(b) to (d). The Sugarcane (Additional) Price Fixation Authority issued the awards on 28th December, 1964 and the amount was payable within 30 days of issue of these awards. However, the factories have preferred appeals against the orders of the authority in terms of sub-clause (5) of clause 3-A of Sugarcane Control Order, 1955 and these are still under consideration.

Co-operative Institutions in States

3010. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the extent to which co-operative institutions in various States were able to enter grain market during 1964-65; and

(b) the incentives given by the States and the centre in this regard?

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

According to the latest information co-operatives have handled foodgrains worth about Rs. 54 crores during 9 months of the current co-operative year i.e. from July, 1964 to March, 1965. State-wise details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-4339/65].

(b) (i) Under a new scheme of outright purchases of agricultural produce by selected marketing co-operatives, Government will contribute at the rate of 2 per cent of the value of outright purchases. This contribution will be available, subject to certain conditions, for writing off losses arising out of such transactions. Half the cost of the contribution will be met by Central Government, the balance being provided by the concerned State Governments.

(ii) Co-operative marketing societies selected for making outright purchases of agricultural produce including foodgrains will get additional State Government contribution to their share capital at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per society. 75 per cent of the additional contribution of share capital will be provided by the Central Government to the States.

(iii) The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides 100 per cent of the amount needed for the establishment of co-operative rice mills out of its own accumulated funds to the State Governments outside their plan ceilings. Under this scheme the Corporation has already approved assistance for 214 rice mills in various States till April, 1965.

(iv) In several States co-operative societies have been assigned a special role in the procurement of foodgrains on behalf of the Central/State Governments. For instance, in Assam, the co-operatives have been given sole monopoly for the procurement of paddy on behalf of the State Government. In Maharashtra, the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society has been given the sole monopoly for the procurement of the entire marketable surplus of Jowar in

the State on behalf of the State Government. Similarly, in Madhya Pradesh co-operatives have been given sole monopoly for the procurement of Jowar for purposes of export to other States on behalf of the State Government.

Labour Cooperatives in Tribal Areas

3011. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Co-operatives and Forest Co-operatives functioning in tribal areas in Bihar, Orissa Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(b) the number of these co-operatives which are actually being successfully and predominantly manned by Adivasis; and

(c) whether there are any major lacuna in the effective functioning of these co-operatives and the steps taken to remedy them?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Higher Technical Education for S.T. Students

3012. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out to find out the reasons for the extremely small number of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes going in for higher technical and medical studies;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the major difficulties for such students is their inability to meet their tuition and boarding and allied expenses and the extreme inadequacy of the Government stipends and its irregular payments; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). No special study has been carried out, but there is no doubt that the number of those who go in for higher technical and medical studies is small. The matter is under examination and in arriving at decisions, the points mentioned by the Hon. Member will be borne in mind.

Delhi-Gauhati Air Service

3013. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to operate a direct air service between Delhi and Gauhati; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation are examining the feasibility of operating such a service after they have acquired two more Caravelle, the purchase of which has been approved by Government.

Study of Nomadic Tribes

3014. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had carried out a study of nomadic tribes like Birhors in Bihar and other States; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the broad feature of the schemes for their rehabilitation in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The required information is given below:—

(a) Yes. A sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare had been set up in the year 1958, which toured throughout the

country and submitted their report in March, 1960, making various recommendations for the welfare of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, in the country, including Birhors in Bihar State.

(b) the recommendations made by the sub-committee were communicated to various State Government/Union Territory Administrations, with the request that these might be considered and the welfare schemes drawn up for the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes from the provision available in the Backward Classes Sector. In the Third Five Year Plan, the following welfare schemes have been undertaken for the welfare of Nomadic Tribes:—

- (1) Setting up of Ashram schools and hostels.
- (2) Construction of buildings for schools and hostels.
- (3) Award of scholarships and boarding grants.
- (4) Aid to agriculturists, reclamation of lands, provision of irrigation facilities, supply of milch cows and sheep.
- (5) Setting up of cottage industries and training centres.
- (6) Provision of houses and house sites.
- (7) Provision of drinking water facilities.
- (8) Community-cum-Women Welfare Centres.

The programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. This will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments shortly.

Farm Scientists

3015. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether farm scientists have been advised by the Minister of Education to go to the fields; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on his advice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Presumably, the question is with reference to the speech of the Minister of Education on the occasion of the Fourth Convocation of the Post-graduate School Indian Agricultural Research Institute. If so, the reply is in the negative. In the course of his speech, the Minister did, however, emphasize the need to translate the research findings into actual practice and to get the farmers to adopt them.

(b) In order to carry the research findings to farmers, subject-matter specialists have been provided at District and Block levels and in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. The scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute also have the opportunity of helping to solve the field problems and to introduce science and technology in farming for higher agricultural production through their direct participation in extension work in the Block attached to the Institute. Similarly Blocks are attached to agricultural universities in the States.

D.T.U. Bus Route

3016. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been received for the extension of the bus route terminating inside the area of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, to Inderpuri Colony; and

(b) if so, the decision, taken in the matter.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible at present to extend the D.T.U. bus route terminating inside the area of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute to

Inderpuri Colony as it is not connected to the Western Extension areas by any suitable road on which bus services could be operated.

कृषि अर्थ-व्यवस्था

3017. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने आर्थिक आयोजन के प्रयोजन के लिए कृषि अर्थ व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी कोई आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण और अध्ययन से प्राप्त निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख). साधारणतः भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से आर्थिक आयोजन के लिए ही नहीं अपितु इसके दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्यों से उत्पन्न होने वाली आर्थिक नीतियों के निर्माण तथा उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिए भी कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था सम्बन्धी आंकड़े इकट्ठे करता है । ये आंकड़े पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की विकास सम्बन्धी स्त्रीमों के निरन्तर निर्धारण तथा मूल्यांकन के लिए भी काम आते हैं ।

Production of Newsprint in Nepal

3018. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to conduct a survey to find out if Nepal has enough raw material resources for the production of newsprint;

(b) whether a concrete survey programme is expected to emerge soon; and

(c) if so, whether the newsprint produced in Nepal would find a ready market in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No such agreement has been entered into by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

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

Lift Irrigation Schemes

3019. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional assistance for 184 emergent lift irrigation schemes submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the crash programme for additional food production has been given;

(b) whether pump sets will be supplied for all the schemes; and

(c) if the assistance has not yet been provided, the causes for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The State Government's proposals are under active consideration.

(b) The State Government has been making enquiries from the firms and it is expected that the required pumps would be procured within 2-3 months from the date of placing the orders.

(c) As the schemes did not in all cases conform to the decisions taken by the Government of India with regard to selection of emergent lift irrigation schemes, it became necessary to obtain further clarification.

Central Social Welfare Board

3020. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give legal status to the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, when the necessary legislation in this behalf is likely to be brought up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fisheries in Kerala

3021. { Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Koya:

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

(a) whether there is any comprehensive scheme to utilise the potentialities of fisheries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Several schemes designed to increase fish production are under implementation in Kerala.

(b) These schemes relate to mechanisation of fishing craft, commercial trawler fishing, supply of fisheries requisites, development of major reservoirs, fish farming and river fisheries, fishing harbours and landing centres, ice plants, cold storage and transport, training of fishermen, fish curing, education, staff training and subsidiary industries etc. A total expenditure of Rs. 87.00 lakhs is anticipated on these

schemes during 1965-66. In addition, certain schemes have been taken up under the Special "Crash" Development Programme, aimed at immediate increase in fish production, involving an additional outlay of Rs. 74.90 lakhs during the current financial year.

राज्य विधान मण्डलों में रिक्त स्थान

3022. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों के विधान मंडलों में कितने स्थान रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) संसद में रिक्त स्थानों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या संसद और राज्य विधान मंडलों के इन रिक्त स्थानों के लिये चुनाव करने का प्रबन्ध पूरा हो गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख) संसद के दो सदन और राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदन या सदन में रिक्त स्थानों की संख्या 30 अप्रैल, 1965 को इस प्रकार थी :-

राज्य	लोक सभा	राज्य सभा	विधान सभा	विधान परिषद्
1	2	3	4	5
प्रांश प्रदेश	1	—	4	—
जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	—	4	—
केरल	—	1	—	—
मध्य प्रदेश	—	—	4	—
महाराष्ट्र	1	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
नागालैण्ड	—	—	12	—
मैसूर	2	—	—	—
पंजाब	—	—	1	—
राजस्थान	—	—	3	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	—	1	—
पश्चिमी बंगाल	—	—	—	2
योग	4	1	30	2

(ग) (i) लोक-सभा : एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (महबूबाबाद) में उप-निर्वाचन हो रहा है और अन्य 3 निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों (चिक-बलपूर, तुम्कुर, और अमरावती) में जून में उप-निर्वाचन करने के लिए प्रबन्ध पूरे हो गए हैं ।

(ii) राज्य-सभा : केरल में उप-निर्वाचन, विधान सभा के विघटन के कारण अनिश्चित काल के लिए स्थगित करना पड़ा ।

(iii) विधान सभाएं : 5 निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में (2 आंध्र प्रदेश में, 1 मध्य प्रदेश में और 2 राजस्थान में) उप-निर्वाचन हो रहे हैं । अन्य रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए प्रबन्ध अभी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं ।

(vi) विधान परिषदें : लोक प्रति-निधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की चौथी अनु-सूची को संशोधित करने के लिए 29 अप्रैल, 1965 को लोकसभा में एक विधेयक पुरःस्थापित किया गया है । पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान परिषद् में 2 रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए उप-निर्वाचन संसद् द्वारा इस विधेयक के पारित कर देने के पश्चात् किये जाएंगे ।

Blind School, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

3023. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Enquiry Committee was set up in 1963 to inspect the Blind School, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Enquiry Committee has submitted its report;

(c) whether the Report will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether any step has been taken to improve the condition of the school?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4340/65].

(d) The Delhi Administration are looking into the matter.

Welfare of S.C.&S.T. in Madras

3024. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government to the Madras State to implement the schemes for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in 1962-63; 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) whether the entire amount allotted for the above scheme was utilised in each year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The information is as follows: —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	Outlay approved		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1. Scheduled Tribes	11.08	11.94	12.80
2. Scheduled Castes	78.97	71.34	81.04
3. Other Backward Classes (including Denotified Tribes)	35.47	30.66	40.90

(b) and (c). In the case of Scheduled Tribes there were some shortfalls during 1962-63 and 1963-64. This was mainly due to late starting of Tribal Development Blocks by the State Government. As regards Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, the State Government spent more than the amounts allotted to them during these years subject to the condition that the excess expenditure would be adjusted within the over-all Plan ceilings.

Supply of Fertilizers to Madras

3025. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilisers demanded by the Madras State during 1964-65; *

(b) the quantity of fertilisers actually supplied; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers asked for by the Government of Madras and the quantities actually supplied till 31-3-65 are as under:

(Figures in Tonnes)

Name of fertiliser	Quantity asked during 1964-65	Quantity allotted during 1964-65	Quantity supplied upto 31-3-65
Sulphate of Ammonia	2,50,250	1,03,140	89,838
Urea	81,000	78,448	78,448
Amm. Sulphate Nitrate	25,000	6,016	4,726
Cal. Amm. Nitrate	20,000	22,201*	11,904

Further supplies are in progress.

(*) Excess allotment was made to make up partially the short supply of Sulphate of Ammonia and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.

(c) Allotments of the following quantities have already been made in favour of the State Government for use during ensuing kharif season in I.A.D.P., I.A.A. and other areas:

	Tonnes
Sulphate of Ammonia	16,250
Urea	42,055
Amm. Sul. Nitrate	438
Cal. Amm. Nitrate	1,500

Further allotments will be made quarterly, depending on the requirements of the country as a whole and the estimated availability during each quarter. As the total availability during 1965-66 is expected to be better than in 1964-65, the quota of Madras is also likely to increase in 1965-66.

Tourism

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 10

3026. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to recognize tourism as an industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). There is no move to recognise tourism as an industry. It is difficult to do so as tourism consists of a number of disparate trades and enterprises. The various segments of the travel trade such as hoteliers and travel agents have been representing that their trades may be treated on par with export industries as such segments of the travel trade also earn foreign exchange. Their main demand is that the quotas of foreign exchange released to them should be liberal and should comprise a fixed percentage of the foreign exchange earned by them. This is receiving the attention of Government.

हिसार में घोड़ों की नस्ल सुधारना

3027. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1963-64 में हिसार पशुपालन फार्म में एक विशेष नस्ल के घोड़े तैयार करने के लिए कोई अनुदान दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी थी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

3028. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 10 पर दिल्ली-फाजिल्का सड़क को हिसार से फाजिल्का तक चौड़ा करने का कार्यक्रम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहिउद्दीन) : (क) हिसार (102) मील से फाजिल्का (मील 252) तक सड़क १६४ मील तक 9 फुट से 12 फुट तक चौड़ी की जा चुकी है । 194 मील से फाजिल्का तक सड़क को 9 फुट से 12 फुट तक चौड़ा करने का काम किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस निर्माण कार्य पर अनुमानित व्यय लगभग 5,66,000 रुपये होगा ।

(ग) यह काम लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा ।

हरियाणा के दूधारू पशुओं की नस्ल

3029. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा के दुधारू पशुओं एवं बैलों की नस्ल को सुरक्षित रखने तथा उसे सुधारने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस पर पंजाब सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साथ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री साहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 1.38 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमानित खर्च से सरकारी पशुधन फार्म, हिसार के पुनर्संगठन के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित एक योजना शुरू की गई है। पंजाब और अन्य राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस योजना में हरियाना नस्ल के 600 अच्छी किस्म के बैलों तथा थरपोर्कर नस्ल के 150 बैलों के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अनावर्ती खर्च का 50 प्रतिशत स्वयं वहन करती है बशर्ते राशि 42 लाख रुपये की सीमा में हो। इस योजना के लिए 1964-65 के अन्त तक 15.70 लाख रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है।

बैलों की नस्ल परीक्षण, ग्रामीण पशुओं के नियमित सुधार, महत्वपूर्ण प्रजनन क्षेत्रों में समूह पंजीकरण के विस्तार और केन्द्र की शतप्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता से प्रजनन समितियाँ बनाने के लिए पंजाब में केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित दो और योजनाएँ चालू हैं। ये अन्ततः हरियाना नस्ल के पशुओं के विकास के लिए ही बनाई गई हैं। इन योजनाओं के सिधे अन्त तक 29.6 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया है।

पंजाब में चीनी मिलें

3030. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार को चौथी योजनावधि में वहाँ पांच नयी चीनी मिलें खोलने की अनुमति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये मिलें सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोली जायेंगी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ;

(ग) ये मिलें किन स्थानों पर खोली जायेंगी ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चह्लाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Replacement of Non-Commercial Fuel

3031. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a pilot project for replacement of non-commercial fuels like animal and vegetable wastes and firewood by soft coke in certain Community Development Blocks; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the programme envisaged?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) and (b). No pilot project has been evolved by the Government for replacement of non-commercial fuels, like animal and vegetable wastes and fire-wood by soft coke. It has, however, been suggested to the Government of Madras to try out, as an experimental measure, popularisation of the use of soft coke in place of cow-dung and fire wood in a suitable area. The reactions of the State Government are yet awaited.

Dairy in Ahmedabad

3032. { Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that UNICEF has supplied financial aid to the Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Municipal Corporation to run a dairy;

(b) if so, the total amount thereof; and

(c) the terms, on which such financial assistance was given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) \$ 497,000 (Rs. 26 lakhs approximately).

(c) The Municipal Corporation will supply low fat milk to needy children, nursing mothers and on a subsidised basis to a selected number of low income families upto 1.5 times the value of the equipment supplied by UNICEF. This distribution will be in addition to the free milk distribution programme of the Municipal Corporation which was introduced prior to the establishment of this UNICEF Plant.

Cooperative Sugar Factories

3033. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) the number of cooperative sugar factories licensed during 1964; (State-wise);

(b) the number of sugar factories in the cooperative sector that entered into production during 1964 (State-wise);

(c) the extent of sugar production in the cooperative sector during 1963 and 1964; and

(d) whether sugar production capacity is proposed to be licensed in the cooperative sector during 1965; and how much of it is to be installed in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): (a) Nil.

(b) In 1964-65 crushing season two cooperative sugar factories went into production.

(c) In 1962-63 and 1963-64 the cooperative sugar factories produced 4.8 lakh tonnes and 6.0 lakh tonnes of sugar respectively.

(d) Yes, Sir, about 10 new sugar factories (mostly cooperatives) will be licensed during 1965. The selection of sites in different States is under consideration.

Energising of Tube Wells

3034. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the cost involved in energising a tube well in Punjab and Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a losing concern for the initial years;

(c) whether the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan are deferring their energisation due to financial difficulties; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to help them for greater and better agricultural production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it has been collected.

Preservation of Rhinos

3035. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the rare and World famous Kazirange rhino is quickly getting extinct; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve this rare species of animal and to ban hunting of this animal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the reports about the killing of rhinoceros in the Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary by poachers. But there is no question of Kaziranga rhino getting extinct quickly.

(b) The Government of Assam have imposed absolute ban on the killing of rhinos under the Assam Rhino Preservation Act. They have also intensified patrolling in the Sanctuary to check the activities of the poachers. The matter will also be considered at the next meeting of the Indian Board for Wild Life.

Mechanised Cooperative Farms

3036. Shri Chandriki: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a few large scale mechanised cooperative farms in the country to demonstrate how food production can be increased by improved method of cultivation;

(b) whether the Government of Mysore have already submitted a scheme for the consideration of the Central Government with a request to start such farm under Tungabhadra Project in Raichur District; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). A scheme for starting cooperative farms was discussed at a meeting of the Tungabhadra Advisory Board recently. The proposals of the State Government are awaited.

Plant Protection Scheme

3037. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land covered under the plant protection scheme during 1964-65; and

(b) whether any plan has been drawn out to cover all cultivable land under the pesticide scheme for plant protection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The acreage covered with plant protection measures during 1964-65 has been reported to be 37.5 million acres in the different States of the Union.

(b) Yes Sir. It is proposed to cover the entire cultivated area with plant protection measures by the end of the Fourth Plan. A note giving broad details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4341/65].

Convention of Hoteliers and Travel Agents

**3038. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint all-India convention of hoteliers, restaurateurs and travel agents was recently held at Srinagar;

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made at the convention for promotion of tourism; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) Yes Sir. A copy of the resolutions passed by the convention is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4342/65].

(b) and (c). The observations and suggestions embodied in the resolutions have just been received and are being examined.

Agricultural College in Delhi

3039. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether an agricultural college is proposed to be set up in Delhi; and

(b) if so, where and the salient features of the proposed institution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Gaon Panchayat Jaunti, sometime back, volunteered to donate about 1600 bighas of land for the establishment of an Agricultural College in the Union Territory of Delhi. The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration. No final decision has yet been taken.

Agricultural Education

3040. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether there is any provision to help the Private Institutions which impart agricultural education and also carry on research on agriculture;

(b) the number of such Institutions functioning in the country in the rural areas and whether any State-wise figure of such Institutions is available with Government; and

(c) the nature of help given to these Institutions in the last two years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. There is a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for this purpose.

(b) A statement showing the location of private agricultural colleges in various States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4343/65].

(c) Grants are given to various Institutions on items like buildings, equipment and books.

Bridges on West Coast Road

3041. { Shri Pottekkatt;
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) the names of road bridges to be constructed on the West Coast Road in Kerala;

(b) the names of bridges that are proposed to be taken up during 1965-66; and

(c) when the work on the remaining bridges will be taken up and completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Under-Feeding of Young ones of Buffaloes

3042. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that dairy-men in the urban areas of Delhi and New Delhi do not let the young

ones of buffaloes draw their full feed of milk and thus make them die of hunger within a month or so of their birth;

(b) the number of young ones of milching buffaloes more than two months old which are in Delhi with these dairymen; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the irreparable loss thus caused to the breed and the steps being taken to check this inhuman activity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No data is available on this point as no such survey was ever made and no written complaint has been received in this respect.

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

महाराष्ट्र में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कल्याण

3043. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1963-64 और 1964-65 में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के कल्याण सम्बन्धी विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य को कितनी राशि मंजूर की ;

(ख) क्या इन योजनाओं के लिये दी गई सारी राशि का प्रत्येक वर्ष में उपयोग किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वर्षवार कितनी राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

रुपये लाखों में

		1963-64			1964-65		
पिछड़ी, स्वीकृत जातियों का वर्ग	स्वीकृत रकम	जितना खर्च हुआ	रकम जो प्रयोग में नहीं साई गई	स्वीकृत खर्च	अनुमानित खर्च	अनुमानित रकमी	
1. अनुसूचित जातियाँ	79.45	84.04	—*	110.44	105.95	4.49	
2. अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ	70.24	56.16	14.08	114.23	103.11	11.12	
3. अन्य पिछड़ी जातियाँ (जिन में अनुसूचित हुई आदिम जातियाँ भी शामिल हैं)	29.71	14.55	15.16	27.49	22.38	5.11	

* 4.59 लाख रुपयों का अधिक व्यय है ।

अलीपुर सामुदायिक खण्ड

3044. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीपुर सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड दिल्ली सामुदायिक विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस विकास खण्ड को सरकार ने कुएं गलाने, नलकूपों का बोरिंग करने तथा उन्हें लगाने के लिये काफी सुविधायें दी थीं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इस सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड के अन्तर्गत आने वाली 95,000 एकड़ भूमि का भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत अर्जन करने की अधिसूचना निकाली है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस भूमि का अर्जन करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इस विकास खण्ड क्षेत्र पर सरकार द्वारा बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में धन व्यय किया जा चुका है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री (श्री ब. ०. सू. ०. भू.सि.) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1952 में जब यह खण्ड शुरू किया गया था तब से वर्ष 1964-65 तक किसानों को विभिन्न लघु सिंचाई कार्यों, जैसे कुएं गलाना, नलकूप, पम्पिंग सेट लगाना आदि के लिये 10,22,300 रुपये की राशि खण्ड के रूप में दी गई थी ।

(ग) अलीपुर खण्ड में 9,500 एकड़ (नौ हजार पांच सौ एकड़) क्षेत्र के अर्जन करने की अधिसूचना भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निकाली गई है ।

(घ) यह अर्जन खण्ड के नरेला नगर के विकास के लिये है, जो कि उन छः नगरों में से एक है जिन्हें दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विकसित किया जाना है ।

Aid Wheat for U.P.

3045. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agency for International Development (AID) of the U.S. has proposed to supply wheat to Uttar Pradesh for the rural manpower mobilization scheme;

(b) if so, when and what quantity of wheat is to be supplied; and

(c) the terms on which it is to be supplied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under discussion between the Central Government, USAID authorities and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Production of Cow-Dung Gas

3046. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether two of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute's projects in Delhi villages viz., production of cow-dung gas and provision of special types of air-tight storage bags have failed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. The cow-dung gas plants have been success-

fully functioning in several States. They are gaining popularity with farmers in many parts of the country. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute is, however, striving to make further improvements in the designs of the plant as well as the appliances used with it, the main objective being the development of comparatively cheaper and more efficient designs which may better suit an average farmer.

The Air-tight Storage Bins have also been quite successful. They are particularly suited to village conditions and small cultivators. The demand for these bins has been increasing from cultivators who are ready to meet the full cost of the bins.

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

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF PAKISTANI TROOPS ON INDIA-EAST PAKISTAN BORDER

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported concentration of Pakistani troops on the India-East Pakistan border.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan has concentrated its armed forces on India's borders. It is strengthening its border posts, constructing bunkers and digging trenches.

2. The Pakistani side of the India-East Pakistan border is manned by the East Pakistan Rifles, which is a semi-military force. In addition, there are also some units and formations of regular Army in East Pakistan. Their strength has been increas-

ed recently by induction of troops from West Pakistan to East Pakistan. Movement of units and formations inside East Pakistan has also been noticed. In brief, Pakistan has strengthened its border forces and has intensified other military activities. The House will not expect me to reveal the strength of the Pakistani forces and also their sector-wise deployment on the India-East Pakistan border.

3. The Government are carefully watching the situation and taking appropriate action to deal with it.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्दाली (झज्जर) :
वहाँ हमारी सेना बितरी लगी हुई है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is a fact that the concentration of Pakistani troops is very, very heavy near Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar, Nadia and 24-Pargana District and that they have got some of the air fields evacuated and rendered them non-available for civilian use and that the Pakistani forces are arriving from West Pakistan by sea and by air?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, I have answered this point in the statement itself.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): May I know whether this reported Pakistani troops' concentration is in any way coordinated with the Chinese deployment in the Chumbi Valley?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, we will have to take these factors into consideration while making an assessment of the situation.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mao Tse-tung has perfected a strategy of war of uproar in the east and attack in the west. That is Mao Tse-tung's philosophy and Pakistan seems to have reversed that process. She is interested in creating an uproar in the west so as to attack us in the east. That is her overall policy. In the context of that may I know why, instead

of allowing the initiative of attacking us in different sectors of our frontier to pass into the hands of Pakistan, our Government have not themselves considered it necessary, because on the top of these statements the Pakistani official spokesman has said that Pakistani forces have already entered 20 miles of our territory in the Rann of Kutch, to take the initiative of attacking Pakistan in different sectors of our frontier so as to implement the assurance given to us on the floor of this House by our Prime Minister that our army would decide their own strategy? Is it not high time for our army to decide the strategy and eject Pakistan . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon Member has expressed his views. I think, it is much better to leave the Government and the army to decide their own course of action.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: These are questions that are to be asked if some elucidation is required and the Minister is prepared to give on the subject. He says that this is all that he could give. Then, we ought to be satisfied with that.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know whether Pakistan has evacuated three miles of her boundary of Hindus in order to concentrate her troops?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, I have made one statement that they have intensified their military activities. When we say that they have intensified their military activities, it has many facets. It would be wrong for us to presume that they have done that thing everywhere. But I can only say that we are watching the situation carefully and I do not think I will be able to make a more elaborate statement than that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं आप से पहले से हिफाजत मांग लूँ अपने सवाल के लिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको यह पहले से खयाल है कि वह ऐसा होगा कि जहाँ हिफाजत की जरूरत होगी ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसी अनेकों बातें हैं जिन से गलतफहमी हो सकती है। कम से कम आप सुन लीजिए इतना मैं चाहता हूँ।

क्या सरकार को पता है कि पिछले दशकों में पूर्व पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की जान बचाते हुए कम से कम 35 मुसलमानों ने अपनी जानें दी थीं, और उसी के साथ साथ इस बार के चुनावों में हिन्दुओं ने, चाहे डर के मारे या अन्य किसी कारण से, अयूब जी को ज्यादा वोट दिए हों, लेकिन पूर्व पाकिस्तान के मुसलमानों का शायद अधिकांश हिस्सा अयूबशाही के खिलाफ गया, और पूर्व पाकिस्तान की जनता पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को साम्राज्यशाही की शकल में देखती है। ऐसी बातें होते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी यह सोचा कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान की साम्राज्यशाही से, चाहे पांच दस दिन के लिए ही क्यों न हो, मुक्त कराया जाए। वैसे तो मैं जानता हूँ कि बाद में तो सारी दुनिया एक है, कहीं कोई राज्य गुलाम नहीं रह सकता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक बात कहना भूल गया । पाकिस्तान की जनता हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से जब कभी मोका आवेगा किसी कदर कम नहीं रहेगी बल्कि ज्यादा रहेगी जो मैं महासंध की बात सोचता हूँ उसमें ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, the hon. Member did not expect me to answer it; he only wanted you to listen to this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने यह बात अपने ध्यान में रख ली है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वहां 35 मुसलमानों ने अपनी जानें दीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ।

गवर्नमेंट ने यह बात ध्यान में रख ली या नहीं, अगर नहीं रख ली तो अब रख लें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर)

क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में या रूस और अमरीका से बातचीत में या अल्जीरिया में होने वाले एफ्रो एशियायी सम्मेलन में इस बात को रखने की तैयारी कर रही है कि पाकिस्तान ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद द्वारा बनाया हुआ एक आरटीफिशियल या फरजी राष्ट्र है, और उसको स्वतंत्र रहने का और खास करके पूर्वी बंगाल को पाकिस्तान में रहने का कोई तर्क नहीं है, और इस पर विश्व के राष्ट्र विचार करें और कदम उठाएं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस के बाबत क्या कह सकता हूँ । मुझे यह सुन कर अफसोस होता है । खयाल नो किमी का हो सकता है,

मगर मैं हाउस को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात वहां भी एक बड़े जिम्मेवार पाकिस्तानी ने कही है कि हमारा और हिन्दुस्तान का मंशा एक है । हिन्दुस्तान इकानमिकली डेवेलप कर रहा है, हम मिलिटरीली स्ट्रेंथ हासिल कर रहे हैं । वहां भी एक अन्सर है जो चाहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान को मिलाया जाय । वह फतेहयाबी से मिलाना चाहते हैं और हम सिर्फ जबानी बातें करके मिलाना चाहते हैं । हमें ऐसी बातों का खयाल रखना चाहिए । हम तकसीम हो चके हैं और हम ने इस तकसीम को माना है, हम दो मुल्क हैं

एक माननीय सदस्य : जबरदस्ती ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जबरदस्ती हो या किसी तरह हो लेकिन हमने उसको माना । इसलिए हमको कोई ऐसा सवाल नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे कोई गलतफहमी हो और कोई उसको एक्सप्लाइट करे ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस पर एक गृह युद्ध अमरीका में अब्राहम लिंकन के जमाने में लड़ा गया था यह कोई ऐसा फ़ालतू सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि हमारी सीमाओं पर उधर शत्रु सेनाओं का भारी जमाव है वैसे यह बहुत पुराना खतरा है और भविष्य में भी रहने वाला है तो इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जो जनता रहनी है उन्हें क्या सैनिक शिक्षा के बारे में सरकार का कोई विचार है और क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो पाकिस्तानी सी० आई० डी० पकड़े जाते हैं या पाकिस्तानी खुफिया लोग पकड़े जाते हैं क्या उन पर कड़ी निगाह रखने का विचार है ताकि यह भारत के खिलाफ जासूसी करने की वृत्ति न बढ़ने पाये ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are the steps which are necessary for the defence of our border. They are being considered and some of them are even acted upon.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : पाकिस्तानी पंजाब से पाकिस्तानी बंगाल में जाने का हिन्दुस्तान का सिर्फ समुद्री रास्ता है जोकि न के बराबर है

एक माननीय सदस्य : हवाई जहाज हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हवा हिन्दुस्तान की होती है और हिन्दुस्तान की इजाजत के बिना हवाई जहाज नहीं उड़ सकते ।

श्री बागड़ी : तो क्या सरकार इस बात को तय कर रही है कि ऐसी दशा में जब वह भ्रामद रफ्त भारत के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होती है तो उसको रोका जाय और अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are some of the matters which naturally Government have to decide upon at a proper occasion. Naturally, we have not taken any action particularly on this matter at present. (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है .

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): This kind of talking will do us no good.

Mr. Speaker: What could I do? It is for the Minister to give reply.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Either there should be a secret session or the Members themselves should write to the Defence Minister or the Prime Minister giving their suggestions, if any, instead of ventilating them here to which we cannot expect any specific answers.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां एक बात साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ

Mr. Speaker: The Members also should know their responsibility. They should desist from putting these questions.

Shri Kapur Singh: It should be made perfectly clear to everybody that we do not want to take an inch of Pakistan's territory and we do not want to make any war on Pakistan. We merely want to defend ourselves and nothing more.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): We should also declare that we shall not give even an inch of our territory to Pakistan. Whether war or no war, we do not care.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितनी जिम्मेदारी यहां किसी भी सदस्य की हो सकती है इस मामले में उस से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों की है इसलिए यह लगातार इस जिम्मेदारी की आप झपील मत किया करिये । हमने जो सवाल पूछे हैं वह इसलिए पूछे हैं कि दुनिया में शान्ति रहे, हिन्दुस्तान, पाकिस्तान में शान्ति रहे और वह तभी होगी जब यह दोनों देश फिर से किसी न किसी महासंघ में आयेंगे इसलिए यह सवाल पूछा गया है ।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : पिछले एक महीने से विशेष कर जब से पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया है यह जो सीमा-बर्ती हमारे इलाके हैं इन में चाहे इस तरफ के लोग या उस तरफ के लोग पाकिस्तान के हक में जासूसी कार्यवाहियां कर रहे हैं और यह चीज समाचारपत्रों में भी छपी है, भारत के खिलाफ यह जासूसी की कार्यवाहियां करने वालों में हमारे देश के भी लोग हैं और उधर पाकिस्तान की तरफ के भी लोग हैं तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस ने पिछले एक महीने के अन्दर इस तरह

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

के भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी करने वाले लोगों को पकड़ा है जोकि इस तरह की सूचनाएं उस पार भेजने का काम करते हैं और यदि ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा है तो क्या वह उन की संख्या बतलायेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is difficult to give all this information. I cannot say that we have arrested any person as such.

श्री बागड़ी : अगर मंत्री महोदय जवाब नहीं देते हैं तो फिर ऐसे सवालों को रखने की जरूरत ही क्या है और अगर उन का जवाब नहीं दिया जाना है तो बेहतर हो कि ऐसे सवालों को बन्द ही कर दिया जाय । क तरफ देश पर हमला हो रहा है और सवाल करते हैं तो .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । आपका सवाल त नहीं था ।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल का जवाब तो घाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये और मुझे आगे चलने दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : जब मैं खड़ा होता हूँ तो आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देते हैं और कहते हैं कि आपका यह सवाल नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि सवाल जब सदन में आ जाता है तो वह हर एक मेम्बर का सवाल बन जाता है और वह किसी एक की जायदाद नहीं रहती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब का सवाल नहीं हो जाता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : उसका जवाब क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आगे चलने देने या नहीं ? मैं दो दफे आप से कह चुका हूँ कि आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रश्न क जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जवाब देना था वह उन्होंने दे दिया है । अब आप न बैठ कर कार्यवाही में एकावट डाल रहे हैं और मुझे आगे नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में सीमा पर सेनाओं का उधर काफी जमाव हो रहा है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे कि कच्छ में पाकिस्तानियों ने काफी मात्रा में अमरीकी हथियारों का उपयोग किया है तो क्या उधर के लिए भी सरकार को कोई ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि वहां पर भी अमरीकी हथियार वगैरह काफ़ी आये हैं और उन का यदि प्रयोग किया जायेगा तो हम क्या करेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as I have got information, most of the important fighting arms that Pakistan has are American. So, if they are there with some strength, naturally I presume that they may be there. But I have not got any proof with me to prove that; but these are my presumptions.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : अगर वह इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उन्होंने उनका का इस्तेमाल किया तो उस के बाद में हम देखेंगे कि हम क्या करें । हम जो बाद में करेंगे उसे अभी नहीं बतला सकते ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether it is a fact that the Pakistani troops deployed on the East Pakistan-Assam border are being supported not only by a large para-military organisation like Ansars but also by a large army of saboteurs residing in India? May I know the reaction of Government in this regard?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They are training their own people, and their civil population is also being trained. I think that in some of the border areas we are also taking similar steps.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The second part of my question about saboteurs residing in India has not been answered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): The responsibility for the defence of the East Pakistan-West Bengal border is still that of the border police. This was the situation in the Rann of Kutch also. In view of the fact that earlier the West Bengal Government had given sufficient proof to the Central Government that mortars of US make were used on the Cooch-Bihar enclave border in West Bengal, and in view of the fact that Pakistani troops have taken over, can we be assured by the hon. Minister that as far as our country is concerned also, the border will be protected much more securely by our own troops rather than that it would be left only to the border police force?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have said in my original statement that Government are carefully watching the situation and proper action is taken to deal with these things. I cannot spell them out.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या हमारी सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पाकिस्तान चाहे जहाँ से भी मिल सके हमारे खिलाफ इमदाद ले लेता है ? चीनी कम्युनिज्म और पाकिस्तानी इस्लाम दोनों पॉल्स ऐपार्ट हैं, दोनों का कोई रिश्ता नहीं है लेकिन पाकिस्तानी हमारे खिलाफ वहाँ से भी इमदाद ले लेते हैं तो क्या भारत सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि हम पञ्चनिस्तान को मजबूत करें और उसे मजबूत करके हम पाकिस्तान से बदला लें ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): Since Pakistan has attacked us, and

Pakistan is a military ally of America and England, and on account of that reason we cannot expect to get any military help from these Western allies of Pakistan, and on the other side, China has already attacked us and is again poised to attack us and China is a military ally and brother of Russia and we cannot expect to get any help from Russia too, is there any other nation in the diplomatic bag of our Government from which our Government expect to get military hardware in times of our dire need?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the present moment, we are getting aid from U.K., U.S.A. and Soviet Russia. We should presume that they will continue the same aid they are giving us at present . . .

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Why should you presume?

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Because it is logical.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As to what will happen in a certain hypothetical situation, it is difficult to anticipate.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Is it a fact that Pakistani troops are carried in superior planes over our territory into the East Pakistan border? Have Government verified that report? If it is correct, what steps have been taken besides lodging a protest note?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got any information about that.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): The Defence Minister's admission that Pakistani forces and arms are being concentrated on the frontiers, the continuously increasing number of incidents of intrusion in that border, the recent foray in Kutch and the failure of the Government of India to respond in adequate terms plus their acquiescence in the tacit cease-fire which is coming in Kutch have given the impression, as the *Sunday Times* of London has pointed out, that this special zeal for peace is not a reflection of any special love for peace but a sign

[Shri Natn Pai.]

of unpreparedness. What are Government doing to remove this impression and to show that we will carry out what we have pledged to Parliament? I want specific replies to the two questions: one regarding removing the impression, as pointed out by the *Sunday Times*, that the Indians run away leaving everything; we hate to read this kind of thing, which is Pakistani-inspired. But what do we do to refute the inference drawn from this kind of propaganda against us? The second is about implementing your promise to Parliament.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: First of all, I must say that this impression, which is deliberately being created, is not the impression, of the friends of India. I think we should not fall a victim to that. When they say that the army is running away, it is a deliberate, false impression, that is being created. Really speaking, our armed forces are gallantly fighting and will continue to fight, when it comes to that. That is one thing.

As regards the effort for peace, the interpretation that is being put by any correspondent should not be accepted that way. This peace effort that is being continued, and is being responded to, is not any sign of weakness. Certainly, any cease-fire that may be accepted has to be consistent with our stand which has been very amply explained by our Prime Minister. It will always be consistent with the honour of the country. Ultimately, we are bound to implement the pledge that is given to this Parliament.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it a fact that Government have received reports from Intelligence, and other equally or more reliable sources, to the effect that Chinese military officers and technicians have in the recent past visited and inspected the West Bengal-East Pakistan border and are still surreptitiously working on that frontier at various strategic points? If so, have Government made a fair assess-

ment of the military implications of the joint threat of China and Pakistan in that area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, that assessment of that possibility is made. There were reports that some specialists of the Chinese army were seen in East Pakistan and even in West Pakistan. But personally, I do not attach too much importance to this particular fact, though it has certainly political implications. I do not want to underestimate them at the same time.

But in case both these armies and both these nations decide to do something about India, one thing is certain. As far as the spirit of India is concerned, as far as our attitude is concerned, we will have to face it. I do not want again to be caught on the wrong foot. Dada Kripalani said the other day that it will be humbug to make a statement like this. But even when such an eventuality comes, what must be the attitude of our country? Our country will have to face them bravely. What else can we do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Well said—hope you will act up to it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): Has it been brought to the notice of Government that foreign correspondents who are here do not have an objective assessment of the country's military strength and give a distorted version in their foreign press? If so, what effective steps are Government taking to put a check on the despatch of such distorted versions to the foreign press which distort the image of our country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Most of the reports that have gone as far as I know—I am prepared to stand corrected about it—from the foreign correspondents are from the Karachi side. There are some people who are really speaking inclined to create an image of India. About that I must say that we must be careful not to fall victim of that.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): In view of the concentration of Pakistani troops in the border, may I know from the Government whether Government proposes to shift the residents who are in the border, most of them belong to minority community, to stop methods of infiltration and sabotage particularly in Cachar-Goalpara borders?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We do not want to take any action which will create panic in the minds of our people but steps which are necessary for the security of our defence will certainly be taken and are being taken.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री के शब्दों में जिस प्रकार धीरे धीरे गर्मी बढ़ती जाती जा रही है, पाकिस्तान के हथियारों में भी उसी प्रकार गर्मी बढ़ती जा रही है। सुना जाता है कि कल कच्छ में पाकिस्तान ने अपने आक्रमण को और अधिक तेज कर दिया है। संरक्षण मंत्री ने कल कहा था कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में पहले से अधिक घटनाएँ बढ़ गई हैं। अब उन्होंने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बारे में बताया है। शायद कल-परसों वह लाहौर और अमृतसर की घटनाओं का भी इसी प्रकार विवरण दें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संरक्षण मंत्री इस 48 करोड़ के देश को इस लोक सभा के बीच केवल अशुभ समाचारों की सूचना ही देने रहेंगे या कोई वह समय भी जल्दी आयेगा, जब वह हम को शुभ समाचार भी सुनायेंगे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a suggestion of Prakash Vir Shastriji and I have taken note of it.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

12:28 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES AND MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT (Query)

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir I have given a call-attention notice on the

arrest of the Jamshedpur workers. There is no assembly in Delhi and the Parliament is the only forum where we can raise it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should not take it up in this manner.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May we come and speak to you? Because, this is very important. There have been so many arrests. Only because he happens to be a worker of the Tatas, he is arrested . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I will not be prepared to answer in this manner. I assure the hon. Members of one thing.

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कई महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव और काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिये हैं और आप बराबर उनको अस्वीकार करते जा रहे हैं। ये बहुत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मामले हैं। या तो आप उन को यहाँ पर पढ़ कर सुनाइये और सदन उन पर फैसला करे या आप अपने विवेक से फैसला कर के उन को यहाँ रखिए, ताकि उन पर मुकम्मल बहस हो पाये।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी भी सुन लीजिए। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेम्बर साहबान पहले बैठे हैं, जब मैं ने उन को इजाजत नहीं दी है, तो मैं आप को कैसे इजाजत दूंगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : यह मुझे पता है कि आप इजाजत तो नहीं देंगे, लेकिन अगर एक के बाद दूसरा और दूसरे के बाद तीसरा मेम्बर यहाँ पर अपनी बात कह रहा है, तो मुझे भी अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए।

मैं यह बात सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर अबान से कुछ कहने

[श्री बागड़ी]

से मजा आता है, बल्कि इसलिए कि शायद वह आवाज़ लोक सभा से निकल कर जनता तक पहुंचे और उस से देश का हित हो सके। इसलिए मैं यह बात उठाना चाहता हूँ। वरना हमें आप को दुखी करने में और खुद दुखी होने में कोई मजा नहीं आता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन बातों के बारे में दुखी न हों।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अनाज के सवाल पर अरबों रुपयों का डाका तीन चार दिनों में पंजाब के किसानों पर पड़ा है। शायद मानसिंह ने, डाकुओं के गिरोहों ने भी पिस्तौल से इस तरह डाके नहीं डाले, जिस तरह कि सरकार ने डाले हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बात को बार-बार कहने में जरूर अफ़सोस होता है कि अगर इस तरह से इन सवालों को यहां पर उठाया जाये, तो मैं उन 30, 35, 40 नोटिसिज का जवाब कैसे दे सकता हूँ, जोकि रोज आते हैं। जब हमारे सीनियर और पुराने मेम्बर इस तरह खड़े हो कर इन सवालों को उठाते हैं, तो दूसरों को भी मना नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसी सूरत में सब मेम्बर साहबान ये सवाल उठावेंगे और अगर हर एक मेम्बर के नोटिस का जवाब देना हो, तो 30, 35, 40 नोटिसिज के लिए रोजाना दो षाई घंटे खर्च करने होंगे।

अगर हाउस चाहे कि वही कार्यवाही करे तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। हर एक नोटिस जो मैं वह मैं हाउस में रखता जाऊंगा और हाउस

श्री मधु लिमये : पुराने और नये का क्या मतलब है? राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्न होते हैं और उन पर फ़ैसला होना चाहिये। उन को स्वीकार या अस्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं आप के खिलाफ कुछ बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन हमारा भी ख्याल करें। आखिर हम यहां काहे को आये हैं?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): How can the Members go on speaking when you are on your legs?

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर आप ही क्यों खड़े हो जाते हैं?

श्री बागड़ी : सीनियर और जूनियर का क्या मतलब है?

Mr. Speaker: Whoever he might be, whether this side or that side, when I am on my legs, no Member should speak. फिर आप बिना इजाजत खड़े हो रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : सीनियर और जूनियर का क्या मतलब है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी सीनियर हैं। आप भी नेता हैं और दूसरे ग्रुप के भी नेता हैं

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर आप नेता कहिये।

श्री बागड़ी : नेता कहिये :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी मैं सीनियर कहता हूँ और समझता हूँ, इसलिये कि आप भी एक ग्रुप के नेता हैं ...

श्री बागड़ी : किसी के रहम पर नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से खड़े और बोलते ही चले जायेंगे? यह क्या कभी बन्द होगा या नहीं? बार बार मैं आप को कह चुका हूँ और आप बराबर बोलते जा रहे हैं। यह एक लीडर का मामला है। यह भी नहीं है कि किसी एक आदमी का हो। लेकिन हद होती है बरदाश्त की। हर रोज ऐसा चलता है।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी आवाज से चिढ़ है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कई बार कहा है और अब फिर दोहराता हूँ। यह मैं तो नहीं,

कर सकता हूँ कि जो नोटिस दिये जायें उन का जवाब मुझे से यहां हाउस में तलब किया जाए श्री मैं हर एक का जवाब दूँ। यह मेरे लिये तो नामुमकिन है। यह जरूर होगा कि कोई मੈम्बर महसूस करे कि कोई सावाल ज्यादा महत्ता का है उन के खयाल में श्रीर मैं ने उसे नामंजूर कर दिया है। लेकिन उस के लिए मैं ने कई बार कहा है कि वह मुझ से आ कर मिल सकता है या मुझ को लिख कर भेज सकता है श्रीर मैं दुबारा गौर करने को तैयार हूँ। कई बार मैं ने ऐसा किया है। अगर यह कहा जाए जैसे मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा है कि उठाने की इजाजत दी जाए श्रीर हाउस चाहे तो मंजूर करे, तब मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सिर्फ अपोजीशन ही कह दे कि यह रखा जाए तो भी मैं वैसा करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। वोट करते चले जायेंगे श्रीर फैसले होते चले जायेंगे

श्री बागड़ी : उन को रखा जाए।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):
 That is not our demand.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस ने करना है। सिर्फ एक अपोजीशन के मेम्बर की बात को मैं कैसे मान लूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : श्री कपूर सिंह की आवाज से भी नहीं होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहें तो मैं वोट ले सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : जरूर :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर जोर देते हैं तो जो लोग चाहते हैं कि हाउस फैसला करे तो वे अपनी अपनी जगहों पर खड़े हो जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : यह बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते थे कि सारी अपोजीशन मेरे साथ है। जो हैं उन के साथ वे खड़े हो जायें

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं ने तो यह कहा है कि जो आप के पास भाये उस को पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी नहीं हो सकता है कि मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ। मैं ने बहुत दफा कहा है कि जब कोई फैसला हो गया श्रीर कई बार हो गया उस को रोज रोज फिर से रोज किया जाए श्रीर फिर उस का वही जवाब देता जाऊँ श्रीर यह सवाल उठता चला जाए यह नहीं होगा। बार बार उसी चीज को उठाया जाए यह नहीं हो सकता है। किसी को कोई शिकायत हो, कोई समझता हो कि सवाल ज्यादा महत्ता का है श्रीर वह मेरे पास भाना न चाहता हो तो मुझे लिख दे, मैं जरूर विचार करूंगा श्रीर जरूरत समझूंगा तो ले लूंगा। लेकिन कोई खड़ा हो कर कहना शुरू कर दे तो इस को मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूँ।

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 38 OF
 PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
 ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960:

- (i) The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1043 dated the 3rd April, 1965.
- (ii) The Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan.]

Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1044 dated the 3rd April, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LS-4335] 65].

12.34½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

MINUTES

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth sittings of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.34½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Townships and Factory Buildings of Public Undertakings.

12.34½ hrs.

RE. SITUATION ON KUTCH-SIND BORDER

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before the House resumes discussion on the Finance Bill, by your leave, may I request the Prime Minister, who is present in the House, to make a statement on the present

situation on the Kutch-Sind border in view of the diverse reports in the press, conflicting reports?

Mr. Speaker: It is for him to make a statement if he wants to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he not prepared to make a statement? There are press reports regarding cease-fire, and about Pakistani firing. I think he should make a clarificatory statement. I think he is prepared to make one; I see him rising. (*Inter-ruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sometime back, you stated that you would not have any list from any party so far as the selection of speakers is concerned, and we thought that you would be sticking to that decision. But I learn that yesterday again lists have been sent to you and you are now going by those lists. I want to know whether it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: I never said that I would not have any lists. The parties have every right to send me their list. I only said that the overriding consideration would be catching the eye. The lists can be sent and the lists may be of assistance also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are some Members who stand a dozen times and yet they do not catch your eye, because you go by the lists.

Mr. Speaker: That is wrong. It is not correct that I strictly go by the list. It is just possible that someone might not have caught my eye on some subjects. But that is a different thing altogether.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I request that if the Prime Minister is making a statement late in the day, he may tell us the time.

Mr. Speaker: If there is anything like that, I will inform the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I never stand up because the list is followed—

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Even if the Members are sitting here, some Members other are called. (*Interruption*).

12.37 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1965—contd.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, may we have an indication as to when you propose to call upon the Finance Minister to reply to the debate?

Mr. Speaker: When should I call on the hon. Finance Minister? Five hours are left.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Quarter past five.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : आप ने कहा है कि जो लिस्ट दी जाती है उस को भी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिस्ट के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं तो पार्टी द्विप से पूछिये ।

The House will now resume discussion on the Finance Bill. **Shri Jyotishi.**

श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : कल वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं ने निवेदन किया था कि शासन ने जो छिपा कर रखी गई सम्पत्ति को पूंजीपतियों द्वारा बाहर लाये जाने के लिए अवधि निर्धारित की है, उस पर यद्यपि मुझे विश्वास नहीं है

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, a point of order. Somebody is leaning over the bench to talk to the Prime Minister. Is that conducive to the decorum or the dignity of the House?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I think there is no harm in it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Shri Jyotishi** will continue his speech.

श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यद्यपि मुझे इस बात पर यकीन नहीं कि दौलतमन्द इतने सीधे और सरल होते हैं कि वे अपनी पूंजी को बाहर प्रकट कर देंगे, लेकिन फिर भी, आज जो देश का वातावरण है और इस वातावरण में जो हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश में एकता की भावना पैदा हो, प्रेम की भावना पैदा हो, सब मिल कर काम करें, हम किसी तरह की ऐसी बात देश में पैदा होने न दें कि कोई भी तबका यह महसूस करे कि उसके साथ सख्ती की जा रही है, उसको परेशान किया जा रहा है, उसको देखते हुए ये लोग देशभक्ति का परिचय देंगे । किसी को परेशान करना या किसी के साथ सख्ती करना हम नहीं चाहते हैं । हमारी सरकार देश के समग्र निवासियों को साथ ले कर चलना चाहती है । प्राचीन काल में लोगों ने देश पर आपत्ति आने पर अपनी समस्त शक्ति देश के लिए अर्पित की थी, उसी तरह से आज वक्त है कि सब लोग अपनी शक्ति इस देश की रक्षा के लिए अर्पित करें, जिन के पास शारीरिक क्षमता है वे अपनी शारीरिक क्षमता से, जिन के पास गलत तरीके से या सही तरीके से, जिस तरह से भी धन आया है, वे उस धन से, जिन के पास बुद्धि बल है, वे अपने बुद्धि बल से इस देश के निर्माण में, इस देश को विदेशी शक्तियों के पंजे में जाने से बचाने के लिये योगदान करें । कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां इस देश को हड़पने के लिए इस देश को परेशान करने के लिए कोई कसर नहीं उठा रख रही हैं और उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें सन्नद्ध होना है । इस तरह से हम ने वित्त मंत्री द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है पूंजीपतियों द्वारा अपनी सम्पत्ति को जाहिर करने का उस का समर्थन किया । लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि शासन उस अवधि के पश्चात् इस देश में एक मजबूती का वातावरण निर्मित करे । हमारी जो छापे मारने वाली टोली है, उस को अधिक से अधिक मजबूत

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

बनाया जाये। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि शासन हमेशा मजबूती से चलता है। साम दान और भेद की नीतियाँ भी शासन की हुआ करती हैं लेकिन दंड की नीति का भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। कोई भी शासन रहे, अगर वह मजबूती से दंड हाथ में लेकर नहीं चलता है तो वह शासन कमजोर होता है, वह स्थायी नहीं रहता। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार दंड को हाथ में लेकर चलने वाली सरकार है, मजबूत सरकार है, लेकिन साथ ही इस देश में गांधी जी जैसे मनीषी रहे। उन्होंने हमें आजादी दिलाई। इस लिये हमारे हृदयों में और इस देश के शान्तिपूर्ण हृदयों में शान्ति और प्रेम कुछ ज्यादा है। लेकिन फिर भी इस देश में भगवान कृष्ण और भगवान राम रहे हैं, जिनोंने इस देश को शक्ति दी है और इस देश को यह नसीहत दी है कि :

‘यदुच्छया चोपपन्नं स्वर्गं द्वारमुपावृत्तं ।

मुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पार्थ लभन्ते युद्धमीदृशं ॥
हम लोगों ने युद्ध को स्वर्ग का खुला द्वार माना है। भगवान कृष्ण ने यह आदर्श हमारे सामने रखा है, भगवान राम ने हमारे सामने यह आदर्श रखा है और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने हमारे देश के सामने यह आदर्श रखा है। यह देश इस आदर्श पर चलने वाला देश है। हम इस देश में इस प्रकार की फिजा बनाना चाहते हैं। उचित है कि सब लोग इकट्ठा होकर काम करे और एक होकर काम करने को मजबूत हों।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे स्कैंडल तफ्तीश करते हैं, ब्लैक मार्केट द्वारा इकट्ठे किये गये और गलत तरीकों से संचित किये गये धन को, उन को हम और अधिक सशक्त बनायें ताकि वह धन, जो गलत तरीकों से इकट्ठा किया गया है, इस मुसीबत के वक़्त में इस देश के काम में आ सके। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि ऐसे लोग जो संपत्ति को छिपा कर रखते हैं, जब पकड़ में आये जो उन के खिलाफ सख्त सेप्सख्त कार्रवाई की जाये, उन को लम्बी सजा दी जाये और उन की सारी की सारी

प्रापर्टी जब्त की जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देशद्रोह का कार्य है। जब देश संकट में हो और देश की रियाया तकलीफ में हो, तब उस की जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं का ब्लैक मार्केट करके उस को दबा कर और नाजाइज तरीके से धन इकट्ठा करना बहुत गलत चीज है। ऐसे लोगों को देश का सब से बड़ा दुश्मन समझ कर उन के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसे अफसरों को जो इस तरह के कुकर्म करने वाले व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने में मदद दें उन्हें रिवाइज दिया जाना चाहिये और उन्हें राष्ट्र के द्वारा सम्मानित किया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह की व्यवस्था शीघ्र से शीघ्र की जानी चाहिये।

टैक्स की वसूली की नई जांच की व्यवस्था हम करे यह बहुत जरूरी है। मुझ मानूम है कि चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट्स के द्वारा जो हिसाब किताब पेश किया जाता है उस की जांच पड़ताल की जाती है। लेकिन चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट्स कौन नियुक्त करता है। सरकार करती है। लेकिन फर्म खुद अपने चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट्स चुन लेती हैं और उन के जो तख्मीने हमारे सामने पेश होते हैं उन की तफ्तीश होती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि कौन सा चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट किस फर्म के हिसाब को देखे यह सरकार तय करे। अगर एक वर्ष कोई चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट किसी फर्म के हिसाब को देखता है तो दूसरे वर्ष उस चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट को उस फर्म का काम दुबारा न दिया जाये। किसी दूसरे चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट को नियुक्त किया जाये जो उस के हिसाब को देखे। अगर चार्टर्ड अकाउन्टेन्ट के द्वारा की हुई चॉज पड़ताल में कोई गहरी खामी पाई जाये, तो उस को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया जाये और उस की सनद छीन ली जाये तथा उस के खिलाफ दूसरी मनासिब कार्रवाई की जाये। देश को अफ़्टाचार और बेईमानी से बचाने के लिये एक ऐसी फिजा तैयार करने के

लिये मैं इस तरह के कदमों को बहुत आवश्यक समझता हूँ ।

हम इस देश में सम्मिलित यानी प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों को माना है और कुछ कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर के आधारे पर भी हम इस देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं । मैं इस बात को साफ तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर का हामी हूँ और कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर का हामी हूँ, लेकिन आज के देश के निर्माण की जरूरत को देखते हुए जो लोग स्वतन्त्र रूप से काम कर रहे हैं मैं साथियों का भी उतना ही हामी हूँ, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि दोनों सेक्टरों में ईमानदारी से काम हो । देश की एक एक एक पाई, एक एक यंत्र, एक एक मिल और कारखाने का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये उपयोग हो । चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर का आदमी हो चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर का आदमी हो, किसी को भी यह हक नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह इस देश की शक्ति का अपव्यय होने दे । अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर का आदमी अपनी मिल द्वारा पर्याप्त उत्पादन नहीं करता है, उत्पादन की पराकाष्ठा पर अपनी मिल को नहीं पहुँचाता है, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि उसकी मिल को छीन लिया जाये । उस पर शासन का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये और अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर का आदमी इस तरह की बेजाब्तगी करता है और वहाँ नवाब बन कर बैठा है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इसे देशद्रोही समझा जाना चाहिये और उस आदमी के खिलाफ मैनेजमेंट को सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिये ।

जो हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल संस्थान हैं उन स्थानों में एक अच्छी फिजा आनी चाहिये ताकि लेबर और मैनेजमेंट के किसी किस्म के झगड़े न रहें । वह एक ऐसी सम्मिलित

चीज बनायें जिस में लेबर और मैनेजमेंट का झगड़ा उठे ही नहीं । उनकी एक कमेटी हो जो आपसी झगड़े तय करे और किसी भी हालत में उत्पादन में किसी किस्म की कमी न आये । इस देश के गरीबों से प्राप्त हुआ पैसा इस देश के निर्माण में लगना चाहिये । निर्माण की पहली जरूरत यह है कि उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई जाये ।

इस देश में विदेशी पूँजी का रास्ता खोला गया है । लेकिन मैं इसे बड़ा खतरनाक समझता हूँ कि इस देश के उद्योगपति और बाहर के उद्योगपति मिल कर अपना स्वतन्त्र उद्योग स्थापित करें । मुझे इस चीज में खतरा दिखाई देता है । किसी जमाने में यहाँ ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी कायम हुई थी । इस देश के पूँजीपतियों की एक कम्पनी और बाहरी पूँजीपतियों की एक कम्पनी, मिल कर इस देश में क्या फिजा तैयार करेंगी इस की तरफ हम को सजग होना है । मैं शासकीय तौर पर, शासन की मार्फत या शासन के सहयोग से एक ट्रिपल अलायंस जैसी चीज को मंजूर कर सकता हूँ, कोऑपरेटिव तरीके पर भी किसी हद तक मंजूर कर सकता है, लेकिन यहाँ के पूँजीपतियों और विदेशी पूँजीपतियों द्वारा देश में उद्योग कारखाने खड़े किये जाने को मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ । इस को इस देश के लिये हितकर नहीं समझता हूँ ।

इस देश की पूँजी विदेशों की तरफ उद्योग खड़े करने के लिये जा रही है, ऐसा मैं ने थोड़ा सा सुना है । मैं इसे उचित नहीं समझता । जब इस देश में नये नये उद्योग खड़े करने की जरूरत है, तब इस देश का पैसा विदेशों में जाये, यह हमारे लिये हितकर नहीं होगा । यह ठीक है कि अफ्रीका में या जावा में स्वयम् अपने उद्योग खड़े कर के हम कुछ पैसा पैदा कर सकें, लेकिन इस देश के गरीब आदमियों को काम न मिले, हमारे

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

मजदूर और टेकनीशियन्स बेकार बैठे रहें, इस देश के उद्योग मजदूरों और टेकनीशियनों को काम में लगाने में सहायक न हो सकें और यहां का धन, यहां की पूंजी और औद्योगिक मस्तिष्क विदेशों में जा कर काम करें और वहां के आदमियों के उद्योगों में लगे, इसे मैं उचित नहीं समझता ।

सदाचार को मैं किसी भी प्रजातंत्र की बुनियाद समझता हूँ । सदाचार को खो कर कोई भी देश, कोई भी प्रजातंत्र कभी चल नहीं सकता । मुझे दुःख होता है जब मैं किसी को सदाचार के खिलाफ कोई बात करता सुनता हूँ । सदाचार का वातावरण हमें इस देश में निर्मित करना होगा और उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे जो सदाचार का हनन कर के वैयक्तिक लाभ की चेष्टा में अपनी और इस देश की शक्ति को नष्ट करते हैं । हमें इस देश के लिये मर मिटने की भावना अधिक से अधिक निर्मित करनी है ।

मैं कुछ छोटी छोटी बातें कहना चाहता हूँ जैसे चम्बल के बीहड़ों की बात आई । मुझे यह सोच कर दुःख होता है कि क्यों नहीं देश का रुपया लगा कर उस जमीन को हम उत्पादन की स्थिति में न लायें । मैं ने सरकारी भ्रांकि देखे और उन के अनुसार हिसाब लगाया तो करीब करीब 300 रु० प्रति एकड़ खर्च होता है चम्बल के बीहड़ों को ठीक उत्पादन की स्थिति में लाने में । मैं कहता हूँ कि इस जमीन को एक कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत रख कर बेचा जा सकता है और हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ पर वह बिक सकती है । जो लोग खेती करना चाहते हैं उन को वह जमीन बेची जाये । आज देश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी है । मैं तो कहता हूँ कि एक सप्ताह नियत कर दिया जाये और उस हफ्ते के अन्दर रेवेन्यू आफिसर जिन लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है उन को

सारी जमीन तकसीम कर दे । दूसरे हफ्ते से जो देश के जमीन रहित आदमी हैं वह खेती की दिशा में लग जायें ।

आज जब कि युद्ध का संकट हमारे सामने है देश के लोगों से अपील की जाये कि वे अपनी तनखाहों के विषय में न सोचें, वे यह सोचें कि इस देश ने उनको पैदा किया है, और इस देश की भलाई के लिए उनको अपनी जान लगा देनी चाहिए ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि या तो कुछ विदेशी लोगों ने पाकिस्तान को ताल दे रखा है या उसके दिमाग में कोई जुनून है कि वह हम से झगड़ा कर रहा है । हमारे दिनों में और दिमाग में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, हमारा उससे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । हमारा देश सब धर्मों का देश है, इसमें सब धर्मों के लोगों का घर है, सब लोग यहां भाई भाई की तरह रह रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान के निवासी भी हमारे भाई हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने हमारे साथ रहना पसन्द नहीं किया और पृथक् रहना चाहा । हम को उनके इस व्यवहार से दर्द हुआ, लेकिन हम ने कहा कि अगर भाई से भाई की नहीं बनती तो वह अपना अलग घर बसा ले और सुख तथा शान्ति से रहे । हम चाहते हैं कि वह उधर अपनी तरक्की करता रहे और हम इधर अपनी तरक्की करते रहें । लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि वह हम से संघर्ष मोल ले रहा है । हम ने भाई भाई का युद्ध देखा है । इस देश में महाभारत का युद्ध हुआ था । हम पाकिस्तान को युद्ध के लिए आमंत्रित नहीं करते । लेकिन उसने जो हमारे देश की सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया है वह इस देश के निवासियों के लिए एक चुनौती है । इस अवसर पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम सब को मिल कर के काम करना चाहिए ताकि हम गलत रास्ते पर चलती हुई शक्तियों का मुकाबला कर सकें ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के विधेयक पर उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने इस साल का बजट इस प्रकार बनाया है कि बिना कर लगाये हुए भी उसको संतुलित कर दिया है। गत वर्ष का बजट कर लगाने पर भी घाटे का बजट था। इस साल का बजट बिना कर लगाये हुए भी संतुलित है, इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हैं।

कल वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि जो देश में नई फैक्टरियाँ लगावेंगे उनको वह टैक्स में कम से कम पचास परसेंट की छूट देंगे। यह देश की उन्नति के लिए एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उन्होंने उठाया है।

मैं सबसे पहले मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे हमारे आगे आने वाली योजनाएं कार्यान्वित न की जाएं, लेकिन आज हमारे देश पर जो लड़ाई के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान चारों तरफ से हम को घेर रहा है, तो उसका मुकाबला करने की तैयारी पर उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया लगाना चाहिये। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में यातायात के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए, सड़कें आदि बनाने के लिए ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाये और उसके बाद और बात सोचें। हिमालय में जहां रास्ते बनाने की आवश्यकता हो, आज उस पर करोड़ों रुपया लगा देना चाहिए और सारे देश में आवागमन की सुविधा बढ़ानी चाहिए। यह मेरा पहला सुझाव है। कुछ समय पहले पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ के इलाके में अपनी सड़क बना ली, लेकिन हमारी कोई सड़क वहां नहीं बनी। इसी प्रकार हिमालय में भी जब हमारे जवान जाते हैं तो उनके लिए एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक जाने के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इस काम में बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए हम आप से निवेदन करते हैं

कि चाहे दो चार साल के लिए देश की अन्य तरक्की को रोक दें, लेकिन लड़ाई का सामना करने के लिए सारे साधन जुटाने चाहिए।

आप ने देखा कि किस तरह चीन ने भाई भाई कह कर हम को ठगा और हम पर हमला किया। इसी प्रकार हम को यह भी सन्देह है कि जो पश्चिमी देश हम को सहायता देने की बात करते हैं, देते भी हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को भी हथियार दे रखे हैं, और आज जब पाकिस्तान का हम पर हमला हुआ तो उसने पश्चिमी देशों द्वारा दिये हुए हथियारों का और टैंकों का हमारे खिलाफ उपयोग किया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो राशि वित्त मंत्री चौथी योजना के लिए खर्च करने वाले हैं उसको देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खर्च करें और लड़ाई से बचने के लिए खर्च करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

हम को अभी पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनाज मिलता है, लेकिन इस मामले भी हम को आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार हमारे यहां हथियारों की कमी है उसी प्रकार कल अन्न का सवाल भी हमारे सामने आ सकता है। हम को इस मामले में पराधीन नहीं रहना चाहिए। जब तक हम खेती की उन्नति नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती।

अभी हमारे दोस्त ने चम्बल योजना के बारे में कहा। अगर आप चम्बल के बीहड़ों को बराबर कर दें तो लाखों एकड़ जमीन बन जायेगी और उससे लाखों किसानों का पालन पोषण हो सकता है और अन्न का उत्पादन भी बढ़ सकता है। अगर आप उसमें रुपया लगावें तो आप को लाभ भी हो सकता है। उस जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने पर 300 रुपया प्रति एकड़ खर्चा आवेगा और उसको आप एक हजार रुपया प्रति एकड़ पर बेच सकते हैं। इससे अन्न का उत्पादन भी बहुत बढ़ सकता है।

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस के बारे में आप से कर्ज मांगा है। इस में करोड़ों रुपया लगेगा। अगर आप इस काम को सरकार द्वारा ही करवाना चाहते हैं तो उनको कर्ज दें। वे भी इस काम को कर सकते हैं और इस से देश की तरक्की हो सकती है।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सवाल है, आज हमारी शिक्षा ऐसी है कि शिक्षित व्यक्ति सिवाय नौकरी के और कुछ नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि शिक्षा ऐसी हो कि विद्यार्थी परिश्रमशील बनें और उनको टेकनिकल शिक्षा दी जाये ताकि वे व्यापार और उद्योग में काम काज कर सकें। आज हालत यह है कि जितने लड़के पढ़ते हैं सब सरकारी या अन्य नौकरियों के लिए दौड़ते हैं, और नौकरी न मिलने पर सरकार के खिलाफ बगावत करते हैं। जब तक आप इस शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इस ओर आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं अनाज के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। खाद्य मंत्रालय की बहस के समय भी मैं ने इस बारे में कहा था। मेरा मुझाव है कि आप अनाज से सारा कंट्रोल हटा दें और अनाज के आवागमन का खर्चा सरकार उठा कर ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि सारे देश में हर जगह अनाज का एक ही भाव हो। इस प्रकार इस कठिनाई को बहुत कुछ दूर किया जा सकता है।

दूसरे सहकारिता के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां सहकारी खेती के लिए सहकारी समितियां काम करना चाहती हैं, वहां किसानों को यह भय है कि अगर दस किसान मिल कर खेती करेंगे तो उन सब की जमीन का एक पट्टा हो जायेगा और अगर वह उस जमीन को वापस चाहेंगे तो उनको नहीं मिल सकेगी और उन से इस प्रकार उनकी जमीन

छिन जायेगी। मेरा मुझाव है कि सरकार को किसानों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहिए कि जिस जमीन में सहकारी खेती की जायेगी, अगर कोई सदस्य उससे अलग होना चाहेंगे तो वह अलग हो सकते हैं और उनकी जमीन उनको मिल सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर किसानों को यह विश्वास हो जाये तो देश में सहकारी खेती की उन्नति हो सकती है।

हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अलीगढ़ यूनी-वरसिटी के झगड़ का जिक्र किया था। अलीगढ़ में कुछ ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं कि जो रहते तो यहां हैं, लेकिन उनकी विचारधारा पाकिस्तान की है। इस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में जितनी बैंकें हैं वे अपने अलग अलग ढंग से काम करते हैं। अगर उन सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये और उन सब को इकट्ठा करके सरकार उन से काम ले तो किसानों को उनसे मदद मिल सकती है। और मैं समझता हूं कि इससे देश की अधिक भलाई हो सकती है।

हम को इस बात की भी फिक्र करना जरूरी है कि हम को अपनी कर्जदारी और नहीं बढ़ानी चाहिए। हमारे देश का नम्बर कर्जदारी के मामले में सारी दुनिया में पहला है। इतना कर्जदार शायद और कोई दूसरा देश न होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि सन् 1965-66 में हमारे ऊपर 2763.80 करोड़ का कर्जा हो जायेगा और कुल मिला कर हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्जा 7841.58 करोड़ का होगा। अगर हम इतना कर्जा अदा नहीं कर पायेंगे तो हमारे लिए मुश्किल होगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कर्ज को कम किया जाये। अभी तो यह अवस्था है कि इस कर्ज पर हम को सालाना 436 करोड़ रुपया तो ब्याज का ही देना पड़ता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बहुत कम कर्ज लिया जाये। जो आदमी कर्जदार होता है दूसरे उसको कमजोर

समझते हैं और उसको अच्छी निगाह से नहीं देखते। इसलिए हम को स्वावलम्बी बनना चाहिए और दूसरे राष्ट्रों से ऋण नहीं लेना चाहिए।

अस्पतालों के बारे में एक बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि एलोपैथी इलाज बहुत महंगा है और उसके अस्पताल हम हर जगह खोल भी नहीं सकते। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रायुर्वेदिक दवाओं के छोटे छोटे देशी दवाखाने खोले जायें ताकि देहातों में हम उनको चला सकें।

13 hrs.

श्रीमन्, इस बात का भी मुझे आप से निवेदन करना है कि हमारा जब मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बना तो वह चार राज्यों से बनाया गया था। हमारा मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है जिसकी कि लम्बाई चौड़ाई 1 लाख 71 हजार 400 वर्गमील है। यह राजाओं का पहले ग्रुप था। रजवाड़ों से मिल कर यह प्रदेश बना है। इसमें न कहीं सड़क हैं न कहीं अस्पताल हैं न ही कोई साधन हैं क्योंकि यह एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा प्रदेश है। जब कभी किसी योजना का रुपया इसमें दिया जाता है, शिक्षा के लिए रुपया दिया गया तो होता यह है कि पहले सड़कें बनवाने में वह रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। तब बाद में शिक्षा पर किया जाता है और कहीं स्कूल बन पाता है। इस प्रकार सारे प्रदेश में तमाम कमियां हैं। हमारा एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और वहां पर 34 प्रतिशत आदिवासी बसते हैं। एक तिहाई से ज्यादा वहां पर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं। अभी उनको नये सिरे से आदमी बनाना है, कपड़े पहनना सिखाना है। कहने का तात्पर्य है कि वह अत्यन्त बैकवर्ड है जिनको कि ऊपर उठाना है। इसके लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 800 करोड़ से ऊपर की धनराशि मंजूर की जाय और योजनाबद्ध विकास का कार्य किया जाय तभी यह प्रदेश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं की भी एक गम्भीर समस्या बनी हुई है। भिंड, मुरैना और चम्बल के इलाकों में डाकुओं का आतंक विद्यमान है। है। वहां पर डाकुओं की गतिविधियां बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। इटावा जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश का एक हिस्सा है और राजस्थान का भी कुछ हिस्सा डाकुओं से प्रभावित है और जैसा कि श्री मंत्री जी ने उतार दिया था कि हम डाकुओं की समस्या का सामना करने के लिए एक बोर्ड बना रहें हैं और बोर्ड उस पर विचार करेगा मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वह बोर्ड बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर इस समस्या को स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले ले तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां के लोगों का जीवन शांति-मय व्यतीत हो सकेगा।

मेरा एक निवेदन यह भी है कि मध्य प्रदेश ने आपको 60 लाख टन चावल भारत के अन्य स्थानों के लिए दिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वहां खेती की तरक्की के लिए ध्यान दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश के लिए भी ज्यादा हितकर होगा।

श्रीमन्, खेती के बारे में मुझे थोड़ा निवेदन करना है और वह यह है कि सरकार खेती की तरक्की के लिए लघु योजनाओं को त्रिपलित करे। अभी सरकार बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के पीछे लगी हुई है जिससे कि वह काम पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। अभी नहरें भी नहीं निकल पाई हैं। करोड़ों रुपये लग गये। छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को तत्काल हाथ में लिया जाय तो 15, 20 और 30 फीट पर पानी मिल सकता है। कुओं को मजबूत किया जाय और उनको और गहरा किया जाय। वहां पर ट्यूब वेल लगाये जायें। मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली का प्राचुल्य है और वहां हर कुओं में बिजली लगा कर खेती की सिंचाई का काम किया जा सकता है। वहां पर मध्य प्रदेश में जब बिजली का इतना प्राचुल्य है, इतना बाहुल्य है तो सरकार को उसे पूरी तरह प्रयोग में लाना चाहिए और ट्यूबवेल लगा कर बिजली से सिंचाई करनी चाहिए। वहां पर क्यों नहीं कुओं, नदी, नालों

[श्री रा स० तिवारी]

की योजना बना कर सिंचाई के काम में लाया जाय ? मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मध्य प्रदेश की प्रोर ध्यान दिया जाय । बस इतना कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ ।

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while the Finance Bill is before us, for the consideration of the House, with your permission, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to certain aspects of our social and economic problems which as usual, I have been doing always. This time I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the unbalanced and excessive import of capital and know-how.

Last time while I was speaking on the general budget, I quoted Kurt Mendesson, who was specially requested by the late Prime Minister to come here and see how our industries and technology were developing in relation to the scientific research that was going on, and he gave use a clear assessment, which he made after comparing our programme of work with that of China, that we were depending too much on foreign know-how and not giving that encouragement which was based on self-reliance, and in its totality it was going to do us damage. I think it is high time that we should give serious consideration to this aspect which, I learnt later on the Council of Scientific Research had placed before the Government and it wants Indian technology, indigenous though it is and not as developed, perhaps, as we would like it to be, to be given all encouragement.

Now, as a policy, we are depending on foreign know-how on a turn-key basis. I am sure it is a wrong approach and this effort to get rich quick by depending and leaning on foreign efforts, foreign know how and foreign money is not a very fortunate aspect of our programme.

Foreign collaborators who come here, as you know, import foreign

know-how. But they do not impart that foreign knowledge as quickly and as easily as we would like them to do. Another gentleman, who has recently carried out a survey of our work needs to be quoted. It is Mr. Michael Kidron, who has been moving in the country to examine how Indian technology and industries were growing and what was wrong with them, if there was anything wrong. Mr. Michael Kidron got the assistance of the University Grants Commission and certain other departments of the Government and also of the British Council. I am quoting one sentence from an article which was contributed by him to one of the magazines. He travelled throughout the country to see how our industries were being built up with foreign collaboration and he says:

".....in almost every plant I visited and in which the foreign collaborator had a significant equity stake, new equipments were seen standing idle."

If this is foreign collaboration, where the initiative has been left to the foreign collaborator to bring or import capital, of course with our consent, where new machines are lying idle, it must cause serious concern to all of us.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Has he quoted any instance?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I need not quote any instance. This one sentence "in almost every plant I visited and in which the foreign collaborator had a significant equity stake, new equipments were seen standing idle" is enough.

Then, dependence of Indian shareholders on foreign collaboration in foreign technical skill has become so obsessive that they do not mind paying much more salaries, 10 to 20 times the salaries to the foreign technicians. The Government of India also encourages this policy. What does it do? It encourages

frustration, bitterness and all sorts of intrigues in the groups of those talented young boys. One can say that there is no dearth of good talented boys with initiative and imagination. Why are they not encouraged? They are not encouraged simply because we want to build up an industry very quickly, and to build up an industry very quickly we have to depend upon foreign collaborators and foreign know-how. I will not take much of your time. I would only like to draw your attention and the attention of the Government to this state of affairs and say that this tendency must stop.

Then, there is the question of patents which has been almost shamelessly protecting foreign collaborators in their effort to drain out as much profits as they would like to. It is not only the Soviet Union which has done away with all this sophisticated working under the protection of patent laws but many of the capitalist countries also have done away with this patent system and they have made use of the processes that have come to them while they were in search of those processes.

There is no policy of the Government of India so far as a direction for the Indian technologists is concerned. We must make up our mind whether we have at this stage to care more for prices, foreign collaboration and turnkey job basis or whether we have to build up our own cadre of technicians—in some time, of course—and also not care so much for the cost structure while we are seriously trying to build up some technology, because there is a tendency, a fashion, grown amongst us that we feel that everything that is manufactured in India and by Indians is not as good as it will be if manufactured by a foreigner even in India and that everything that is manufactured here must be more costly and anything that is produced by a foreign collaboration in India is less costly. I do not think we have to view all these problems from that angle. If we want to build up our

own cadre of technicians, we have to put up with one thing, namely, that every time this process of get-rich-quick is not good and that we have to put up with the situation in which there is bound to be spent a little time in which we are going to build up our own technology.

I would now like to come to another aspect in which I am interested, namely, the oil industry. I would like to draw your attention to the fact, as I understand it, that the Government is going on fairly satisfactorily in pursuing the policy of the Government of India with regard to oil being developed under the public sector. It is only in details that one could find something to suggest for a change. One thing which is now noteworthy is with regard to the activities and the attitude of the Assam Oil Company who are equal partners of the Government of India in a big venture which is going on in the eastern part of our country in Assam. It is whispered, of course, slowly, slowly and silently, that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which is the creation of the Government of India is not working as satisfactorily in Assam as the Assam Oil Company are doing and that their drilling is very fast, satisfactory, less costly, more efficient and all that. I have not much knowledge of the activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission recently, but this is a very exaggerated picture of the real things that are happening there.

The Assam Oil Company came here some time in the 70s or the 80s of the last century and today, in the year 1965, they are not in a position to promise to give India more than 2.75 million tonnes of oil per annum. After having put in all their efforts, money and know-how and the import of their knowledge and experience in India, they are not in a position to supply India more than 2.75 million tonnes of oil per annum. Even that is not supplied because our refineries are not ready. Even if all the refineries come up and if we ask for oil from the Oil India

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Limited in which they are 50 per cent partners and they are masters of technology, they will not be able to give us more than 2.75 million tonnes or 3 million tonnes of oil, whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which started its activity in Assam only in 1958—it was suspended during the Chinese aggression for a couple of years or so; people forget it conveniently and say that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is very slow in its activities which is not likely: they had to withdraw their heavy equipment to the hinterland and had to take it back again—even after the lapse of all that time, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, I am quite sure and confident will be in a position to produce more oil than what the Assam Oil Company will be able to produce after 70 years of their efforts. The only thing is that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission now have to develop the oil fields which they have discovered. So, it is not quite correct to say that they are more efficient, less expensive, more painstaking and are more sincere and all this. The fact is that they are interested in profits. They are not interested in producing more oil in order to get more profits. When the question of profit comes before them, they have not only to take oil exploration into consideration but oil exploration, import of petroleum products and all that and refineries—everything has got to be taken into consideration. I think, it is high time that the Government of India should consider and give a new look to the functioning and working of Oil India Limited. If we feel that the tempo of work is not as fast as it ought to be and if we feel that they are not as efficient as they ought to be or that they are not producing as much oil as they ought to, we should press them and, if necessary, we should take over Oil India Limited completely in our own hands.

What I find today is that the Government of India have not sent their

expert representative on the Board of Directors. It is not a very good thing. I think, the Government of India should send its oil geologists or technicians for the Board of Directors. It is no good sending your Secretariat people to be on the Board of Directors of Oil India Limited.

Recently I have seen some controversy raging round the expansion capacity of our refineries. We are today consuming about 12 or 13 million tonnes of petroleum products in our country and we are not likely to consume more than 18 or 19 million tonnes at the most by the end of the Fourth Plan period—it might go up two million more or a million less. The rate of consumption of petroleum products in the country has not been going very fast in recent years. I said that about eight months back, about a year back also, that according to my own calculation the consumption of petroleum products is not going to be as high as the foreign oil companies were trying to make out. Why were they trying to make out that the consumption was going up very much is because they wanted more refineries and they wanted their own refineries to expand. I think, the safer thing and the wise thing for the Government of India to do will be to confine their attention to expand the capacity of the public sector refineries and to put the new refineries only when more oil is in sight.

I have recently come across the criticism of the Public Undertakings Committee which has been appointed by this august House. Perhaps, they were not properly informed. I may be permitted to say that. To criticize the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the slow discovery of oil is not a very correct assessment of the subject of oil exploration. Oil will be discovered only when oil will be found in the bowels of earth and in order to find oil one has to drill and drill. They should be pre-

pared for fallures also. Once an oil well is drilled you have got to wait for a certain minimum period of time in order to know how much oil is likely to be produced from that well and how far the ONGC can assess the quantity of oil in that region. Therefore the quantity of oil that is to be found out in India depends only upon the discovery of oil.

Recently oil has been discovered in Lakwa and in certain areas, Nabagram and Sanand in Gujarat, additional oil has been discovered. As reports show, the prospects are good. If the prospects are good, the Koyali Refinery can very easily be expanded to 4 million tonnes and the Barauni Refinery can very easily be expanded to more than 4 million tonnes. To think of having a refinery in Haldia, I think, we have to be a little more cautious because once we decide upon a refinery in Haldia, we will have to depend upon imported crude oil. Oil from Assam cannot be taken economically to Haldia. All the Assam oil has got to go to Barauni or to further west in the hinterland in order to have more refineries or to expand or increase the capacity of the Barauni Refinery. If oil from Assam is taken to Haldia, it will become very costly after transport. If all the oil is refined in Assam, even then the transport of petroleum products from Assam to the hinterland right up to Amritsar will be frightfully costly and we will not be able to consume that oil.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Assam Refinery can be expanded.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Assam Refinery, naturally, according to the view that I hold, should not be expanded beyond a decent and reasonable level. So far as I remember and I know the Government of India is also thinking of expanding or increasing the capacity of the Assam Refinery. The point that I want to make out here, is that if we hasten to

locate refineries at these places now, very soon we might have to realise that oil has been discovered at places from where either it has to be exported or we will have to put up another refinery. We have not got too much money in our pocket to go on adding to the number of refineries. We have refineries at Koyali, Barauni and Noonmati and at Cochin, and we are going to have it in Madras. All these refineries can very conveniently be expanded to double their capacity so that India can take care of its consumption of oil in the Fourth Plan period and right well in the Fifth Plan period, if we plan for about 25 million tons of oil right from now and do it quickly and not hanker after papers and files here and there. If we just tackle the whole problem and see that if we can produce about 25 million tons of oil from these refineries, it should be enough till the end of the Fourth Plan and right well to the Fifth Plan. Marginally we will always have to import oil.

There is one more point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. The foreign oil companies naturally are anxious to expand their capacity. If it is a profitable proposition, by all means let us examine it. But to give expansion capacity to Bombay refineries will not be in the interest of our public sector oil industry. All the oil that will be consumed in the Bombay region, the western region exclusive of Cochin region, has already been taken care of. If you give them more refining capacity to Bombay, that oil will have to be sold to Amritsar or to northern India. Now, if you are expanding your refinery in Barauni if you are having your expansion capacity in Koyali, where is that oil to be sold? Naturally you will have to compete with the western oil companies which are located in Bombay, and because of their well-established position, it may be that for a couple of years, for four or five years, you may not be able to compete with them as smoothly as one would like

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

to. Therefore, you have got to give preference, you have got to take care of the industry which you are just building up and from that point of view to go on giving expansion capacity at this period of time to Bombay refineries will be harmful for our refineries that are coming up in Koyali, in Barauni and in other parts of India, specially in Cochin also and the one that is to come in Madras. I for one, therefore, think that enough refineries have been planned and that no more should be planned right now in the next two years' time. What we should do is to care for expansion, quick programme of expansion and expedite our programme of oil exploration. They are bound to find more oil in Gujarat much more oil in Assam, and I will not be surprised about Lakwa which is one of the richest and biggest oil-fields of India because the results, as I am told, as I see from the reports, are very encouraging.

Shri Kam'anayan Baja (Wardha): What about Rajasthan and Kutch?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know. Sir, I was only referring to certain aspects of oil industry.

The last point that I would like to refer to with your permission is with regard to fertilisers. I strongly believe that we should have in the past purchased certain patents of processes for instance, the gas ammonia process. I want to put this question to Government. Why is it that we have not purchased gas ammonia process to get the same amount of fertiliser or the latest gas oxygenation process? Why are we not prepared to take bit by bit the processes and then undertake to produce fertilisers by ourselves? We have got the Engineering, Designing and Manufacturing section in our country. It can be built up faster than what we are going to do today. But somehow or other Government wants the public-sector Fertiliser Corporation either

to purchase the whole of all the processes of fertiliser or to let it go to the private sector. This is not a correct approach. The Fertiliser Corporation, I am told, are not in a position to have gas ammonia plant and they are not in a position to do it. We can very well easily purchase this process from someone from outside by paying a royalty or by paying the fees which could be paid back in two or three years' time and then we can master our own process and our own designing and we can go ahead. Quite possibly we may take a little longer time. But we should not think that if we do not get as much fertiliser as my friend Mr. Subramaniam has planned, we are not going to get more food. Whether more fertiliser comes at the proper time, according to our schedule, is not very relevant to the greater increase in food production, although technologically we can say that you will have this approach that you will have so much fertilizer, so much insecticides, so much water and, therefore, you will get so much food. All that does not go that way. Therefore, in order to build up fertiliser industry in the public sector—we should not worry that it may be delayed by one or two years more—we should stick to the programme of building a fertilizer industry in the public sector. If we do that tenaciously, we will manufacture fertilizer according to our programme in four or five years' time and if not in four or five years' time, in six years' time as we want today. Today, according to our schedule the Bechtels are not coming and they are not giving you 1 million tons of nitrogen in four years' time or five years' time. I am quite sure they will take more than five years' time. If we lean on our own boys, on our own technology, on our own system, on our own things, we might take seven years' time. But we will have it in our own hands. Therefore, I would urge the Government to consider to apply initiative, to leave the initiative to our own people and to

build the fertiliser industry in the public sector on this basis.

Shri Alvares (Punjim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget and the Finance Bill that is under discussion just now comes at the time when we are on the threshold of the Fourth Five Year Plan and, therefore, I think that it would have been very important if the Government had indicated how the Fourth Plan is going to be ushered in.

Sir, the Finance Bill is like an economic catalyst of the economy of the country and I thought that in the Finance Bill which makes certain relative changes to give directions to the economy, the Finance Minister would have made a very clear indication. In the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan, we were confronted with a certain amount of shortfall that overtook our expectations and crippled our economy to a very large extent. If we are not to suffer from this same malady again, the economic planners have suggested that there must be two types of planning, a long-term planning and a medium-term planning, the medium term planning is the budget planning and it fits into the long-term planning so that year by year, as the capital inputs are calculated, they may be able to indicate to us in which precise field, and in which precise sector, the economy is growing.

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, this one great lacuna in the Finance Bill and in the Budget must come in for immediate consideration and I do hope that this new trend in economic thinking of relating the Budget expenditure to precise implementation of the Plan for that particular year must be given effect to lest we may be confronted once again with a mid-term appraisal where we have a shortfall in implementation.

I had said earlier that the Finance Bill is the economic catalyst of the budget and the economy. I do hope that in presenting the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister had kept before himself the overall consideration of the manner of the economy and the type of the economy which the Indian people and this Parliament are committed to. There are four main criteria in this respect. There is the criterion of production; there is the criterion of diversification of initiative; there is the criterion of curbing monopolistic tendencies and finally there is the socialist criterion of egalitarianism. If the Finance Bill does not fulfil all these four criteria, it has failed to do justice to the socialist pledge we took in this House many years ago. Therefore, I propose to analyse the Finance Bill on the basis of these four criteria and to find out whether it satisfies all the presumptions that we have given thought to. The first thing is about the assumptions. There are three main assumptions in this budget, all of which will not be justified.

First, there is the assumption about the success of an appeal to the conscience of the blackmarketeer to unearth a large amount of money, about Rs. 3000 crores, which is today running a parallel economy in the country. We have made certain overtures to the blackmarketeers. Have they been justified? The hon. Minister has placed certain statistics before us relating to the three-months' period, out of the six months' period, which he had allowed for the purpose of making declaration of unaccounted money. He himself has admitted that there has been a failure and he says that he will take further measures. This is one assumption that is wrong.

The second assumption is of a similar nature. The assumption is that between the import price of raw materials and that of the manufactured goods, there is an area of profitability which Government cannot tackle. The hon. Minister has increased not only the price of the imported raw

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materials but also the excise on the price of copper, for instance. The price of copper has been increased, and the excise duty has been increased on copper from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000. What is the assumption here? The assumption is that the profit that was being made was being kept by the manufacturer. So far as that assumption goes, that is correct, and the step that has been taken is a step in the right direction. But may I ask whether the manufacturers who are more profit-oriented than production-oriented give a consideration to this suggestion that the excise duty has been imposed in order that Government may mop up that extra area of profitability between the price of the raw material and the final profit? I do not think so.

Similar is the case in regard to the other concessions that he has announced two days ago. In all these, the assumption is entirely wrong. We are dealing with an economy that is entirely profit-oriented, and in a profit-oriented economy, there are no social considerations and there are no production considerations. Therefore, to rely upon these assumptions is to my mind highly fallacious.

Let us take the question of production now. After all, the country must produce, and we have to distribute it also. In regard to production we find that the industrial production has declined from 9.4 per cent in 1963 to 6.7 per cent in 1964; and agricultural production has risen only by three points from 137 to 140 during the same period. What does this mean? For some reason or the other, as I shall presently show, this decline in industrial production has been purposely engineered, because the economy today is showing a sign of buoyancy in different sections in several ways, which shows that industrial production can pick up. But there is a group of people in this country who want to bind the economy to ransom, and the decline in industrial produc-

tion can only be explained in that manner.

Agricultural production has lagged behind. It has risen only by three points. We all know that the productivity has risen by one point only; the increase by two points has been because of the increase in the total acreage under production in the agricultural sphere. Therefore, the Finance Minister has not been able to determine how the production must grow in this country, for, production is very necessary to satisfy the tremendous demand which is there. The demand curve, according to the economic indicators, is much higher than the supply curve today. In such a situation, when the supply not only cannot catch up with the demand, but cannot hope to do so in the present circumstances, the economy must be production-oriented and every single change in the Finance Bill must be in the direction of both greater production and better distribution. For, as I have said, production is very crucial. But what do we see? We see that when production has been stagnant, Government have tried to bypass the main issue. Let us take one example. The production in the centralised sector of the textile industry has been stagnant for many years, while the production in the decentralised sector, namely the powerloom, khadi and the handloom has increased phenomenally, and yet instead of giving encouragement to the decentralised sector of the textile industry so that production could be encouraged and diversification of the economy also can take place, the Finance Minister has imposed three types of penalties which are hampering the production in the powerloom or in the decentralised sector. For instance, where is the necessity to have a registration fee of Rs. 25 in the case of those who possess less than four looms? Where is the necessity to penalise any transfer of looms above four, if for a mere convenience, they have changed the location either for the purpose of

changing a residence or for the purposes of taking advantage of more modern production processes? This is one instance where Government have not encouraged production of a diversified character on which we can rely and which can play the game in the economy that has to be production-oriented.

As far as the question of the powerloom is concerned, Government would be well advised to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee's report, which has recommended an expansion of the decentralised sector by giving a certain amount of production capacity to the powerlooms, and secondly by passing on all the excise to the production-end of yarn in the centralised sector.

Now, let us see what the fiscal policies of Government are. The result of successive budget proposals has been that there has been a strengthening of the monopolist tendencies. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had appointed the Mahalanobis Committee of prestige fame to find out where all the wealth that had been created in the first two Plans had gone, into whose pockets it had gone, down which drain it had been lost or whether it had been accumulated in a particular sector. The Mahalanobis Committee in their preliminary report has stated that there are certain monopolist tendencies growing and has indicated how these tendencies have grown. The proposals in the Finance Bill strengthens these monopolist tendencies, as I shall try to prove in a moment.

It is a curious fact that the efforts that we made some time ago in order to diversify investment and thereby give the small man a greater share in the control of the economy of the country have failed. Today, the small investor, for some reason or the other, does not find it worth the while to go to the market. I do agree, however, that there is a very socialist measure that this Government have brought about, which is one of the

few things that I do support, and that is the Unit Trust. The Unit Trust plus the small savings schemes and the increase in the bank rate have prompted the small investor to pull out his investments from the equity shares and to divert them into the large-scale operations through which Government can operate. This is one good tendency at one end. But what is the tendency at the other end? At the other end, there is monopolist concentration. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India under-wrote shares during the last year to the extent of Rs. 122 crores out of Rs. 134 crores. Obviously, this corporation is a big financial undertaking run by the big industrialists and capitalists in this country, and for some reason or the other, they have been forced to under-write Rs. 122 crores out of Rs. 134 crores. I shall not go into the reasons now. It is obvious, however, that the monopolist tendencies have been strengthened, because all these under-writings are on behalf of the very companies that have floated these shares. Let us understand this that the under writing of shares to the extent of Rs. 122 crores of equity capital through the ICICI is nothing else than the promoters of those big companies buying out all the shares through this devious method.

Then, let us take the question of interlocking.

I will not take much time of the House on that. But may I say that the Government of India's recent decision to give a letter of intent to the foreign investor and ask him to choose his Indian counterpart will again lead to the strengthening of monopolistic tendencies? After all, if there is a big foreign investor—the foreign investor must be a big man; he cannot be a maximum-sized investor, he cannot be a small investor—it is obvious his contacts in this country must be with big business. He is not going to seek out a small shy entrepreneur. He must seek established houses. Therefore, by the very fact

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that the Government of India is giving a letter of intent to the foreign investor, it will automatically will go to indicate that monopolistic tendencies in the country will be accentuated.

On the question of dear money policy, may I say that both on account of unaccounted money and on account of increased supplies of money with the public and over-capitalisation in companies, the policy of dear money that the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India had initiated will necessarily pay dividends, and in spite of the pressures that the capital market may put upon them on this issue of dear money, my own suggestion to Government would be that they should not relent on this issue unless Government first sets up a higher power committee to investigate industrial costs structure, and only when they are satisfied that industrial costs have been kept within reasonable bounds should the policy of dear money be done away with and an era of cheap money ushered in.

I had said earlier that the economy is buoyant, that the quantum of tax collection indicates that there has been a great flow of income to Government. Where is, therefore, the need for Government to go in for or invite foreign capital to this country. Let us examine this position. In the beginning foreign investment was imported on a government to government basis, and government to government basis importation of foreign investment did not bring foreign political pressures; it was naturally a form of aid. But an individual foreign investor, when he is wanting to invest, has no altruistic motives. His motive is profitability; because he finds it more profitable to invest capital in foreign countries, therefore, he is sending capital abroad.

Let us examine the quantum of profitability of foreign investments in

this country. In an investigation conducted by the Reserve Bank of 251 foreign companies with branches here, there was shown an impressive rise of profits by Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 45 crores in 1961-62. Therefore, the profitability ratio or the margin of profit rose from 5.3 per cent to 6.2 per cent for the foreign investor. In foreign controlled rupee companies, the position is even better; the profit rose to Rs. 94 crores in 1962-63 as against Rs. 82 crores in the previous year. Compared to the Indian rupee companies, the profitability ratio of foreign companies, either branches of foreign companies or rupee companies, is 11.3 as against only 9.1. Therefore, there is no justification for giving a letter of intent. After all, as I have said if it is profitable, they come; if it is not, let us give encouragement as much as we can to the Indian investor. Therefore, let us be satisfied with this.

Let me take the last point—egalitarianism. No economy, no socialist economy, can be finally satisfactory if it does not try to bring about an erosion of the peaks of incomes and raise the nadirs of poverty. Therefore, I say that there is no justification, in present circumstances, for the Finance Minister to have given such a large measure of relief in personal taxation. I have been trying to work out the figures of *per capita* notional income. The *per capita* national income has been fluctuating in the last five years, sometimes declining, sometimes increasing; now it has increased to Rs. 300. This is the annual average, from those who draw crores of rupees to those who starve. If we take the lower 40 per cent, we will find that the national income is Rs. 200 *per capita* per annum. If we go still further down, to the lowest slab, we find that for the lowest 20 per cent, the daily income *per capita* is not more than 20P, and this on the basis that today the rupee is only 16P.

Therefore, I can only say this—I have had to curtail my observations

a lot for want of time—that the Budget is only industry-oriented. It does not take note of the various other sectors of the economy. After reading the Finance Bill, I can only say that poverty is not a part of the national consciousness of this nation.

Shri Firodia (Ahmednagar): I must congratulate the Finance Minister on the good ideas that he has really brought into this year's Budget. At the same time, I must say that he is bringing their impact haltingly, and that definitely reduces the real impact which they should have on the economy of this country.

He has said in his budget speech that it is a production-oriented budget. I think we will have to test it on that. Let us see what has happened during the last two months, after the budget was introduced. We have always seen that at the present juncture the villain in the present economic affairs is not defence expenditure, but it is the rising prices. Could we reduce the prices during the last two months? Have we got any inclination to see or could we see anywhere, either in the industrial sector or in the agricultural sector or any other sector, whether the trend of prices is such that they are going down?

Fortunately for us, this year the crops are very good. But we see that government policies are such that prices go on rising month after month. Very recently, about four or five months back, by a stroke of pen, Government increased the price of imported wheat by about 14-18 per cent. Nobody felt it at that time, but the impact of that increase is generally found out in the price rise, because we know that today in the whole country one-third of the wheat which is consumed or which is distributed is imported wheat, and so it has that impact on the general budget of the common man.

Let us see what is the investment potential or investment market after

the budget. It is said that the share market is the barometer. We have seen that it did not get any fillip. But leave the share market. We have seen that new companies which are coming out are very shy, because during last year 84 per cent of the share of new companies were purchased either by public sector undertakings or by institutional investors. Only 16 per cent of the share capital was taken by private investors. In this budget, the Finance Minister has given a tax credit certificate facility to those people who buy shares in new companies. As the concession goes, a man will get some Rs. 1100 if he buys shares upto Rs. 35,000. This works out to 3.5 per cent interest. Two months back Government has increased the bank rate to six per cent and the banks also have increased their deposit rates to 7 or 7.5 per cent on five year deposits. How can we expect any individual to go and invest his money in any new company from which he will get about 3.5 per cent income. It is also curious that the Government is coming out in the field of starting of companies in this way from the tax payer's money: Government wants to support the investment market in this way. I do not think it is a very good sign of a good economy of our country. We have seen by having ten per cent extra import duty very recently the price of industrial production has also gone up and generally we find that the price trends in industries is also such that we do not expect the price of industrial products to come down. Fortunately, he has included in the Finance Bill some industries which would definitely help agricultural economy. The most important problem is to induce the farmer to take to scientific and technological methods and by giving some inducement to the industries to help agriculture, he has done a very good thing.

Today we have become target minded and expenditure-minded. We give a certain target to the block and the block officer knows that within five years he has to give a report like

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that and while sitting in his office—this happens in many places—he sends a report to the Government and the statistical department of the Government takes note of that and makes out a case that production has increased by so much. Similarly, with regard to expenditure also. There is this sort of mentality. In a planned economy the target must be there but there must also be a very good organisation to supervise whether the targets are really fulfilled or not in real terms, and not on paper only. Similarly, all departments go out to purchase things in the month of March, irrespective of whether they need them or not. This develops some shortages in respect of some of the important articles like steel, cement, etc. When we formulate our plans, whatever amount is kept for the individual projects should not be allowed to lapse on 31st March; it should be carried over to the next year and they may be allowed to purchase the things even after 31st March.

Very recently Government has formed the agricultural refinance corporation and an appeal was made to the joint stock Banks to take the help of this corporation and help the agricultural field.

श्री विज्ञान चन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : जब हाउस में फ़ाइनेंस बिल पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है तो फ़ाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट का कोई भी मिनिस्टर यहां पर न हो यह बड़े दुःख की बात है ।

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I am here and it is a joint responsibility.

श्री विज्ञान चन्द्र सेठ : जो लोग बोलने वाले होते हैं उनके पास विचार होते हैं और यह उचित है कि वित्त मन्त्रालय के मन्त्री उन्हें सुनने को उपस्थित रहें ताकि वे उन पर ठीक से जवाब दे सकें ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, even the hon. Speaker has ruled

several times that it is necessary in any discussion that at least one Cabinet Minister should be present. I have very great respect for my friend Mr. Hajarnavis but he belongs to a different Ministry. At least, if the Cabinet Minister could not be present, the Deputy Minister of the concerned Ministry should be present. We take very great exception to this wholesale absence. I think you should lay down that some of them should be present in the House.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I respectfully submit a point, Sir? I hope my learned friend Dr. Singhvi will appreciate that in this House, we are all Members of Parliament and one M.P. is not greater than another. The only question that could be asked is whether there is a person to speak on behalf of the Government or listen on behalf of the Government and whether he has the authority to represent the Government or not. Since we have a joint responsibility any of us can be present here.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Sir, A highly technical subject is being discussed and observations are being made which are very relevant and which go to the root of the matter. I support the observations made by my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every word that is spoken is reported and it is on record. There is joint responsibility of the Government and a Minister is here. Government is represented... (Interruptions).

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, this does not concern one or two ministers and the hon. Minister who is sitting here is not so much concerned with this. He may know about it or he may not know about it. Whatever is spoken may be taken down but this report is not immediately passed on to the Minister.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Nobody reads it all; it is too much to expect that the

verbatim proceedings are read by the Minister. Besides the Minister with reply today. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Sinhasan Singh: If this is the position, what is the use of our coming and sitting here and we go on speaking here? It is better if we had no meeting at all during the lunch hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Firodia: I was saying that very few joint stock banks had come out to help the agricultural projects in the country. The agricultural refinance corporation must send their own men where there are big projects taken in hand, such as big river valley projects. Some survey finance requirements must be done before the projects are completed then alone the agricultural refinance corporation will be of some use to the farmers of this country.

I now come to the taxation on co-operative institutions. At the time of 1961 Budget, Shri Morurji Desai said that the revenue out of these co-operative institutions will be negligible. This is what he said. But he said that he found that the cooperative sector was taking up big projects, not that they might make much money out of that. But it was felt that some money out of that must go to the State. Co-operative undertakings are coming up in the rural areas, where there are no industries. We are wedded to a policy of agro-industrial society and if we mop up whatever surplus the co-operative institutions have out of their investment in sugar factories or spinning mills, etc., new industries will not come up in the rural areas. We must not also forget that these co-operative undertakings are giving an impetus and fillip for investment in the rural sector or in the agricultural field. Investment in the agricultural field is the lowest. Nobody who has any money wants to go to the agricultural field

and invest his money there. He wants to go to some industry and invest there. So, it is necessary that for at least 10—20 years till we have industries dispersed in the rural sector, we should not charge any income-tax on the co-operative sector. As a matter of fact, many times the income-tax officers take a view while charging income-tax on the co-operative factories, a view which is not consistent with the policy of the Government. I will give you an instance. In the case of the co-operative sugar factory which was started in 1950, they had an accounting system of paying to the farmers who supplied continuously cane to them at the best possible rate which they could give out of the profits earned in that year. Income tax officers took exception to this. For the last 5-6 years State Governments are announcing minimum prices which should be paid to the farmers who supply sugarcane to the factories and the Income-tax officer had taken this minimum price as the base and whatever extra was paid was added to the profits of the co-operative sugar factory and it was taxed. They also did not allow as expenses the transportation charges or the field supervision charges which the sugar factories in the co-operative sector had to spend to see that they get the best kind of crop and sugarcane at the proper time. So, even if we say that we are looking to the co-operative sector with really good intentions, in actual practice, it turns out that the co-operative sector is taxed like a joint-stock sector. So, we will have to see that the department concerned should get some instruction from the Finance Ministry that while taxing the co-operative sugar factories, it must give attention to this aspect of co-operative principles.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Firodia: Sir, I had lost two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two minutes more.

Shri Firodia: I want to say a few words about import policy. The import policy is out usually sometime during the end of April or in the month of May. But so far, nothing has come out. The industrialists also do not know what is going to be the import policy. They have very little stocks with them to produce goods during the next three or four months and they cannot plan their production because the import policy is not out. So you must decide that the import policy, whatever it may be, should be out at the proper time.

I was mentioning about the grains. We are importing every day grains worth about a crore of rupees from foreign countries. We cannot say how much amount we are spending out of the PL 480 imports on agriculture. I have seen a report and I have myself seen in Sweden that they have good storage arrangements. They were really surprised that on account of your faulty storage we are losing 15 per cent of our grains. Even if you improve our storage our imports will go down and our economy will grow. I request that out of PL 480, we should spend as much as we could on the improvement of storage and thus save our economy from this trouble of importing grains.

I have to say something about the ICICI and the IFC and the State Bank. They give loans to industrialists for the purpose of the industries, but all of them have become such that they want all things to be mortgaged with them; they are mortgaged with them. But even if there is a little lacuna in the title or anywhere, they just stop giving loans.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is ringing.—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri Firodia: The State Bank of India last year had only given a loan of Rs. 68 lakhs to 79 institutions in the whole country. This was medium-term loan. We can find from this that the State Bank or the ICICI or the IFC are just going very slow and they take a very long time in looking to the formalities of granting loans. The industrialists are also put to much inconvenience, and we cannot also achieve the production which we really want to do.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने प्राप के सम्मुख एक प्रार्थना रखी कि जिन मन्त्रियों का सम्बन्ध इस विषयक से है, वे इस सदन में उपस्थित नहीं रहते। अगर यह कहा जाये कि सदन में एक मन्त्री बैठे हुए हैं, तो ऐसी बात नहीं है, तीन तीन मन्त्री हैं माननीय सदस्य यह बात इसलिए कहते हैं कि वित्त मन्त्री या वित्त मन्त्रालय के लोग उनकी बातों को सुन लें और उन पर आचरण करें। यह भी कहा गया है कि मन्त्री महोदय के पास यहाँ की कार्यवाही का एक एक शब्द भेजा जाता है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या वित्त मन्त्री उन शब्दों को पढ़ते भी हैं। यहाँ तो वही कहावत चरितार्थ हो रही है कि "भैंस के आगे बीन बजे और भैंस खड़ी पगुराए।"

श्री हजरतबीस : मैं माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हर एक शब्द सुन रहा हूँ और नोट कर रहा हूँ।

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): A big field is discussed. So many Ministries are being discussed.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मन्त्री महोदय नोट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वह तो वित्त मन्त्री नहीं हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय वित्त मन्त्री महोदय यहां बैठे भी थे, तो वह बराबर दूसरे मन्त्रियों से बात करते रहे। वह सदस्यों की एक बात भी नहीं सुन रहे थे। इसीलिए मैंने यह सब कहा है। अगर माननीय मन्त्री ने सदस्यों की बातें सुनी हैं, तो हम भाषण करें और अगर हमारी बातों को नहीं सुना है और उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देना है, तो फिर यह बहस बेकार है और इस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

श्री शिंकरे (मरमागोआ) : माननीय सदस्य इस वक्त ये बातें क्यों कह रहे हैं? वह बोटिंग के समय ये बातें कहें।

Shri Hajarnavis: May I assure the hon. House that before the Minister replies he reads every word spoken in the debate?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जहां तक वित्त विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो शासन है, वह एक रथ है, जिसमें मन्त्री रूथी घोड़े लगे हुए हैं। उन घोड़ों की सगाम—रास—वित्त है, जो कि वित्त मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्रालय के हाथ में हैं—वित्त मन्त्री उस रथ के सारथी है। जिसके हाथ में शासन के रथ की रास है, यदि वह आदमी ही सो जायेगा, तो फिर शासन का रथ कैसे ठीक तरह से चलेगा?

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : वित्त की प्रवृत्ति चलायमान है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अगर उस को चलाने वाला आदमी ही, तो वह चलेगा, वरना नहीं चलेगा।

श्री बाल्मीकी : वह अपने आप चलता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वह अपने में नहीं चलता है, वरना ये बिड़ला वगैरह न बढ़ जाते। अगर वित्त चलायमान होता, तो वे एक दफा बढ़ने, हमेशा न बढ़ते।

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यह वित्त विधेयक सारे बजट के बाद आया है और सारे बजट का सारांश इसमें रहता है। कल जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किये गए, उनमें इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया कि हमारे देश पर एक बड़ा भारी संकट आ गया है। वह संकट कैसा है? हमारे एक छोटे से पड़ोसी देश, पाकिस्तान, ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया है। यदि यह कहा जाये कि वित्त मन्त्रालय से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है—इसका सम्बन्ध तो प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय या प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय से है, तो मेरा कहना है कि हमारे मन्त्रिमण्डल का सामुदायिक उत्तरदायित्व है, जायंट रैम्पासिबिलिटी है। इस लिए हमारे हर एक मन्त्रालय को चाहिये कि वह ऐसी नीति अपनाए कि जिससे देश में विश्वास उत्पन्न हो सके, हमारे देश पर होने वाले इन छोटपुट हमलों का मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दिया जा सके और हम अपने देश की प्रतिरक्षा व्यवस्था इस प्रकार कर सकें कि विरोधी दल के सदस्य उलटी-सीधी बातें करके देश में गुमराही न पैदा कर सकें।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी : उलटी-सीधी बात करने का ठेका केवल विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने ही नहीं ले रखा है। कांग्रेस के सदस्य भी ऐसा करते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हमें अपनी प्रतिरक्षा व्यवस्था और प्रबन्ध को इस प्रकार उचित रूप से करना चाहिए कि छोटे मोटे देशों को हमारी तरफ देखने का मौका न मिले।

वित्त मन्त्री ने बताया है कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक में कर नहीं लगाए हैं। मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस साल ऐसा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, जो कि घाटे का बजट नहीं है। लेकिन साल-दर-साल बजटों में जो कर लगाए गए हैं, जिनसे हमारे देश का आर्थिक ढांचा और आर्थिक व्यवस्था असंतुलित हो गए हैं, उनको कम करने की दिशा में अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

अगर यह कहा जाये कि प्राय के साधन कहां से उत्पन्न हों, तो मैं बता सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में ऐसी ऐसी गलतियाँ चल रही हैं, जिन को अगर दुरुस्त किया जाये, तो प्राय बहुत बढ़ सकती है। उदाहरण के लिए देश भर में जितना माल रेलवेज के द्वारा बुक किया जाता है, उसके इनवायस बनाए जाते हैं। मान लीजिए कि अगर यहां से बम्बई को एक लाख मन गल्ला भेजा गया, तो एक लाख मन गल्ले का इनवायस बना दिया जाता है। लेकिन जिस वक्त बिल्टी छुड़ा ली जाती है, उस वक्त वह इनवायस फाड़ दिया जाता है। केवल एक हजार मन का इनवायस ही बनाया जाता है और एक हजार ही किताबों में दिखाया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि 99,000 मन का हिसाब किताब ही कहीं नहीं होता है, उस खरीद फरोख्त का कहीं जिक्र ही किताबों में नहीं होता है। इससे इनकम टैक्स आदि का घाटा आपको पड़ता है। वह आपको मिलता नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्रालय और रेल मन्त्रालय का आपस में तालमेल होना चाहिये, ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिससे जितना माल बुक हो उसकी एक नकल वित्त मन्त्रालय के पास भी आये ताकि उसको मालूम रहे कि कितना माल कहां गया और किसने उसको खरीद किया, किस ने उसको बेचा और इनकम टैक्स आदि का हिसाब किताब ठीक तरह से लगाया जा सके। इन दो मन्त्रालयों में आज कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है। हमारा उत्तरदायित्व सम्मिलित है। अगर सम्मिलित उत्तरदायित्व है तो ऐसी बड़ी बड़ी गलतियाँ जो हैं इनकी आसानी से पकड़ा जा सकता है, करोड़ों रुपया कर का जो मारा जाता है, इसका आसानी से पता चल सकता है। सरल रीति से इसको किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों मन्त्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दें। जब लोग इस तरह की बातों के बारे में लिखते हैं तो उस पर विचार भी पूरे तौर से नहीं होता है। सालों तक पत्र पड़े रहते हैं, उत्तर उनका इसलिए

नहीं मिलता है कि उस पर विचार करने का अवसर ही नहीं मिलता है मन्त्रालय को। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में वित्त मन्त्रालय का ध्यान खींचा है और मुझे यह देखना बाकी है कि वह इस बारे में क्या कुछ करता है।

देश की प्रगति के बारे में हमको बहुत सच्चा ज्ञान दिखाये जाते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश में बहुत उन्नति हुई है। जो योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं वे देश को उन्नति की दिशा में ले जा रही हैं। लेकिन जो बात विचारणीय है वह यह है कि हमारा जो विकास है वह संतुलित ढंग से नहीं हो पा रहा है। यदि आप दिल्ली नगर को देखें या दिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े दूसरे नगरों को देखें तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि हम एक ऐसे स्वर्ग में पहुंच गए हैं जिसकी कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती है। लेकिन यदि हम देहातों में जायें तो क्या पाते हैं? पन्द्रह साल पहले जो धूल वहां उड़ती थी वही धूल आज भी वहां उड़ती है और शायद ज्यादा ही उड़ती होगी। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उद्योग हैं वे भी ऐसी जगहों पर लगाये जाते हैं जो बड़े बड़े नगर हैं। देहाती उद्योग धंधे जो हैं, उनकी तरफ समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। देहातों की जनता में आज भी वही असन्तोष विद्यमान है वही दुर्बलता विद्यमान है जो पहले थी। वही उसमें आज भी आर्थिक अक्षमता विद्यमान है। हमारा देश असंतुलित विकास की ओर जा रहा है। क्या यह कर्त्तव्य वित्त मन्त्रालय का नहीं है कि वह देखें कि देश भर का विकास एक संतुलित रूप से हो और केवल नगरों का ही विकास न होता चला जाए, देहातों का भी विकास हो। बड़े बड़े नगरों का विकास भी हो लेकिन साथ साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास भी हो।

मैं वित्त मन्त्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में

प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनता है। इस 85 प्रतिशत जनता का आर्थिक स्तर उंचा हो जाए तो आप जिस काम के लिए भी रुपया मांगेंगे जनता जी जान से देने को तैयार हो जाएगी। आपने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि मेरे क्षेत्र की कुछ महिलाओं ने अपने चांदी के रुपयों और आभूषणों से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को तोला था और ये सब आभूषण देश रक्षा के लिए दान दिये थे। ये आभूषण उन्होंने देश की खातिर अर्पित किये थे। यह है देहात की जनता का त्याग। वह आपको अपने जेवर और अपने कपड़े तक उतार कर देने को तैयार हैं। वह अपना जीवन तक देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन उसके विकास की ओर वित्त मंत्रालय का भी ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज उसका ध्यान उस ओर नहीं है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी केवल सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय पर नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय जो धन देते हैं वह इसलिए देते हैं कि हमने उसको यहां पर पास कर दिया है। उसकी कोई जांच नहीं होती है। यह धन कैसे व्यय होता है, इसका पता लगाने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। मैंने देखा है कि जो जीपें विकास खण्ड के अधिकारियों को दी गई हैं उनका उपयोग वे अपनी पत्नियों को सिनेमा दिखलाने के लिए, सब्जियां खरीदने के लिए, बच्चों को स्कूल ले जाने के लिए तथा दूसरे निजी कामों के लिए करते हैं। सरकारी कामों के लिए उनका उपयोग बहुत कम होता है। इसकी जांच पड़ताल न तो वित्त मंत्रालय करता है और न ही सामुदायिक मंत्रालय करता है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने प्रारम्भ में आते ही इस सदन में घोषणा की थी कि हम सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय की जीपों को छीन लेंगे। इसको सुन कर हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई थी। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि जीपें उन से अकारण छीन ली जायें। यदि उनका काम है, यदि इससे उन क्षेत्रों का काम आसानी से चल सकता है, तरक्की करने में ये मदद दे सकती हैं, सरकारी कामों के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल होता है तो जीपें उनके पास अवश्य रहनी

चाहियें। लेकिन इन जीपों का इस्तेमाल सही तौर पर होता है या नहीं इसको भी आप को देखना चाहिए। उनको जो धन दिया जाता है उसका ठीक उपयोग होता है या नहीं इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। वित्त मंत्रालय को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जिस मंत्र लय को जिस काम के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है, उसका वह उसी काम में सही सही इस्तेमाल करे। उस रुपये की जांच पड़ताल भी इसको करना चाहिये। अगर वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होता है तो उसको उससे छीन लेना चाहिये और उसको ऐसे कामों में खर्च किया जाना चाहिये जिससे देश का भला हो, जिससे देश की उन्नति हो।

प्राइसिस की बात को आप लें। कीमतों की बात को आप लें। वस्तुओं की कीमतों में असुधारण तौर से बढ़ि हो गई है। इस कारण से ऊंची ऊंची तनख्वाह वाले, बड़े बड़े व्यवसायी लोग ही अपनी उदरपूर्ति कर सकते हैं और जो मध्यम और गरीब वर्ग के लोग हैं उनका इस युग में जीवित रहना ही दूभर हो गया है, जीवित रहने योग्य भी वे अपने आप को नहीं पाते हैं। अपनी उदर पूर्ति की क्षमता भी उन में नहीं है। कीमतों की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई उचित व्यवस्था अभी नहीं हो पाई है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने नियंत्रण लगाये हैं और इसलिये लगाये हैं कि चीजें कम हैं और उनका वितरण ठीक ढंग से हो सके। पिछले वर्ष हमारे यहां खाद्यान्नों की कमी थी इस वास्ते खाद्यान्न पर हमें नियंत्रण लगाना पड़ा और लोगों को सस्ते दर पर गल्ला देने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ी। एक आइटम आप लें। शूगर एक लज्जरी की आइटम है। इसके बिना ऐसी बात नहीं कि जीवन न चल सकता हो। अगर कंट्रोल न लगाया गया होता तो मैं बतलाता हूं कि कितना भारी लाभ हमें होता। मैं अपने जिले की बात आपको बतलाता हूं। मेरे जिले में आठ लाख निवासी हैं। उनमें से सात लाख तो ग्रामीण जनता है और एक

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

लाख नगर में रहते हैं। जितनी चीनी पूरे जिले को दी जाती है उसका नब्बे प्रतिशत तो नगर को दे दिया जाता है और केवल दस प्रतिशत ही देहात को दिया जाता है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि देहातों में एक बीमार बच्चे के लिए भी दूध में चीनी डालना उन के लिए मुश्किल हो जाता है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या देहात की जनता में असन्तोष नहीं होगा? एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हूँ। एक हलवाई की दूकान के सामने एक महिला आड़ लगा रही थी। बनिय ने पूछा बहन तुम ने चीनी ले ली है, उसने जबाब दिया, भैया मेरे पास पैसा ही नहीं है, चीनी मैं कैसे भूगी। उसने उससे पूछा तुम्हारे घर में कितने आदमी हैं। उसने कहा पांच। उसने उसको पांच सेर चीनी के दाम दे दिये और एक रुपया फी सेर के हिसाब से उसको और दे दिया और कहा जाकर पांच सेर चीनी लाकर मुझे दे दो। पांच रुपये उस महिला ने अपने पास रख लिये और उसको चीनी ला कर दे दी। इस तरह से यह ब्लैकमार्केट चीनी इत्यादि में हो रही है। गरीब जनता इसी में फायदा उठा रही है। यह गलत बंधन से प्राइसिस बढ़ाना नहीं तो और क्या है। प्राइसिस पर नियंत्रण न हो तो जिसको आवश्यकता होगी वह लेगा जिसको नहीं होगी वह नहीं लेगा। लेकिन आज तो वह भी ले रहा है जिसको आवश्यकता नहीं है। वह उसको ले कर ऊँचे दामों पर बेच सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय में भी सामंजस्य होना चाहिये। नियंत्रणों की आज हालत यह है कि जिस पर पूँजीपति कह देते हैं कि नियंत्रण कर दो उस पर नियंत्रण कर दिया जाता है और जिस पर कह देते हैं न करो, उस पर नहीं किया जाता है। जिस में उनको मुनाफा होता है उसी चीज के दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं, उसको ही नियंत्रित कर दिया जाता है। जिस पर नियंत्रण हो जाता है, उसके दाम असाधारण ढंग से बढ़ जाते

हैं। नियंत्रण से पहले चीनी का दाम एक रुपया तीन ग्राने या चार ग्राने किलो था और नियंत्रण के बाद उसका दाम डेढ़ रुपया के करीब हो गया या एक रुपया चालीस नए पैसे हो गया।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन): यह तो जावृते से हुआ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: बेजान्ते से दो टाई रुपये का इसका भाव है। इस समय जबकि वित्त विधेयक पर बहस हो रही है और देश भर की व्यवस्था पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं तो वित्त मंत्री को ऐसे सुधार भी करने चाहियें जिन से जनता राहत की सांस ले, उसको संतोष हो और भ्रष्टाचार को प्रश्रय न मिले और देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था सुधरे विशेष कर ऐसी जनता की जोकि हमारे देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है।

विदेशी विनिमय की बात में करना चाहता हूँ। कुछ ऐसे विजिनैसर्मन हैं, व्यापारी लोग हैं जिनको आप विदेशी विनिमय बाहर जाने के लिए दे देते हैं और जो अपने नौकर चाकरों को विदेशों में भेजकर उन से होटलों आदि में अनापशनाप ढंग से खर्च करवाते हैं। इसकी कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं होती है। वास्तव में जिस कार्य के लिए विदेशी विनिमय दी जाती है उसका उस काम में उपयोग होता है या नहीं होता है, इसको नहीं देखा जाता है। इसकी मैं दर्जनों मिसालें दे सकता हूँ। बड़े बड़े बिजनेस हाउसिस अपने कर्मचारियों को बाहर भेज देते हैं और वे लोग बड़े बड़े होटलों में ठहर कर मौज करते हैं जिस काम के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है, उस काम में उसका उपयोग न हो कर आमोद प्रमोद के कामों में उसको व्यय कर दिया जाता है।

जो उत्पादन हो रहा है वह कितना महंगा पड़ता है इसको भी आप देखें। हमारा विदेशी व्यापार ठप्प हो रहा है। एफ्रोएशिया की

मार्केट को चीनी माल ने पकड़ रखा है। क्योंकि उसका उत्पादन कुछ सस्ता पड़ता है और हमारा महंगा। हमें सोचना होगा कि किस प्रकार से इस व्यापार को नियंत्रित किया जाए और हमारा व्यापार एफो एशियन कंट्रीज़ में बढ़े और चीन उसका लाभ न उठा सके। दूसरे देशों में भी हमारी बस्तुयें जानी चाहियें।

अब मैं इंडस्ट्रीज़ की बात करना चाहता हूँ। विदेशी विनिमय की कठिनाई के कारण बहुत से छोटे छोटे उद्योग कच्चे माल के अभाव में ठप्प हो रहे हैं। उनको कच्चा माल नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी अवस्था में ये कैसे पनप सकते हैं? मेरे इलाके में कुछ उद्योग हैं, उनको बिलेट्स बगैरह नहीं मिलते हैं। वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। मिलें बन्द होने वाली हैं। साल साल भर में वे दो दो महीने ही काम कर पाते हैं और बाकी समय में खाली पड़े रहते हैं। दस महीने ये कैसे चल सकते हैं जब उनके पास कच्चा माल ही नहीं होता है। इस और भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन की और आपका ध्यान दिलाया जा सकता है। लेकिन चूंकि समय ही रहा है, इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संगोधन आपने प्रस्तुत किये हैं उनको प्रस्तुत करते समय आपने इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा कि देश के सामने जो संकट है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए और मजबूती से मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें किन आर्थिक योजनाओं की आवश्यकता है। उनको जुटाया जाना चाहिये, उनके लिए साधन मुहैया किये जाने चाहिये, देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था मजबूत की जानी चाहिये ताकि हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत हों, प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत हों और हम शत्रु को परास्त करके देश को शक्तिशाली बना सकें, देश को शक्ति प्रदान कर सकें।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री को इसलिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने घाटे का बजट प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि

भविष्य में जो बातें हम यहां कहते हैं, उनका वह ध्यान रखेंगे और उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget proposals as indeed the Finance Bill bear the imprint of our Finance Minister's personality. I hope however that the approval and the economic which he has received on account of his budget proposals will not mislead him into thinking that all is well on the vital fronts of our economy. The pivotal question with regard to the basic objectives of our budget proposals and the Finance Bill have yet to be answered. The promises which were contained in the President's Address have yet to be fulfilled. Therefore, while I appreciate that this was a budget of respite, giving some breathing space to the people of India generally at all levels, there is a great deal that needs to be done in terms of streamlining the administration of the country, and indeed, in improving the financial management itself, of the government, and of the public undertakings which are run by the Government or are under its control. The basic question is whether it would be possible for us to take a stride ahead, whether the financial policies and the economic policies of the government are oriented towards greater production and accelerated growth of our economy, and whether these policies are designed to stabilise prices in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the concern that most of us have expressed in respect of this spiral of inflation is a very legitimate concern, and I am sure, the Finance Minister will concede that during the last two years the proportion and the dimension of inflation have been much greater perhaps than in the whole of the preceding decades. I hope that the Finance Minister would be able to tell

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

as how he proposes to tackle this problem.

Only last year, a distinguished economist who is teaching at the University of Allahabad came out with the finding that the real value of the rupee had come to about one-fifth of its value at the beginning of the second world war. Internally we find that our currency has been considerably weakened. Internationally, I am sure, the Finance Minister (who is not inclined to accept the existence of a free market or to acknowledge at what level and at what rate it operates, will concede that the rupee has been in somewhat of a bad way. If that is so, Sir, our concern is legitimate, and therefore, our query is all the more pressing, as to what does he propose to do. He had given some indication of his mind at the time of the President's Address. Through the President's address, the Finance Minister said very clearly that there would be an abandonment of the policies of deficit financing. If I may quote him from the Economic Survey for 1964-65, this is what he says:

"Fiscal policy, while attempting to provide for larger plan outlays and a stimulus to private investment, has been geared increasingly to the task of reducing the scales of deficit financing....."

Even more important, whatever the pace at which resources mobilisation is to be carried out, it must avoid scrupulously, in the interest of both higher savings and more rational investment, any element of inflationary financing."

In spite of this clear indication of the policies of the Government which the Finance Minister promised to follow, we find that a spokesman of the Planning Commission soon after said that further deficit financing would be necessary in our country.

He admitted that by mid-January, 1965, the extent of deficit financing had risen to the fantastic total of Rs. 783 crores. It was averred by the spokesmen of the Planning Commission that this trend was likely to continue. I should like to know, Sir, as to whether it is the Planning Commission which lays down the economic policies of this Government or, it is the Finance Minister who speaks for the economic and fiscal policies of this Government. I should like to know whether we have a parallel government in the form of the Planning Commission which make pronouncements on policy matters in a manner which is quite contrary to the enunciation of policy made by the Finance Minister himself.

I would also like to know as to whether the Government is really serious about taking prices stabilisation measures. For a number of years now the Government has been promising year in and year out that they propose to establish a Price Stabilisation Board. We have yet to see the beginning of such an agency. No effort has been made to bring such an agency into existence. No effort whatever has been made even to go into the question of defining the possible functions and the prospective work that such an agency could do. It does appear that these ideas have been trotted out before us mainly to give us an indication of the possibilities which however never mature. The Government conceives much to often though it delivers very rarely indeed.

I should also like to express my concern on the increasingly diminishing share that the Parliament of this country has in framing and formulating economic and financial policies of this country. This is a matter of very great concern, a matter which is of fundamental importance, a matter of which we should be seized in a spirit of urgency and concern. It appears to me that we have no effective way of

contributing towards framing and formulating these policies. We have no effective way of unmasking and unveiling the facades of certain general slogans and general ideas. I would like to suggest that the time has come when in view of the increasing complexity of the economic and financial problems, there should be a little economic Parliament, or a Standing Committee of Parliament on Economic and Fiscal Policies and on Planning which can effectively function in these fields. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would have something to say on this matter, particularly because I am sure he would be one with me when I say that the Informal Consultative Committees have not been able to function as effectively as they perhaps conceivably could because they meet sporadically, their agenda is cluttered up with a number of items which are not always taken up and they do nothing more than furnishing us with some useful materials and background papers.

Coming to the specifics of the Finance Bill, I should like to raise a few points. I should like to ask the Finance Minister who is an expert in the field, whether he really thinks that, at the present juncture, it is helpful to continue the distinction between earned and unearned income. It may be that this is a far-reaching question, but I know that the Finance Minister would not shirk tackling this far-reaching question in a far-reaching manner. It seems to me that in the context in which we operate today, to achieve the goals of increasing productivity to which we are all committed, it would be useful to consider whether the distinction between earned and unearned income could be removed and the particularly invidious distinction which is made against dividend income could be abandoned. If investment in productive activity is considered necessary, as the Finance Minister has times without number

acknowledged, it is only fair to consider whether dividend income should at least not be exempted from the higher surcharge.

Sir, in respect of the development rebate, I should like to make a brief observation. It seems to me, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that unless this matter is reviewed, unless the standardisation of the rate which is sought to be done at 15 per cent is not enhanced it may present serious problems to industry, particularly in view of the fact that prices of machinery and plants have tended to rise and depreciation funds are much too inadequate to offset the rise of prices and to provide incentive for developmental investment.

I should also like, in passing, to make a reference to a representation which has been circulated, it appears, to many Members of Parliament on behalf of the Screen Actors' Guild of India. All I have with me here is a brief representation, but it does appear to make sense to me, and I hope that the hon. the Finance Minister would make some observation in this regard and would be prepared to consider the demand that they have made. The demand, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is made mainly on the basis of the provision contained in the clause 80C of the Finance Bill, 1965. The idea underlying clause 80C is to provide for relief relating to payment for securing retirement annuities to chartered accountants, solicitors, lawyers, architects, or such other professional services as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government. Of course, I do not like this last phrase which leaves unchanneled discretion in the hands of certain administrative echelons. However, it does make sense that screen artistes and actors whose working life is extremely restricted in point of time should receive some consideration, particularly if retirement annuities are sought to be encouraged. Not all the screen artistes

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

are very rich people, not all of them can save enough for the rainy day in their lives. There is a large number of those screen artistes and actors, who really make very little during the brief span of their working life, and then they have to retire into oblivion. I do hope that the hon. the Finance Minister would consider their demand sympathetically.

Another matter about which I am very greatly concerned is the proliferation and increase of idle capacity in all walks of industrial activity in our country. It seems that we have a large number of lotus eaters in various segments of industry, both public and private. A great deal of it has been brought about, it seems to me. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, by the defective licensing policies of the Government, by an almost unplanned proliferation of licences, and by an unplanned procreation of industrial projects which are not supplied with sufficient raw materials or sufficient capital equipment to continue to operate at the optimum level. This is a matter to which I have drawn the attention of the Government on a number of occasions, and I would like the hon. the Finance Minister to say as to whether Government propose to do anything specific about (a) ascertaining the extent of idle capacity in various segments of our industry and (b) how he proposes to eradicate this large segment of lotus eating idle capacity in our industry. It seems to me that with all the talk of development and defence and the exigencies which are enjoined on us as a consequence of the problems of development and defence, it is quite unconscionable that such large idle capacity should continue in our country and that it should go without being harnessed to the cause of the nation.

I would also like the hon. Finance Minister to say a word as to whether the former Ministry of Economic and

Defence Co-ordination, of which he was in charge, has disappeared altogether. We do not find much evidence of its activities. I think that this Ministry had a great deal to contribute, and I still think that the activities of such a Ministry should be energised.

I have another query to make of the hon. the Finance Minister, a query which, I think, must have been causing him considerable concern. My query pertains to the PL 480 funds brought in this country, I think, there is a kind of an alarm in respect of the huge accumulations of these PL 480 funds. What is the position in respect of these funds? Whether, as proposed by the U.S. Ambassador to India, it is proposed to constitute and establish a Foundation in this country to take care of these funds and to spend them usefully in this country; whether such a Foundation may not become another pocket of patronage. These are matters of very considerable concern because the PL 480 funds are a staggering amount of money in our country and they represent, I think a problem which we cannot evade for too long.

I am concerned about the way in which the Finance Ministry has tended to interfere in some of the essential matters concerning other Ministries and the technical advice on which these Ministries formulated certain policies. For example, only the other day we read about the move on the part of the Food and Agriculture Ministry to embark upon a farm management study in order to arrive at a proper pricing of agricultural products. I am told that the Finance Minister vetoed the proposal on the ground that there is already an Agricultural Prices Commission which will go into the matter. Surely, the hon. the Finance Minister with all his experience and background knows that

the objectives of the two are quite different.

Similarly, I am told that the idea that the Food and Agriculture Ministry had, of launching a desert development authority to co-ordinate desert development programmes and to embark on a really comprehensive and integrated programme for the development of desert areas of the Punjab, West Rajasthan and Gujarat, has been smothered, if not altogether consigned to the limbo of oblivion. I would plead with hon. the Finance Minister to view these projects more generously than his Ministry has tended to do hitherto. These are the projects on which our hopes for the future are fixed; these are the projects on which the future prosperity of this country can be built; these are the projects on which the food and agricultural problems of this country can in a very large measure be solved. In the circumstances I would like to know from the hon. the Finance Minister as to whether he proposes to give his ungrudging approval to the idea of a desert development authority, in the sponsoring of which I had myself an active and considerable part.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I conclude I have only this to say that the manner in which the public undertakings have functioned and the small profits that they have yielded is a matter of concern to us. What is more, these public undertakings have not, in a very large measure, even reduced the spiral of inflation or the cost of the product nor have they increased the efficiency of operations, or augmented production in an appreciable measure. Public undertakings have to be judged on the same criteria that any industrial and economic undertaking is judged. I am sure the Finance Minister, the good businessman that he is, would see to it that the public undertakings are made to

yield much more. It is the common tax payer's money and it is very necessary for us to voice concern in this matter. I should like once again to ask the Finance Minister to consider the proposal of some direct shareholding participation of the public at large in these public undertakings. There was a proposal at one time which was made, I believe, by the Estimates Committee of Parliament, that there should be a participation of up to 25 per cent in these public undertakings which should be available to the common investors in the country. I should like to know whether this idea has not been altogether abandoned for good, or whether the Finance Minister expects to be able to give some consideration to this idea.

Much has been said of socialism and of the promise it holds for reconstruction of our society. If such a reconstruction could be brought about by socialism, I am all for it. I would, however, like to emphasise that a mere religious adherence to any dogma never brings about the results. Results are brought about by hard work, by diligence and not by continuing to be captives of mere slogan. Let us give to the idea of socialism the content of social justice. However attractive the slogan of socialism may be, I am sure that the pragmatism with which the hon. Finance Minister has sought to approach the problems confronting the country would be brought to bear upon the policies of the Government at large and in every walk and that the policies of the Government would improve to that extent and in that manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj.

Shri Radhela Vyas: Sir, on a point of order. It has already been decided and assured by the hon. Speaker that only the Members who will be catching the eye of the Chair will be given

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

a chance. The Members cannot catch the eye by sitting in their seats.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to you.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: This time when you called the name of the hon. Member, he was sitting. There were other Members who were standing. I would request the Chair . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was not standing with his full height but he was standing. Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj.

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना है कि ऐसे मੈम्बर्स जो कि अभी तक इस वजट सेशन में नहीं बोले हैं उन को इस फाइनेन्स बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये । अब हम लोग जिन निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों से चुन कर आते हैं वहाँ की समस्याओं को इस सदन के द्वारा सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहते हैं और भी लोकल बातें रहनी हैं जैसे कि फिरकापरस्ती की बात है, यहाँ पर चांस न मिलने के कारण उन का इजहार कर नहीं पाते हैं । हमारे ऐसे मੈम्बरों को जिन को कि इस सेशन में अभी तक चांस नहीं मिला है उन को बुलाये जाने के आप के फैसले में हम मुंतजिर हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
 माननीय सदस्य हरिजन मੈम्बर हैं उन को जरूर बोलने का मौका दिया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर मौका दिया जायगा ।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves our congratulations for simplifying, and reducing the personal taxes to whatever extent possible. It must, however, be stated that a part of the tax relief or almost all tax relief given in the personal

taxation will be more than off-set by the price rise in the country. Even the relief which has been given is not more than what it was in the 1961-62 budget, if I mistake not except probably for the income group of Rs. 10,000 or roundabout that. Otherwise, the relief given in respect of one or two items is more today than what it was in the 1961-62 budget. The total reliefs given to the personal sector or to the individuals do not amount to more than 3 to 5 per cent, depending upon the different ranges of taxation. That, as I have said, is more than off-set by the rise in prices. Just as rate structure is simplified, it is imperative that the increasing complexity and ambiguity and incomprehensibility of our tax law must be corrected. We still have multiple systems of taxation which require to be readjusted.

In regard to computation of income for the purpose of taxation, our laws have been creating a good deal of hardship. In genuine cases, it makes non-taxable amount liable to tax. Hence, it is essential to examine our tax laws from this point of view and remove at an early date all anomalies and inequities. The taxation proposals no doubt have gone in the right direction but not to the right extent. There is a controversy about the public and the private sectors. In the last so many years, people have come to realise that there is really one national sector and wherever the development takes place—whether it is in the private or the public sector—is should be beneficial to the country. I would, however, like to re-define the private and public sectors. Private sector itself has a public sector. Because it is a privately owned and narrowly held company, you may say it is a private sector. If you take the co-operative societies is that not a public sector or a large public limited company where the shareholders are 25,000, 50,000 or even more—if that is managed well,

is that not a public sector company? Here an ordinary shareholder more often than not is a commoner, this is also a public sector company. According to me, what is today called 'public sector' is an official governmental and a bureaucratic set-up; it has all the disadvantages which the private sector has. Nepotism and corruption prevail here also. The private sector company is run efficiently whereas we have not been able to build up that efficiency in the so-called public sector or the bureaucratic sector as I would like to define it. It is not, of course, the fault really of the Administration. Until the British had left, the Administration was called upon to do the policing of the States. They had nothing more to do in the country. They have always spent money and have never earned or made money. If you call upon them all of a sudden to create money for which they have no experience or have no training, how can they do so? If you want to utilise them I have no objection. But young people who are brilliant and who have the intuition and instinct for the business and industry should be recruited, given training and should have experience for three or five years or whatever it may be. What is essential is to man them. If you have a properly trained personnel in the so-called public sector, you may make them more efficient and make them earn well. If a systematic programme for training of personnel is taken up, I am sure, that the present bureaucratic sector as I call it will also be proving profitable to us. The public sector at present is not cost conscious; they are moneyminded. But one has to be cost conscious as well as money-conscious. That can only be done by a properly experienced and trained personnel. There is no secret about it that the private sector manage their affairs well because the people there are all highly intelligent. It is not that the bureaucrats or the administrators lack any intelligence or commonsense but they lack something in a particular direction. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Because they only know their responsibility. You give them the responsibility.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I would not go to that extent. What I mean to say is that we must give them the wherewithal, the knowledge and the background so that they can improve the administration in the public sector.

In the corporate sector, the reliefs that have been given amount to 5 crores of rupees in the total. Probably it may work out to a little more. That is roughly the figure that I could get from the papers obtained from the Finance Ministry and other papers that were given to us. As against that additional Rs. 80-100 crores have been taken away by the Customs Duty.

Then, there has been an increase in the railway freight; there is an increase in the bank rate. If you put the costs of all of these together, that would be very substantial. There has been a general belief that the private sector has been given relief, which is really non-existent. In comparison to the other increased cost, the corporate sector has got practically nothing. There is more burden on it. That is the reason why the money market has become so tight today. About the money market, I will give you one example. One of the topmost banks in America which has a branch in India lent money probably in March or about that time to another international big bank for a period of one month or so at the rate of 9 per cent interest. One of the big foreign banks approached one of the big Indian banks for a loan for a month's period; they were prepared to give 9½ per cent interest. But, the Indian Bank—one of the top banks—was not able to accommodate. Although the rate was so high, it was so tempting. These are some of the things which can explain to you how the money market has become so tight and why it has become so tight because of lack

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

of confidence in the market. It has to be restored especially when we have a danger from our enemy on our borders, and we must generate a national economy which will not only be productive and development oriented but which will really create money.

Our taxation, the total quantum of taxation or the incidence of taxation has become so high that our returns has become diminutive. It is not increasing returns that we are getting with higher taxation. If we were getting that I would have been very happy. As a matter of fact, when Kennedy was the President of America he came to realise that the taxation in that country had gone high to such an extent that he gradually made them less and less. The result was this, that while the incidence of taxation were reduced the quantum of taxes or the revenue was more because the diminishing return that was operating there was turned into increasing return on taxes. I personally believe that that is also true in our country. If the total incidence of taxation can be reduced I think we will get more. Today if we are getting about Rs. 1,500 crores or Rs. 2,000 crores as revenue, we must plan in such a way that our total revenue will become Rs. 5,000 crores or Rs. 10,000 crores instead of somebody getting a little bit more here or a little bit less there. We should not be so very touchy about it. If we want to build up our nation with greater speed, we must look for money which is created and we must assist where money could be created.

I have no doubt, there is sufficient talent in the country. There are resources, but they have to be mobilised, properly manned, encouraged and incentives given. I will give you one example. Take the case of the raids. I should say these raids are legally and morally justified. But let us also examine as to what

we are going to achieve through them and how much we have got. After all these raids we have got some Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores. How far they will stand legal scrutiny we do not know. Supposing they do stand legal scrutiny, we have thereby created a climate in the country which is so bad that the loss together is very much great. Now we are offering 10 per cent and I believe there is a move that even this 10 per cent should be given tax free as a temptation or incentive to those who may come and report to the Government about raids or unaccounted money. Thereby we are giving this incentive or temptation for somebody who is disloyal. I do not say that people should not report, if their are bad people in the society, about them. But the people who are serving these businessmen are part and parcel of whatever they have been doing. You give them an incentive so that they will reveal and thus become disloyal. What are we generating thereby? What sort of climate are we creating in the country? Is it a moral climate that we are creating?

On the other hand, in the top level of taxation what are we doing? I have a chart here in the book published by Shri N. A. Palkhivala who is an expert on taxation. The book is called *The Highest Taxed Nation*. Herein he gives a chart which is like this. The total incidence of tax where A Ltd. is a company liable in the aggregate to taxes (including Dividend-tax) at 70 per cent, B Ltd. beneficially holds the entire share capital of A Ltd., and the shareholders of B Ltd. are liable to tax at the maximum rate. In that circumstance, for A Ltd. where there is an income of Rs. 100 the tax payable is Rs. 70. Rs. 30 is received by B Ltd. by way of dividend. Out of that Rs. 30, Rs. 7.50 is paid again as taxes. Then Rs. 22.50 remains. Out of that, the individual shareholder, if he is liable to pay at the highest rate of taxation, pays Rs. 19.83 by way of taxes. So the residue that remains is Rs. 2.67

in the hands of that shareholder where the taxation is the highest in the company level and also in the individual level. When he creates Rs. 100 as profit by effort what he gets is Rs. 2'67. This is what an expert has said in this chart. When somebody makes Rs. 100 by his own effort we give him Rs. 2'67 whereas when somebody reveals something we are prepared to pay him 10 per cent. If he gives information about Rs. 1 lakh you give him Rs. 10,000 tax free. I believe, Sir, that if you want to develop the country, the incentive should be there for creating wealth and not for finding faults here and there in the country because that is likely to have a demoralising effect.

Sir, I will take some time speaking about this unaccounted money because that is really playing in a very bad way with our economy. I never realised that unaccounted money can do to such an extent harm the development and growth of the country till I studied the whole thing recently. Actually I spoke to some businessmen and associations criticising them very badly, but when I studied the whole thing I found that they are really to be more pitied than punished. I will give you one example. Supposing a businessman starts his shop with a capital of Rs. 10,000. If he makes a gross profit of 25 per cent, he earns Rs. 2,500. When he has to expand his business, if he has no 'white' money, he takes unaccounted money, say, to the tune of Rs. 5,000. The turnover of the accounted money will be three times, but the turnover of the unaccounted money will be six times or even eight times because there you save the sales tax and many other things. Now there is income on the official Rs. 2,500 and also similar amount on the Rs. 5,000 black money. The same thing will go on and there will be a greater return on the unaccounted money because in the case of the accounted money he has to pay all the taxes and he hardly saves anything whereas in the case of unaccounted money he saves the whole thing because there are no

expenses out of that money. Therefore, in ten years' time if you examine the accounts of that shop you will find that there is hardly any accounted money because the percentage of unaccounted money gradually increases and the result is that whether he wants it or not, willy-nilly, he is caught in a vicious circle, and it is the duty of the Government and the society to remove the vicious circle so that this money could be accounted for some way or the other. The Finance Minister was kind enough to enunciate a scheme. But I am very doubtful, as I said so even at that time, and I do not think it is likely to achieve any result because it is ill-conceived and badly executed.

Sir, as long as unaccounted money remains our figures and statistics will go wrong, our prices will not be easily controllable and it will play mischief with the whole economy and social order in the country. If somebody's average tax is 40 per cent, is he likely to give you 60 per cent by way of taxation? It is not possible.

15 hrs.

Another thing is, when this Bill was introduced the Finance Minister was kind enough to announce that if somebody declares the unaccounted money before 31st March he will be given 5 per cent rebate on 60 per cent. Now some people have disclosed voluntarily and they have got the benefit. Now, this Bill has not become law as yet. Supposing, for some reason, some modification takes place or it does not become law. What will be the fate of those people who have voluntarily disclosed? Supposing Parliament, or Lok Sabha, is faced with this *fait accompli*, the promise or assurance that has been given by the Finance Minister. Because of the moral pressure as the Finance Minister has given an assurance and because of the majority of the Congress, it will be passed. So, if there is any modification and these people are affected, I personally think, though I am not a legal man, that it may be bad in law. *

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Then, because of this policy, there is a flight of money outside India. The value of pound was Rs. 21 before the raids started. After the raids, the value of pound became about Rs. 27 or 28. I do not know the exact rate today. Even in Pakistan the value of our rupee was Rs. 70 as against Rs. 100 of Pakistan. So, even the Pakistan rupee is one or two rupee better than ours and, internationally, we are losing because all this money has gone out of our country.

The foreign exchange which we were getting from the Indian settlers abroad was round about Rs. 25 crores annually, if my figure is correct. Even that source is drying up because of the recent fear and insecurity that have been created by this policy. All this money, at least a major portion of it, is lying without interest in Switzerland or other foreign countries. I had some general talks with the bankers in Switzerland and I happened to express my view that in South East Asia the greatest amount of corruption was in Indonesia. The bankers there immediately said: excuse me for saying so, but the amount of unaccounted money that we have got from India is something enormous, though I cannot reveal it, and no other country, including Indonesia, can be compared with India in this respect. It was a very revealing and illuminating remark to me. Now they have started charging 4 per cent or some such amount for keeping that deposit there.

So, I would request the Finance Minister to apply his mind to the problem of bringing back that money which has gone out of India voluntarily. Even in Pakistan, whatever may be the official rate, Rs. 13-1/3 or so per pound, they allow foreign exchange to come into that country and officially offer Rs. 18 for that. So, a lot of foreign exchange is coming to that country.

श्री कान्दामणि लाल चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो फाइनेन्स बिल पेश हुआ है

इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मुझे बहुत ही कम बोलने का मौका मिलता है।

इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस में मिडिल क्लास के जो लोग हैं, मध्यम वर्ग के जो लोग हैं उन को राहत देने की कोशिश की है। जो कपलसरी डिपॉजिट स्कीम अमल में लाई गई थी 1963 में उस को वापिस ले कर इन्होंने बहुत ही काबिले तारीफ काम किया था। इस को इन्होंने पहिले ही वापिस ले लिया था। इस से मिडिल क्लास वालों ने राहत की सांस भरी थी। जब इस स्कीम को अमल में लाया गया था तब जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, इन के चेहरों को आप देखते। एक मायूसी की लहर डीढ़ गई थी। इस राहत के कारण कई लोग अपने बच्चों को एजुकेशन दिलाने में कामयाब हुए हैं, बच्चों के दवा दारू का इंतजाम कर पाने में कामयाब हुए हैं। यह जो उन पर एक भार सा पड़ गया था इस को जब वर्तमान फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने वापिस लिया तो हर तरफ इन की इस के लिए तारीफ ही तारीफ हुई। जो तीन चार सौ रुपया माहवार पाता है उस को भी 143 या 144 रुपये कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट के तौर पर देने को कहा गया था। अब आप देखें कि तीन चार सौ रुपये पाने वाले का गुजर बसर किस तरह से होता था। उस के लिए यह एक बहुत भारी बोझ था जिस को हलका किया गया। इस से उस को राहत मिली।

हमारे विरोधी दल वाले बार बार सरकार को इस बात के लिए कोसते हैं बार बार उस की इस वास्ते आलोचना करते हैं कि मंहगाई पर यह काबू नहीं पा सकी है कीमतें जो बढ़ रही हैं। उनको यह कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकी है। यह कुञ्ज हृद तक बात सही भी है कि कीमतें काफी बढ़ रही हैं। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ आप

को यह भी देखना होगा कि उन पर कानू पाने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश हो रही है। गवर्नमेंट दिल से इस काम को कर रही है। इस में वह कामयाब भी कुछ हद तक हुई है। हम को चाहिये कि हम ईमानदारी से जो बात कहनी होती है, कहें। जो आलोचना भी हो वह भी ईमानदारी से करें। मैं एक साधारण सा, एक मामूली सा वर्कर हूँ। एक वर्कर के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह ईमानदार हो और ईमानदारी से बात को कहे। उस के लिए यह ठीक नहीं है कि वह गलत बात कहे। मैं आप को अपने बिहार की मिसाल देता हूँ जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ। बिहार में पिछले साल चावल का भाव 40 रुपये मन और 45 रुपये मन था और फाइन राइस का भाव 55 रुपये मन था। लेकिन आज वहाँ पर इस का भाव 28 रुपये है और जो बढ़िया राइस है उस का भाव तीस बत्तीस रुपये मन है। बड़ी आसानी से वह वहाँ पर मिल जाता है।

अगर हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि मैं सरकार की आलोचना करूँ तो यह सही बात नहीं होगी। जो सरकार ने काम किये हैं उन को हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिये। सही जो ननशा है उस को हमें चाहिये कि हम लोगों के सामने पेश करें।

हमारी सरकार गरीबों के लिये बहुत कुछ कर रही है। उन को राहत देने के लिए हम लोग यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। जो कहते हैं कि गरीबों के लिए कुछ नहीं होता है उन को मेरा जवाब यह है कि मुझ जैसा एक गरीब इंसान कभी भी इस सदन का मेम्बर नहीं हो सकता था। अगर मुझ जैसे गरीब आदमी को यह कांग्रेस खड़ा कर सकती है तो आप भ्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि गरीबों के प्रति इस के दिल में कितनी मुहब्बत है। मैं किसी बड़े आदमी से मदद ले कर यहाँ नहीं आया हूँ। मैं ने कांग्रेस की सेवा की है, जनता की सेवा की है और कांग्रेस की मदद से, कांग्रेस संगठन की मदद से मैं जीत कर आया हूँ। लाखों वोटों से मैं अपने मुखालिफ को मैं हरा कर आया हूँ।

मुखालिफ पार्टी वालों को मेरे सामने मुंह की खानी पड़ी है। यह जो मैं जीता हूँ यह मेरी जाती जीत नहीं थी, यह कांग्रेस की जीत थी, कांग्रेस संगठन की जीत थी, विरोधी पार्टियों की छाती पर चढ़ मैं जीत कर आया हूँ, बड़े आदमियों के सहारे जीत कर नहीं आया हूँ फिर मैं एलेक्शन फाइट करने का इरादा रखता हूँ और मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि इस कांग्रेस संगठन की मदद से मुखालिफ पार्टियों को फिर मुंह की खानी पड़ेगी और ईश्वर ने चाहा तो अगली बार भी मैं इन को हरा दूंगा।

मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं करता हूँ फिरकापरस्ती की मैं बराबर मुखालिफ करता रहा हूँ और करता रहूंगा। जब तक, मेरे अन्दर दम है, जब तक मेरे अन्दर जान है, तब तक मैं यूनिटो के लिए लड़ता रहूंगा उस के लिए काम करता रहूंगा। मैं आप को एक नजम सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जरा गौर से आप उस को सुनें :

या खुदा हिन्दुस्तान को बरख ऐसे आदमी
जिन के सर में मग्ज हो और मग्ज में
ताजिन्दगी

जो जीएं ततबीर तो तस्वीरे जहाँ के वास्ते
मरें भी तो फक्त हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते।
जिनके समा फिक्र हो रोशन तराज मुहरेमुनीर,
सबह यू जुन्नार में जकड़े न हो जिनके जमीर
न सजा अब्रहम कर सकता न हो जिन का शिकार
गायवाजी पर न हो जिसके अक्रायद का मदार
या खुदा न जायज वह क्रुफ वो इमान से बचा
अपने हिन्दू से बचा अपने मुसलमान से बचा।
वह के रफयत से हो न जो आसमानी आदमी
दे हमें बारे खुदा हिन्दुस्तानी आदमी।
अलगजं मेरे वतन को जिन्दगी दे ए खुदा,
आदमी दे, आदमी दे, आदमी दे ए खुदा।

हमको हिन्दू और मुसलमान की भापा में
नहीं सोचना चाहिये, हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और

[श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी]

हिन्दुस्तानी के तौर पर ही हम को सोचना और काम करना चाहिये। यह मैंने इसलिए कहा है कि कुछ लोग हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ देखते हैं। न मालूम उन को वहां कौन सा सोने का तमगा मिलेगा, सोने का इमारत उन के लिए वहां रखी हुई है। मैं उन से कहूँ कि वे पाकिस्तान की तरफ देखना बन्द कर दें। कुछ ऐसे भाई भी हैं जो चीन की तरफ हमेशा देखते रहते हैं। उनको भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन की तरफ वे देखना बन्द कर दें। और हिन्दुस्तान की भलाई की बात सोचें, अपने देश की बात को सोचें। जयचन्द और मीर जाफर की भूमिका हमें भ्रदा नहीं करनी है। हम देश के वफादार बनें। मुल्क को ज़रूरत हो तो अपनी जान पर खेल जायें।

हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के लिए ज़रूरतगर होगी तो जान पर भी खेल जायेंगे, बला से उन फिरका परस्तों का हम पर बरसे तीर और गर्दन पर चले खंजर, अगर सीमा की हिफाजत में बड़ा कर कदम आगे न हम पीछे उठायेंगे।

अपनी जान माल की परवाह न करते हुए हमें अपने देश की हिफाजत के लिए सब कुछ कर्बान करने के लिए तैयार रहना होगा। हमारा आज मुकाबला चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ है। गांधीजी और जवाहरलाल जी के नेतृत्व में हमने देश की आजादी लड़ाई लड़ी है। मूठ्ठी भर चीनियों की जमायत और पाकिस्तान की जमायत जो हम पर हमले कर रही है, उन हमलों का जवाब देने के लिए हमेशा हमें तैयार रहना है। उनकी धमकियों के सामने हम को झुकना नहीं है। हमें बिना हुकम के कुछ काम भी नहीं करना है। जब हुकम हो, हम लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमें अपने कमांडरों के हुकम का इंतजार करना

चाहिये। आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारे कमांडर गांधी जी और जवाहरलालजी थे। जिस समय भी वे हमें विवकमार्च करने का, लैफ्ट राइट करने का हुकम दिया करते थे, हम उसको बजा लाते थे। हम बेलगाम चल नहीं सकते हैं। हमें अनुशासन में रह कर, डिसिप्लिन में रह कर काम करना है। बिना हुकम के हमारा एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। जो हमारे विरोधी दल वाले हैं इन पर कोई लगाम नहीं है, इनका कोई लीडर नहीं है, इनका कोई सहारा नहीं है। हम जो हमारे रहनुमा हैं, उनकी रहनुमाई में काम करेंगे क्योंकि हमने यही आज तक सीखा है। यह जो मार्च करने की तालीम है इसको आज हमें देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। यह तालीम हमको गांधी जी और जवाहरलाल जी से मिल चुकी है। हर हिन्दुस्तानी का यह फर्क है कि वह अपने कमांडर के हुकम से ही काम करे, जो उसका कमांडर उसको करने के लिए कहता है, वही वह करे। सरताज के बगैर हुकम के हमें कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिये। देश का जो हित है वह हमेशा हमारे सामने रहना चाहिये। ऐसा कोई काम हमें नहीं करना चाहिये जिस से एक खाई पैदा हो और दुश्मन उसका फायदा उठाये। एक जिम्मेदार पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की हैसियत से मैं यह सब वह रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गुस्से में आ कर हम कभी सरकार की आलोचना करने का ध्यान किसी बात पर करें, तो यह गलत बात है। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आज मुल्क में बड़े से बड़े गम्भीर और पेचीदा सवाल ज़रूर हैं लेकिन मैं इस बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान ज़रूर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपनी ग्रामीज को, जनरल चौधरी को, और काश्मीर में या कच्छ के मैदान में लड़ने वालों को या असम में

बार्डर पर लड़ने वालों लोगों को, वहाँ के कमांडरों को, यह छूट दे दें कि वह अपने मन के मुताबिक दुश्मनों से लड़ें, और जितने राउंड्स गोली इस्तेमाल करना चाहें इस्तेमाल करें। इस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं ने सुना है कि उन्हें इजाजत लेने में बहुत वक्त लग जाता है वायरलेस से या दूसरी चीजों से, जिस की वजह से हमारे बहादुर सिपाहियों को देश की रक्षा में दुश्मनों की गोलियों खानी पड़ती है। मैं अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर, श्री चव्वाण से दख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह जवानों को इतनी फेसिलिटी जरूर दे दें, कि जाओ बहादुरो, जब तुम मैदान में लड़ते हो तो जिस वक्त जरूरत हो तुम को टैंक या तोप को इस्तेमाल करने की तो हम में तुम्हें आज्ञा लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी। तुम बड़ी आजादी के साथ दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करो।

यहाँ अक्सर गरीबों और अमीरों की बातें कही जाती हैं। यह कहना भी ठीक नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे कैपिटलिस्ट खराब हैं। एक जमाना था जब कि हम लोग चार्लेटियर थे और नमक बना रहे थे, सत्याग्रह कर रहे थे, उस समय हम अपने मासूम बच्चों को छोड़ कर अंग्रेजों के शिकंजे में अपने आप को पीस डालते थे। अभी मेरे एक भाई बोल रहे थे तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि बड़े लोग बहुत बड़े गुनाहगार हैं। इसी तरह से मैं अंग्रेजों की निगाह में गुनाहगार था। लेकिन उस वक्त भी हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से लोग ऐसे थे जो डिफेंस सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट्स बेचते थे और हमारे काम को कमजोर करते थे, और इस तरह से कमजोर करते थे जिस को मैं कह नहीं सकता। इस वक्त यहाँ के कैपिटलिस्टों पर ऐसी छीटाकणी हो रही है मानो वह बिल्कुल नजिस और नापाक हो गये हैं। लेकिन एक समय था जब गांधी जी को ब्लैक चैक आफर करने का दारोमदार उन में से एक ही

आदमी पर था। उन्होंने कहा था कि महात्म जी, अगर मुल्क की आजादी के लिये आप धन चाहते हैं तो यह ब्लैक चैक है। आप अपने चार्लेटियरों को संगठित करें और जिस तरह से हो अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई लड़ें, हमारा खजाना आप के लिये तैयार है। एक समय में अगर भामाशाह न होता तो जब महाराणा प्रताप के हल्दी घाटी में लड़ाई लड़ने के बाद रसद भी खत्म हो गई थी और उन के बहादुर सेनानी खामोश पड़े थे, तब पता नहीं उनका क्या होता। इसी तरह से मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ समाजवाद का रहा है, लेकिन इस तरह से कैपिटलिस्टों और बड़े व्यापारियों की खिल्ली उड़ाना बहुत गलत चीज है। अगर किसी मामूली आदमी को दो लाख रुपये दे दिये जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि रुपये के नशे में वह किसी इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं समझेगा। रुपये की गर्मी एक ऐसी गर्मी है जिस की वजह से एक इन्सान दूसरे को इन्सान नहीं समझता। इस लिये कैपिटलिस्टों को इस तरह से हर समय बदनाम करना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं एक बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान भर में बहुत सी योजनायें सरकार ने कार्यान्वित की हैं और उन से काफी फायदा हुआ है। मेरी दिली इच्छा है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मेट्रिक तक की एजुकेशन फ्री कर दी जाये ताकि गरीब, मजदूर, काश्तकार और दूसरे लोगों के बच्चे भी पढ़ सकें। अगर कोई बड़ा आदमी अपने लड़कों को बड़ी बड़ी जगहों में भेजता है तो मैं उस से कोई इर्या नहीं करता। लेकिन यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि आप सारे देश भर में चालीस वर्ष से कम उम्र के जितने भी लोग हैं सब के लिये कम्पल्सरी और फ्री एजुकेशन कर दें। इस से देश की बड़ी तरक्की होगी और सारा मुल्क खिलवाइएँड हो सकेगा।

[श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी]

मैं आज उन सिपाहियों के प्रति जो लहाख में, असम के बार्डर पर और कच्छ के अन्दर हंसते हंसते अपने प्राणों को बलिदान कर चुके हैं, जिन्होंने अपने सीने पर दुश्मनों की गोलियों के वार सहे हैं, और उन के बच्चों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूँ, और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का हर आदमी उन के प्रति वफादारी का बरताव करेगा और उन के मासूम बच्चों को अपने बेटों की तरह प्यार करेगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने कोई व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के लिये अपनी जिन्दगी नहीं खत्म की है बल्कि मुल्क के लिये उन्होंने अपनी शहादत दी है। मुल्क के सिपाही मुल्क की खिदमत करते हैं इसलिये मुल्क को जो उन की इज्जत करनी चाहिये, मुल्क की आर्मी की और आर्मी के हर सोल्जर की इज्जत हमें करनी चाहिये।

मैं ने बराबर देखा कि डिफेन्स के मामले में और होम के मामले में सरकार की बड़ी छीछालेदार की जाती है। डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर से पूछा जाता है कि आप ने कितने राउंड गोलियाँ चलवाई, आप ने कितने टैंक इस्तेमाल किये। यह बड़ी गलत बात है। डिफेन्स के मामले सीक्रेट हुआ करते हैं। होम के मामले भी सीक्रेट होते हैं। जो मुल्क के वफादार हमारे बार्डर को बचाने के लिये गये हुए हैं उनसे हम को कभी नहीं पूछना चाहिये कि वह कच्छ के बार्डर पर या पाकिस्तान से लगे हुए किसी दूसरे बार्डर पर क्या कर रहे हैं। हम तो आज यहां बैठ हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारे चह्वाण साहब सारे हिन्दुस्तान के वफादार हैं और बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ दुश्मनों का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। चह्वाण साहब चाऊ एन लाई को खा गये तो यह पाकिस्तान क्या चीज है। इस को वह बहुत आराम से खत्म कर देंगे।

अगत में मैं आपका बड़ा शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने मुझ बोलने का मौका दिया।

Shri N. Dandekar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, within the narrow ambit set by the Finance Bill my own reactions are very considerably mixed. There are matters in respect of which, I think, the Finance Minister is to be congratulated and there are others in respect of which there is a good deal of criticism that is possible. Let me deal first with one or two of those things in respect of which I personally feel, I think, that he deserves our very best congratulations.

For instance, it was, I think, a very brave decision of his to which he referred both in the Budget speech as well as there are provisions in the Finance Bill concerning the amnesty, almost, in respect of voluntary disclosures of concealed income. Everybody has different opinions on this subject, mainly geared to the moral aspect of it and I am perfectly certain that there must have been grave doubts and difficulties which the Finance Minister himself had to resolve before he took this particular decision. It is a decision which I support with a good deal of knowledge about the kind of action that is necessary if this sort of thing is to be put down, but I do like to say that I think this is a good idea which is being killed by a tremendous amount of obscurity in regard to various points of doubts and difficulties which people disposed to making voluntary disclosures have in their mind. Since the introduction of the Finance Bill I have had occasion to go to Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay and various other places and many people have come to me with very many difficulties mostly as to procedure, as regards doubts and various other kinds of difficulties. I would earnestly suggest to the Finance Minister that, if as I am sure he wants to make this measure a great success, he should invite one or two of the professional institutions, for example, the Institute of Chartered Accountants to appoint a commit-

tee to go into the question of what are the difficulties so that they can sit with him and his advisers and see how many of those difficulties can be resolved. They are mostly procedural and, I believe, if an effort is made on those lines, this scheme will be far more successful than it presently seems to be likely to be.

Secondly, on the matter of personal taxation again there is something in broad principle for congratulations and yet, again this is a matter in which in terms of detail, most unfortunately, there is so much niggardliness, in regard to various reliefs, rebates and so on. They are hedged in with so many quite unnecessary restrictions which I shall go into when I go into the various amendments which I have proposed, which I think go to detract greatly from an otherwise admirable scheme.

One particular aspect of personal taxation which I intensely dislike however is the Annuity Deposit Scheme. This Scheme which is supposed to be voluntary is, in fact, utterly compulsory because non-payment of Annuity Deposit attracts not only and quite properly, the Additional tax payable if the deposit is not made, but a very considerable penalty which, I think, is altogether unjustified. It ought to be voluntary in terms of the tax benefit that the assessee gets who makes a deposit and it ought to be left there. But if it is to be in the form in which it is, I do urge again what I said in my earlier speech on this Budget that it should not be compulsory, or virtually compulsory, for people over 45 years of age. For instance, with reference to the Compulsory Deposit Scheme of the Finance Act, 1963, my wife has been trying to get a refund of the compulsory deposit which she mistakenly made during the last assessment year and she is going from pillar to post—I am deliberately not exercising my influence on her behalf—to get back the compulsory deposit of something like Rs. 250 and odd which she made in the post office, and I am really waiting to see when finally

she is ever going to get it back. I shudder to think what would happen, in fact, to the Annuity Deposits because these Annuity Deposits, if they go on to be made by persons over 45 years of age, most of the claimants in regard to them would be widows and orphans and I frankly think it is going to be a hardship of a kind which would be cruel to impose upon them. I would, therefore, repeat that in respect of persons over 45 years of age, at least the Annuity Deposit Scheme ought to be voluntary in every sense of the term.

The third aspect of the Finance Bill, again, for which, in so far as the main ideas are concerned, the Finance Minister has to be warmly congratulated in regard to their principles, is the whole scheme of tax credit certificates. There are tax credit certificates to promote investments on new issues, to encourage shifting of industrial undertakings from urban areas, to increase production activity generally in all industries covered by the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to promote exports, to promote increased production in excisable articles. When one studies this thing, one comes to the conclusion that it is a very mixed bag of tricks and in many of these matters I have wondered whether it was necessary to wrap them up in so many limitations of so many abstruse character and, in particular, whether it is necessary that the main outlines of the scheme should be left to be framed by rules. In this connection, Mr. Masani made the point that it is a kind of delegated legislation that ought to be very carefully scrutinised because there has been a tendency of late, under the guise of delegated legislation, to delegate in fact substance of the matter. In that connection, I want to invite your attention to what has been done by the Finance Minister, I think, in gross breach of faith in regard to the issue of notifications under Section 58 and Section 62 of the Finance Act of 1964 by issuing regulatory notifications for the purpose which had nothing to do with

[Shri N. Dandekar]

the purposes for which these Sections were intended. I have in this connection taken the liberty of sending a note to the Speaker and I have informed him that I should be making this statement in the House which I will presently read:

"On the 17th February, 1965, two notifications were issued, one imposing Regulatory Duties of Customs under Section 58 of the Finance Act, 1964 and the other imposing Regulatory Duties of Excise under Section 62 of that Act, at the maximum permissible rates.

Corresponding provisions for the levy of Regulatory Customs Duty and Excise Duty are proposed to be enacted by Clause 77 and Clause 81 of the Finance Bill, 1965.

This type of provisions for the imposition of Regulatory Customs and Excise Duties were introduced for the first time in the Finance Act 1963. The reasons then given in the "notes on clauses" were as follows:—

"Clause 24: . . . the intention is to regulate the quantity of goods imported."

"Clause 28: . . . the intention is to regulate the demand for such goods in the country."

Thus, when these provisions were first introduced in the Finance Act, 1963, they were never intended to be a source of revenue but only to confer additional powers by way of fiscal devices for regulating either the quantity of goods imported or the volume of demand for excisable goods produced within the country, or both.

It is plain that apart from some conceivably regulatory function,

quantity-wise which the imposition of such duties might achieve, and which other modes of controlling the quantity of imports or the demand for internally produced excisable goods might not be able to secure, it was neither the intention of the Finance Minister nor the sanction of Parliament that the power to levy such duties, under the guise of an emergency measure, should be misused by Government as a means for securing large contributions to revenues outside the Annual Budget and the annual Finance Act.

It is equally plain, however, that the issue of the notifications (already referred to) on 17th February 1965 was a deliberate breach of faith towards Parliament, if not indeed a serious inroad into the rights, privileges and prerogatives of this House as the sole authority invested with the power to impose taxes in that the said Notifications were in fact issued mainly, if not solely, for the purposes of securing substantial revenues."

I submit it is in the light of actions of that kind that Mr. Masani expressed grave apprehensions as regards these subordinate legislation powers that are sought to be conferred by the scheme which is not within the scope of the Finance Bill at the moment in regard to these various tax certificates.

Sir, the shortage of time does not allow me to develop some of the other matters. But I would like to say a word or two on one aspect of the Finance Bill about which I am utterly unhappy. I said that most of the other things, although they were excellent in principle, have unfortunately been whittled down by the excessive zeal, so to speak, of the Revenue authorities—in other words, brilliant ideas of the Finance Minister cut short at birth by technical

obstacles of various kinds. But one thing about which the Bill in my judgment is terribly wanting is in regard to corporate taxation. So much has been said in this House about the state of the capital market, the state of the investment market, the state of the money market, and so on. One has only to look back to about three or four years ago to see how buoyant the state of capital market was and to ascertain why and what is the difference between the state of affairs then and the state of affairs now. It does not require a good deal of complicated thinking to spot at once, so to speak, niggers in the wood pile. The niggers in the wood pile are the dividend tax which is imposed even on normal dividend and not upon excess dividend. One would not question the legitimacy of a tax on excess payment of dividends at a time when there is great need to curb inflation. But to impose a tax on ordinary payment of dividends is just no justification whatsoever that one can think of. Similarly, there is a tax upon the issue of bonus shares by companies and, thirdly, there is the taxation on bonus issue shares in the hands of shareholders as capital gains before such gains have been realised. I myself have always been of the opinion that when shareholders get bonus shares from companies, they ought to be taxed when such shares are sold because they do constitute capital gains undoubtedly. But to impose the capital gains tax when the shareholders have not, in fact, realised any capital gains in the sense of money gains out of which they would pay the tax, seems to me an utterly unjustifiable proposition. If one adds to this the sur-tax proposals imposed last year in substitution of the super profits tax, you get an undue burden imposed either on the companies or on the shareholders which take away those things that used to exist in the capital market four years ago and which used to attract a very considerable flow of savings and investments towards new investments, old investments, on all kinds of shares and scrips of various companies. The state

of the capital market is such that it is no longer possible to revive it by merely carrots of a long-term nature, however, good they might be, such as these various tax credit certificate schemes. I think they are good schemes, but I do not think that carrots of this kind can revive a patient that is so badly down. What are actually required are stimulants of a direct kind, namely the removal of those inhibitory factors which have been responsible for the state of the capital market today.

Finally, I would say one word about the memorandum that was tabled yesterday by the hon. Finance Minister on the PL-480 problem. I was responsible for having raised this debate about the PL-480 transactions during the budget discussion, and I beg to leave that at some convenient time before this session is over, I may be permitted to table a counter-memorandum on this. I would not like to take the time of the House in making an oral statement on this. I would like to study this very carefully and then submit a memorandum to be tabled in the House.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I support the Finance Bill that has been moved for consideration by the Finance Minister. We are in the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. These annual budgets are the instruments to take us in the direction of the economic development and progress of the country.

If we look at the question from this point of view, then I would like to submit that some of the States in our country are lagging far behind in some important fields. For example, in my State of Madhya Pradesh, the rate of literacy per thousand is the least in the country, except for Rajasthan where it is 152 and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 110. The rate of literacy in Madhya Pradesh is 171 whereas in the other States the figures

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

are much higher; the figures for the other States are as follows:

Name of State	Rate of literacy per thousand
Kerala	468
Madras	314
Gujarat	305
Maharashtra	298
West Bengal	293
Assam	274
Mysore	254
Punjab	242
Orissa	217
Andhra Pradesh	212
Bihar	184
UP	176

This important and elementary factor must be taken into consideration while framing the Fourth Plan. We are committed to remove illiteracy from our country. If some of the States lag far behind, that cannot be appreciated. So, something must be done in this regard.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

It might be stated that this is a State subject and probably the State Government have failed to tackle this question. I would submit that in the field of primary education expansion, the State of Madhya Pradesh will be one of those backward States which will have about 67.50 per cent of non-attending children in the age group 6 to 11 years in the Third Plan. Only 50 per cent of the required number of primary school teachers could be appointed there. Thirdly, 80 per cent of the elementary schools in the rural areas are under very sub-standard accommodation conditions.

This low rate of literary and the absence of a wider coverage in the field of primary education affects the level of expansion and the respon-

siveness in the State and causes hesitation on the part of the people of that State to co-operate in the developmental schemes.

I would like to point out that the State of Madhya Pradesh had done its best. The income by way of revenue in that State was only Rs. 50 crores when the State was first formed. So, that State has done its best to increase the revenue income, and today the income from revenue is Rs. 102 crores. In spite of that, it has not been able to find enough resources to remove illiteracy. So, the Central Government must help the State Government to come up in this matter on a par with the other States.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this vast State which is in the middle of the country is lagging far behind in the matter of communications also. Communication facilities are the lowest in our States, and there are only 18 miles of road per 100 square miles. If I would point out the figures in the other States, they would be very revealing, and they are as follows:

Name of State	No. of miles per 100 sq. miles
West Bengal	119
Kerala	82
Bihar	75
Madras	59
UP	54
Mysore	52
Punjab	40
Assam	39
Andhra Pradesh	32
Maharashtra	27
Gujarat	21
Rajasthan	18

In the State of Madhya Pradesh which is a very vast tract, the density of population is very low, and there are

forests over a very large area, and a large portion of the State is inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes. So, I would submit that in the matter of communications, this State should not be allowed to lag far behind.

In the last two Plans, we could not do much. The roads that were taken up in the First Plan are still under construction. In the Second Plan, very little resources were allocated for the construction of roads. Thousands of bridges are to be built, and, there are parts of the State where during the rainy season the people cannot move, and they cannot go even to the hospitals for want of roads. During these days, the people want that there should be roads, and these ordinary amenities should be made available to them. I would, therefore, request that in the Fourth Plan, special provision should be made to make allocations to this State which is lagging far behind in this matter.

As regards agricultural production, I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that agricultural production in our country is the lowest as compared to other countries of the world. Even in our country, it is the lowest in Madhya Pradesh. Even though this State has vast resources, the yield is the lowest per acre. In the matter of irrigation, I would like to point out that it is only 6 per cent of the cultivated area which has been brought under irrigation. For increasing the acreage under irrigation we need money.

In the matter of electricity also, the resources are great, and the potential is great in our State. Hydel as well as thermal power if produced could be the cheapest in our country. That will not only add to the development of the country but also add to the development of the State. But these things could be done only if enough resources are made available to the State. With increase in the supply of

electricity we could give an impetus to agricultural production.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one special point in this connection, namely, that even the short-term loans provided by the Central Government are not made available to us. Last year, it was the responsibility of the Central Government because the money could not be provided for in the annual plans; last year we were told that the State Government had failed to make the demand in time, and, therefore, requirements could not be fully met. During this year I am constrained to say that the State Government had approached the Central Government well in time, but the Central Government have expressed their inability to meet the full requirements of short-term loans by the State Government. I would personally plead with the hon. Minister that in regard to making available the amount of short-term loans needed by the State, there should not be any reluctance on the part of the Central Government, and the requirements of the State should be fully met.

Out of 631 lakhs acres in Madhya Pradesh, only about 100 lakhs acres could be brought under cultivation. We need heavy tractors and also small and medium-size tractors. But we cannot purchase these things unless money is made available to us. So, I would request the hon. Minister to give special consideration to this problem.

There is backwardness in my State in another respect also. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in my State is 34 per cent. There is already a complaint that some of the castes have been omitted, and there is a demand for their inclusion in the list of scheduled tribes. If the list is revised, the figure will go up. This vast population of scheduled tribes, which is most backward as compared to scheduled tribes of other states, has to be brought up to the level of others. They have to be

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educated and uplifted. This cannot be done without funds. So more investment of funds is necessary. This is a special problem of the State. The population of scheduled tribes in my State is the largest in the whole country. So special attention is necessary for their uplift.

In spite of sizeable effort and backwardness of the economy in Madhya Pradesh, there is only a very small increase in the quantum of central grant in aid for the period 1957-61. While the figures for other states have increased considerably, it is not so in the case of Madhya Pradesh. The figures are very interesting. With regard to Madhya Pradesh, the increase was only $\frac{2}{3}$ times, during this period; the figures for other States are as follows: Assam about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, Bihar a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, Bombay $3\frac{1}{2}$ times, Madras a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ times, Mysore a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. Orissa a little over $2\frac{1}{3}$ times, UP a little over 4 times and West Bengal a little over 3 times.

I would therefore request that this state, which is a problem state, which is the largest state in the country with the largest resources and potentialities should not be allowed to lag behind. If it has to come up and make progress and develop economically, large funds have to be made available. It is the responsibilities of the Central Government. This state was formed under the SRC scheme as the biggest state and the Commission had made it the responsibility of the Central Government; they pointed out that it was a very backward state with the largest resources and with very bright prospects. They presented a rosy picture and said that if it could be properly developed, it would be very beneficial to the country. Therefore, I request special attention for the development of the State.

There are also certain other states which are backward, some in communication, some in education, some in agricultural production, some in

irrigation and some in other spheres. What should be done? It is not enough in the Fourth Plan to double its size as compared to the Third. We cannot afford to see some States going on making progress whereas others remain far behind. I would suggest that in the Fourth Plan, at least Rs. 1,000 crores should be kept apart for the development, and for the special problems of states which are lagging behind. If this is not done, while some states will go ahead, others like Madhya Pradesh will remain far behind. Therefore, I submit that while framing the Fourth Plan, special consideration should be given to the development of the very much backward states like Madhya Pradesh and other States.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Morarka.

श्री जूडनननर सेठ (एटा) : सभापति जी, मुझे भी कुछ कहना है ।

श्री बालमीकी : सभापति जी, मैं भी काफी देर से बेट कर रहा हूँ ।

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Morarka.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The hon. Member, Shri Dandekar, said the present Finance Bill has many features for which the hon. Finance Minister deserves congratulations. I respectfully agree with him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is why you got the chance.

Shri Morarka: Please keep quiet.

Mr. Chairman: I will see to it. He may go on.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not going to keep quiet under his orders. He got a chance because Shri Satya Narayan Sinha went up to you. We should also get our chance.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): You have given the chance to Shri

Morarka, not anybody else. Why should Shri Sharma grudge?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am keeping quiet.

Shri Morarka: In fact, the criticism one can make against the Finance Minister is that he has not gone far enough in some respects and therefore he has not helped either to revive the capital market or to provide the necessary incentives which were needed most urgently at the present moment. If therefore, I offer my criticism in the limited time at my disposal, it is only with a view to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to some of the lacunae which need to be urgently corrected.

First, I wish to deal with the corporate sector, particularly what are known as Section 23A companies. The Finance Minister's proposal is to make the structure of income tax, the scheme of income tax, more simple. So far as the personal tax structure is concerned, no doubt, he has moved in that direction and he has made a good beginning. At the same time, I am sorry to say, that so far as the company scheme of taxation is concerned, he has made the tax structure more cumbersome and more clumsy.

Formerly, there used to be two types of companies—public and private. Now he has divided private companies, that is, 23A companies into further categories, namely, those which are industrial, those which are producing goods of key industries, then those which are trading and those which are non-trading, apart from those which are investment companies etc. The tax rate for all these companies is different, ranging from 45 per cent in the case of key industries and going up to 60 per cent in the case of trading companies.

Not only this, but even so far as the penal rate of taxation is concerned, he has made a distinction now between a trading company and a non-

trading company. For trading companies, the penal rate is 37½ per cent, for non-trading companies, industrial or manufacturing companies, it is 25 per cent.

The point is that today these companies are taxed at rates higher than individuals, these companies are taxed at rates higher than those for registered firms, they are taxed at a rate higher than that for public companies, they are taxed at a rate higher than that of industrial companies. Why this apathy, why this lack of sympathy for this particular class of companies, I cannot understand.

The Finance Minister has prescribed a ceiling on corporation tax at 70 per cent. Even this ceiling is not applicable to these private 23A companies. In fact, private companies or 23A companies are the only companies which should have got some benefit under this ceiling; otherwise, the prescription of a ceiling is, to say the least, meaningless.

As I was saying, even in the case of companies where he has given concession, that is, for companies engaged in the production of key articles or companies engaged in the manufacture of ordinary articles or companies which are not manufacturing companies, there are different rates of tax prescribed. The definition for categorising these companies into manufacturing companies or companies engaged in the manufacture of key articles etc. is that the income from such industry or the manufacture of such product should be more than 51 per cent of the total income of the company. That, according to me, is—with great respect—a very unsatisfactory and irrational definition. I will give two or three examples to make this point good. First of all I take the companies which are only simple manufacturing companies, not the key industries. If a company earns a profit of Rs. 3 lakhs from ordinary business and a profit of four lakhs from manufacturing business, then this company gets a benefit of fifty per cent tax. That means the company

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will have to pay tax at the rate of fifty per cent on four lakhs. But, if by any chance, the income of this company is three lakhs from manufacturing business and 3.5 lakhs from other business, then this very company will have to pay sixty per cent of its entire income, merely because the profits from the manufacturing activities of this company are not 51 per cent of the total business.

Take another example of those companies which are engaged in the manufacture of key articles. There, if a company earns a profit of Rs. 11 lakhs from the manufacturing business on key articles and Rs. 10.5 lakhs from other business, this company will have to pay tax at 45 per cent on the Rs. 10 lakhs which the company gets from key industry's business. But, if by any chance, the same company has a profit of Rs. 10 lakhs from these key industries and Rs. 10.5 lakhs from trading sources, it would nullify the entire benefit of this concession and it will have to pay a tax of 54 per cent as against 45 per cent, that is, 9 per cent more. The point here is this. The definition is so defective, the definition of giving this concession, or facility or incentive is so defective that unless the company people deliberately manoeuvre their books, they would easily lose the entire benefit which the Finance Minister seeks to give. When I say benefit, it is not a benefit in the real sense of the term but it is a hardship which the Finance Act imposed last year and which is sought to be removed partially this year.

Similarly, there are other defects about the structure of taxation. Without going into too many examples, I would like to quote what Mr. Palkhiwala says about 23A companies. He has given an example of one company which because of the defective definition had to suffer. A case started in 1944-45 and even today it has not been settled whether it is a private company or public company. Permit me to read a few lines from page

20 of this book: (The Highest Taxed Nation—N. A. Palkhiwala).

"The legal quibbles which arise out of the definition of 'company' in which the public are substantially interested, some ties entail a litigation co-extensive with the best part of a businessman's life. For instance, in the case of *Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd.*, the only question involved was whether the company was one in which the public were substantially interested and the dispute related to the assessment year 1943-44. The case had to go to the Income-tax Tribunal three times, to the Bombay High Court three times and to the Supreme Court once, and is still undecided. In 1965 the final conclusion is not yet reached as to whether for the year 1943-44 the company should be treated as one in which the public were substantially interested!"

In this context, I would like to quote what Prof. Kaldor whose tax structure and tax system we readily adopted in this country, has had to say about the company taxation in this country. On page 85 of his report he says:

"The company taxation provisions of India (perhaps even more than that of other countries) are apt to strike a detached observer as a perfect maze of unnecessary complications, the accretion of years of futile endeavour to reconcile fundamentally contradictory objectives."

I beg to submit further that every year, the Finance Bill increases this maze, increases these complications and tries to reconcile fundamentally contradictory objectives.

Leaving that aside, I would like to quote one or two judicial opinions as to what our Judges have to say about this type of law and I would quote what Mr. Justice D. N. Sinha had said recently. He said that our laws are

so made that they are beyond the grasp of the average person. He laid down a very fine rule: a law to be a good law, must be simple to understand and easy to administer. In his long experience both these things were lacking in the Indian law. Justice Sinha further said: "it has always been a matter of wonder to me that whether it be in the region of commercial Law or taxation, it is thought that the best way of legislating is to make the law so complex that it becomes more and more incomprehensible to the ordinary men whose needs it is intended to serve." You would be interested to know what an American authority in the 18th century says about tax laws. I am quoting Alexander Hamilton:

"It will be of little avail to the people that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent, that they cannot be understood, if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated or undergo such incessant changes, that no man knows what the law is today or can guess what it will be tomorrow."

The mere fact that the Finance Minister has to move 87 amendments soon after the introduction of the Bill indicates how these laws are made in this country. I would leave this point here with the request that the Finance Minister may kindly give his careful consideration to these points, on the need for simplifying the company structure of taxation.

Another point that I wanted to make was about the tax credit certificates. I respectfully agree with the views expressed that so far as tax certificates are concerned, in any way, these are taxation; whether you give a concession after fixing a high ceiling of taxation or whether you actually give a low rate of taxation, makes no difference. As you may remember our whole system of company taxation was fixed at eighty per

cent. Out of that eighty per cent, they have been given this tax relief. Therefore, effective rate of taxation comes to 45 or 50 or 60 per cent. But the main or basic rate of tax is 80 per cent. Therefore, to say that these tax certificates are intended to give relief and therefore, they are not the tax laws, is begging the question. After all, when you give relief from tax, it is tax in any case.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Morarka: I wanted to say something about the voluntary disclosures because I have given an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: You could say it in two minutes and finish the speech.

Shri Morarka: The voluntary disclosure scheme which has been put forward by the Finance Minister and which Mr. Dandekar referred to is certainly a bold Scheme devised, to meet an exigency, a sort of a malady which, whether we admit it or not, exists in society. Once you accept this fact, we have to find a remedy for this malady. Then you must make the remedy a practical one and you must give the people a chance to return to the path of civic responsibility as the Finance Minister has called it. If you make this scheme so theoretical and so impractical, though in name it is a scheme designed to give the people a chance to come back to the path of civil responsibility but if nobody can take advantage of it, I think then it would be self-defeating. What is the effect of this scheme during the last eight weeks of its existence? Still very few people have made declarations, hardly Rs. 16-17 crores have come. My proposal is that instead of sixty per cent levy which the Government has proposed, you may charge even seventy per cent, ten per cent more because it is not a question of sixty per cent or seventy per cent but it is a question of the facility-time which you give to

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the assesses for payment. You would remember that in the case of the Income Tax Investigation Commission also, the settlements were made at as high a rate as 75 per cent and yet the people could pay them. Why? Because, for the payment of the amounts convenient instalments were given to the assesses. I am not asking for any concession so far as the tax is concerned. The Finance Minister's scheme is 60 per cent, I am suggesting that you charge 70 per cent but take 20 per cent immediately from them and for the remaining 50 per cent give them convenient instalments for which I have tabled an amendment. I hope if it has the support of the House and if the Finance Minister could kindly consider that amendment of mine, it may go a long way to make the scheme a real success.

16 hrs.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the consequence if there is a default in the payment of one instalment?

Shri Morarka: There is no question of defaulting because you have to give time only after taking security. There is a provision in my amendment.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखा-वाद) सभापति महोदय, एशिया का जिन्दा सबसे बड़ा आदमी और महात्मा गांधी का सबसे बड़ा चेला आज काबूल में है। उसकी तबीयत बहुत खराब है, वह 77 बरस का हो चुका है। वैसे मैं पूर्व जर्मनी जा रहा हूँ कुछ और कारणों से, क्योंकि जर्मनी और हिन्दुस्तान में मुझे एक साम्य मालूम होता है, और वह है किसी चीज को आखिर तक लेजाने का। लेकिन एक बड़ा सबब यह भी है कि 15-20 बरस के बाद उस आदमी को काबूल में शायद देख पाऊंगा।

एक मामूली आदमी की तरह से तो मैं उनको जरूर न्योता दूंगा कि अब वह हिन्दु-

स्तान में आकर रहें और एक मामूली आदमी के अतिथि होकर रहें, लेकिन अच्छा हो अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री यहां की लोक-सभा में उनको न्योता दे दें कि उनको एक सम्माननीय अतिथि की तरह हिन्दुस्तान में रखा जाएगा। वह है सरहदी गांधी, बादशाह खां।

Shri Basumatari: How is it relevant here?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आखिर सम्माननीय अतिथि पर पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है और आप कहते हैं कि वह इसमें नहीं आता।

Mr. Chairman: Please do not mind the interruption.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं कुछ हिस्सा अंग्रेजों की लोक-सभा का पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। वह एक ऐसा जमाना था कि जब लड़ाई में करीब करीब ऐसी नीबल आ चुकी थी कि शायद जर्मनी का हिटलर अंग्रेजों को हरा डाले। 7 मई, 1940 का यह बयान मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ जो अंग्रेजों लोक-सभा में किया गया था। लोग मरग हंसी उड़ाएंगे कि मैं अंग्रेजी बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह मैं खुद नहीं बोल रहा। इसको श्री ग्रीनवुड साहब ने कहा था, जो उस वक्त अंग्रेजी लोक-सभा के दस पन्द्रह गिने हुए आदमियों में से थे। उन्होंने कहा:

"If hon. Members feel that the prosecution of the war is not effective and do not say so, they are playing into the hands of the enemy far more effectively than by creating disturbance in this House."

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : आप अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी बोलते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इस बात को मान लेता हूँ लेकिन मेरी तारीफ मत करो । मुझे शर्म आती है कि आप भी और मैं भी उस जमाने में पैदा हुए जब हमको अंग्रेजी थोड़ी बहुत पढ़नी पड़ी और हमको आ गयी ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I was only expressing my simple admiration.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कुछ हद तक यह सही है सन साहब ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I only want to say that he has done it so well, better than many of us.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Lohia, you have only 15 minutes out of which you have already taken four minutes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा न करिए । आज मैं बहुत मेहनत करके आया हूँ ।

तो इसके साफ मानी होते हैं कि लड़ाई के बीच-बीच, जब हार हो रही थी—हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं कोई लड़ाई नहीं हो रही है खाली इधर उधर नाक झोक ही रही है—इंग्लैंड की लोक सभा में यह कहा गया कि चुप रहने से हल्ला मचाना ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

अब इसी के साथ साथ मैं आपको एक और आदमी की राय, उसी दिन की, सुनाता हूँ, जिसको यहां के बहुत लोग जानते होंगे, वह यहां आकर भी भाषण कर चुका है । वह हैं श्री बेविन । बेविन साहब ने कहा था :

“Great resentment has been felt in the House yesterday and today concerning what hon. members in all parts of the House consider the absence of impartiality from the Chair”.

ये चीजें कही हैं कि अध्यक्ष पक्षपात करता है, लेकिन उसके ऊपर अध्यक्ष का पारा गरम नहीं हो जाता, वह उम बात को बैठ कर सुनते हैं । तो इन दोनों चीजों को आप याद रखें ।

इन दोनों बातों की पृष्ठभूमि में मुझे सबसे पहले तो यह कहना है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की हालत देखिए, जिसमें किसी की भी इच्छा पूरा काम करने की नहीं है, न सरकार की, न लोक-सभा की, न मंत्रियों की, न मजदूर की, न अध्यापक की । किसी की काम करने की इच्छा नहीं होती । तो पहला सवाल तो यह उठता है कि आप इस देश की खाक उन्नति करेंगे, खाक देश को बढ़ायेंगे, इसकी क्षीलत को बढ़ायेंगे जब किसी की काम करने की इच्छा नहीं होती । और काम करने की इच्छा क्यों नहीं होती ? क्योंकि चापलूसी से और चुगली से तरक्की होती है, मेहनत करने से नहीं । दूसरे भी कारण हैं, लेकिन मुख्य कारण यह है । लेकिन सब से बड़ा कारण मैं आपको बताऊँ कि ये काबीना के सदस्य लोग हैं । ये काम नहीं करते, चुगलियां करने की सोचते हैं कि शायद इस तरह गृह मंत्री से प्रधान मंत्री बन जाएं या कानून मंत्री से विदेश मंत्री कम से कम बन जाएं, चापलूसी से और चुगली से । और मैं अपनी भी जमाअत के लोगों के बारे में कहता हूँ । मजदूर लोग गाली दे कर या लड़ कर तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, काम करके नहीं । तो इस बात पर सोच विचार करना है कि किस तरह से इस तरह के देश को आगे बढ़ाया जाए ।

और तब सबसे पहले जो मौजूदा सवाल पाकिस्तान का और चीन का है वह आता है । उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे विदेश मंत्री साहब से और सबसे कहना है कि अब तक हमारी नीति उधर अनुभव पर खड़ी की गई । अब होनी चाहिए सीधे और सच्चे अनुभव पर । जो हमारा अनुभव चीन अथवा पाकिस्तान का

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

खुद होता है, उसके ऊपर न कि जो अनुभव नासर साहब का, मुकार्णो साहब का या ब्रजनेव साहब का या विल्सन साहब का हो। वह है उधार अनुभव। 18 वर्ष से हिन्दुस्तान ने उधार अनुभव के ऊपर विदेश और रणनीति बनाना सीखा है। वह मामला अब खत्म होना चाहिए।

और जब ऐसी बात मैं आप से कहता हूँ तो सब से पहले पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कह दूँ। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों को गलतफहमी हुई हो, कि मैं युद्ध चाहता हूँ, मैं युद्ध नहीं चाहता, लेकिन अगर आ जाए

एक माननीय सदस्य: युद्ध के द्वाँर शांति नहीं हो सकती।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं चाहता हूँ कि शांति हो, एका हो, महासंघ हो यहाँ तक मैंने कहा है। हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान वाले मेरी इस बात को पकड़ लें। उन्होंने मेरी और बातें छापी हैं मैंने सुना। मिश्र साहब कह रहे थे। मैंने उस दिन अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा था कि अयूब साहब ने जो संयुक्त सुरक्षा का प्रस्ताव हिन्दुस्तान को दिया था उसे ठुकरा कर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने बहुत बुरा काम किया, और वह ठुकराया इसलिये कि ये उधार अनुभव पर अपनी नीति चलाया करते हैं, सीधे अनुभव पर चलावें।

चीन ने हमको खत्म करने की कोशिश की जैसे कि जर्मनी के हिटलर ने चेकोस्लोवेकिया आदि देशों को खत्म करने की कोशिश की थी। अगर चेकोस्लोवेकिया, पोल आदि लोग उधार अनुभव पर चलते तो क्या नतीजा होता? और इसलिये मैं आप को सब से पहले भूटान के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ जो इस लोक सभा से भी सम्बन्ध रखता है। बहुत कुछ वहाँ करना है। मैं नहीं मानता कि वह पूरा स्वतंत्र देश है क्योंकि वहाँ पर कुछ

न कुछ संरक्षण और अधिकार हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का रहता है।

मैंने यहाँ एक अल्पसूचना प्रश्न दिया था मार्च के महीने में और उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया लेकिन मामला इतना खराब था, मैं नाम नहीं बतलाऊंगा, यहाँ के विदेश मंत्रालय में काम करने वाला एक आदमी था जिसके कि रिश्तेदारों ने एक कम्पनी खोल रखी है जोकि सड़क बनाने वाली बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें मंगाया करती है। उस को वहाँ की सरकार ने एक मोटर गाड़ी इनाम के तौर पर भेजी। मेरे पास उस मोटर गाड़ी का नम्बर तक है। वह मैं बतलाता भी हूँ। एक अल्प सूचना प्रश्न दिया था, इतनी मेहनत करते हैं लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकलता। हाँ तो मैं बतला रहा था कि वह कार हिन्दुस्तान एमवैसैडर मार्क 2 मोडल 1964 कार इंजन नम्बर प्रो० ई० बी० 483 और नाम मैं छोड़े देता हूँ लेकिन जिस रेल में आई है उसके वैगन का नम्बर ई० बी० के० 6285 है। अब ऐसी हालत हो तो कहां काम हो? क्या कर रखा है अपने देश का? कहां मुकाबला करोगे?

उसके साथ साथ मैं अब थोड़ा सा चह्वाण साहब को भी कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वह जरा ज्यादा तैयारी वगैरह की बात करते हैं। चह्वाण साहब हमारे रक्षा मंत्री हैं। 22 मार्च को उन्होंने सवाल नम्बर 516 जो मैंने पूछा था का जवाब देते हुए कहा। मेरा सवाल था कि क्या कांगो में हिन्दुस्तानी सिपाहियों को शुरू में ज्यादा तनख्वाहें दी गईं और तीन महीने बाद उनकी तनख्वाहें घटा दी गईं? शुरू में उनकी तनख्वाहें, काले लोग हैं न हम, हमारी वही तनख्वाहें रखी गईं जोकि गोरे की थी। उनका जवाब था नहीं। दोनों बातों में उनका जवाब था नहीं। एक रक्षा मंत्री से नहीं का जवाब आया। इस लोक-सभा में जवाब देते हैं। नहीं में जवाब देते हैं। मैंने इतनी मेहनत की। मैं अपने ही जनरल, आज मैं अपने उस

जनरल की यहां तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ, मेजर जनरल लिखे, जोकि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में वहां के सचिव के पलटनी सलाहकार हैं, उन से कई बार खत लिख कर यह पता पाया है कि कांगो में शुरू में हमारे सिपाहियों को दूसरे सिपाहियों की तरह, दूसरे मतलब वह स्वीडन, नार्वे वगैरह के सफ़द लोगों की तरह हर दिन 20 डालर मिला करते थे, अब घटते घटते 2 डालर महीना हो गया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रोज़ ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : महीना जनाव । वह दूसरी बात है कि उन को कुछ तनख्वाह हिन्दुस्तान के हिसाब से भी मिलती है वह एक अलग चीज़ है । 125 रुपये जिसके कि माने होते हैं, 25 डालर लेकिन 2 डालर महीना.....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं बहुत जल्दी जल्दी कहूंगा । यह लोक-सभा का काम है क्योंकि लोक-सभा में लगातार असत्य बोल कर भ्रम जैसे आदमी को कितना परेशान किया जाता है ? इन मंत्रियों में से कोई मंत्री भी कोशिश नहीं करता है कि सच बोल कर हिन्दुस्तान को कुछ बताये तो सही । यह कांगो में बात हो रही थी 20 डालर रोज़ यानी 600 डालर महीने की । और भी उन्होंने लिखा कि यूरोपीयन सिपाहियों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ माहवार 600 डालर और भारतीय सिपाहियों के लिए माहवार केवल 2 डालर दे रहा है । यह हमारे सिपाहियों का अपमान है । इतना जबरदस्त अपमान है कि इसके बारे में हम को संयुक्त राष्ट्र से कुछ न कुछ कहना चाहिए कि चाहे हम यहां गरीब हों, हमारी तनख्वाहें कम हों । पलटन के बारे में जरा सोचिये तो । जमाना बीत गया । इसलिए मैं जो यहां कह रहा हूँ वह नानावती सिलविया का जितना मामला प्रेम का था उससे ज्यादा हीरे मोती का था ।

सेना की जो कुछ उस के अन्दर खराबियाँ हैं उनको छिपा कर आप कभी अच्छा न कर सकेंगे । अगर किसी संस्था में छोटे अफसर बड़े अफसरों को खुश करते हैं और तरह तरह के तरीकों से अपनी बीबियों को भी मार्फत तरबकी पाते हैं तब वह सेना अच्छी नहीं रह सकती । इस बात का सामना चह्लाण साहब को करना चाहिए ।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Chairman. It is a very objectionable remark.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बैठ जाइये । जब वह सेना की बात करते हैं तो गैतान सिंह, होशियार सिंह और उसमान जैसे बहादुर आदमियों को याद करो । मैं उन लोगों का इस वक्त नाम नहीं लेना चाहता जो सेना को बिगाड़े हुए हैं और नीति के बारे में जब चह्लाण साहब कहते हैं कि हम नीति तय करते हैं तो वह तो सिपाही लोग खाली कहां जायेंगे और कहीं नहीं जायेंगे इसको तय करते हैं । बिल्कुल सही बात कहते हैं । नीति हम को तय करनी है लेकिन वह नीति तय कहां करते हैं ? वह खाली यहां कह दिया करते हैं कि नीति तय करने वाली तो लोक-सभा है...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूँ । इस के बाद मैं आप से थोड़ा चागला साहब के बारे में बहूंगा क्योंकि बिज्ञान और सत्य के मामले में कैसे सोचना चाहिए वह सब से बड़े जिम्मेदार हैं । वह हजरत कैसे सोचते हैं ? कल सोचे थे थोड़ा सा । अच्छा सोचा । मेरे दिमाग पर भी असर पड़ा लेकिन उस में उनके लिए भी और आप सब साहबान के लिए अगर मैं अर्ज कर सकूँ तो सम्प्रदायवाद के बारे में वह भी अच्छा सोचें और आप भी अच्छा सोचें लेकिन अगर दो चीजें सोच लें जिनकी कि तरफ मैंने आप का ध्यान खींचा था, एक जिम्मेदारी और दूसरी नौकरशाही, इन दोनों चीजों ने निर्फ

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान को बरबाद किया है। सम्प्रदायवाद, रिश्तेदारी और नौकरशाही.....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझे माफ़ करेंगे क्योंकि यहां पर बिल्कुल मुझे सामना करना पड़ रहा है असत्य का और कुछ मंत्रियों के बारे में तो मुझे यह बात उन्होंने यहां पर इस लोक-सभा में 23 अप्रैल को कहा था कि श्री ज्योतिष राय को कलकत्ते में एमोरिटस के साइंटिस्ट का हमने न्योता दिया था लेकिन वह अपनी खुद की प्रयोगशाला में काम नहीं कर सकते थे ऐसा एक नियम था हमारे यहां। 23 तारीख का लोक-सभा में दिया हुआ और श्री किशन पटनायक को 28 अप्रैल को जो वह खत चिट्ठी लिखते हैं वह अंग्रेजी में है और मैं उसे पढ़े देता हूँ :—

“There is no rule in the CSIR according to which no scientist can be allowed to do research work in the laboratory in which he was working after he became the Emeritus professor.”

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय, मैं इन वक्त आप का काम कर रहा हूँ अपना काम कम कर रहा हूँ। मैं आप का काम कर रहा हूँ और इस वक्त आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकते हैं...

सभापति महोदय : प्वाइंट्स आपको अभी भी बहुत खतरा है लेकिन आप बीस मिनट में चुके हैं इसलिए बस अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि दूसरे लोग होते हैं अभी मैं अंग्रेजी बोलता हाता तो....

सभापति महोदय : एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक मिनट में तो मैं खत्म नहीं कर सकता हूँ लेकिन जल्दी जल्दी मैं कह कर दस मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: He will have to cooperate with me by finishing his speech in one minute. Otherwise, he will kindly resume his seat.

कई माननीय सदस्य : थोड़ा टाइम डा० साहब को और दे दिया जाये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ज़रा कुछ तो सोचिये यह सब लोग कह रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : समय नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : टाइम बढ़ा दीजिये। यहां धाखिर को कोई बहस नहीं होने पाई अध्यक्ष पर। अध्यक्ष के बारे में भी मुझ को कुछ कहना है। कोई चीज हुआ करती है शोभा, अशोभा की। यहां पर अध्यक्ष महोदय को

Mr. Chairman: You are encroaching upon the time of other hon. Members.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर अध्यक्ष को इस का ध्यान रखना है कि क्या चीज मैं संसदीय कह रहा हूँ और क्या असंसदीय कह रहा हूँ? शोभा वगैरह का जब अध्यक्ष ध्यान देने लग जाते हैं तो वह लोक-सभा को बिगाड़ दिया करते हैं। इसके अलावा जब कभी मेरे जैसा आदमी बोले, अगर मैं अनगल बातें करूँ तो आप रोकें। काम रोकने प्रस्ताव अंग्रेजी की सभा में रोज़ आया करते हैं, आध घंटे के आया करते हैं....

Mr. Chairman: Please try to conclude.

16.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अपनी बात पूरी करूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका टाइम थ्रू मिनट था लेकिन आप बीस मिनट ले चुके हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप को मैंने बताया कि बहुत दिनों से

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ख़त्म कीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ख़त्म कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : पांच मिनट और दे दिये जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं । दो तीन मिनट में आप ख़त्म कर दें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा फिर ठीक है, पांच मिनट कह रहे हैं तो पांच मिनट ही सही ।

जो वित्त मंत्री जी हैं उनके लिये मुझे कहना है कि इन्होंने मुझे जबाब दिया है कि कपड़े का दाम जो चुंगी है उसके हटाने के बाद से कहीं पर बढ़ाया नहीं गया यह जवाब बिल्कुल असत्य है । मैंने इसी लोक सभा में ये दो नमूने उस दिन आप को दिखाए थे । फरवरी में इनका दाम था 1 रुपया 17 पैसे मीटर और मार्च में इन का दाम 1 रुपया 20 पैसे हो गया । इतना असत्य जबाब क्यों दिया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री साहब को इतनी ज़रूरत हो गई कि अपने भाषण में उन्होंने मुझ को कहा कि तुम झूठ बोलते हो ।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा : नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, कहा था उन्होंने और मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे छेड़ा है । मैंने उन पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि अपनी वित्त मंत्री की हैसियत का उन्होंने दुरुपयोग किया है । उन के कुटुम्ब की हैसियत इस वक्त तीन चार करोड़ नहीं, उससे भी ज्यादा हो कर रही है । यदि आज हिन्दुस्तान में काम-काज नहीं चल रहा है, तो इसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि ये जितने बड़े लोग हैं, ये अपनी परवाह करते हैं, देश की परवाह नहीं किया करते हैं । हम ने कई सरकारी जगहों से पूछा कि क्या क्या चीजें बचते हैं, कितनी बचते हैं, कितना मुनाफ़ा करते हैं, लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं मिला । खैर, मैं इस को छोड़ देता हूँ । यह है वित्त मंत्री ? यह है देश का काम चलाने वाले ।

अब मैं प्रधान मंत्री साहब को लेता हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री साहब कहते हैं कि तुम तो पांच आदमी हो । उन को यह कहना नहीं चाहिए था । खैर, बैसे हम आठ आदमी हैं । लेनिन के भी आठ आदमी थे और सिर्फ़ चार वर्षों में ब बढ़ कर रूस के राजा के बन गए थे । शाही जी महाराज हमारे दिमागों में ऐसी बातों को मत डालें कि जिससे हम भी कुछ और रास्ते पर चले जायें । वह इस तरह की चुनौतियां न दिया करें और इस तरह की बातें मत किया करें ।

मैंने क्या गर्मी दिखाई थी ? ठीक तरह से मैं बोला था । एक हर्फ़ भी मैंने उनके बारे में नहीं कहा था । बल्कि खुद शाही जी महाराज ने, अपनी चिट्ठी में मेरी बात को माना है, जो उन्होंने 21 अप्रैल को मुझे लिखी थी । ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं—ये प्रधान मंत्री के शब्द हैं : "मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि 'विवादग्रस्त' शब्द के प्रयोग करने में हमें सावधान होना चाहिए । यह ठीक है कि हम ने भूत-काल में कुछ सरकारी कारख़ानों में 'विवादग्रस्त' शब्द का प्रयोग किया है ।" मैं चाहता था कि यह बात वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान को बताते ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इस लोक सभा को यह बतलाया गया कि लांगजू का कुल दो मील का इलाका है, लेकिन लांगजू का सैकड़ों मीलों का इलाका हिन्दुस्तान के हाथ से चीन के पास चला गया ।

जब मेरे जैसा आदमी यहां कहता है कि पंद्रह बरस की यह लोक सभा की परम्परा है, तो अध्यक्ष महोदय—जब मैं अध्यक्ष कहता हूँ, तो मेरा मतलब उस कुर्सी से है—आप ने उस दिन कहा था कि तीस वर्ष की परम्परा है । आप को कभी ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए था । मैं थोड़ी देर के लिए यह समझ सकता हूँ कि उन्हें नहीं मालूम । लेकिन मैं उस दिन इंतजार कर रहा था कि इस लोक-सभा का कोई आदमी चिल्ला कर कहता है कि यह तीस वर्ष की नहीं, पंद्रह वर्ष की परम्परा है—यह नई लोक-सभा है, आजादी की लोक-सभा है ।

मैंने शास्त्री जी को उस दिन कहा था कि देखो, शास्त्री जी, आप मेरे घर पर आए थे । मुझ को यहां की सेंट्रल लैजिस्लेटिव एसेम्बली के लिए नामांकन करने के लिए उन्होंने प्रार्थना की थी । वह बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं, उदार आदमी हैं । लेकिन तब मैंने कहा था कि देखो, वहां पर अंग्रेजों के राजा की भक्ति की शपथ लेनी पड़ती है, जिसको आप ले सकते हो, मैं नहीं ले सकता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरी कुछ दूसरी पृष्ठ भूमि रही है । इसलिए शास्त्री जी को सोच समझ कर के बोलना चाहिए ।

मान लो, मुझ में थोड़ी बहुत गर्मी आजाती है, लेकिन उन की तो मीठी आवाज है, वह मीठी आवाज से बोलें । उनके हाथ में दंड है । मैंने कभी अंग्रेजों के राजा की भक्ति की शपथ नहीं ली थी, उन्होंने ली थी, इसको सोचते हुए वह समझ कर बोलें । वह कहते हैं कि खाली जोर से चिल्लाने वालों की देश भक्ति नहीं हुआ करती है । तो क्या खाली मीं मीं करने वालों की देशभक्ति

होती है ? देशभक्ति सब की होती है । वह यहां नहीं बठे हुए हैं, लेकिन मिन्हा साहब जरा उनको समझा दें कि वह ऐसी बातें न करें, जिससे आठ आदमी कहीं यह कोशिश करने लग जायें कि जरा जल्दी ही आठ से तीन सी हो जायें ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा ।

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill which has been brought forward by the Finance Minister to give effect to the Budget proposals. The Finance Minister wants to raise a revenue income of Rs. 2,353 crores and the estimated expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 2,116 crores.

Sir, the whole country is grateful to him for his Budget proposals because he is not proposing any new taxation. This time he has brought in many reliefs to the common man in respect of consumer goods. But still some of the consumer goods are sold at a higher rate, specially the things like kerosene, sugar and matches which are required by the common man. They have not been relieved of the excise duty. As regards kerosene we are paying 45 per cent excise duty on kerosene. Kerosene is a thing which is used in each and every home and it is used by specially the lower strata of society. It is not a proper thing to levy an excise duty on a thing like kerosene. When it was represented to the Finance Minister, he said that we were importing a large quantity of kerosene from foreign countries and that we were getting about Rs. 30 crores worth of customs duty on kerosene and we cannot afford to lose that much revenue. But where is that customs duty being levied upon? It is passed on to the consumer. They are actually recovering that customs duty from the poor person who lives in a hut. So, that amount of Rs. 30 crores

which we are taking from the traders or big merchants is passed on to the poor consumer.

Then, about sugar also, when the country was short of sugar—I do not know—we were exporting sugar to the foreign countries. But at what cost? It was said that it is a commodity which is earning foreign exchange worth Rs. 10 crores and for that we had to give Rs. 10 crores of subsidy to the sugar manufacturers just to induce them to export it to foreign countries. So, Rs. 10 crores are to be spent by the Government to earn Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange. I do not see whether there is any reason or logic behind this move.

The third thing is matches and that is also, like kerosene, required by each and every man, and more so in the rural areas. We are paying 62 per cent of excise duty on matches also. This indirect taxation is also contributing to the inflation. Even on sugar, we are paying 50 per cent of excise duty on each pound of sugar. So, this is the extent of duty that the common man is required to pay and yet we are to call this Budget a socialistic Budget. I do not know why the common man is asked to pay so much excise duty on these consumer goods. I do not know how this could be called a socialistic Budget.

Sir, today, in the villages, we see the prices of almost all the consumer goods rising, and specially of foodgrains. Even after the bumper crops in this year, we see that foodgrains are not available at the reduced rates. Even today, in my part of the Karnatak area, jowar is sold at Rs. 75 per quintal, even the coarse variety of rice is not available for Rs. 115 per quintal and wheat is also sold at Rs. 75 per quintal. I read the other day in newspapers that in Punjab the prices have fallen even lower than the prices fixed by the Government. This is all due to the zonal restrictions. It was stressed by each and everybody in this House that zonal

restrictions should be removed. But, I say, not only there are zonal restrictions, even there are district-wise restrictions in my State. This has created bottle-necks in the free movement of the commodities. In some places, there is scarcity and in certain places the prices have fallen to a great extent to the disadvantage of the farmers. If this happens soon after the harvest season, I do not know what will happen after another three or four months. The people are really frightened at the prices of the foodgrains that are prevailing today.

I now pass on to the subject of the Kutch border. It has been stated by many that India's forces will have to prepare much to safeguard the country's borders. The Muslims of India are completely behind the Government in this policy of driving out the enemy, whether it be on the Kutch border or on the Assam border or in Kashmir. However, I see that in certain quarters doubts are being raised as regards the Indian Muslims, and I see so many resolutions are being passed by Muslims at several places to the effect that they are firmly behind the Government's move. I do not know why one suspects the Muslims or why this move should come from the Muslim community as a whole. If Pakistan attacks somewhere, it is as good as any country attacking India. We are all Indians, and India is our own country. Since all Indians are at one in this, it is the duty of every person, whether he be a Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh or Christian, to stand solidly behind the Government and fight against the enemy. So, I do not know why there should be such a move on the part of the Muslim community to meet separately and pass resolutions. That may perhaps be due to a certain suspicion created in certain quarters. When China attacked India I do not think that anybody suspected the Buddhists in India, even though China was a Buddhist country. So, when Pakistan attacks India, I do not see any reason why the Muslim commu-

[Shri Mohsin]

nity should be suspected. If any Christian country attacks us, we shall not suspect the Christians here. Similarly, if a Hindu country attacks us, as for instance, Nepal—of course, God forbid, and I do not think that Nepal will ever do it . . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Who is suspecting the Muslims?

Shri Mohsin: Certain quarters are doing that.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: No.

Shri Mohsin: It is such a happy thing if nobody doubts the Muslims of India. If nobody suspects then it is all so good.

Even if somebody does something objectionable and somebody is found spying for any other country, that should be taken only as an individual offence and that cannot be taken as an offence by the whole community. In the Jabalpur incident, it was only one Muslim who had committed an offence but the whole community was blamed for that; some thousands of persons had been punished for it. If this is the trend then I do not know where we shall go. If an offence is committed by any individual, it should be treated only as an offence by that individual and not by a whole community of people I would appeal to the people and to this House to consider this aspect. If an offence is committed by somebody, be he a Muslim or a Christian or a Hindu, by accident, it should be confined to him. If we look to the previous incidents, we find that those who spied for Pakistan were only Hindus, and we heard the name of Bhattacharaya and some others; no Indian Muslim has been involved in that at least to my knowledge. If at all anybody introduced in spying, therefore, it may be only a Hindu and not the whole community, and, therefore, the whole community should not be blamed for that.

Even regarding the Kashmir question, the Indian Muslims are solidly

behind Government. The Muslims of India will always support every move taken by Government. Nobody need suspect any Muslim in the country. That is what I would like to submit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। अब से कुछ दिन पहले मैंने प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी और उनसे मैंने कहा था कि मैं हिन्दू महासभा का इस सदन में एक मात्र सदस्य हूँ और हिन्दू महासभा का प्वाइंट आफ़ व्यू इस सदन के समक्ष रखने का मुझे मौका मिलना चाहिये। उन्होंने उसका मुझे जवाब लिख कर भेजा था कि आपको समय मिलेगा और मैंने उस जवाब को श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह के पास भेज दिया है। मैं पूरे इस पीरियड में केवल दस मिनट इस हाउस में बोला हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, देखूंगा। अभी समय बाकी है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : आप मुझे समय देंगे न? नहीं तो ग्रैंडर प्रोटैस्ट में यहाँ से चला जाऊँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the Finance Minister has received his due share of bouquets and brickbats. As is usual with any country, this Budget has been looked at from a multiplicity of angles. But there are three things I want to say about the Budget.

The first is that by conducting certain raids and searches on the premises and properties of those persons who have been holding black money and who have been cheating the Government of India of their due share of income tax, the Finance Minister has created a climate which is not only financially justifiable, which is not only socially respectable

but which, I think, is also morally defensible. I hope he won't be deterred from taking further action after the due date is over for the declaration of unaccounted income. I hope he will proceed along that line so that he is able to put the fear of God into the hearts of those people who believe that their only God is money and that free India is meant only for increasing their riches and for adding to their funds and capital. I wish the Finance Minister will have enough of strength and courage, which he has shown already, to pursue this line of action which, I assure him, is approved by people all over this country.

The second point is this. There are some persons who have said that this Budget is industry-oriented. Of course, there are some Congressmen on my side who speak for big business, who think that the corporate taxes are too high and should be diminished. There are some persons who say that this Budget should be agriculture-oriented. There are others who say that we should have tried to give more money to education. Of course, all kinds of views have been put forward.

But the Budget of a country has to be looked at from a long perspective and also from a short-term angle. Now, somehow in this country today, or short-term prospective coincides with our long-term perspective, and I feel that the Finance Minister should have taken those steps which are concurrent in this matter.

What is our immediate need today? What is going to be our need for tomorrow? What is going to be our need day after? What is going to be the need of this country for perhaps many many years to come? I think the paramount need of this country is defence. If anybody thinks that economic prosperity is round the corner, I think he is not looking at economic facts from the correct angle.

People talk of America and say it is a land of prosperity. People talk of dollar diplomacy; they talk of billions of dollars. But there are books written by Americans and other people which say that America is a sick giant, meaning thereby that even in America 20 per cent of the people live below the subsistence margin; there are some persons who put it at 33 per cent, others put it at 40 per cent. I do not want to go into the figures but in America where prosperity is to be found everywhere, the economic development has not been a balanced economic development and has not brought welfare and happiness and joy to every citizen of America. I take the case of America because that happens to be the richest country in the world today. But the fact of the matter is that we take many years to give our people a minimum salary of Rs. 100 per month. It has been said that we will take five Plans to do so and at the end we will have the minimum salary of Rs. 100 per month. But people say that the value of the rupee is 17 paise and by that time I think it may go down to 12 paise. So, what is this Rs. 100 going to give them? I wish that at this time the economic development of the country may be taken note of. We may provide for it to some extent but the defence needs of the country must take precedence over all other kinds of things and I wish the Finance Minister had come forward to this House to present a budget which was defence oriented. We are face to face with two big countries. I do not think that Pakistan is a big country but when a small country joins hands with a big country, it also becomes a big country. China is a big country. China and Pakistan are our sworn enemies and inveterate foes and longstanding rivals and competitors. Whatever the United States and United Kingdom may say to bring about a cease fire; they may say this and that, nothing is going to happen. China has eyes on our land. Pakistan has eyes on our land. China and Pakistan have now joined hands and the trouble has

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

arisen everywhere. In our country we call big things by small names; we give them euphemistical names. While fanatical wars are going on, while signs of a major war are visible in the horizon, we talk of border conflicts, frontier skirmishes and localised wars. No war is ever localised and these border skirmishes are not there to make us strong but they are there to grab our territory. What has been happening in Kutch? Of course my friends have been speaking about Kutch and I do not want to go into that question. They have come to know our weak points. We do not know their weak points. The whole country feels demoralised. The country felt very unhappy when we were confronted with China in 1962. Their unilateral declaration of withdrawal was a big slap in our face. It did not conduce to the national glory of my country. It showed that our enemies could enter our house whenever they wanted and could leave whenever they wanted. It meant that our house was not a house, was not a citadel; it was not a fort; it was a serai which a man could enter whenever he wanted and could leave whenever he wanted. Their unilateral withdrawal, I submit respectfully, was very derogatory to our national honour and on top of it all, the Pakistani forces are to be found all round our borders. They say, we have to defend 2,500 miles of our borders with Pakistan. What does it matter? Therefore, the the paramount need of this country is the defence of our country. What will our five years plans do if we go under? What will the national income amount to, if we are in a position not to give an eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth and a blow for a blow to our enemy? I would say that our Finance Minister should bring forward another Finance Bill after three months and that Finance Bill should be defence-oriented.

Is there any country in Asia which is not defence-oriented? Take Japan. It takes the help of America. China

has its own might; it has built up its own might. South Vietnam and North Vietnam are small countries, but they are also aligned in one form or another with some bloc. Pakistan is having the best of both the worlds; It is having a foot in SEATO and another foot in CENTO. It is getting its military hardware from America and it is getting them to the tune of—it is worth—one billion dollars from America.

Take UAR. It has built up its military potential and its supersonic fleet with the help of German experts. First, it was the West German experts and how they will take the help of East German experts. They have been able to build up their supersonic aircraft; they are embarking on the venture of having atomic bombs. If UAR can do all that, I think our country which does not get help from anybody and which has to pay for every little thing that it gets, has to be self-sufficient. As the Prime Minister said the other day, if we have to choose between poverty and freedom, we will choose freedom. So, I say that in all these schemes, which the Finance Minister has brought forward, he has given some relief to the persons of the low income group; he has done well by the people of the middle income group. He has tried to get some money from the persons of the upper income brackets, and about this some of my Congress friends are squealing like rabbits in summar. The Finance Minister has roped in everyone in one way or another. But I would say to him that the paramount necessity of this country is defence. I would ask him to bring forward another budget in the next session in which some of these plans may be put in suspension, may be held in animated suspension, if I may say so. If we have some wherewithal to build our supersonic aircraft, I do not mind.

I was reading the other day an article by a military expert. They say that

China is only 18 months ahead of us. He said that 18 months is 18 months; it is not 18 weeks or 18 days or 18 hours or 18 minutes. If a country has stolen a march over us by 18 months, it has stolen a march over us for all time to come. We have decided that we will develop nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes. We have been talking too much about this. Let us now talk of defence, a dynamic defence, and an aggressive defence. Let us talk of defence which can take us further.

So far as diplomatic offensive is concerned, I do not think we have given a very good account of ourselves. Do you mean to say that UK will be more kind to us than to Pakistan? Pakistan is their own child and so, they will be more favourable to their own child than to a child that came into being without their help. USA also will not be helpful to us. Which are the other countries? Our diplomatic offensive should be carried on not with the help of UK and USA, whose record in this matter is not praiseworthy, but with the help of the Afro-Asian countries and the non-aligned countries. I must say that we have been found wanting in that diplomatic offensive.

I would request the Finance Minister, whose mind is so capacious, whose outlook is so comprehensive, whose way of dealing with things is very efficient that in another three months, he should bring forward a Bill which should show that our country is prepared fully armed to the teeth, so that we can fight Pakistan and China equally well. I would request him to put an end to the demoralisation that is going on in the country. He is the man to do it, because he gives money for everything. When money is given, everything has to follow. I would request him to bring forward a budget very soon which should be defence-oriented.

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श्री विशालचन्द्र सेठ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे कितना समय दिया जाएगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट ले लीजिए ।

श्री विशालचन्द्र सेठ : तब तो मुझ शायद पढ़ देना पड़ेगा ।

आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं जनरल बजट पर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कितने तरह के सरकारी टैक्स आज हमारे ऊपर हैं । सब तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन उनमें से कुछ थोड़े से आपके सामने विशेष रूप से यहाँ रखता हूँ । वे इस प्रकार हैं :

आयकर, विशेष कर, सम्पदा कर, उपहार कर, विशेष खर्चा कर, मृत्यु कर, एग्रीकल्चर टैक्स, कारपोरेशन टैक्स, सेंट्रल एक्साइज टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स आदि ।

इन सब को जोड़ा जाए तो एक बड़ी राशि बनती है और इन टैक्सों का परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे यहाँ जो चीज एक रुपए की बनती है वह बाजार में आकर सवा दो रुपए की बिकती है, जो भी बुद्धिमान माननीय सदस्य यहाँ बैठे हैं वे सब इस बात को जानते हैं । जितना टैक्स भारत में है उतना दुनिया में अन्यत्र कहीं भी नहीं है ।

इसके साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार सन् 1947 में बनी । उस समय जितना सारे देश का बजट होता था उससे ज्यादा आज सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट्स सदन में पेश की जाती हैं । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है । अगर आप इस प्रकार देश में टैक्स बढ़ाएंगे और इस प्रकार से आए हुए धन का खर्चा किया जाएगा तो यहाँ की जनता उसे पूरा कैसे कर सकेगी ।

[श्री विश्वनन्द सेठ]

कुछ लोगों का विचार यह है कि टैक्स घनवानों पर पड़ता है। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। सारा टैक्स कन्ज्यूमर पर, सामान्य जनता पर पड़ता है। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। सारा टैक्स जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब बढ़ाते हैं वह सामान्य जनता पर पड़ता है।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेन्स मंत्री महोदय जब नवीन बजट लाए उसके कुछ दिन पहले मैं ने अखबारों में देखा था। सरकार द्वारा अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि देश में इंडस्ट्री बढ़ रही है। क्या उसका यह परिणाम होना चाहिए कि शेरों के भाव बढ़ें और लोगों में पूंजी लगाने में उदासीनता हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी, अमरीका और जापान इन तीन देशों ने अपने यहां टैक्स घटा दिया और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उनको जो पहले टैक्स मिलता था उससे ज्यादा मिला। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे देश में ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जाता।

इसी के साथ साथ टैक्सों के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि टैक्सों को सीधा बनाना चाहिए। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि हम ने टैक्सों को सिम्पलीफाई किया है। लेकिन सिम्पलीफाई करने के बाद भी हालत यह है कि देश का सामान्य नागरिक यह नहीं समझ सकता कि उराने ऊपर कितना टैक्स लगेगा। इसमें इतना चक्कर है कि अगर आदमी किसी लीगल आदमी के पास न जाए तो वह कुछ नहीं समझ सकता कि कितना टैक्स उस पर लगेगा।

इसके साथ साथ मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई भी कानून बनाएं लेकिन उसे बनाते समय जनता की भावनाओं का, जनता की साइकालाजी का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। कानून सीधा होना चाहिए

उलझन का कानून न हो कि सामान्य नागरिक उसे समझ ही न सके। जो बजट, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने देश के सामने रखा है उसके लिए अगर कहा जाए कि यह जाड़ का पिटारा है तो बहुत मुनासिब होगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि जो छिपा घन है उसका 60 परसेंट हम को दे दीजिए और बाकी 40 परसेंट अपने पास रखिए। मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह ईमानदारी से बताएं कि उन्होंने जो देश में छापे मारे उनसे उनको कितना रुपया मिला और खुद लोगों ने उनको कितना रुपया दिया। हां इन छापों का एक फल अवश्य हुआ कि सारे देश में जो सरकार के प्रति सद्भावना का वातावरण होना चाहिए था वह वित्त मंत्री के इस कृत्य से नष्ट हो गया।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक चीज यहां बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार किसी काम में फेल हो जाती है तो उसका यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि वह उसे दूसरे प्रकार से करने का प्रयत्न करे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको इंग्लैंड की एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने एक समय स्टील का नेशनलाइजेशन किया, पर जब वह सफल नहीं मालूम हुआ तो उसे रिलीज कर दिया। अब फिर चार छः रोज से अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि उसे फिर नेशनलाइज करना चाहते हैं। सवाल यह है कि देश के कार्य में आप जिद क्यों करते हैं। अगर एक जगह आप कामयाब नहीं हुए, तो आपका फर्ज है कि उस तरीके को छोड़ दें। जो काम करना चाहते हैं उसे करने के लिए देश में उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाएं। यह छिपे घन को निकालने का काम आप ही इस देश में नहीं कर रहे हैं। और जगह भी इस काम को किया गया और उस घन का सदुपयोग किया गया है। मैं भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय को अपने देश के छिपे घन के सदुपयोग के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इससे देश का भी लाभ होगा और छिपा घन भी निकल आवेगा।

सबसे पहले तो देश में अनाज की कमी है। जो आदमी बड़े बड़े फार्म खोले—आप सीलिंग मत लगाइए—और बड़े बड़े फार्म खोल कर देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ावे, उससे आप मत पूछिए कि तुम को यह रुपया कहां से मिला। इससे छिपा घन इस काम में लग जाएगा और देश में अन्न की जो कमी है वह पूरी हो जाएगी और अन्न की समस्या हल हो जाएगी।

दूसरे देश में दूध घी की बड़ी कमी है, बरेली मिलिटरी हैडक्वार्टर्स में केवल चाय के दूध के लिए—जवानों को दूध पिलाने की बात तो छोड़िये—लारियां उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूर्व और पश्चिम को नित्य भेजी जाती हैं तब चाय के लिए दूध मिलता है। तो देश में दूध की कमी न रह इसके लिए अगर कोई बड़े बड़े डेयरी फार्म खोलता है तो उससे मत पूछिये कि तुम को यह रुपया कहां से मिला।

इसके बाद आप देखें कि देश में शिक्षा का कितना अभाव है। जो लोग बड़े बड़े कालिज बनावें उनसे मत पूछिए कि तुम्हारे पास यह रुपया कहां से आया। उनको इस तरह के कामों में ब्लैक का रुपया लगाने दीजिए।

इसी प्रकार जो यह रुपया लगा कर देश में बड़े बड़े अस्पताल बना कर रोगों का निवारण करें उनसे मत पूछिये कि यह रुपया तुम्हारे पास कहां से आया।

अन्त में देश के नगरों में मकानों की बड़ी कमी है। अगर कोई ब्लैक का रुपया लगा कर बड़ी बड़ी कालोनी अथवा मकान बनावे तो उससे मत पूछिए कि यह रुपया तुम्हारे पास कहां से आया।

अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो यह ब्लैक का रुपया बाहर निकल कर देश के काम में लगेगा मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस ब्लैक के रुपए को विवाह आदि फिजूल खर्चियों में क्यों बरबाद करवाना चाहते हैं। आपने इस रुपए को निकालने के लिए देश में

तलाशियां ले कर देश का मोराल खराब कर दिया है इसकी मुझे बड़ी शिकायत है।

17 hrs.

मैं यहां पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे और पोस्ट आफिस को छोड़ कर, जिन को अंग्रेज बना कर छोड़ गया था, जितने आपने सरकारी उद्योग लगाये हैं और जिनमें सारे देश का रुपया लगाया है उन में आप 1-7 प्रतिशत से अधिक मुनाफा नहीं निकाल सके।

यह कितने बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज गवर्नमेंट का पब्लिक सैक्टर में जितना पैसा इनवैस्टेड है उस पर 5 पैसा 100 रुपये पर एक वर्ष में भी व्याज नहीं मिलता। लेकिन उस के बाद भी पब्लिक सैक्टर की आप बड़ी दुहाई देते हैं उसे मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। जब आप किसी भी सैक्टर में कमाते नहीं तो उसको जनता के सैक्टर में ही रहने दीजिये ताकि लोग उसमें पैदा करें। आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि बिजनैस-मैन द्वारा टैक्स आप को दिया जाय और बे प्राफिट करके अपने मकान बनायें और इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करें और जब वे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से मिलने जायें तो मोटर पर बैठ कर जायें।

एक दो बातें मुझे और कहनी हैं। देश की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि शिक्षा को जब तक आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नहीं करेंगे तब तक बस्तुतः देश की उन्नति नहीं कर पायेंगे और हमारे देश में कभी भी शिक्षा की समस्या सफलतापूर्वक हल नहीं हो सकेगी।

अन्त में मैं यहां पर आदरणीय श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी से कुछ बातें निजी पूछना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप घड़ी देख रहे हैं और मैं भी देख रहा हूँ इसलिए मैं उसे पढ़े देता हूँ। श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी जो कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें निवेदन करनी हैं। सारे देश के व्यवसायी वर्ग को आप ने बर्इमान करार दिया लेकिन क्या कभी उन्होंने अपने निजी सम्बन्ध में भी विचार किया है कि वे किस संज्ञा

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

में हैं। उनकी ईमानदारी तथा योग्यता दोनों संदिग्ध हैं कारण देश का आर्थिक संतुलन श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने नष्ट कर दिया। उसी के साथ क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि मद्रास प्रान्त के सबसे बड़े समाचारपत्रों के मालिक एवं सबसे बड़े रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के मालिकों ने आर्थिक सहयोग दे कर उन्हें बिना कंटैस्ट के एलैक्शन जिताया था ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट समाप्त हो चुके हैं।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : दस मिनट हो गये। बस दो, तीन मिनट से आगे नहीं लूंगा। कहा जाता है कि उस धन का बहुत बड़ा भाग स्वतंत्र पार्टी के कैंडीडेट को चिठाने में दिया गया। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की ओर से . . .

श्री चंद्रमणि लाल : इस तरह से व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप वित्त मंत्री पर लगाना सरासर अनुचित है।

Shri K. C. Sharma: It is abuse; nothing else.

Shri Kadhela Vyas: Sir, On a point of order. There is a special procedure for levelling charges against Ministers.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this? Two hon. Members standing and speaking at the same time?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: My point of order is that when specific charges are being levelled against hon. Ministers, there is a special procedure provided for it in the Constitution and also in the Rules of Procedure. That procedure is not being followed here. He is making these

charges while he is speaking on the Finance Bill and he is not entitled to do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he is not entitled to make these charges during this discussion. I would request him to conclude his speech now.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की ओर से बम्बई कलकत्ता स्टोक एक्सचेंज में आफिसर नियुक्त हैं वे वहां हुए सौदों की रिपोर्ट बराबर देते हैं पर जिन पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय की कृपा है उनका इस रिपोर्ट में नाम होने पर भी कभी उन सजनों से पूछा न गया कि आखिर इतने सौदे किस रजिस्टर में नोट हैं ? यह सारा व्यवसाय बयनामी होता है। जिन पर हमारे इस डिपार्टमेंट की कृपा है उन के सौदों का कोई रैफंस आज तक नहीं लिया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted ten minutes and I have given him ten minutes.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : वह तो ठीक है लेकिन दो, तीन मिनट तो इंटरप्रास में मेरे निकल गये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बस अब आप अपना स्थान लीजिये। श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी।

Shri K. C. Sharma: I have stood up so many times, but I do not know what sin I have committed that you have not cared for me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. What am I to do? I cannot accommodate all. There are so many others who have not spoken at all.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I protest against it.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. N. Pande: What is this? I want to have my say. You cannot ask me to sit down.

(*Shri K. N. Pande then left the House.*)

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir we have listened to many interesting and entertaining speeches but I wonder if this is the time when we should indulge in a stereotyped debate and indulge in criticism of the Finance Minister and make a fruitless post-mortem examination of his lapses. Our country is in danger; our freedom is in danger; independence is in jeopardy. Pak-aggression is there. It is not merely a question of Kutch. Today the report is that the acting Chief Minister of West Bengal has announced that on 1349 miles of West Bengal East Pakistan border there is concentration of Pak troops and massing of troops is going on under Chinese directions. Chinese officers are operating in that area and you know that there is also Chinese aggression. China is occupying thousands of square miles of our territory. In view of this emergency caused by this naked and unabashed Pak aggression and declaration of the Pakistan President, Marshal Ayub Khan that there shall be a total war if there is any strong action taken by India, there should be rethinking of our financial policy and of our Plan priorities.

I think, we should now sink all unessential differences and stand by the Finance Minister provided he makes one declaration that he shall make his Plan priorities and his financial policies defence-oriented and production-oriented. I support Shri Sharma's stand that this is the time when we should only think in that line so that we can practically defend our country and weed out the aggressor. We should realise the dangers ahead.

You know, Sir, Pak aggression has been caused to some extent because of the help from the Western powers. It is a very sad tragedy. We have got clear evidence that they have been using American arms. I wrote to the Prime Minister that he should take up the matter with President Johnson and his Government and demand an explanation why this has been done. This is clear violation of the solemn pledge given by the American Government that Pakistan shall never use any American weapons against India. But that has been violated. As a matter of fact, we have allowed the great General Tibbett who has been responsible for the bombing of Hiroshima to go to the Indian advance line in Kutch and we have demonstrated that we have never used any American weapons against Pakistan. But today's report is—you must have noticed it and hon. friends must have noticed it—that the Pakistan Foreign Office has declared that they have not received any request from Washington to allow and American observer to visit the disputed Rann of Kutch area. It says:—

"Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman commented on the Indian report saying that the United States wants to check up Indian allegations about the use of American equipment in the Rann of Kutch."

We are afraid that the Western powers do not like India's unique position in the Afro-Asian world. Therefore they want to humiliate us. I am happy that President Ayub had indulged in this insolent and belligerent attitude as that has demonstrated the unity of India. One of my hon. friends was talking about the Muslim position. We are very proud that all sections of Muslims in this country have clearly declared that they shall stand by the Government in this hour of crisis. Pakistan wanted to disrupt our secularism. Pakistan wanted to bring about communal cleavage in India. They have

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]
completely failed and we shall see that they miserably fail in that.

China wanted to destroy our democracy. They have completely failed. Pakistan wants to put to test our secularism and our non-communal approach. As a matter of fact, we shall demonstrate to the world that there is complete Unity as we demonstrated when China made the aggression. But we are appealing to the Finance Minister that he should take certain steps. Pakistan propaganda has been very effective throughout the world. Our propaganda machine has been very weak. Our diplomatic representatives, our ambassadors and our consuls, have not been effective. I am sorry to say that. Those who have gone abroad know that they go in an ordinary bureaucratic fashion. That should be changed. Our Prime Minister does not make any weekly broadcast. We should see that he does it. I am told that in 1956, Pakistan troops had occupied Chhad Bet in Kutch. They gave it up after a short time. At that time, the present Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan, was the Chief Minister of the bigger Bombay State. He had gone down to that area. He found out the difficulties there and some strong recommendations were made that immediately preparations should be made for having communications so that our military movement could be effective. But nothing has been done for the last nine years and, therefore, we are suffering. This sort of drift, this sort of vacillation, should be given up. Nine valuable years have been wasted and even now we are very badly handicapped in that area. This extent of drift, this neglect, this vacillation, has completely led us to this difficult position and this should be completely given up. Therefore, I am appealing that this is not the time to indulge only in criticisms and in telling the Finance Minister that he has not been able to rationalise the tax structure of the country. This is the time when we should strongly support him provided he makes it

clear that it shall be a defence-oriented Budget and a production-oriented Budget and a greater emphasis should be on defence. Then, I take it that all the sections of the country will stand by him.

After all, the poor Finance Minister is the most harassed Minister. We support the Prime Minister, we support the Defence Minister and we support our jawans and we support Maj Gen. Chaudhuri, our Chief of the Staff. But what could they do unless the sinews are there, unless the Finance Minister provides the necessary resources and places the necessary funds at the disposal of the Army, at the disposal of all the sections who want to fight? I ought to point out that in Durgapur, Rourkela and other steel plants where they have been put up, there are no anti-aircraft guns so far as I know. If I am wrongly informed, I will be very happy—and immediate attention should be given to this and proper steps should be taken so that we may not be taken unawares. Otherwise all that has been built up all these years will be put in jeopardy because our enemies are unscrupulous, our enemies are strong—we should not belittle their strength—and we should see that we are not taken unawares and all that we have built up should not be demolished by our negligence or vacillation or by want of circumspection.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, altogether it is a rare occasion when the Finance Minister need not feel perturbed by the discussion that has taken place in the House. Many of the hon. Members who spoke had particular points of view, the needs of their States. Generally, with a few exceptions, honourable, I suppose, the Budget has been supported by the House.

Sir, before dealing with some of the points raised, I would like to respond to the call made by my very respected friend, Prof. Sharma and also my hon. friend Shri Chatterjee. Prof. Sharma

suggested that I should bring in a new Finance Bill three months hence. One hopes that it will not be necessary. But it is also not necessary to bring in a new Finance Bill. I have had, as one hon. Member mentioned, the privilege of being associated with defence, as Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, and since then and since I became Finance Minister I have kept up that liaison. Yet the complaint of some of the outsiders is that money will not be spent very much on defence to the detriment of economic development, if the Defence Minister and the Minister in charge of economic affairs differ. But here, the complaint is that these two people seem to agree.

The budget even as it is a defence-oriented budget. Apart from the specific amounts allotted for defence, there are various other amounts which we spent in fortifying our frontiers on border roads and the like. We spend a considerable amount in regard to the border police force. I think whatever defects we may suffer from are not defects of lack of spending of money for purposes of defence. The money has been spent on defence almost from the end of 1962 or the beginning of 1963 onwards, and I feel that it has been well spent. One hopes that the war clouds that envelop us today will vanish and will disappear, because basically it is true that while we spend a lot of money on defence, when we are engaged in war our economic activity will suffer considerably. But I would only say from the point of view of economic preparedness, that we have been doing our very best; it may be that we have not got something which is beyond our capacity to manufacture. But within our capacity to manufacture defence equipment, no money has been spared in this direction. But let us hope that in spite of our preparedness, in spite of the sacrifice that the economy has to make for purposes of maintaining a very big defence apparatus, we would not have to use this apparatus.

Before going further, I would like to mention two matters of personal references that have been made by two hon. Members here. I think that both of them are not here. I have no desire to speak of myself. It is not with any sense of superiority that I speak but more from a sense of regret. I think that parliamentary democracy can be worked without personal mud-slinging. If I and my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani disagree, and we do disagree, I do not think that there is any need for me to question his *bona fides* or for him to question mine. I do not want to claim that I am paragon of virtue. But I believe....

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is a good man.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But I believe that I have lived a life of which I need not be ashamed. There is nothing that I have done—the House will forgive me for saying it—in my past, ever since I became an adolescent and an adult, of which I should be ashamed; I have not taken any man's money; I have not taken anybody's wife. I have done nobody any harm, to my knowledge. Unconsciously it is possible that I might have said a sharp word, but even that I do not do these days. And may I take the privilege of speaking today to say that I am aware that a number of anonymous and pseudonymous pamphlets are circulating on something that my sons are doing. Well, I do not know very much about them, but I certainly do know that they are not rich people. That is a fact that I know.

Shri Kishen Pattanayak (Sambalpur): Crores are not enough for him.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: One does not know who are rich and who are not. But I do not think they have accumulated very much of money. They are neither here nor there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : पन्द्रह सालों
म कितने धनी बन गए आप ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The point about it is this. These pamphlets are going round. I do not know what object there is and who is behind it, and what the purpose is. It may be that it is political, or it may be that I am not popular in certain circles.

But, unfortunately, two hon. Members made mention of me today. I would not like to say anything harsh about anybody. But there is no point in imagining 'We are 5 or 8 or 80, while it may be bigger'. After all, one never knows about the ballot box. Nobody can be sure. If you become big, you have the power and you wield it; it is a different matter altogether; when the time comes, you do it. And if people who oppose you thereby suffer, well, they have to suffer. I suppose in a democracy they would not suffer, because the safeguards provided for the Opposition would be provided for any Opposition in the future which, I am afraid, would not come into being, at any rate, for the next seven years.

Sir, it is human nature sometimes to imagine the 'I' to be big. 'I put up this kind of thing', 'I did it' 'They did not do that'—it is human nature. That was how Hitler was made, and that is how pocket-Hitlers are made. But by merely saying it and repeating it again and again, it does not become true. Only Hitler believed in it. He said, 'Say something, say it again and say it again; then people will believe it is true'.

Nor is it right, as some hon. Member said it and has gone, that somebody helped me to win an election. Perhaps somebody did; many people did. If you get 150,000 votes at an election, 150,000 people helped you. Nobody can win an election without somebody helping him. He made a charge that somebody helped me, and

having made the charge, vanished—I think the hon. Member has vanished. I do not know why he did it. He seems to be an innocuous person, I think a very tame, innocuous person. Somebody must have put him to do it.

An hon. Member: He must have got a wrong impression.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am grateful to my hon. friends here. It heartens me that in this kind of mudslinging, we have a very large number of Members—here I am grateful to Shri Radhelal Vyas—who says that they will not put up with this kind of thing. Anyway, it does not matter, once you undertake this responsibility; and the responsibility that this Government has undertaken now, at the present moment, is something very big. It is very easy to ask us to do a particular thing. It is only the Government that can foresee the consequences of our action. No step can be taken hastily, because the consequences involve the lives of 450 million people, apart from many other hundreds of millions outside.

So it is very gratifying when Members of Parliament, be they of one's own party, get up and say, we will not put up with this kind of attack. I have nothing more to say about it.

My hon. friend, Shri Masani, spoke at length and in a very general way. He spoke strongly, as he always does. But one thing he wants. He wants me to defend myself. He says the capital market has collapsed! Of course, everything has gone to dogs!

I remember the time when I had my house; there was an aunt of my mother's. I was young then. She was always angry. She used to say 'In my time, everything was good; now everything is going to pieces; we are irreligious; we are doomed to perdition. Nothing good will happen'. I do hope that my hon. friend, Shri Masani will not fall into that particular groove.

I can tell my hon. friend that there is much that we are doing here on which there can be another view, I am always a believer in there being always another view, may be right, may be wrong. I personally do not believe in an attitude of self-righteousness. I do not say my doxy is orthodox and yours is heterodoxy. But it is not as bad as my hon. friend thinks it is. We have not gone bankrupt; we never will. If we do not get any foreign aid, we will not go bankrupt. If we cannot buy capital goods from abroad, we will not go bankrupt; nor shall we abandon our Plan.

My hon. friend, Shri Malaviya—who is not here—went the other way about. He said all foreign technical knowhow, foreign capital, is all wrong. I do believe that once we are put to the test, there is much that we can do and we will have to do it. I said that I am not going to speak about the Fourth Plan. I have been working on the Fourth Plan with my friend Mr. Asoka Mehta for a number of weeks now and I have been going into great detail. I can tell you also as a person who is not going to see the fruits of the Fourth Plan that the Plan can be done. Maybe, it will change its shape. I think we can produce power units in this country; maybe, marginally we have to get something from abroad; we will not import anything otherwise but import only that which is necessary. It would mean tightening up of our belt; it would mean suffocating; but we will still live. The economy could be given oxygen and it will live and it will afterwards get accustomed to it and we can grow. I do not think that the exchange difficulty today is something which we could not have foreseen. Maybe, there might have been a little mismanagement here and there; maybe, conditions happening elsewhere, bank rate rise somewhere else, all these affect our position or it may be because we have been planing and we have been spending a lot of money, probably not very wisely always. I can tell you one thing. We have made mistakes. But if some-

body says you have made mistakes and therefore you should be condemned, I can only retort by saying: it is easy to be wise after the event. In fact I do feel that we probably could have foreseen some of the things that happened in the Third Plan. I do feel that in the Third Plan we could have done something more than what we have done. I also feel, provided people were as reckless as I was in 1955, we could have produced instead of six million, twelve million tons of steel in this country. That recklessness was absolutely reckless at that time. I am sure Mr. Maani also felt that I was reckless at that time and many other friends did so. But I think it is worthwhile taking risks of that nature. But then for me to say that somebody did not do this or could have done that—it is being wise after the event and nothing more. I am saying this not as a person who has just wanted to show off; I do not want to show off and I have no desire to show off nor do I claim that I am a person who is very well versed in economy and that I do not make mistakes. Even so, as a person who has considerable experience of this economy I feel that there is inbuilt in this economy enough strength to withstand any crisis. Supposing, instead of 1260 million dollars we could get only 1027 million dollars, so what? Do those fanciful heavens—have they fallen? No. Of course you cut your coat according to the cloth. We asked for it because we thought that was needed. Supposing it is not available we have to make good with what we have. I do not think that by the mere fact that I have been denied external assistance of the order of 200 and odd million dollars, I have become bankrupt nor is it right to say that this diminution in the amount of money available is due to the fact that they suspect that the Indian economy is all going wrong and they could not give the money. I do not think it is right. Maybe Germany has to cut down its allotment by ten per cent; they have done it because of their budgetary position, not because of

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their displeasure in regard to any policies pursued by this country. Nor do we admit that they can do so. If they do not want to give me, good luck to them. It is not a fact that they have cut down by ten per cent, because they have some different slant on the working of the Indian economy but because their own budgetary position and needs had made it difficult for them to give the full amount of money. It may happen in the same way that the Congress in the United States might become a little more insular next year and there may be a little cut—I hope not—but there might be. So what? I would like to tell my friend Mr. Masani that politically it might be plausible to say: O! this Government is going bankrupt; this Government is going to pieces. Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj says, all the money is not going to the banks. Of course, he is a banker and he knows the bankers. I am not a banker. I have never been one and I never will be one. But that is not so. Where is the money going? How can it go? What amount of money can go? Supposing rupees are taken from here—and rupees are taken from here—probably they go to China in so way, possibly. Some Chinese might buy because they think that they can circulate the money here and run an election or two somewhere; possibly. But in the aggregate it is some thing which is not very big. These difficulties are there and I do not say that everything is chic and pretty; it is not. The difficulties are there.

There is another point that my hon. friend Shri Masani made. Of course, it is a criticism of an old friend. Maybe, he will say, "well, who are you to come between me and my friend Shri Asoka Mehta"? Perhaps it is wrong for me to come between them. (Interruption). The point about it is this. What we try to do is this, with the countries which give us aid. When the countries give us aid, they do not give us cash aid. Very few of them do. The World Bank does; the International Development Association does

to some extent. The American money is for general farm products purchased in America. German monies are for purchase in Germany, and the allotment of credit in Russia is for purchase of Russian equipment and nothing else. Therefore, we have to buy from them. If you tell them, "Look, tell me what you can spare, what is your plan, what are you going to make now in the next seven years of your plan, are you going in more for power machinery, steel machinery, for general machine-tools, engineering equipment, are you going to make machinery for chemical factories,—which perhaps the Russians do not do,—it is quite right.

I can tell my hon. friend Shri Masani that when the present President of the Soviet Union visited India—he visited India twice—two years back, I happened to know him and so I was meeting him. He did mention to me that they are going in a big way for development of their chemical industry, and not merely the industry but also the equipment necessary for the industry, and they are going to various countries for the purposes of loans, for buying equipment. That is no doubt true. The loans for which they are going are only for a particular type of industry.

I have mentioned to Shri Asoka Mehta and his advisers that it is not worth-while asking the USSR for help in regard to chemical industry except in certain directions; perhaps in one or two directions, they are good, otherwise they are not. The whole idea is, what are they going to do. What is their plan? Out of that plan, what could they give to us, so that in our plan we can say, "this is coming; this machinery, this equipment, is coming from this country; it is giving us aid." It is the integration of the plans of the two countries. Maybe politically we have some differences. Shri Masani might say that I am also a communist; perhaps if I am a communist I am not ashamed for that reason. Economically there is much that is happening in Russia

which we might usefully copy, adapt, adopt and change according to our own requirements. After all, I think one of these days, I hope to be here and hear Shri Masani say, "Oh, what an outward looking nation the USSR is!" Because, I have heard him also speaking about the forward looking policy of Mr. Gomulka of Poland.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have been quoting Kosygin only yesterday.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am glad. It only makes me feel how reasonable Shri Masani is when he is objective. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in it. These are friendly countries; we go to them for aid. We want to retain their friendship and their friendship is useful to me for more reasons than one. Our friendship with the USSR, I hope, is a mutual one; it is something which is not only doing good to us, which is doing good to the USSR, but which is doing good to the world. Two big countries understanding, in spite of the external differences that we have in our political set-up, having an understanding, having a traffic both ways, is something that is helping the world; it is not merely helping us individually. So, I do not think there is anything to be ashamed of, because our foreign economic policy is something which is based on mutual self-interest; not only our own interest; it is not based on a pure enlightened self-interest; it is a question of mutuality. When we go for the help of some people, we also help them.

I do not mind telling the House that this third expansion in the Durgapur steel plant was conceived of at a time when I was in London in July last year. In fact, the machinery manufacturers, the steel plant people, came to me and said, there are particular pockets of British industry, which would not have work; so, would we come with this proposal? I had a talk with the people in power at that time and they said, yes. And, the present Government has accepted it.

in spite of their difficulties, because apart from the fact that it is going to help us, it will also help them to keep their industry going. The whole idea of getting foreign aid is to see that while we use foreign aid to our advantage, the aid-giver is also benefited in some way. I have dealt with this particular aspect at some length, just to indicate that it is not a mere casual observation at a meeting or a reiteration at a press conference, but it is something which is basic to our foreign economic policy and our obtaining aid from the aid-giving countries.

I do not propose to answer Mr. Masani's point about the thoughtlessness of my Finance Bill: I have myself explained and he himself was kind enough to say that I have taken a lot of pains not merely sending a couple of circulars, but also putting it down—of course, the idea is that such members as are interested—only members who are going to speak are interested, unless they are people who are interested in another way—they should be made to understand what our policy is.

I was not here when my hon. friend, Mr. Morarka spoke, but I got the script. He suggested that while we have rationalised personal taxation, it is about time that we rationalise company taxation also. I quite agree. In fact, some hon. friend opposite mentioned, we do not know how to calculate the tax. I would refer him to the first schedule in regard to personal taxation: Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5000, the income-tax is 5 per cent of the total income, i.e., Rs. 250. Out of that, a deduction of Rs. 100 is made in the case of an unmarried individual and he pays Rs. 150. In the case of a married individual, the deduction is Rs. 175, in which case he pays Rs. 75. In the case of a person with 2 children the deduction is Rs. 215, in which case he pays Rs. 35 and so on. The calculation there is not so difficult; it is very clear. The deductions are also mentioned. In spite of that if the

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hon. member still thinks it is complicated, perhaps the phraseology is complicated. The difficulty will be felt even more when we have to translate the Income-tax Act and the direct taxes Act into Hindi. For that purpose, the English language will have to be simpler, so that the translation is simple. A rather involved language will not permit of any translation. I think some effort should be made to simplify the language, but the tables are clear.

I was dealing with the suggestion made by Mr. Morarka about simplification of corporation tax. I promise him—I have been giving some thought to it—I will take up this matter. I hope next year I shall be able to give a more simplified structure of corporate taxation. I do agree there is quite a lot of it which is confusing and sometimes it happens that the effect on various types of industries and companies is not the same thing that we envisaged, though it is not as bad as what my friend, Mr. Dandekar said. I am perfectly certain that if he sits down and looks at it, while he may resent the language, which I also do, for a person so familiar with this like him, it is not so difficult. But there is room for simplification and I promise the House that I shall undertake it.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I learnt that even some of the income-tax officers found it very difficult and complicated and some conference was held perhaps at Nagpur or some other place. They have forwarded their suggestions to the income-tax commissioner.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Of course, prior to this present Bill which we are considering, which I hope the House will approve of, we had five different systems of tax assessment for the individual. Now we have made it simple to the extent that is possible and I think it is comparatively simple now. The same kind of simplicity should be achieved even

in the case of corporate taxation so that while the bigger firms who have auditors and all that can manage, the smaller ones who work perhaps with part-time people or by themselves would find it easier.

One point that Shri Dandekar made, I would like to mention—of course, he has written a letter to the Speaker and the Speaker will deal with that problem. I would like to mention this, that the power that we have taken last year and which has been repeated in this year's Bill, is not something which is unknown to parliamentary practice, because the same powers are taken by the Government of the day in U.K. Beginning with the Finance Act of 1961, it has been repeated every year and when the new Labour Government came and put up their duties by 15 per cent, they used similar powers. Maybe, this is all wrong and that might be his view, but these powers are necessary to correct economic evils as and when they occur and has to be done quickly. Naturally, Parliament has got a say about it because everything is placed before Parliament after it is done. But I do not think I should be hauled up before the Privileges Committee and told that I have committed a breach of privilege. It is not right. Any way, he has written a letter to the Speaker and the Speaker will answer it. But the point really is that this is something which is not foreign to parliamentary legislation.

Another point made by Shri Masani was whether the tax incentive schemes will remain. Well, Sir, the tax incentive schemes have to be considered by themselves separately. He might think it may be good. It may be good in some respects, it may not be quite so good in some other respects. It may be that for import you have tax incentive scheme but for export tax incentive scheme may not be necessary. The matter will have to be

examined by the proper committee which I mentioned.

Then, Sir, many hon. Members dealt with the problems of their own States. I hope they would forgive me if I do not answer each one of them. Many hon. Members spoke about Madhya Pradesh. I recognise that Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State in India. Naturally, when my hon. friend, Shri Vyas, mentioned about road mileage I felt it was very poor. It is, of course, very poor and I think the matter must be remedied. But we must also accept the fact that in such a big area all this cannot be done in one Plan. It may be carried over to the Fourth Plan, to the Fifth and perhaps even to the Sixth. That is where the question of planning comes in. I am hoping that with our expenditure in the Fourth Plan and also in the Fifth, once we make that expenditure on transport, we need not have to make any more than to use the money on depreciation fund and other resources available in transport for the augmentation of it. I believe by the time we reach the Fifth Plan we should have mastered this problem of power to some extent and also irrigation. In this way by the time you reach the Sixth Plan you shall have a lot of money for the purpose of doing other things which are very necessary.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Allow Rs. 200 crores more for Madhya Pradesh in the Fourth Plan.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: One point I would like hon. Members to note is that this is a problem which has existed. I have now got a little more familiarity with this problem than I had last year. I had been to several States, and I may say that I had an enormous amount of co-operation wherever I went. When the problems arise, to the extent finances are available, I make it available to them quickly. So, this is where planning comes in. I am glad that hon. Mem-

bers have raised this point. I shall certainly take it up with the Planning Commission. Of course, each State will press its claim and, as you know, the Planning Commission and the Government happen to be something like a woman with 16 children.

An hon. Member: No family planning?

Shri Shankre: A husband with two wives.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, no. It is monogamy; no polygamy; there is no diversion that way.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Step-children.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No step-children. All of these children have to be fed and all of them should grow. That is exactly where planning comes in.

My hon. friend, Shri Maniyangadan, spoke about Kerala. Kerala becomes an additional responsibility because, for one thing, the Governor is a very insistent person and, secondly, this Government has a direct responsibility for Kerala. So, something has got to be done until such time as the responsibility is taken over by other people.

So, I would like to say that if I do not deal with all the problems that have been raised and do not answer them, hon. Members should bear with me. I have made a note of those problems and we shall give due attention to them, particularly in the formulation of the Fourth Plan. But if there is anything which they think should be attended to immediately—whether I could give it to them or not, I will not promise—I am quite prepared to listen to them and hear them. If they write a letter to me, I shall have the matter looked into.

Then, I owe a lot of gratitude to my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You always do.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not mutual admiration, because I do not think he admires me; nor do I admire him.

Shri N. Dandekar: I do, immensely.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: On the question of unaccounted money he mentioned that the procedure outlined is rather difficult. I do not think so. I am afraid some of these procedures outlined have been unduly simplified and if I had been asked to do them over again, I would not.

This is a shot in the dark. This is not something which is done with precise knowledge of what the reaction to it is going to be. It is a shot in the dark and, so far, small people have come; not the big ones. Maybe, the big ones expect that I shall announce further concessions in the Finance Bill. Perhaps, they expect me to say: it would not be 60 and 40 but it would be 40 and 60. I am sorry, I am not prepared to do it. Nor am I prepared to agree to an escalation of the time factor, because this experiment must come to an end. If it is not successful, it is not successful; we shall stick to our old practice and there is no harm. It has to stop somewhere. My hon. friend may say that somebody has given me money for it.

श्री बिशानचन्द्र सेठ : अब तक क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is quite all right.

श्री बिशानचन्द्र सेठ : अब तक तो आप कामयाब नहीं हुए। आप ने जितने ऐक्सपेरिमेंट किये उनमें आप कामयाब नहीं हुए तो आप दूसरा इन्तजाम कीजिए।

श्री श्रीकां. लाल बेरवा : वह हिन्दी समझने ही नहीं है।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think this should come to an end. The only concession that I have given is, I have suggested to the House to accept an amendment that during this period of six months we should accept other securities, if they do not have the securities that have been mentioned here, like bank guarantee or like securities. I would like it to come to an end. If people do not accept it, I cannot help it; the experiment has failed. If you say this is something abortive, well, I concede it and I take that charge.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: For the disclosure you may stick to your present period. But will you extend the period for payment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I tell you that this must come to an end. If this is not good, we can try another scheme later on. Maybe, somebody else might try another scheme, because all Finance Ministers go, and the Finance Minister never stays very long in this country; maybe another Finance Minister will be more resourceful. But I will stick to it. Maybe, I am always afraid of the LIC, because I have been burnt by that.

Similarly, if this experiment fails, I will be afraid of a similar predicament. I am very sensitive and allergic to things in which I fail. Anyway, let us have an end of it on the 31st of May. If it goes on for another six months, let it go on; beyond that we will see. I have always said that it is not a threat. I want to destroy nobody. I am not against any class of people in this country. I can say, when I say it, I am voicing the views of my leader, the Prime Minister.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A classless man.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am against no class whatever, against no person whatever. But still the interest of the country must be served. People must pay their taxes.

My hon. friend, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj spoke about the Kennedy experiment. But he did not know that there is one sting in the Kennedy experiment. The sting is a very heavy attack on perquisites. I wish, I had the courage of Mr. Kennedy who just said, "No; I won't accept any entertainment expenses in regard to anything made for the local people". I might perhaps develop that courage; I may not. One never knows. There is a sting there.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I only argued....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I was in the United States in 1963. I went and saw the people who are doing this job because many of them are old friends of mine. They said, "Yes; it is a shot in the dark but we accept that people do not like it because we are striking down the perquisites. People do not like the lowering of taxation by nearly 40 per cent up to 200,000 dollars because that meant that the perquisites will go". Maybe, the experiment has succeeded and we probably do something of the same nature. I am not for very heavy taxation at all so far as one type of tax is concerned, in regard to income-tax on earned income. Somebody mentioned about earned income and unearned income. Who mentioned it, I do not.....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Dr. Singhvi.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He is not here; he is not interested. I would like to tell my hon. friends that there is nothing wrong in a man putting his effort; do not put a ceiling on his earning, because you are putting a ceiling on his effort. Let him earn. Let him also have a feeling that he has a little money in his hand for a few days. Afterwards, when he invests it, tax him, as unearned income. If he adds up wealth which is unproductive, you have the wealth tax. Unproductive income means that the base of wealth will erode. If he invests in urban property, by all

means take it away by an additional wealth tax. If he gives away a gift, tax him. If he dies, tax him. As somebody mentioned, we have got 85 per cent tax which is the highest in the world. I am not ashamed of it. I do not think that is the one that is stopping capital formation.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: It is not.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think, anybody says, "I am not going to invest because I am going to die". Everybody invests because he is going to live. That stage of *nirvana* comes to somebody like me. You must be a politician or a minister to expect that you might get a relief by the normal course, not a man who earns money. Therefore I quite agree that if it is possible for me to get these people to be more honest, I think, the earned income tax might be lowered. But everything else will have to be high and it cannot be lowered. Of course, we have got to go a long way to get our other taxes paid—the expenditure tax, the tax on wealth and so on. Even today, I am perfectly certain that we are not getting the dues of wealth tax that we have to because we have not assessed the wealth properly. Maybe, if we make more money this way on direct earned income, we can give the benefit.

I think, I have said all that I can say.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Any mention about the amendments that were moved?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the amendments that I have moved are concerned, I hope the House will accept them. I still maintain that there are only 16 or 17 amendments which are vital and though all the amendments are amendments which give some benefit, none of them are making it tighter. The others are incidental. I can tell you that probably the mistake was this that I did not sit with the draftsman. I always think of Shri Masani. I could have told the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

draftsman, to put all these things and renumber them in a schedule because there would have been one amendment only, since you can say that you start with 3A, 4A, 5A and so on and then at the end put a schedule and say that these are renumbered as follows. That can be done and Shri Masani would not have caught me then. But sometimes I make a slip. I would have sat with the draftsman and he would have done it. Having done that, I thought, I will explain but Shri Masani would not accept my explanation. So far as the other amendments are concerned, at the present moment, I do not think reading the amendments, I see any convincing reason that I should say what should be accepted. But I shall say one or two things.

There was a point raised by one or two hon. Members about this disclosure scheme. For instance, I am told—I think it is very unfair and I think it is not right—State Governments say, “You have disclosed your money and you are obliged to pay sales-tax.” It is not right because a man pays sales-tax, whether he makes a profit or not. I may have a turn-over of Rs. 5 lakhs and still make no profit and make a loss of Rs. 50,000 on it. But on that sum of Rs. 5 lakhs, I pay 5 per cent sales-tax because I do not pay out of my pocket but I collect it from somebody else. Therefore, sales-tax has nothing whatever to do with the income-tax they pay. You might collect it from somebody else and not pay it. That is a different way of dealing with it.

Then, also a point was mentioned about the wealth tax. At the present moment, I cannot bring an amendment to the Act.....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Sales-Tax Officers are penalising the people who make disclosures.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am coming by it. As a matter of fact,

if supposing somebody makes a disclosure and he says that I have done it over a period of ten years, maybe some kind of concession is needed and, in any event, since we have protected him against penalty in regard to the disclosure of his income, some kind of similar action is necessary.

There are one or two other matters which are to the benefit of the assessee and which I cannot bring as an amendment to the Finance Bill because the relevant provisions are not here and I cannot amend it. I do propose to seek the permission of the House, if it is possible before the end of the session, to put a Bill before the House, maybe of about 17 to 18 clauses, in which many of these things will be covered. If it is not possible in this session, I will do it in the next session. I am working on it.

Then, my friend Mr. Malaviya said that probably I did not know of the position outlined by him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are very fond of people whose names begin with ‘M’.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, it is only my friend, Prof. Sharma, who can give a rationale to my somewhat un-thought-out scheme of replying. Any way, maybe—I do not know—formerly in my former birth my name was beginning with ‘M’.

I think, I should compliment him on the speech he made—at any rate I am older than he; this is not, therefore, patronising—which was a very reasoned speech. You cannot agree with all of it. But you cannot say, you will disagree with it either. I can tell him one thing which, I think, occurred when he was in-charge of Oil. We were discussing the question of increasing the refinery potential. I said, “Well, if you cannot consume the product of the refinery, there is one possibility of using naphtha for purposes of fertilisers mainly and then for other purposes incidentally.

I think, it was then mentioned that the naphtha that will be available on the basis of present production will take us to 1980. Now, I understand, that it will not take us to beyond 1968. I am not saying that that calculation was wrong then nor is the calculation wrong today. I do feel that there is one thing that we could do to which he has given, more or less an indication. I think we should lump together our imports of oil which run very nearly to Rs. 100 crores and imports of fertilisers which exceed about Rs. 40 crores. Suppose we freeze them at Rs. 140 crores. If the production of oil from which you can produce naphtha reduces our import of fertilisers, well, it may be that you can have a little escalation in the production of oil. But I recognise the validity of what he said. As I said in the beginning, we can do with our own talent to a large extent, we can do with the equipment that we have in this country and make it go a little farther than it is today. Efforts in that direction should not be slackened. In regard to the overall commitment, I would only like him to permit me to think of grouping the imports of oil and imports of fertilisers together, if he does not object to my treating them together and only allows an escalation to a marginal extent because that would be necessary, I think that it may be that we get nearer, but I recognise that what he has said is valuable and the matter will certainly be examined.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I ask one question?

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): I would like to ask one question....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Questions can be asked when we take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It may be that I may have forgotten some

points. If you would permit them, I would answer one or two questions.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Is it not true that we have to lose quite a good amount of foreign exchange by way of commitment charges because we do not use the foreign aid in time?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I recognise it. While in every case where it is avoidable it is avoided, in some cases, it is not, and it becomes unavoidable. For instance, my hon. friend the Minister of Steel was speaking the other day about the expansion of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and was pointing out some difficulty that we had in regard to our internal arrangements. We have got the World Bank to earmark a certain amount of money for that expansion, and we pay commitment charges on it. That is why we want to quicken the pace of our agreement with them in regard to the moneys that they are paying so that the money could be utilised quickly when it comes. If it comes, then surely we shall utilise it quickly. This is a matter which I am watching. In some cases, it is unavoidable; wherever it can be avoided, we try to avoid it.

Shri J. B. Singh: The hon. Minister has said that there are sixteen sons..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the hon. Member's question?

Shri J. B. Singh: I am putting the question.

The hon. Minister has said that there are sixteen sons or sixteen States. He also knows that these sixteen sons have got their own sons also. Some son has got 7 crores of sons, while some others have got three crores of sons and so on..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should put his question straight.

Shri J. B. Singh: I am coming to the question.

[Shri J. B. Singh]

Is the hon. Minister going to do something for those States where the population is high? I might mention UP, for instance? Is he considering the representation made by the UP Ministers and others?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I tell my hon. friend that I shall consider UP to be twins?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There is so much of attempted fervour on the part of everybody for being co-operative minded. I have moved an amendment that co-operative societies may be given some concessions....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments can be taken up later.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The amendments which have been mentioned by my hon. friend Shri Sham Lal Saraf are relevant only in this context that income-tax is applicable to co-operatives but they are to be differently treated. I am mentioning this because of the present approach of the Income-tax Department in regard to income-tax assessment of co-operatives. For in stance, there is a deliberate attempt to show that co-operatives are purchasing sugarcane *ex-mill* and incur expenditure on transport and har-

vesting of sugarcane surreptitiously and try to distribute the profits. If that is the approach of the Income-tax Department, then I do not know what will happen....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have sent a note to hon. Members about taxation of co-operative societies. Hon. Members will recognise that the structure cannot be altered by an amendment now. I am quite prepared to discuss the matter with my hon. friends, because as I said, I shall be bringing forward another amendment, and we can do something there.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): I hope the Finance Minister would give us some assurance about the development of UP.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, I shall.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1965-66 be taken into consideration."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 18]

[18.07 hrs.]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Boroosh, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj, Singh Shri

Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Dafle, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Ering, Shri D.
Fiordia, Shri
Gowdh, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh

Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jyotiani, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayan
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kannamwar, Shrimati Tai
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishng, Shri Rishang

Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Shahnewaz
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kisan Veer, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhur
 Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lonikar, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malliah, Shri U. S.
 Mnaen, Shri
 Maniyangan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri D. D.
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Jharish Chandra
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukane, Shri

Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Nanda, Shri
 Naskar, Shri P. S.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri Vasant
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
 Ramashekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Hanmant
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rawandale, Shri
 Reddiar, Shri
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar

Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Seraf. Shri Sham Lal
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charar.
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tanti, Shri Rameshwar
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dut
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

NOES

Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
 Bheel, Shri P. H.
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Dandeker, Shri N.
 Gounder, Shri Muthu
 Gupta, Shri Priya

Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kapur Singh, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Pattanayak, Shri Kishen
 Ram Singh, Shri

Ranga, Shri N. G.
 Reddy, Shri Narasimha
 Seth, Shri Bishachand
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Singha, Shri Y. N.
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

Shri R. S. Pandey: My switch is missing. I am for 'Ayes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be noted.

The result of the division is: Ayes 148; Noes 18. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause-by-clause consideration will be taken up tomorrow.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 5, 1965/Vaisakha 15, 1887 (Saka).