The hon. Minister says there is no quarrel between India and Burma; there is quarrel only between China and India. It is a trijunction point. So, if there is a quarrel, it must be between the three.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not so. If you look at the map it is perfectly plain. (Interruption). The Burmese boundary goes up to five and a half miles. The question is whether on the left of the boundary, the country is China or India. The Burmese boundary is fixed. There is no dispute. The question is about the five and a half miles left of Burma: is it Indian territory or Chinese territory. They say it is theirs; we say it is Indian territory.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: If Burma has already agreed, then is it a point five and a half miles north or south, whichever China likes or Burma likes? Does the point move at all according to the wishes of China? Does the point agreed to by Burma move up or down, five and a half miles. A tri-junction point is only between three places; it cannot move.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The point is stationary. The Burmese boundary is well-defined. The question whether for the five and a half miles on the left of the boundary, is Indian territory or Chinese territory. That is a question in which Burma is not interested, because the Burmese boundary is certain, defined. definite. The question is, as I said, is it Indian territory or Chinese territory; that is a matter between us and China, That is what Burma has said.

Shri M. Muhammad Ismali (Manjeri): If Burms does not have anything to do with the five and a half miles territory and it has absolutely nothing to do with our claim over that territory of five and a half miles, then why was that question brought into the agreement between Burma and India at all? Shri M. C. Chagla: For a very good reason: that we wanted to reserve our right. If we had not said that, it might have been argued that we have accepted the Chinese claim to these five and a half miles. It was with some difficulty that we persuaded Burma to agree to this, because there was already the Sino-Burmese agreement. We did not want our claim to these five and a half miles prejudiced.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is whether a blade of grass grows there or not!

12.59 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now, on the general discussion of the budget, there are still 2 hours and 29 minutes for the Congress, and 1 hour and 24 minutes for the Opposition; so, 3 hours and 53 minutes still remain. So, I would suggest that we allow the discussion to continue till about 2 p.m. to-morrow and the hon, Deputy Prime Minister may start the reply at about 2.30 or 3 p.m. tomorrow. (Interruption). So, at 5 p.m. the hon. Deputy Minister will reply

An hon, Member: Today?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow, at 3 p.m. That will give some time for more speakers to have their chance. The Congress has got 2 hours and 29 minutes more. Today we have got so many other things too.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Sishila Nayar. Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals, which have been given all kinds of derogatory names by the members opposite. The budget has been by and large welcomed by the people as reflected by the reports in the press. It has been described both as a pragmatic and positive budget.

Some of my friends from the right as well as from the left are dissatisfled because the budget is not revolutionary and radical. They would have liked to see drastic remedies for curing the present ills of our economy. The economy of the country is no doubt seriously sick, but may I, as a physician, remind my friends that drastic remedies can prove most dangerous in a seriously ill patient. It is necessary to build the strength of the patient first, so that drastic remedies will not end disaster. That needs very careful nursing. The budget that the Finance Minister has brought forward tried to do that. It has been described as a status quo budget. It was necessary to bring such a budget in order to nurse our economy to stage when it can stand more radical treatment. It is best that any Finance Minister could have brought under the present conditions.

The two most urgent and essential needs of our day are to curb the rise of prices and to increase production both in the fields and in the factories. The decision of the Finance Minister not to indulge in deficit financing should help in controlling the away prices to some extent although I agree that it cannot be the whole answer. The hon. Member. Shri Dandekar has argued that Rs. 135 crores or so which is the PL. 480 component of the budget is nothing but deficit financing. I think we will have to accept that. But, at the same time, it must be accepted that if anoother Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 300 crores had been added to the deficit financing, the burden would have been much greater and the inflationary effect would have been much worse.

The Finance Minister has analysed the causes of the present financial crisis in a very lucid and convincing manner. Neither he nor the Government are responsible for the prolonged drought or for the increased defence requirements. The two conflicts were forced on us, they are not of our seeking, and we have got to be ready to defend ourselves. We cannot afford to relax on that front in the world situation as it is today. The drought, all will agree, is an act of God and we have to face the situation in the best manner possible.

The Finance Minister is not responsible for devaluation and the ills flowing therefrom. He criticised it in the strongest terms as many others from this side and the other side of the House have done over and over again. But devaluation is something which cannot be undone. It has been said that when you scramble an egg you cannot unscramble it, however much you may wish to do so. only way to undo the evil effect of devaluation, is to produce more and more and at prices which are competitive so that we can afford to export more and more. In order to be able to do so the prices of our goods have to be reasnable and the quality also has to be good and dependable.

There is urgent need to study why the prices are so much higher India, sail as compared with another country-Japan. Is it Asian management, is it poor planning or is it inefficiency of our workers? I know one thing and that is, that our workers are not being paid more than in other parts of the world, and I know too that we have the brains, skills and the ability to do as well as any other people anywhere e'se in the world. Then what is wrong? must be discovered.

I think our planning needs a very careful review. We have to think in terms of the needs and requirements of the common man, put him at the centre and plan to meet his needs, his development, his requirements. The

aspect has been neglected in our five year plans.

I welcome the suggestion that wages should be linked with productivity. I was very glad to find that no less a person than Shri Dange suggested that there should be incentives in the form of salary plus bonus connected with production. It is a matter which is worth pursuing and I hope the Finance Minister will see to it that this suggestion is implemented

I wish to make another suggestion regarding export incentives. have made this process rather complex. Different incentives are given for different types of products to be exported, and the system has been prevailing has given rise to many abuses are very reliable reports that people have drawn these incentives both in money here as well as in foreign exchange without exporting or, if they have exported, without selling the exported goods because the foreign exchange they get in return for the so called exports is enough to make up and give them good returns even if the goods exported are thrown in the sea.

In Pakistan, Sir, they are using a different method They give incentive at a different point. They give incentive at the point when the foreign exchange is deposited in their bank, equivalent of the Reserve Bank of India. For every Rs. 100 worth of foreign exchange that any brings, he is given something Rs. 120 which is an incentive in itself besides, 20 per cent of the foreign exchange they are entitled to get for imports. This prevents anybody from cheating, fake exports and all that type of thing. I think it is necessary to review our system. If their system is working better than our system. there is no harm in our learning from their experience and shifting the incentive from the point of export to the point of actual deposit of foreign exchange with the Reserve Bank. We should also simplify the whole scheme

so as to avoid the possibilities of abuse.

The prime need of the day is to produce goods at a cost which within the purchasing power of the Hazari Report consumer has also said that more output at less cost, if possible, has become more important than licensing additional capacity and further, that additional output comes from existing rather than new units Let us fully utilize the capacity that we have, expand where necessary and amalgamate uneconomic units so that there is larger production per unit which will and should lower the cost of production so that what we produce can be lifted without delay, releasing money for more production. I understand, today, there are goods worth crores of Rs. lying in the godowns, whether it be with HMT or the textile mills or elsewhere. Why has this happened? I think it is very largely due to the high prices and the lower purchasing capacity of the people and also some kind of rigidity, some kind of inelasticity, so that our planning is not adapted and immediately attuned to the needs of society. The result is that the goods that we produce are not consumed and he about ın godown

The increase in burden on the common man through the increase of indirect taxes is also too much. use of direct taxes from Rs 173 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 640 crores in 1967-68 is very much lower than the increase in indirect taxes from Rs 224 crores in 1950-51 to Rs 1,857 crores in 1967-I agree that there is no escape from indirect taxes, but should the ratio be so high as it is? I hope the Finance Minister will think in terms of putting more burden on those who can bear it in future, and that can be done by giving more attention to direct taxes and by putting less burden on common man through indirect the taxes

Indirect taxes too have to be very carefully selected. I am glad that the Finance Minister has tried to do so and I congratulate him for that. Tea,

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

coffee and tobacco are no doubt used by the common man but it will do them no serious harm if they do not take these or reduce their consumption. They need food more than tobacco and the like. I see Shri Manoharan shaking his head. I also like a cup of good South Indian coffee like him, but I can say that little bit of buttermilk will do more good to the health of the consumer than the milk put in a cup of tea or coffee. But the case of footwear falls in a different category. We would like our people to use footwear. There is such an extencive incidence hook-worm disease in this country, that people should not go bare-foot. So, any increase in the price of shoes is not desirable. I would like the Finance Minister to ensure that at least shoes up to the value of Rs. 15 or so are not taxed. That will give some relief to the poorer section of our society.

Similarly, the Finance Minister may please consider the effect of the tax on petrol and diesel on the farmers who are using pumps for agricultural purposes, and engines both for irrigation and many other purposes. Food production is our central need and nothing should happen to put any obstacle in its way

Food is the crux of the matter. am glad that more provision has been made in the Budget for this item, but I doubt if what has been provided is enough to meet the needs, particularly the credit need, of the cultivator. If we do not give him credit and he has to take it from the moneylender, will he not sell his goods to the man from whom he has borrowed rather than to the Government? It is very necessary to free him from the moneylender. Whatever the Government gives to him in the form of loans, taccavi and various other types of payments, why do we not collect that in terms of product rather than in terms of money? I have said this before and I say it again, why do we force him to sell his product to somebody, collect

the money and then pay to us, and then we go to him for procurement of foodgrains separately? Let our procurement drive be such that he pay all that he owes us in terms of his product. He will be happy then and the State Government will be able to collect what they need.

It is necessary that every village and every block has good godowns. 20 per cent of our product is wasted through insects, rats and the like. If we can save that, we can become self-sufficient in food today. We need not wait till 1970-71. I would rather see that all other construction stops, if necessary, if there are not enough funds, but let us have proper ratproof godowns in every place so that we can stop the wastage of food and we can become supporting and have our self-respect restored,

It was rather painful for me to hear country after country, from Africa, Asia and other places, get up in a recent conference that I attended, and say quite openly and bluntly that no country that cannot feed itself. can expect to be respected by other countries and nations, Therefore I plead that we stop this wastage of our foodgrains so that we can become self-supporting in food.

There are two or three necessary to create a psychology of production in the farmer. He should certainly own the land that he tills and he should be certain that if he produces more the price will not fall as happens in so many cases and is happening even now, last year, I am told it happened in the Punjab where they produced more and the prices fell. Why should the farmers put more money and effort into producing more if that is going to lead to a fall in price?

Secondly, as I have said already, wastage should stop, whether it is wastage by leaving food on the plate, through insects and rats or in transpert. All these are avoidable, and we should do everything possible to avoid such wastage.

It is a fact that we had a 7 to 8 per cent growth rate out of our agricultural effort in the Second Plan, but in the Third Plan the total growth rate was 3.5 pe cent. That is really causing all our trouble. Let us try to get back to a growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent through agriculture and agro-industries and the other things will naturally also come forward beause the farmer will have more money, he will buy more and the goods produced in the factories etc. will sell more.

Sir, is it necessary to go on with this food-zoning? This zoning has really done more to discourage the feeling of oneness in the country than anything else. The example of the European Economic Community is before us. How when they removed the barriers, trade flourished, how the economy flourished and they nave gone rapidly forward? And here we are; within our own country we are making these islands and barriers and are ruining our own economy with these zones. I really would like to see that this aspect receives urgent attention and food zones are done away with so that we feel that we have one country and behave like citizens of one country. Of course, in some areas prices may rise a little; in others they will fall. But, ultimately, they will equalise thmselves. have no doubt about it.

We have provided Rs. 38 crores for drought relief. I welcome it: it is necessary. But let it go into projects of more permanent nature, as far as possible, whether it is tubewells or anything else which will enable us to face the future droughts with more confidence. Let us make use of all the water, whether it is sewage from flush latrines or whether it is rain water or water from any other source. I think, it can be done. I have seen in Nairobi beautiful ponds looking like lakes. They were all drainage of the town collected together and that water was being used for irrigation purposes giving luscious crops. Let us spend a little money on this. It will give us good sanitation, good health and also more food. We should make use of all this water which today largely goes to waste.

Our Central Food Technological Laboratory, Mysore, has beautiful saeks which are insect-proof rat-proof. We are produce these saeks on a large scale so that every farmer, and every housewife, has a few such saeks in which foodgrains can be kept and thus avoid wastage. It should be possible to do More than anything else, we need determination that we will be selfsupporting and self-sufficient. I was in Switzerland, recently, and I learnt that before the last War, Switzerland used to import 75 per cent of its food, During the war, they could not import, and became self-sufficient in food. How did they do it? They grew potato everywhere and they used the whole grain, the coarse grain, the millets and all that they grew and made it into bread. We are proposing to have some backeries. Let us have whole meal bread-South Indians may not know to prepare chapaties but they all like bread-and everyone will eat bread. Let us put Rs. 118 crores subsidy into bread instead of putting it in foodgrains. should stop refining grains into maida and even stop using sieve so that we can try to have as much out of foodpossible and grains as as little as possible. Self-sufficiency in food is the crux, the bed-rock, of our self-respect our prestige as a nation.

Industrial production must also increase. For that, the Finance Minister has provided concessions on corporate tax to small scale industries and increased the tax holiday to low profitability units from 6 years to 8 years. That should prove helpful provided bogus concerns can be weeded out and not allowed to take benefit of this type of tax concession.

Multiplicity of varieties of production should also be avoided. We heard from one of the hon. Members opposite that 11 types of spars parts in [Dr. Sushila Nayar]

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textile mills prevented their standardisation and production within the country. I have had the same experience with regard to X-rays. I know the problems that multiplicity of varieties causes. Therefore, the proposal to modify the tax liabilities under the present law in the case o one company amalgamating with another and in the case of shareholders of the amalgamating units, so as to facilitate merger of uneconomic units, should help in preventing this type of multiplication of varieties of production, which confuse the consumer on the one hand, as in the cas of drugs, and also lead to higher pric due to lower production per unit.

I believe in encouraging the publ sector in every way. May I bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the drugs produced in some of the public sector undertakings, say, at Rishikesh and instruments in the Surgical Instruments Factory at Madres, are twice or even more costlier than those produced in the private sector? Why should the common man or the health services bear this burden? I is because they acquire large areas, have beautiful townships and all the welfare services which add to the costs-I like the welfare services, and we should have them. But let that burden be on the welfare services budget rather than on the cost of production thus adding to the cost of the products and putting the burden on the common man. I like the public sector to really do well and, I think, it is very necessary.

What is really essential is that o people should have confidence that something can be done and is being done to improve their living conditions. It is the crisis of confidence more than the economic crisis that is coming in the way of our getting over the present difficulties. If we can restore that confidence, if we can devote one or two Plans to the development of human resources and the restoration of confidence in the hearts of our people, that if they have to under-

go hardships, it is so that their children will have a better future, we can soon over come our present difficulties. I am sure, the people of this country who rose to great heights of sacrifice self discipline under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi during the freedom struggle will be able to do the same for attaining economic independence and prosperity and solidarity of the country.

डा० ग्र० ग० सोनार (रामटेक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन दिन से लगातार बजट पर बहस हो रही है श्रौर जो यह बजट ग्रपने सामने ग्राय। उस का लाथ देने के लिए मैं खड़ा हम्रा हं। इस देश में म्राज जो परिस्थित है उस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह कहना पढ़ता है कि ग्राज सूखे के कारण म्रन की समस्या बहुत ही भीषण रुप में हमारे सामने खड़ी है। साथ ही साथ उन के मूल्य भी बहुत बढ़े हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस देश में यह जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश हुआ है वह बिल्कुल ऐसे ढंग से बनाया गया है कि इसके सिवाय द्सरा बजट हम ला ही नहीं सकते। बहुत से लोगों ने इसी को ऐंटी पीपूल बजट कहा है, किसी ने इस को ऐंटी सोशल कहा है भले भले नाम इसके रखे लेकिन देश के म्रन्दर म्राज संख्या म्राप देखिए भीर म्राज की मार्थिक परिस्थिति को देखिए तो यही कहना पड़ेगा कि इस से अच्छा, इस से बढ़िया कोई श्रीर बजट ग्रा ही नहीं सकता था। इस दुष्टि से हमें देखना चाहिए ।

सब से ग्रधिक जो श्राज हमारे सामने समस्या है वह है खाद्यान्न की समस्या । लगा-तार हम बहस कर रहे हैं कि खाद्यान्त की स्थिति इस देश में जल्दी से जल्दी दुरुस्त हो हो जाय। लेकिन यह जो दुरुस्त होने की बात है वह सिफं किसान ही कर सकता है। म्राप देखते हैं इस में खाद्यान्न के बारे में काफी व्यवस्था है तब भी जो किसान यह खाद्यान पैदा करता है उस के बारे में इन्सेन्टिव की बात जब ग्राती है वह जो इनपुद्स रखता है उस को ख्याल में रखते हुए जो अनाज का भाव है उस को देखना चाहिए और इन सब

चीकों को सोचना चाहिए । हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि किसान का जो गल्ला पैवा होता है, यह पिचीट है, यह बेसिक चीज है और अगर यह गस्मा पैदा करना है तो सही ढंग से इस के उत्पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । मैं देखता ह बाहे कोई विरोधी दल का माननीय सदस्य हो या इस दल का हो सभी कहते हैं कि बार फुटिंग के ऊपर इस भ्रन्न की समस्या को लेना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात मैं हमेशा देखता हू । भाज भाप देखिए कि जैसे भाज-कल घेराव के दिन हैं या बन्ध के दिन हैं, तो ऐसे दिनों में क्सान भी धगर सोच से कि हम भी बन्ध करते है तो फिर एक नयी समस्या भाप के सामने पैदा हो सकती है। ऐसी दुष्टि से धाप देखिए, किसान को क्या इन्सेन्टिव भाज भाप देते हैं ? हम ने बहुत सी सुविधाए बैकों के लिए दी हैं, कुछ पैसा दिया है। लेकिन पह जो सबर्जक्ट है खाद्यान्त का, एथीकस्थर का वह स्टेट का है। प्राज कई स्टेटे प्रपनी घपनी समस्याऐ हल कर रही हैं। हम यहां सें सिर्फ मदद देते हैं लेकिन हर स्टेट में बार फुटिंग पर जो कि गन खाद्यानन पैदा करता है उस को इन्मेन्टिय दिया है या नहीं, यह देखना चाहिए । हम ने बहुत सी बाते रखी है। हम फर्टिलाइजर देते हैं या भौर सहायतः देते हैं। भभी थोडे दिन पहले डाक्टर लोहिया जी ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि हम बालटियमं देते है, बार फुटिंग पर यह काम होना चाहिए। लेकिन बान टियसं से यह काम होने वाला नही है। जो ग्रनाज पैदा करता है उस को इन्सेन्टिव मिलना **पाहिए** । ग्राज क्या होता है ? किसान को जितनी चीजे लेनी होती हैं, महगी मिलती हैं बाहे फरिलाइजर हो, बाहे लोहा हो, बाहे कुए के लिए सीमेंट हो, सब बीखे उसे महंगी मिलली हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक हम धनाच के भाव निश्चित नहीं करते तब तक यह समस्या हल नही हो सकती

है। ग्रनाज वह ज्यादा पैदा करता है तो माव घट जाता है। पंजाब में ऐसा हुआ भीर बाकी स्टेटों से भी हुआ। तो पहली चीज यह करनी है कि प्रनाज का भाव में निश्चित करना होगा कि जो गल्ला वह पैदा करेगा वह निश्चित रूप से किस भाव पर विकेगा । हमारे स्टेट महाराष्ट्र ने इस बारे में कुछ तरक्की की हैं। उन्होंने कुछ भाव निश्चित कर दिए हैं। यह इन्सेन्टिव उसे मिला है। हम सोचते है, प्रभी थांडे दिन पहले ही महाराष्ट्र गवनंमेंट ने यह इन्सेन्टिव दिया है भीर कहा है कि हम थोडे दिन मे ही सेल्फ सफिश्येट हो आयेंगे। इस ढग से भ्राप जब तक जो पैदा करता है उसे कुछ इन्सन्टिथ नही देते हैं, उसके प्रति भाप जब तक कुछ नहीं करते हैं, तब तक प्रगति होने वाली नही है। यहा कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेटों का मामला है, स्टेट इस सम्बन्ध में काम करती है, हम तो उन को सलाह देते हैं, उन को कुछ पैसा देते है, फर्टीलाइजर देते हैं, लेकिन हुम।री स्टेटो ने क्या किया ? जब तक हर स्टेट का धपने किसानो के प्रति रुख नही बदलता है, तब तक यह काम नही होगा। इसी दृष्टि को सामने रख कर हम को प्रपनी खाद्यान्त की समस्या को हल करना है, हर स्टेट में इसके बारे मे प्रोग्राम बनना चाहिये। मैं जानता हू कि भव स्टेटों में दूसरे पक्तों की भी सरकारे बनी है, सेकिन बाहे यह पक्ष हो भ्रयवा वह पक्ष हो अब तक किसानो को इन्सेन्टिव नही दिया जायेगा, यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। उन का जो इन-पुट्स रहता है, जो खेरी में लगता है उस का ठीक रिटनं उन को मिलना चाहिये । भाप जो तकावी देत हैं, जो उन को लोन दिया जता है, वह उन को झासानी से नहीं मिल पाता है, उन तक वह पैसा पहुचते पहुचते बहुत कम हो जाता है। इस लिये ऐसी भ्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, जिससे उन को [डा० घ० ग० सोनार]

पैसा भासानी से मिल सके । मेरा ऐसा क्याल है कि यदि ये सब व्यवस्थाएं ठीक हो जायं, तो हमारे देश के किसान इतना गस्सा पैदा कर सकते हैं, कि उस से हमारा काम बासानी से चल सकता है-लेकिन जो बीमारी है, उसका हल दूसरे ढंग से सोचते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

ये जो समस्याए माज हमारे देश के सामने हैं पहले जमाने में घन्न की समस्या हमारे देश में नहीं थी। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हमारा जो प्लानिंग हम है, वह गलत हुमा है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता, एकता है कि कुछ गलतिया उसके इम्पलीमेन्टेशन में हुई हों लेकिन प्लान गलत नही या । माप पहले प्लान को देखिये - उस में फड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ी है, चारे बढ़ोनरी की परसेन्टेज कुछ कम हो, लेकिन बढ़ी है। दूसरे प्लान का रख इण्डस्ट्रीयलाइ बेशन की तरफ जाने हम उसी पेस को कीप-प्रप नही कर सके भीर भाज यह नई समस्या हमा देश के सामने खाडी हो गई। हमारा देश ऐसा विशान देश है, जिस में हम सब लोग इक्टठे बैं है, यहा पर ज्याद से ज्यादा जमीन में खेती करने के बाद, इरियेशन फैसिलिटीज होने के बाद भी माज गल्ले के लिये दूसरे देशो की तरफ देखना पड़ता है-यह क्यो हे? इस इटि से प्रापको इस पर विचार करना काहिं।, किसान को इपीटस दीजिये, जो उस का इन-पूटस रहता है, उसका भाव बढ़ाइये, तब यह समस्या तेजी से हल हो सकेगी।

ब्राज कर्ट चीजो पर हमने टैक्सेज लगाये हैं। वेजफोबर स्टेट मे टैक्स लगाना बहुत जरूरी होना है, क्योंकि कीई भी बेलफेयर स्टेट टैक्स के बिना नहीं चल सकती । टैक्स ब्रापको लगाना पडेगा, लेकिन उसका रिटर्न भी देना पडेगा । टैक्स होना जरूरी है, लेकिन उसका जो रिटर्न मिलता है, बहु जिस इग में निलना चाहिये, वह

नहीं होता है। यद शाप बाय जैसी बीज को टैक्स से छोड़ देते नो घच्छा या, उसकी जगह किसी दूसरी चीज को देखते। लेकिन ऐमी चीज जिसरी डेली-युज मे बावश्यकता पड़री है टैन्स में नहीं लानी चाहिये थी । घापने पावर लम्ज पर टैक्स बढाया है जो कोई 400-500 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाता है भीर उससे एक नई समस्या देण के सामने पैदा हो गई है। जहां जहां पर पावर लूग्ज का धन्धा चलता है, वह करीब करीब खम होने जा रहा है। इस ढंग मे वे कोई दूसरा धन्धानही चला सकेंगे, इस िये मैं मर्थ-मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता है कि उनकी तरफ अनको स्थाल करना चाहिये ।

उसके साथ साथ मै यह सी निवेदन करना चाहता है कि हजारी रिपोर्ट के बारे में यहा पर काफी चर्चा ई है, उसमें अनेका टीकार्यको गई है, लेकिन व्यास्थास टोका उसमें इस्पनीमेन्टेशन के बारे में है, उस की तरफ ग्रापको विशेष ध्यान दा चाहिये। समें देखना चाहिये कि इम्पलीमेन्टेशन में हमारी क्या क्या गलतिया हैं, अनको हम किस तरह से दश्स्त कर सकते हैं। जब कोई संस्कार चलनी है तो यह कहना कि उस से कोई गलती नही होगी, मैं इसे नहीं मानता, गलती भ्रवश्य होती है, लेकिन उस गलती को बीक करना, उस को दुरुस्त करना भो बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे यहा जा भाषिक संकट है, व तत्री के मन्य बढ़ते हैं, इस की तर के खाम तौर मे ध्यान देना चाहिये। कपास भाव जब उस का किसान देश करना है, तब कम रहते हैं, लेकिन जब बहु कपास किसान के पास से दूसरे के पास अर्थात् व्यापारी के पास चली जाती है, तब उसकी बेल्ज का भाव बढ़ जाता है। जब तक वह किसान के पास उन्ती है उसका सीलिंग प्राइस कम रहता है, उस की कम

भाव पर बेचना पड़ता है सोकिन उसके हाथ से दूसरे के हाथ में जाते ही बाम बढ़ जाते हैं। एक और परिस्थिति भी हं कि हमारी कपास हमारे देश में नहीं चल सकती है, हमको बाहर की कपाम भच्छी लगती है, इस लिये हमको बाहर से कपास इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है-इस चीज का भी भ्रध्ययन ध्यान से करना होगा। किसान ने कपास को 1100 रु मे बेचा, लेकिन व्यापारी के पास पहुंचने के बाद उसका भाव 1700 रु० हो गया। जब इस तरह से भाव बढ़ जाता है तो मिल वाले डेप्रटेशन लेकर सरकार के पास जाते हैं कि कपास का भाव बढ गया है, इस लिये कपडे का दाग बढ़ाम्रो। लेकिन जो उसको पदा करता है, उस को कम पैसा मिलता है---ग्राज जब हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की बेसिक इण्डस्ट्री किसानी है, हमारे देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग किसानी करते हैं-लेकिन उसका लाभ उन को नही मिल पाना , उसका लाभ दूसरे उठा ले जाते हैं, किसान वहीं का वही रह जाता है। वह भनाज पैदा करता है, लेकिन उसे खाने के लिये चावल भी नही मिलता, बीमार के लिये भी आज देहातों में चावल नहीं मिलता, माप महरो को देखिये- महर मे कभी चावल या शक्कर वाम हो तो लोग चिल्लाने लगते हैं लेकिन उनके मुकाबले में देहात के लिये हम क्या करते हैं। जो हिन्दुस्तान की बेसिक इण्डस्ट्री है, जो हिन्दस्तान खेती पर निर्भर करता है, लेकिन उसके खेती करने वालों के लिये क्या हो रहा है, उस को नया मिल रहा है, किस दग से मिल रहा है. इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस समस्या की तरफ भापका ध्यान भाकषित करना चाहता था। मैं मानता हं कि भाज की परिस्थिति में इस से कोई अच्छा बजट मा नही सकता, लेकिन हम जो सब्सिडी निकाल कर देते हैं, जो रुपया निकाल कर देते हैं, उसको दूसरे दंग से खर्च कीजिये। साप सब्सिडी के बारा

धनाज के भाव को कम करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन भनाज का भाव कम नही हो पाता। भाषको नया तरीका भस्तियार करके किसान को उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बजट की सपीर्ट करते हुए, ग्रर्थं मझी से प्रार्थना करता हं कि मेरे मुझाबों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

भी **बेणीशंकर शर्मा** (बाका) उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देख रहा हु जब से इस सज का भारम्भ हमा है, हमारा ग्रधिकाश समय खाद्य समस्या नी चर्चा मे ही बीता है। मेरे भ्रन्य दो मिलो ने भी जो भ्रभी भ्रभी बोल चके है इसी विषय इसी की विशेष चर्ची की है और कल साननीय अगोक मेहता जी भी जब वे इस बजट पर बोल रहे य , तब उन्होने भी इसी सम्बन्ध में काफी बाते कही थी। उन्होंने सदन के सामने आकड़ो का एक बडा जजाल सा खडा कर दिया। वे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर है, साकड़ों से माहिर है। उन्होंने भ्रपने आकड़ों से बताया कि गत 16 वर्षों में बिहार में मेजर और मीडियम इरिगेशन के ग्रन्तर्गत 14 मिलियन एकड जमीन लाई गई घोर माइनर इरिगेशन के ब्रन्दर 31 6 मिलियन एकड। यदि हम इन दोनो स्रको को मिलाये तो हम देखते हैं कि 45 6 मिनियन एवड जमीन श्राज इंग्गिशन के तहत नेवल बिहार मे मा जाती है। भव यदि हम थोडा सा हिसाब लगा कर देखे-यदि हम कम से कम 2 मन प्रति एकड वे हिसाब से ही पैदाबार का धनमान लगायें मैं नहीं समझता कि सिचाई की गई जमीन में इस से क्या कम पैदा हो सकता है-सो हमारे समुचे देश की प्रश्न की समस्या देवल बिहार की पैदावार से हल हो जानी चाहिये। भाज हमारी गवर्नमेट हमारे पामने बावडे रखती है, समस्याबी का समाधान कागजी पर करती है, लेकिन असल में क्षेत्रों में जाकर, जिलों में जाकर नहीं देखती है कि वास्तव में स्थिति न्या है।

[भी बेणीशंकर सर्वा]

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यह मन्न की समस्या हमारे देश के सामने नई नहीं है, यह समस्या हमारे सामने तब से है, जब से हम स्वतंत्र हुए हैं-तब से यह हमारे सामने मह बाये बड़ी है, लेकिन मुझे दख के साथ कहना पडता है कि 20 वर्षों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी तथा दिन-रात इस सदन में इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होते हुए भी तम इस समस्या के समाधान के नजदीक तक नहीं पहुंच सके ? समस्या जितनी कठिन समझी जाती है, क्षमा कीजियेगा, यदि मैं द्याप के द्वारा सदन से निवेदन करूं कि यह उतनी कठिन नहीं है तो गलत नही होगा । इस समस्या को हम दो प्रकार ने हल कर सकते है। एक ली धन्न का धरिक उत्पादन करके धीर दूसरे उस की खात को कम करके हमारे माननीय वित मंत्री प्राकृतिक चिकित्भा के पुजारी है श्रीर वे जानते है कि जब तक हम पेट की बेमारी ठीक नहीं करते तब तक हमारी भ्रन्य बीमरियां हम को घेरे रहंगी । लेकिन माज पेट की समस्या को हम हल नहीं कर सके हैं और माज हमारी जिन्नी भीर भन्य बीमारियां हैं सब उसी के कारण है। हमारे यहां फैक्टरिया में धैराव होते हैं, ध्यापारियों भीर मजदूरों मे वैमनस्य है, उनके बीच दंगल होते है, भीर लडाई झगडे होते हैं। उन सबों का मूल स्था है। उन के मूल में यह पेट भीर भन्न की समस्या है। यदि हम भन्न भपने मजदूरी को ठीक समय पर भीर ठीक भावी पर दें सके तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हें कि हमारे यहा कोई इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट या भीर कोई इसी तरीके के झगड़े पैदा ही नहीं होंगे। किन्तु ६स समस्या का समाधान हम नही कर सके । मेरी तुम्छ धारणा में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हमें मब से पहले केवल भन्न के प्रधिक उत्पादन की ग्रीर ध्यान देना चाहिए या । लेकिन हम स्वतंत्रता की चका-चौंध में घपने रास्ते का भन गये भीर हम ने नकस करनी श~ की पश्चिमी देशों की जिनका बानावरण प्रान्त है, जिनके लोगों की प्रकृति धलग है और जिनकी समस्याएं समय है। उन का संधावं ५ धनुकरण करने के कारण हम ने यहां तरह तरह के मृहकमें खोल विये जिनकी हमें कतर्ड भावश्यकता नहीं थी भौर अपना खर्चा बढ़ा दिया लेकिन अपनी भामदनी की भोर नहीं देखा। माज हमारे किसानों की 20 वर्षों बाद भी बही घवस्वा है जैमी कि पहले भी भीर वह उतना ही प्रति एकड पैदा करता है जितना 20 वर्ष पहले करता था । स्वतंत्रना के पहले भी उनके हेनों मे पानी की कमी थी घाज 20 वर्षों के बाद भी हमारे किमानी की बही पुकार है कि हमे पानी दोजिये उनका कहना है कि हमे फरिलाइ बसं नही चाहिए । उन्हें फरि-लाइजर्भ की ग्रावश्यकता भी नहीं है। बे केवल पानी चाहने है । उनका धीर कहना है कि उन्ह ग्राप के ये बड़े बड़े बोखारों के रही न प्लाटम नही चाहिये, उन्हें धाप के सिवरी के कारवाने नहीं चाहिए। उन्हें चाहिये अपने सेवों की याम बमाने के लिए पानी भीर केवल पानी। फिर ग्राप देखेगे कि किन प्रकार द्याप के पेट की जवाला बुशने में समयं हो सकेते।

ममी हाल में एक फेन सन्जन ग्रकालग्रस्त व स्थायस्त क्षेत्रो के दीरे पर गये थे भीर वह दौरा करते हुए में क्षेत्र बाका के कटोरिया इलाके की तरफ भी गये वे तो उन्होंने वहां की अपीन को कहा या कि कधोरिया भौर देवध्य के बीच की तमीन कुछ पथरीली सवश्य है। लेकिन वह बहुत मृदर बमीन है भीर उन केवन पानी चाहिए भीर यदि उस जभी का उचित माता में पानी मिल जाय तो वहा पर दो, तोन फसलें ग्रच्छी तरह पैदा की जा सकती है। हमें चाहिए या कि हम ट्रवर्वनो की न्यवस्था करते । हमारे यहा हिमाच्छादित हिमालय है जहां प नी का यजस स्रोत है भीर नीचे अस्तीमाता के ग्रन्दर मनन्त जलराणि भी पड़ी है। यदि हम इन दोनों का उपयोग कर सकने तो प्राज हमारी ऐसी खराब खस्ता हालत न होती।

इस भीवण प्रकाल की विभीषिका का भागास तो बिहार नालों की तो कम से कम प्रक्तूबर मे ही मिल नया था भीर उन दिनों मैं जब पूजा की छुट्टियों में सागल गुर के क्षेत्रों ने घुम रहा या तो वहा की ग्रवस्था को देखकर उस समय मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था कि कुछ ही दिनों मे बिहार में प्रकाल की बड़ी भवंकर समस्या ग्राने वाली है भीर उस का ममाधान यदि ग्राप बार लेबिल पर नहीं करेंगे तो उस का समाधान सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा। उन का उत्तर भी बड़ा सतोष-जनक या लेकित मैं क्या देखनाह ? हुआ कछ भी नही । आज खेतों को पटाने की बात लो छोडिये हमारे पीने के पानी के लिए भी -यवस्था नही है। भाज बिहार की निदयो में, बिहार के तानाओं मे पीने का पानी भी नहीं है।

श्री मोरारजो देगाई स्वदेशी के भक्त हैं। मैं समझता हं कि उन्होंने प्रतिज्ञा ली थी कि वह केवल स्वदेशी का ही व्यवहार करेगे। हम लोगो ने भी बहुत से लोगों ने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि हम स्वदेशी का पालन करेगे और स्वदेशी ही अपने काम मे लायेगें लेकिन मुझे बड़े दु ख वे साथ कहना पड़ता है कि माज हम विदेशी मन्न विदेशों से ले रहे हैं। यह कैसी विड बना है कि हम विदेशी भ्रन्न पर जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई स्वदेगी के व्यवहार के लिए प्रतिज्ञाबद्ध हैं और वैसा न होकर यहा विदेशी ग्रन्न का व्यवहार हो रहा है तो आख़िर इस का क्या कोई प्रायक्तित किया जा रहा है ? माज के दिन ग्रगर बापू जी होते तो वह हुमें यह कहते कि इस प्रतिज्ञा के प्रायश्चित-स्वरूप तुम्हें उपवास करना चाहिए । तुम्हें मर्जुन की तरह प्रायश्चितस्वरूप मरिन में प्रवेश करना चाहिए । प्रजुन की भी एक बार इसी तरीके से प्रतिज्ञा भंग हुई भी भौर उसने

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प्रावश्चितस्वरूप ग्राग्नि न प्रवेश करने का संकल्प किया था। मैं तो यही सलाह द्रंगा कि श्राज हमारे जितने ऐसे नोग हैं कांग्रेसी हों मयवा श्रीर भी जीकि स्वेदेशी के लिए प्रतिज्ञाबद ये उन्हें प्रायश्चितस्वरूप प्रपने को प्रग्नि में डाल कर प्रग्निदाह संस्कार कर देना चाहिए। इस तरह से उन का प्रायम्बित भी हो जायेगा ग्रीर देश के लिए । फी ग्रन्न भी बच जायगा। लेकिन में समझता हूं कि देश में उतनी लकड़ी नहीं है जो हम सबों के लिए काफी हो लेकिन गगा, यमना में जो प्रधाह जल भरा पड़ा है वह उस के लिए काफी होगा । मैं समझता ह कि शायद ऐसा होना म्पिकल है इमलिए इस का एक दू तरा उपाय भीर है वह यह कि जैसे हमें माननीय श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने बतलाया था जय जवान भ्रोर जय किसान का नारा देते हुए कि एक रास्ता यह है कि हम कम से कम महीने मे चार दिन या दो दिन का उपवास करें। ग्राज उन के जाने के साथ-साथ हम उन के इस कथन को मूल गये, हम उन के जय जवान और जय किसान के अन्तर्गत जो उस में निहित सिद्धान्त थे उन को हम भल गये उन्होने हम को बतलाया या कि भिक्षक के रूप मे जीवित रहने से कही ग्रन्छ। है मर जाना । लेकिन मरना श्रासान नही है। उस के लिए मावरयक है कि हम कुछ दिन उपवास करे । मैं समझता ह कि जितने ग्रस्न की हमारे पास कमी है वह ग्रगर हम कुछ दिन उपवास करे, महीने मे चार दिन उपवास कर लिया करे तो हमारी मन्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

धव मैं दो, चार बातें बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहूंगा । माननीय वित्त मत्री ने हमारे सामने एक संतुलित बजट उपस्थित किया है। उस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं लेकिन बजट को सतुलित करना एक चीख है भीर एक पौकेट से निकाल कर दूसरी पौकेट में ड'लना यह दूसरी चीख है....

जपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

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श्री बेंगीशंकर शर्मा: मैं दो मिनट मे सभाप्त किये दे रहा हु।

General Budget-

चकि घटी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माप बजा चुके है इसलिए मैं ग्रब काम की दो एक बात पर बाना चाहता हु। माननीय मत्नी जी ने संक्शन 194 ए के रूप मे नई धारा बना कर हमारे सामने रक्खी है। उस मे एक नयं तरह का टैक्स लोगो पर लगाया है। उनकी विस्ता ट्वम कलैंक्शन की है, लोग ठीक समय पर टैं ३ र ग्रदा करे, लेकिन वह टैक्स ठीक समय पर लोग भ्रदा करे, उसके लिए उन्होंने जो रवैय्या ग्रखत्यार किया है वह समयोजित नहीं कहा जा सकता। इस समय मैं उन फीगर्स मे नही जाऊगा लेकिन मै उस की प्रैक्टिकल साइड के बारे में श्रर्ज करना चाहगा। जैसा मैंने कहा जो यह नई धारा उन्होने बनाई है उस के मुताबिक ब्याज भीर कमीशन प्रोफैश्नल फीस पर 15 प्रतिशत धौर 22 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से इनकम-टैक्स ऐंट मोसं काटने की की गई है। इस के मृताबिक एक हमारा नययुवक चार्टड एकाउन्टेंट है मुश्विल से 20,000 रुपये पैदा करता है, 10,000 उसका खर्च हो जाता है भ्रौर उसके बाद उस के पास 10.000 रुपये बचता है। भ्रब 10,000 पर टैक्स वैसे 561 रुपये लगना चाहिए लेकिन इस धाराके प्रनुसार जो उस पर टैक्स लगेमा वह होगा 2200 रुपये। उसका 2200 रुपये काटा जायेगा । ग्रब ग्राप ही बताइये कि वह गरीब एकाउटैट बेचारा कहा में इतने रुपये देगा ?

दूसरा उदाहरण में एक कमीशन एजैट का देना चाहता हुजो एक करोड रुपये के माल की विकी करता है धीर जिस पर एक प्रतिशत के हिसाब से उसको एक लाख रुपये कमीशन मिलता है। अब इस एक लाखा पर उस के 22000 रुपये काटे जायेंगे। धव उस का इस एक लाख पर करीब 60-70 हजार रुपया इस्टै-

लिशमेंट भीर भाडें भादि में सर्च हो जाता है भीर उसकी केवल बचता 30,000 रुपये है जबकि काटा उससे जाता है 22,000 रुपये तो धाप ही बतलाइये कि वह उसे कहा से देगा ?

वित्त मत्री महोदय ने जो इस मे 400 रुपये की छट प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को ध्रपने वृद्ध माता पिता के भरण पोषण के लिए दी है उम के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हू लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता ह कि 400 रुपये मे केवल 20 रुपये की बचत होती है क्योंकि 20 रुपया तो कम से कम बढ़ा जो चाय सिग्रेट ग्रादि पियेगा उस पर जो ग्रीर नया टैक्स लगा है उसके लिए भी काफी नही होगा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (म्राजमगर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मबी ने ऐसे समय पर यह बजट सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है श्रव हमारा देश एक गम्भीर श्रार्थिक सकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है। इस बजट के पेश करने के बाद हमारे सामने बहत से प्रक्रन खडे होते है। यह हमारा पिछड़ा हुम्रा देश, हमारे देश की करोड़ों गरीब जनता और हमारा देश जो स्राज सपनी जिन्दगी ग्रीर मौत के मिवाल से लड रहा है क्या भ्राज इस प्रकार के बजट से उस सकट से निकल सकता है जिस सकट का मुकाबला हमारा देश कर रहा है ? ग्राज यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि हम ग्रपने देश के सामने घाटे का बजट पेश करने है या मुनाफे का बजट पेश करते है या सन्तु-लित बजट पेश करते हैं। श्रब प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे देश के सामने जो समस्याये हैं उनका समाधान इस प्रकार की भाषिक व्यवस्था से, इस प्रकार के बजट से हो पायेगा मथवा नहीं। मैं उन लोगों में से ह जो समझते हैं कि जो पिछड़े हुए देश हैं, जो गरीब मुल्क हैं, प्रगर उनका विकास होना है तो उनके उत्थान के लिए, उन के

निर्माण के लिये, सारे देश को, सारी जनता को कर का बोझ बर्दाश्त करना पडेगा। अगर देश का भविष्य बनाना है, तो देश की गरीब जनता को भी प्रपने कन्धो पर मुसीबत का भार उठाना पडेगा। लेकिन हमारा देश जिस प्रार्थिक विकास की मजिल पर पहच चुका है उस में मैं समझता हू कि हमारे वित्त मती ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है---श्राज जो हमारा सकट पैदा हो गया है, हमारी कीमतें जिस प्रकार से बढ रही हैं, जिस प्रकार से खाद्य सकट आ गया है, उन्हे उस का एहसास है--कि देश की गरीब जनता के कन्धो पर हम करों का बोझ ज्यादा न लादे। मैं स्रापके द्वारा कहना चाहता ह कि पिछली बार जब हमने ग्रपने देण के भन्दर ग्रवमृत्यन किया था उम से देश को जो नुकमान उठाना पडा है, जिस मुसीबत में हम ने देश को धक्का देकर डाल दिया है, उस से उभरने की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है। उन्होंने श्रपने देश ने लिये एक बहत ही गाउँड बजट पेश करने की कोशिश की है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हु कि काफी याचाय के ऊपर अथवा जुनों के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस से हमारी गरीब जनता के ऊपर भी कुछ भार पहता है। लेकिन इसके सिवा कोई और चारा हो नहीं सकता था कि हम गरीब जनता के ऊपर इन करों का कुछ बोझ डालें। उस के ऊपर ज्यादा बोझन डालते हुए जितना कम हो सके उतना ब.झ डाले । एसी सीमाये लगा सके जिससे हमारी गरीब जनता के ऊपर ज्यादा भार न पडे, इसका प्रयास किया गया है। इसलिये इस बात की शिकायत मुनासिब नहीं होगी कि हमने चाय के ऊपर, काफी के ऊपर याजुतों के ऊपर टैक्स लगाकर गरीय जनता के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा भार डाल दिया है।

ग्राज हमारे सामने जो सकट है उसमे,
मैं समझता हू, सब से बड़ा संकट हमारे
बिक्त मन्नी के सामने है श्रीर देश के सामने
है साधनो का। साधनो का प्रश्न हमारे सामने

सबसे बडा प्रश्न है, और मैं स्वायत करता
यदि इस बजट मे 100 या 200 करोड़
रुपये का बजट और बढ़ा होता या 50 फीसदी
बजट और बडा होता। मैं उसका स्वागत
करता इस लिये कि इस छोटे से बजट से
हमारे देश की बडी समस्याध्रो का समाधान
नहीं हो सकता।

याज सवाल उठता है कि जब हमारे सामने साधनों का सकट है, काइसिस धाफ रिसोसेंज है, तो हम उसका मुकाबला करने वैसे जा रहे हैं। गरीब जनता पर और ज्यादा बोझ डाल कर या दूसरे साधनों से श्राज यह बात स्पष्ट है कि गरीब जनता के ऊपर टैक्सेशन का बोझ ज्यादा नहीं डाला जा सक्ता। गरीब जनता की क्षमना खाज की बढ़ती हुई महगाई में एसी नहीं रह गई है कि उस पर हम ज्यादा बोझ डाले। फिर साधन बहा से धायेगे जिन से हम भ्रपने देश का निर्माण कर सके?

मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे माननीय प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिस प्रकार का भाषण दिया, उस से मुझे डर यह होता है कि उन के सामने केवल दो ही रास्ते दिखलाई पडते हैं। एक रास्ता है कि हम बाहरी देणो से मदद ले, दूसरा रास्ता यह दिखलाई पडता है कि हम देश की जनता के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी डाले ग्रीर उससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स वसूल करे। मैं समझता ह कि यह बडी घातक प्रवृत्ति होगी भगर हमने इस रास्ते को अपनाया । आज इस देश की भ्रर्थ व्यवस्था एसी जगह पर पहुच गई है जहाहमे इस देश के ग्रन्दर एक मौलिक परिवर्तन, रैंडिकल रिफार्म, करने की जरूरत है, श्रीर कुछ एसी ग्राधिक परिस्थितिया देश मे पैदा करने की जरूरत है कि हम ग्रापने देश को ग्रागेले चल सके।

में इस मौके पर साफ कर दना चान्ता हुकि देश की वर्तमान ग्राधिक ग्रवस्थ। मे

General Dis.

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

राजनीति का तकाजा है, धगर इस देश के भन्दर जनतन्त्र की रक्षा करनी है, इस देश के भविष्य का निर्माण करना है, इस देश की गरीब जनता के भसन्तीष को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने देना है, राष्ट्रीय मून्यों की रक्षा करनी है और ग्रसन्तोध की ग्रन्ति की ज्वाला को मीर प्रज्वलित नहीं करना है, तो हम इस देश के बड़े बड़े पजीपतियों के ऊपर, इस देश के सरमायेदारों के ऊगर, जो 75 घराने इय देश की राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी का 40 फी-सदी या जाते हैं, नियंत्रण करे। ग्राज हम इस बात को बर्दाण्त नही कर सकते, यहा की जनता बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती कि इस देश की श्रामदनी का 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा 75 बडे बडे त्यापारियो स्रीर इजारे अरों के घरो में जाये । मुझे माननीय वित्त मंत्री की क्षमता में विश्वास है। मैं जानता हं कि अगर वह इस वान को निश्चित मान लें कि यही राम्ता है तो वह ऐसा कर सकते है।

प्राज मै यह भी जानता हूं कि इसके भालवा कोई दूसरा राप्ता नहीं है कि हम अपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे । और हमारे बित्त मंत्री में ऐसा करने की साम-यं है । आज यह केवल नारों का मवाल नहीं है । देश की रक्षा करने के लिये हम को ऐसा करना पड़ेगा । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हम कोमतों पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सकते । कीमलें बढ़ती जायेंगी और हमारे बैंक वाले देश की गरीब जनता के साथ मजाक करते रहेंगे । बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आज वनत की मांग है । हमारे देश की आधिक नीतियों का तकाजा है कि बंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये।

भाज हमारे देश के मीतर जो राजे मेहाराजे प्रिवी पर्स पाते हैं श्रीर जो एक निहित स्वायं विशेष सुविधा सम्पन्न वर्ग हमने भ्राने घर में रा छोड़। है, भ्रावध्यक है कि उस प्रिविलेग्ड नमास को समान्त किया जाये। इसीलिये हमारी पार्टी की विकिंग कमेटी ने भी इस बात को कहा कि हमें इस पर नियंत्रण करना है। मने झफशोस है कि इस बजट में हमें इस बात की दिशा नही दिखलाई पड़ती। मैं यह भी जातता हं कि यह बात केवल वित्त मंत्री के बलब्ते की नहीं है। इस बारे मे हमारी पूरी सरकार को निर्णय लेना है। पूरी केबिनेट को निर्णय करके इसके उप कदम बढ़ाना है। यह बड़े बड़े इजारेदार हमारे देश के लिये एक अभिशाप हैं। हमारे देश की गरीब जनता प्राज भ्रभिशात है, परेशान है। भ्राज यह न्याय का तकाजा है, इन्साफ की माग है, और हिन्दस्तान की जनता के हित के लिये हमें कदम उठाना है ग्रीर इस बढ़नी हुई इजारे-दारी के ऊपर हिम्मत के साथ ग्रीर मजबूती से नियंत्रण करना है। अगर आज के वक्त में हम इस फर्ज को ग्रदा कर से चूक गये तो ग्राने वाला इतिहास हमे कोसेगा कि जिस वक्त न्याय का यह तकाजा था कि देश की जनता के हित में यह कदम उठाया जाये, उस को हमने नहीं उठाया ।

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता श्री मसानी साहब कहते हैं कि इस देश की उन्नति के लिये दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि बोकारों को छोड दो, सीमेन्ट के कारपोरेशन को खत्म कर दो। में जानता है कि हमने बोकारो का निर्माण क्यों किया ? इस देश के भविष्य को बनाने के लिये । मैं श्री मसानी से कहना चाहता हं कि ग्रमरीका की इतनी कोशिश के बावज्द भी हम बोकारो को नहीं छोड़ सके तो मसानी साहब के कहने पर हम बाकारों को श्रोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। ग्रगर इस देश को बनाना है तो यहां पर एक बोकारो नहीं 100 बोकारो बाहियें । मैं कहना बाहता हं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर लोगों के असन्तीय का लाभ उठा कर ऐसी प्रतिकियाबादी ताकतें बढ़ रही हैं जो कि इस देश की प्रगति के दूरमन हैं, जो इस देश के चन्दर जनतन्त्र की दुश्मम हैं, जो इस देश की धर्मनिरपेक्षता की दुश्मन हैं, जो इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने की दुश्मन हैं। इसका एक ही कारण है कि हमारी गरीब जनना के अन्दर अमन्तांच बढ़ रहा है, और हमको इसको दूर करना है। हमें देखना है कि क्या हम पिछले बीन वर्षों में आगे बढ़े है, हमारा देश आगे गया है?

हमने जिस व्यवस्थ। को प्रपताया है, प्रजातान्त्रिक व्यवस्था को, उस के अन्दर हमारी सीमाये है, उस प्रजातान्त्रिक ढाचे में काम करने पर हमारे ऊपर नियंत्रण लगा हुमा है। मगर हम इन मारी बातो की तरफ ध्यान दे तो हमको यता लगेगा कि देश ग्रागे बढ़ा है। हम 1951 में जितना कन्चा लोहा पैदा करते थे इस देश के प्रन्दर, ग्राज उससे बीगुना ज्यादा पैदा कर रहे हैं। हम प्रपने देश के अन्दर 1951 में 1 04 मिलियन टन फिनिण्ड स्टील पैदा करने थे और 1965-66 में 4.6 मिलियन टन पैदा करने लगे। बन्चा लोहा 1951 में 3.7 मिलियन टन होता था, 1965-66 में वह 16.8 मिलियन टन होने लगा सीमन्ट 1951 में 3.2 मिलियन टन 9दा होता था, 1965-66 में वह 10.8 मिलियन टन होने लगा । हम भ्रपने देश की जनता को प्लॉनिंग में पहले 11 मीटर फी कस देते थे, ग्राज 15 मीटर फी कस दे रहे हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर जो मजदूर उद्योगों के अन्दर काम करने हैं उनकी वाधिक आय 1951 : 883 ६० थी लेकिन भाज उनकी वार्षिक भाय 1475 रु० है। पहले हमारे देश में केवल 24 मिलियन लडके लडकियां स्कलों में पढ़ने जाती थी, लेकिन ग्राज 68 मिलियन लड़के लड़किया पढ़ने जा रही हैं। ग्राज हमारा देश झागे गया है, हमने प्रगति की है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हं कि ग्राप देखिये कि एक तरफ मजदूरों की मामदनी 883 ० से बढ़ कर 1475 इ० तक हो गई है लो दूसरी तरफ क्या हुआ है ? को बतरा ह्यारे देश को है उसकी तरफ मैं भापका भ्यान दिलाना चाहता है। विरक्षा साहब की आजादी से पहले कुल पूंजी तीस करोड़ रुपये थी। आजादी के बाद बीस साल में उनकी इनकम पंद्रह गुना हो गई है। 330 करोड़ से ज्यादा उनकी पूंजी हो गई है। यह वह पूंजी है जो एकाउंट में साफ दिखाई गई है। बलैक वाली को आप छोड़ दें। यह खतरा है जिस से हमें सावधान रहना है। गरीब और अमीर की बढ़ती हुई खाई को हमें पाटना है। इससे हमारे देश को खतरा है। आधिक क्षेत्र में, समय आ गया है, हम हिम्मत के साथ साथ कदम उठायें।

देश की ग्रगर तरक्की करनी है तो प्रशासन के ग्रन्दर हमें मौलिक सुधार करने होंगे। इस प्लानिंग के युग में, इस प्रजातंत्र के युग में नौकरशाही हमारे सिर पर बैठी हुई है। हमारी एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन एफीशेंट, ग्रानेस्ट और रिसपांसिव होनी चाहिये। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे उप प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस काम को कुछ दिन पहले ग्रपने हाथ में लिया था। ग्राशा करनी चाहिये कि भाने वाले दिनो में वह प्रशासन को योग्य और एफीशेंट बना सकेगे।

15 hrs.

हमारे सामने खाद्य संकट बहुत बड़ा संकट है। इस संकट के कारण हमारी पूरी भाजादी भाज खतरे में पड़ी हुई है। हमने लक्ष्य निधारित किया है कि 1971 तक हम खाद्यान्नों के मामले में भारम-निर्भर हो जायेगे। हमें गल्ला चाहिये कितना? 1971 में जितनी हमारे देश की झाबादी होगी उस भाबादी को खिलाने के लिए हमें 120 मिलियन टन गल्ले की जरूरत होगी। इस साल हमारे पास कुल 76 मिलियन टम गल्ला है इतना ही इस साल पैदा हमा है। बाकी का जो 44 मिलियन टन गल्ला है वह कहां से भाएगा? मैं समझता हुं कि जब तक जमीन के ऊपर से सामंती प्रवर्शकों की बत्म नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक किसान को जमीन का मालिक नहीं बनाय । जाएगा जब तक किसान को सिचाई

[श्री चद्रजीत यादव]

के लिए पर्याप्त माला में पानी उपलब्ध नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक गरीब किसान के लिए कर्ज का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक खाद उमके लिए उपलब्ध नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक जिनना हम उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं नहीं बढ़ा मकेंगे। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि सामन्ती अवशेष जब तक जमीन के ऊपर काबिज रहेंगे हमारे देश की पैदाबार नहीं बढेगी। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन चीजों के ऊपर इन क्षेत्रा में मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाये जाये।

मार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को भी इस गदन मे बदनाम करने की पूरी कोशिश की गई है श्रीर यह कहा जाना है कि पब्तिक सैक्टर को छोड दिया जाना चाहिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर लाभकारी नहीं है हमारे देश में। मुझे इस बात की खशी ह कि हमारे विता मती जी ने इस गलत धारणा का निराकरण कर दिया है भौर उन्होंने बता दिया ह कि हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर किस प्रकार से लाभ उठा रहा है। मै समझता हू कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को सैवोटाज करने के लिए एक आर्गेनाइज्ड कास्पिन्सी (सगठित माजिश) देश मे हमारे बड़े वड़े जो इजारेदार हैं जो पूजीपति हैं उनकी तरफ से हो रही ह। ऐसे लोगो की तरफ से हमें सावधान रहने की जरूरन है। देश की जनता के जीवन में सुधार लाना है तो हमे एक डिनामिक श्रीर ग्रोइग पब्लिक सैक्टर की जरूरत है।

हमारे देण में भाषा का प्रथम भी बहुत बडा प्रथम है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हू कि हमारे देश की जनता को विश्वविद्यालय तक की शिक्षा भाष उनकी मातृभाषा में उपलब्ध कराये। जहा तक देश के लिए जिस राष्ट्रीय भाषा, हिन्दी को हमने स्वीकार किया है उसका उत्तरोतर इस प्रकार से विकास किया जाना चाहिये कि वह सारे देश को मान्य हो सके।

हमारे देश में उर्दू बोलने वाले भी बहुत

बड़ी संख्या में हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चुनाव से पहले कहा था कि उर्दू जानने वालो को सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें प्राप्त होनी चाहिये ताकि उनके बच्चे पढ़ सकें इस भाषा को और उनका दखल प्रशासन में हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ मुख्य मित्रयों को पत्र भी लिखे हैं। मैं चाहना हू कि उर्दू बोलने वाली जनता की जो प्रभिलाषा है उस मिमलाषा को भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

पूर्वी जिलो के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हू। मैं वही से प्राता हू। ये उत्तर प्रदेश के बहत ही गरीब जिले है। सन 1960 में जब मारे देश की श्रौसत फी कम श्रामदनी १३० रूपये थी तब यहा के गरीब दो करोड इसानों की ग्रामदनी 170 क्पये की क्य थी। सारे हिन्दूस्तान के 28 गरीब जो सब से ज्यादा जिले हैं इन में से ये ग्राठ जिले केवल पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश में है। पूर्वी जिलों के उत्थान के लिए पटेल कमी शन बना था भ्रौर उसने सिफारिणे की थी । पाकिस्तान के हमले वे बाद उन मिफारिशों के कार्यान्व यन को स्थागित कर दिया गया। मै प्रधान मवी श्रौर माथ साथ उप प्रधान मत्री जी से जोकि वित्त मत्नी भी हैं इन गरीब जिलों के विकास के लिए इनके उत्थान के लिए उस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वियत करने की भाग करता ह।

मन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि माज वक्त मा गया है कि हम मार्थिक क्षेत्र में जनता की उन्नति के लिए हिम्मत के साथ उन कदमों को उठायें जिन का देश की मारी जनता स्वागत करे। मगर बैकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है, इजारेदारी के ऊपर नियत्नण लगता है, गरीबों के ऊपर टैक्स नहीं लगता है और देश के मन्दर जो विशेषाधिकार सम्पन्न राजे है, महाराजे हैं उनके प्रिवी प्रसिस को समाप्त किया जाता है तो इन मब कामों का जनता स्वागत करेगी। Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker as usual, attacks have been made....

An hon. Member: Sir, you will have to look to both sides.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to balance the time between the various parties. That is what I have been doing since yesterday.

भा योगेन्द्र क्षमा (वेगुसराय) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या पीलु मोदी साहब उबर चले गए है? वे वहा जा कर वैठे हुए है।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: He was enamoured of the speech. So, he has come to this side.

As usual. Sir, attacks have been made on the public sector and it has been said that it is planning that has led the country to ruins. The previous speaker has emphasized the necessity for the public sector and its need for expansion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request Shri Piloo Mody to take his usual seat? Because, every time he changes seat somebody asks about it.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Sir, you want me to go back?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will be very happy if you are there. Wherever you like, you can choose your place.

Shri Piloo Mody: If you request me, I will go back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now Shri Panigrahi may continue his speech.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It is true that we are passing through an economic crisis. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister in his budget speech has analysed the spheres of concern. It is a crisis of growth. We have pursued, the country has pursued, during the last 20 years a policy of independent national economic growth and this policy has led us to the present cross-roads. This path has led us

towards the growth of monopolistic control of our vast growing industrial wealth and the monopolists have been able to control over not only the vast industrial wealth of this country but they have also tried to have collaborations with their counterparts in foreign countries and they have negotiated for more and more of foreign collaboration. As has been stated by the Monopolies Commission and revealed by the Hazari Report during the last 20 years by pursuing a policy of independent national economic growth we have given enough opportunity to the private sector and to the private industrialists to prove their worth. If you analyse the report you will find that during the last 20 years while the public sector is expanding and nearly Rs 2,573 crores have been invested in the public sector, more than Rs. 4,000 crores have been invested in the private sector also. The private sector claim that their return on their investment is 19 per cent whereas the return from the public sector is 2.7 per cent. So, according to their own calculations—I hope the Minister will enlighten us on this point-during the last 20 years they must have had a return of Rs. 500 crores every year at the rate 19 per cent. If this is a fact, if they have invested Rs. 4,000 crores in the private sector and the annual return is 19 per cent, which comes to Rs. 500 crores per year, we would like to know to what extent the private sector has helped in the capital formation of this country, of which we are so badly in need of.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

Besides this investment, it is well known that there are nearly 109 banks in this country. 8 banks are in the public sector and nearly 100 banks are in the private sector. In 1965, according to the figure given by the Reserve Bank of India bulletin, these 100 banks in the private sector had Rs. 2,301 crores of deposits and it

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comprised 11.5 per cent of the national income of our country. The total credit extended by the scheduled commercial banks went up to Rs. 328.6 crores in 1966.

Then, there is the general insurance. More than Rs. 50 crores are also invested in industries from the general Then it has insurance companies. been stated in answer to a question recently that there are Rs. 528 crores of arrears of income-tax. About the annual tax evasion it has been said in this House the other day that the annual tax evasion comes to about Rs. 200 crores. About black money it has also been stated many times and recently it has been said answer to one question that the disclosure of black money was of the order of Rs. 200 crores though it has been calculated variously that the amount is not less than Rs. 3,000 crores

So, when the country has so much money by way of income-tax evasion, be way of tax arrears, by way of the banks being under the control of private industrialists and with an investment of Rs. 4,000 crores in the private sector having a return of 19 per cent, I would like to be enlightened by the Finance Minister as to what is their contribution to the economic growth and the capital formation of this country and what is the contribution of the common man,

Then, the LIC and the credit institutions owned by Government also advance credit to the private industrialists. It has been calculated that 60 per cent of the credit of these banking institutions which the Government owns is advanced to the industrialists and only 40 per cent is left for others. When such facilities exist, during the last 20 years what has been the contribution of the private sector as well as of the common man?

If you analyse a little, during the last 20 years of our planning by way

of tax we have collected Rs. 19,173. crores from the people, by way of income-tax we have collected Rs. 8,209 crores, by way of non-tax revenue we have collected Rs. 4.014 crores. You can see the ratio itself. During the last 20 years the common people of India have financed the Plan to the extent of Rs. 19,173 crores and from. non-tax sources because of the public sector industry and all these things we have had Rs. 4,014 crores. is the contribution of the corporate sector by way of income-tax and other taxes? It is Rs. 3.209 crores. is the answer to the question which our Planning Minister has often asked. I have calculated that the rate of investment was only 5 per cent. With the private industrialists having a 19 per cent return on their investment, why is it that we have collected Rs. 19,000 crores from the common people and only Rs. 3,000 crores from. the corporate sector? I hope this needs further examination.

In this connection I would just point out that on the one hand the maximum opportunity has been given to the private sector, and on the other, there is a breach of faith to the people of India and to the country itself by the private sector. They have not played their parts well. Still, they are getting more opportunities, they are expanding and they are inviting foreign private collaboration. In this respect, I would only like to quote one statement made by Mr. L. N. Recently, he had been to America and it is surprising to find that whatever record or statement or recommendation of the committee is not available to us, even to our press in India, is sometimes available to the press in America. While congratulating the joint collaborations between private foreign capital and private Indian capital, Mr. L. N. Birla, in America, said:

"It is on the cards that it is in favour of adoption of a flexible policy which will allow Indian enterpreneur to choose foreign collaborators to the best advantage of the industry."

He was referring to the recommendation of the committee which the Government of India appointed on the recommendation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to look into this problem. Now, we have not been able to know the recommendation of the committee. But he has already said that it is on the cards that the Government is in favour of allowing more and more of foreign collaboration. I have no time to dwell at length on this point. This is what he said recently in America.

One more point that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is that we must have control over the spending of the P.L .-480 deposits. No answer has given to this yet. So far as my knowledge goes, the P.L. 480 deposits amount to Rs. 1200 crores now. 1964-65, and according to the information of the Economist of the Swatantra Party-I congratulate them for having collected this information-the spending from the P.L. 480 deposits by the U S. Embassy was to the tune of Rs. 80 crores. I can tell with utmost caution that one can take in regulating the printing of notes in the Nasik press, that if the Embassy decides to spend Rs. 800 crores in 1966-67 and 1967-68 from the P.L. 480 deposits we can never check inflationary trends in this Therefore, there must be complete and full control over the spending of the P.L. 480 deposits by the U.S. Embassy here.

I would like to know one more clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. Recently, there was some news in circulation that, production of fertiliser in our country by the use of indigenous naphtha is being discouraged. I may point out that once we utilise indigenous naphtha in the production of fertiliser in this country, it will cost less to us. I do not know whether this report is correct. I do not think it

is correct. I think, it must be clarified whether attempts are being made not to use the indigenous naphtha in the production of fertiliser in our country and to allow the liquid ammonia to be imported from other countries in the manufacture of fertiliser. I hope this is not correct and the hop. Minister will clarify it.

Lastly, the other day, Dr. Lohia was giving a good conduct certificate to the Swatantra led Government of Orissa. I would be doing injustice to my people if I do not refer to it— I hope Mr. Piloo Mody will bear withme—and I may tell him that it was the first State Government that came out openly to condemn gherao by workers and it was the first State Government that banned gherao in Orissa.

It is the same Government which is now the victim of another type gheraos-the gheraos by private industrialists. You will be surprised to konw that attempts are made to sell out almost all the industries which were set up by the State-owned corporations. I do not know; the hon. Minister can enlighten us whether any State Government can give up the industrial policy of the country and can sell out the State-owned corporations or industries or cement factories slowly to the private industrialists. I hope the hon. Finance Minister or the Government will have further information on this point.

Then, there were two firings on the workers and a wanton attack on students. 105 students were arrested. There have also been reports of starvation deaths and retrenchments from the State. I do not know how Dr. Lohia has given a good conduct certificate. I think, he must go there and study all these. Because he knows how to study things, he must go there and study the things, and then given his opinions.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Amin.

Shri Ishaq Sambhali rose-

Shri Vasadevan Nair (Peermade): The Deputy-Speaker had promised tocall him Mr. Chairman: I am carrying out his promise prioritywise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He says one thing to us and another thing to you. I do not like this kind of behaviour.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka):

rise to make a few specific comments on the budget, but before that I would like to refer to the comments made by the two members of the Congress Party in regard to the ideologies of the Swa_ tantra Party. One lady member and Mr Asoka Mehta, who spoke yesterday, made remarks about the ideologies of the Swatantra Party. The lady Member said that the Swatantra Party was against any Plan, they do like the Steel plant, they are not progressive and they are reactionaries. Let me tell her, like a Little Red Riding Hood, she cried 'wolf'. But we have heard such crie- for so many that we are used to it. But for her information let me say that we are not against the Plan as such; the market mechanism, itself is a systematic way of allocation of resources want a plan which creates the climate for growth; we do not want a plan which fixes the targets and which is a Russian type of plan; we want a plan which creates the climate for growth and if that sort of plan is put forth by the Finance Minister, assure the lady Member that we will support that plan wholeheartedly

Coming to the remarks made by my hon, friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta—his remarks were very caustic When such remarks come from a man like him, I feel very much

As regards the recitation of the principles of planning and the technique of planning which he gave like a lecture yesterday, it just reminded me of a college boy reading an essay before his Professor. I had given up hearing that sort of thing for the last six or seven months, but he has now reminded me again of that. He has in fact told us what is written in the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan. But that is not imporant. He referred to

the Swatantra Party as one, having shibboleths and obsolete ideas and he seems to have done this on the basis that the ideas supported by the Swatantra Party say, free enterprise and things like that, were prevalent in the 19th Century and the Russian way of planning is in the 20th Century and that is why he is modern, progressive, while others are obsolete, orthodox. old-fashioned I can say that gheraos are the recent techniques and Communist Party is supporting gheraos but he does not. Does it mean that he is reactionary and they are progressive?

Let me remind him of the economic history. All that we hear of the policy which he adopts now were prevalent in the 16th and 17 Centuries. They were known as Mercantilist policies. It was the 19th Century which was considered to be progressive. Can I describe him as reactionary and ourselves as progressive? When we put forth a particular policy we are just putting the logic, the principles, of our policy. Do not say that they were prevalent or not prevalent in the earlier Centuries. You should accept the logic of it or as sail it.

Then, there was a reference to contradictions I need not say that 'he contradictions are found in the Congress Party itself You just notice the various speeches made by the Congress Members, some supporting socialisation or nationalisation of banking, and others opposing it, some saying that the zonal system be got rid of and others supporting it. Even in regard to the taxes, they accept them. Because of compulsion that my hon. friends opposite are supporting Finance Minister If you open their hearts or if they are told to 'put their hands on their heart and then say', probably most of them will speak against the taxes. They are cheating themselves and they are showing double teeth like an elephant, which is the practice in the Congress Party.

But let me come to the budget proper. So many Members have made a general comment. I shall only characterise the budget by saying that the Finance Minister has started with a trumpet but just ended with a whimper. We find this "starting with a trumpet and ending with a whimper" on both the aspects in so far as the economic diagnosis is concerned and also in so far as the economic prescription is concerned.

Let me take the economic diagnosis first. It is very important. Shri Asoka Mehta also said that it is very important. He said yesterday that no one had started the discussion on a diagnosis. But yesterday, if he had heard the speech of Shri Humayun Kabir he would have found that Shri Humayun Kabir had in fact done just that. Even the speech of Shri J. B. Kripalani was nothing but a review of the economic situation since 1947.

I come now to the two aberrations in the economic diagnosis presented by the Finance Minister. So many people have praised it But I do not want to praise it because these aberlations are very important. One was regarding agricultural production and the tood subsidy. He has put the blame on the monsoons. The monsoon may be partly responsible for creating troubles in the food situation in this country. But is that entirely so? Has he addressed himself to the question that to what extent his own policy followed so far has been responsible for curtailing the production even in the short run, what to talk of in the long run? What ever policy and whatever situation we are facing today are there because of our own creation. He says that we have put the zonal restrictions. have also introduced rationing and we have introduced State trading and other things on the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. But if he refers to the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, he would find that they were like a jig-saw puzzle. They started with the national food budget. If you want to have a national food budget, you must have the zonal system; then you must have procurement levy, you must have rationing and you must have

State trading in foodgrains and so on. This was like a jig-saw puzzle the one depending on the other. But what did Government do? They said 'Heads I win, and tails you lose'. They did not introduce the national food budget, but they introduced the rest of the things The rest of the things were **depe**ndent on the framing national food budget, the but the national food budget was taken out and only the rest of things were introduced. and that is why we are facing the confusion today I would point out that whatever policy Government follows should be such that it should come in the way of encouragement for increasing production in this country even in the short run. But whatever policy they are following now has resulted in reducing production even in the short run; then because of scarcity, they tighten up their distribution policy, and because they tighten their distribution policy the producgoes down further, and tion cause the production goes down further. the greater degree scarcity is created, and again they tighten their distribution policy; thus, they are caught in the whirlwind of the vicious circle, and then ultimately the results of the policy came out to be disastrou- If their economic diagnosis would have mentioned this, they would have mentioned also the correct prescription or the right prescription for it.

The second thing is about export promotion Between Shri Asoka Mehta and the Finance Minister a contradiction exists Shri Asoka Mehta thinks that devaluation has been successful, while the Finance Minister thinks that it has not been successful. But both forget one thing namely that it is because of their mistakes that devaluation has not been successful. economic diagnosis ought to have mentioned this. What were those mistakes? They ought to have known, when they adopted devaluation as a policy, that devaluation was a policy which adopted the market mechanism and which adopted the price mechanism which

[Shri R. K. Amin]

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meant that from now onwards, the people in Delhi would not take the decision about our exports and imports, but it was the market or it was the price m chanism which would take the decision as to which things should be imported and which things should be exported. It is a change of an entire sys em of medicine for dealing with our economic ills.

Formerly, you were dealing with the ayurvedi medicine or say allopathic medicine You have now accepted the homoepathic system for dealing with economic ills. Once you change the system, you must also deal with all your ills through that system. You changed to the price mechanism and the market mechanism; later started talking about controls, about levies, about rationing, about fixing prices and all other things. You are now dealing with all the economic ills through ayurveda, homoeopathy and allopathy, with the result that have created more confusion than before.

After devaluation, you should have gone the whole hog with it without imposing taxes on export without imposing taxes on imports. You should not have increased the total supply of money. You should have adopted the same system of medicine for treating these ills. If you adopt the homeopathic medicine for treating fever at 102 degrees, in the initial period the temperature goes up to come 105 degrees only down degrees later on. the medicine of the price mechanism and the market mechanism as against the decision of people sitting in Delhi. Through devaluation adjustment takes place in the economic body of country; initially hardships increase and the fever is brought down normalcy is restored only later on. You must have patience to put up with the fever for some time. Later the fever would have come down to normalcy, that is, 98. That is what was required of you.

Without understanding the technique of devaluation you have adopted it, with the result that we find contradictions in the Cabinet itself. He was talking about contradictions in Opposition. The contradiction lies in you, I mean the Government.

Now, let me come to the economic diagnosis. After two aberrations, there is a third thing which is missing. That is bird's-eye-view of our economy. It anyone from plane of Mars were to take a round of the earth and see the economy of our country, he would certainly see that the Indian economy a rump economy organised and disorganised, urban and rural, a highly intelligent class and illiterate ones, concentration of all economic power and wealth in a few hands, the rest of the economy emaciated, having nothing to support, primitive indigenous. This is the picture he would get. If you look at our economy, you will find that hardly 10 cities in India get the entire industrial development. If you see tangible capital formation in our country, you will find that 80 per cent of it takes place in 10 cities; the rest of the country is starved. Even if you take the so-called essential commodities like cement, and iron and steel, what are the end-uses of them. The end-uses are for the production of luxurious commodities, not for the essential purposes.

The production of cement has increased by about four times during the period of planning. But what for is the cement being used? Is it used for the construction of wells? Is it used for repairs to rural housing? Or is it used in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras? About 50 per cent of cement produced is being used big cities while the rest of the country is just starved of it.

This is the type of total picture of our rump economy we have if we take a bird's-eye-view of the economy, and if the Finance Minister in his economic diagnosis had presented this picture, the prescription would have been quite different.

Let me to the economic prescription which the Finance Minister has given. He has suggested certain changes in the tar structure. Only one thing I would like to congratulate him on. That is for seeing the light and not for following the light. He has seen very clearly that he cannot increase the direct taxes. He has seen very clearly that a competitive economy is necessary for the efficient use of our He resources. has also seen very clearly that unless and until monetary stability is obtained, no economic stability can be ensured too. He has thus seen clearly all these things, but because of the circumstances, the Finance Minister cannot follow his own light. It requires a radical approach to our problem. This budget is not going to revive your share market this budget is not going to revive or increase the saving of the people, this budget is not going to divert your saving to the maximum use, this budget is not going to stop the capital consumption which is taking place in our country today. On all these fronts it is just like tinkering with it, it is just like dealing with the problem in a very, very small way, not up to the requirements of the situation. But he would ask me: 'If you were in my place, what will you do? How

will you stimulate the share market? What will you do to bring stability in the monetary market? How will you act in order to distribute the burden which is necessary to be put?" I will be failing in my duty if I do not offer constructive suggestions to be followed by the Finance Minister. I would say: at once remove the corporation Probably the Finance Minister will get startled. He will say he is not prepared to lose Rs. 350 crores. But I ask him: what is a corporation except a legal entity? Who are the owners of the income and capital of corporation? All individual Shareholders. When you impose cent, tax on the corporation, if I am a shareholder of the corporation

and am just paying 5 per cent of income by way of incometax—as an owner of the income of Corporation I would have paid only 5 per cent-but at present you ask me to pay 50 or 55 per cent because of the corporation tax. It gives advantage to the rich. Take the rich shareholder who may have been obliged to pay 85 per cent by way of income-tax. He is the owner of that corporation to the extent he holds the shares. Had he got that income he would have paid 85 per cent. As corporation tax he pays only 55 per cent. It is no incentive to me to invest in the corporation. It is all incentives to the rich man to invest in the corporation. He wants to hide, his income, and get his come by way of capital either in the form of reserve and the reserve being distributed by way of bonus shares or by way of appreciation of value. He does not want the income by way of dividends. He ploughs it back, and after ploughing it back, he takes it by way of reserve and bonus share.

If corporation tax is abolished, the entire income or 70 or 75 per cent of profits is obliged to be distributed. It goes to the individual shareholders. You take the income-tax from individuals according to their income. Your Rs. 350 crores will come at the same time it will revive the share market. It will allow individuals to have their saving invested where they think the maximum returns will come. Today they are free to invest their savings where the maximum returns are available. If you abolish the corporation tax and divide the income among all individual shareholders and then tax them, probably it will give an opportunity to every investor to save according to his own convenience, and invest where he finds the maximum return. If this is done, I am sure you will not lose Rs. 350 crores; you will have all the advantages of increasing the saving and diverting the saving to useful purposes.

[Shri R. K. Amin]

My second suggestion is this. You are giving incentive for increasing saving. Look at your budgets of the last ten years. You said first that national certificates would be exempted. In the second year you encouraged small savings, in the third year C.T.D scheme was introduced and the fourth time you introduced compulsory deposit and gave incentive, the fifth time annual deposit scheme, and then unit trust later on. What the people do? They did not make any net saving, they shifted from one type of saving to another in order to take advantage of such incentives. When I make a contribution to insurance or provident fund or small saving or government loan, I am contributing to public coffers. Why don't you say a man having a particular income must give a particular share of the income to the Government coffers and these are the avenues by which everybod; can make his contribution to the Government coffers. Leave it to the individuals when to invest, the government should bother about the next addition.

Mr. Chairman: You must conclude now.

Shri R. K. Amin: Before I sit down. I would like to say something about the monetary stability. The Finance Minister is wrong in thinking that he has balanced his budget. His deficit is not Rs. 135 crores as some Members said. His deficit is of Rs. 150 crores. i.e, the PL 480 loans and not P.L. 480 deposits. Lart year, when Mr. Chaudhuri presented the Budget, he said he had balanced it and he promised that he would continue to balance the budget. Ultimately we had a deficit about Rs. 325 crores. Similarly, inspite of whatever the Finance Minister may say, when we meet next year, we may find ourselves in a greater deficit. Thirdly, our Finance Minister said on 5th of June that from now onwards there would any increase in the money supply. Yet you will find that the money supply has increased at the rate of ten per-

cent. Though he gives a promise, he is helpless. We must evolve a system by which the Finance Minister could not increase the money supply even if he wants and that is by way of fixing the fiduciary issue for Reserve Bank. We must say: from now onwords. not more than three per cent rise in the supply of money; that is the fiduciary issue beyond which he cannot go without Parliament's approval; if he wants to exceed that limit. he must come to Parliament and ask for its approval. People will then have confidence that stability is being ensured and that prices will not rise and there will not be expectation of rising prices. Hoaiding will not take place and hoarding will start. Monetary stability and prices stability will be achie-

Mr Chairman: I have already given the hon. Member more than his time; he must wind up now.

R. K. Amin: There will even be reduction in the price of essential commodities. I want to say something about the taxation proposals. The tax on handlooms comes to about Rs. 2 per Dhoti. The handlooms are there only to act against the monopoly of the textile mills ...

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. (Shri Morarii Desai): Handlooms or power looms?

Shri R K. Amin: I beg you pardon. Powerlooms. Secondly, he has troduced a new system of deducting tax is at the source in regard terest, commission and otherthings. If he had only visited the share markets and the shroffs in Ahmedabad or Bombay and sit down for a while he would see what sort of difficulties a small business man has to undergo for silly little things and then perhaps he will revise his views about some of his impositions. I refer to his taxation proposals on tea and coffee and other things. He has not explored fully the avenues of consumption goods used by the upper class such as refri-gerators, air-conditioners, metics and things like that. After doing that, if he had come to tea and coffee, I would have no objection. He has not done that and that is why I object to these taxes. Sir, I have done.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: (Secunderabad): When we examine the budget, we have to take into consideration the conditions under which the Finance Minister had to frame his budget, the ecnomic and political enviornments in this country which are in a critical stage. Everyone knows about drought and the famine and the two In addition to that, there is the new phenomenon of gheraus. As a trade union right, it may be defended but as far as production, tax collection and national economy it is disadvantageous to the country. Apart from that we find ourselves in such a huge international debts when we are trying to get a moratorium to get some relief.

It is the same case in the States also. The State's habilities are so high They are also seeking, and actually begging the Finance Minister to give them some time, some breathing space, so that they can adjust their finances. On the other side, we have got the Planning Commission. All the have drained into the Cabinet and I think it is only Shri Tarlok Singh who is left in the pipeline. Not only that. That Finance Minister also the evil effects of devaluation and higher prices to face. these conditions, he has produced a budget whose reaction, when compared to the reaction of the previous budgets when we were more prosperous and when we had more capacity to pay and also to endure, is I think, entirely favourable. That itself is a credit to the Finance Minister's achievements

They say it is a status-quo budget, an anti-people's budget; you can coin any amount of names and phrases, but you cannot deny that it has checked the decline. We were going downhill and there has been a check, and we have turned round the corner. That itself is an advance. When an army

is running away, when it stops and turns round with the gun 1n hand, that itself is an advance, and we have reached that position today, that is the changed the position which has been created by this budget.

About the rise in prices and the recession, our Finance Minister has promised that he would try to arrest this increase. How far he will succeed, it is for the future to judge. About the taxation proposals, I submit that he has tried to see that as far as possible the tax burden does not fall on the village sector. is much talk about the common man. It is very difficult to find who is the common man, but by selecting items like tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and leaving out besides, the Finance Minister has at least helped 70 per cent of the population in this country. Similarly about the shoes. He has not taxed chappals and hand-made shoes. That way also the whole village sector which is really 70 per cent of the population, has been given relief So, it is not a burden on the poor There is no system of taxation which can be devised and in some way or the other will not affect the poor man. He must be a jugglar who can produce such a budget, but within limits, he has help. ed the poor man.

There has been criticism about no tax on liquor. There is a growing debate in the country whether there should be prohibition or not. State Governments have changed. Their policies are changing. should be given time to adjust to the situation before you come with a tax make them feel that you are really hostile and you do not give opportunity to make their them an that, I think our Apart from case Minister is a little allergic Finance about this question of liquor and pro-There has been a propohibition. ganda going on, with which I think Mr. Jagjivan Ram also is associated:

जगजीवन भाई खाने नही देते, मोरारजी देलाई पीने नही देते

That is the poor man's fate! No food and no drink.

Shri Mancharan: What is the meaning?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirsa: That one does not give us food and the other does not let us drink!

Even Omar Khayyam was for prohibi-.tion. There is his famous line:

"I wonder what the Vitner buys Half precious a thing to what he sells".

He also wanted to close these wine shops.

While on taxation, I want to make one request to the Finance Minister and that is for the middle-classes with fixed incomes. Their taxes are collected at the source. They are the only section of society who are honestly paying their taxes. They are people most affected by the rise prices and change in taxation structure. They do not evade paying taxes. This particular sector has had the exemption limit of nearly Rs. 4,000 before the war. The same limit exists even today. It is not fair. When the value of the rupee has fallen, at least some relief should be given to this sector by raising the limit to Rs. 6,000 only you collect their taxes in advance at the source, but you collect more than what is due, because you will be getting interest on the advance payments. Therefore, I plead that this limit should be raised to Rs. 6,000.

Mr. Masani always repeats the theory that if you reduce taxes, there will be more industrial and economic activity. He always quotes Kennedy saying that by reducing taxes, really helped the economy of American society, But Mr. Masani forgets that he is talking about an affluent society. The volume of turnover is so large that the collection will be more if there is some reduction in the taxes than what could be got by higher taxation, The same thing happens in big business houses who have annual sales. They reduce their rate of profit, but the total turnover is so much that they get more that way. But if you ask an ordienary panwala to do that, he would be ruined. Conditions in America are different from conditions in India. That is an affluent society. This is a poor country. What stimulates the topless does not stimulate the jobless. Therefore, this argument is only academic.

Mr. Dandeker says this is not a balanced budget at all. There is the PL 480 funds being used and there is a deficit of Rs. 135 crores in the Another hon, member oppobudget. site revised this figure to Rs. 150 crores. That means, if you want a balanced budget, you should more taxation. There is a contradiction there. They say, it is not a balanced budget; it is really a deficit budget; still, they do not want more taxation. It is difficult for me to see how these two can be reconciled.

There has been a hue and cry from everybody that there should be a cut in expenditure on administration. is true that the number of gazetted officers has gone up from 20,000 to 35,000 and the number of non-gazetted people has gone up from 21 lakhs to 30 lakhs. There is a huge expenditure; it is true. But when you ask the Finance Minister to cut down administrative expenditure you should not forget that the Government the biggest employer and no cut is possible unles there is retrenchment. How can you, on the one side, when the cost of living goes up, agitate for dearness allowance and, on the other side, ask for a cut in the administrative expenditure. A cut in the administrative expenditure means getting rid of the people already employ-What are these people to do? Are they to starve? On the one side you ask for dearness allowance and, on the other, you want a certain section of the people to starve. There is a human problem involved—they might say for propaganda purposesand no government, to whatever party it may belong, can actually bring about a radical change or reduction in the administrative expenditure. You can say that it should be more efficient it should show better performance, but cutting down numbers is much more difficult. Instead of that, it is far more equitable to suggest that there should be a five per cent cut in salaries all round, from the Prime Minister down to the ordinary clerk. There should be a five per cent cut in the pay of everybody. That will in some saving. One understand that. Let all bear the But talking loosely about cutting down administrative expenditure will lead us nowhere.

15.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Some people suggest that privy purses should be abolished or that we should stop paying privy purses. You will be making the most serious blunder if you listen to this advice. After all, what is a privy purse? is an agreement made by our leaders and by this government with princes, that if they surrender right over their territory and merge with the Indian Union they will be getting a certain amount of money which gradually will be reduced generation after generation. They have completed their part of the tract. Now this country is a big unified country under a central administration. It is a very very big gain for a very very small price. are you paying? The highest are paying, to the Nizam of Hyderabad, is now-it was Rs. 50 lakhs and now it has been reduced-to Rs. 20 lakhs, and in another generation it will be reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs. This is the highest that you are paying. What they are suggesting is, that the honour of this country does not matter, the word of this country does not matter, just because the princes are there, they have won some elections and so on their privy purses should be cut. There would also be an international reaction to this. would say that the word of this government is not of much value. should remember that still this ques-

tion may be revived. Kashmir is still on the agenda of the United Nations. The question of Hyderabad is resolved as far as we are concerned, but it is shelved as far as United Nations is concerned. Today there is a thinking amongst some of the western powers that monarchies are more rehable they can be more relied on, than Republics, that they can rely on King Hussain of Jordan King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the Shah of Iran and so on. Similarly, one day you may find the western powers putting up the present Nizam of Hyderabad as the Sultan of Turkey or the Khalifa of the Mussalmans. It is not mere speculation; it is possible. where did the Japanese get the king to rule Manchuria? After the First World War they hunted him out and made him the king. Therefore, I am very much against the talk of any cut in the privy purses.

16 hrs.

But what about the other privileges that they have? Why should they have a special place in our society? For example, you cannot sue a prince. Why should any prince or any Maharaja have a greater right than myself? If I have some complaints against a prince, why should I not be allowed to go to the court? Why is it necessary that I should take the permission of the Government of India? I am also as good a citizen as he is. You are curtailing my right by giving him that privilege. Today the Nizam of Hyderabad says that he has not got the money enough to pay his servants. So, he is retrenching 12,000 poor people who are getting a pittance of Rs. 15 or 50. He says he has no money. He has six palaces lying vacant, he is building another palace and he says he has no money. It I wrong that these 12,000 poor people, who have served the Nizam for 20 years or more should be thrown out of their employment. They cannot go to a court because the Government of India comes in the way. Why

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

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should these poor people be denied the right to go to a court and fight? They have served for 20 years and they must get gratuity and pension; they must have that right. When an ordinary factory is closed down, you take over the liabilities and run the factory Why don't you take over the liabilities of the Nizam? If he cannot run the establishment, you should run the concern. That is a point worth examining.

In the matter of taxes also they are given favoured treatment in the case of wealth tax and estate duty. soon as some poor man dies all the machinery of the finance department rush to find out how much he left behind so that they can collect the taxes as soon as possible. in the case of princes, months pass and nobody comes to make enquiries. I ask the Finance Minister: how much has been collected from the State of Gwalior? What is the reason for this delay? What does he know about the wealth of the present Nizam? Has he examined it? They have given a list to the State Department years ago. Has he examined whether it is the same list now? If there is anything more what legal process will you follow to find out that they are not evading taxes? This should be looked into.

If I fall ill and I want treatment abroad or if I want to send my child for education abroad, I get no foreign exchange. But these rajas and maharanis stay in foreign countries for months together, 6, to 9 months a year. How do they get foreign exchange for that?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkotai): Ministers' sons also.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirsa: Is there not a transfer of jewellery and other wealth from this country to foreign countries? I assure you that quite a lot of difficulties about foreign exchange were created by the transfer of quite a large amount of wealth by the princes from India to abroad, If you want

to build a factory, you requisition my land and pay me some compensation. When the country wants gold, why should the gold and riches of the rajas not be requisitioned? We will pay them back after 20 years. If you have the right to acquire a poor man's land, which he has inherited from his forefathes and has been cultivating for years for his livelihood, why could you not acquire the gold, silver and the jewellery of the princes when you ar badly in need of them? Why should there be this difference?

I will take one or two minutes and I will close my speech. We are passing through a grave crisis. I would like to say to the Finance Minister that it does not matter what the buget is, because the budget alone will never solve our problems. There is the question of food. We are importing about 10 million tons of foodgrains; I hope I am right about the figure. How is it that Vietnam, a small country where the crops are being burnt by napalm bombs and others, can survive without PL 480 funds when India cannot? When India and China were on par, so far as electric power was concerned, some years back how is it that today, as far as reports go, the electric power China is 10 times that of India?

How is it that in industry whereas in 1948 we were far, far superior to China, today they are exporting tanks and planes to other countries? They are helping Vietnam and other countries. How is this to be explained? They are getting no aid from abroad. They have no foreign debts. We get all this and we are left nowhere.

As far as implementation goes, there have been so many commissions—the Monopolies Commission, the Hazari Commission and so on and so forth. There is one little story that I heard which is worth listening to specially about the Hazari Report. There was a suggestion to go to the moon and volunteers were called. Then a selection board was formed. An English man came and volunteered. He said.

"I want Rs. I lakh because I want to provide for my family." A Frenchman said. "I want Rs. 2 lakhs because I must have a good time before I go and I want to provide Rs. 1 lakh for myself and Rs 1 lakh for my family." A third man who volunteered was a Marwari, He said. "I want Rs. 3 lakhs-Rs. 1 lakh for the Selection Board; Rs. 1 lakh for myself and Rs. 1 lakh for the person who will take my place to go to the moon." So, the Hazari Report, I think, comes under that category. When I talk of the Marwari, I do not mean the Marwari community just as by Englishman I do not mean every Englishman.

How have these countries advanced faster? One patent thing is clear that here the rich are getting richer and poor are becoming poorer. Not only that, all the developing countries are getting poorer and poorer and developed countries are getting richer and richer. If we want to progress and build a society for which we can be proud, we have to stir the idealism in this country and make the country feel that it is a national problem. should all work together and suffer together. It is only by creating that idealism that Gandhiji kindled, it is only through that, that we can perform miracles and become a big country in the world.

औ इसहाक साम्अली (प्रमरोहा) '
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रानरेबल मोरारजी देसाई
के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर होने के बाद यह प्राम
खयाल हो गया था कि प्रब बहुत ही कमर
तोड़ टैक्स लगने वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता
था कि ऐसे वक्त में जब कि पूरे देश में स्टाबेंशन
फैला हुझा है लोगों के लिए जिन्दगी गुआरना
मुश्किल हो रहा है वह गरीब जनता पर
मेहरबानी करेंगे। लेकिन प्रफसोस के साथ
नुसें कहना पडता है कि मेरी यह उम्मीद
पूरी नहीं हुईं। इस बात की तो हमें बिल्कुल
थी उम्मीद नहीं थी कि इस तरह से टैक्स
नमा कर पब्लिक को सवाह करने वाला बजट
पेस किया जायेगा। हमें यह भी उम्मीद
थी कि कम से कम गस्ले के बारे में समाज

के बारे में वह कोई ऐसी इनक्लाबी तबदीली लायेंगे कोई ऐसा सिस्टम निकालेंगे कि जिसके जरिये से लोगों को भुख से बचाया जा सके।

गल्ले के बारे में मैं एक बात कहंगा। सरकार एक हिम्मत करे । मरहम रफी घ्रहमद किदवई साहब ने जिस तरह से गल्से को खुले प्राम किया था भौर इस देश को गल्ले से भर दिया थायातो उसी तरह से कदम उठा कर यह गल्ल से देश को मर दें. इस तरह के रिस्क को में इस तरह की हिम्मत करे--जो मैं समझता हूं कि इबमें नही है-या फिर दूसरा एक भीर तरीका हो सकता है कि गल्ले की तिजात को पूरी तरह सरकार नैशनलाइज कर दे। बैंकों पर पाबन्दी लगाई आये कि वे गल्ले की खरीदारी के लिए. भगर की खरीददारी के लिये और दूसरी जिन्दगी की जरूरी बीजों की खरीदारी के लिए एडवांस नहीं करेगे। मैं गारंटी के साथ कह सकता हं भौर भापको याद भी दिलाना चाहता हं चंकि भाप भी रफी साहब के जमाने के श्रादमी हैं कि वह कहा करते थे कि सरकारी श्राकडे एक जाल है इनके जरिये से भ्रव्याम को तबाही की तरफ तो ले जाया जा सकता है लेकिन कोई फायदा नही पहंचाया जा सकता है। इस मुल्क के प्रभ्दर गल्ला मौजद है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। अगर न होता तो ऊने दामों पर कहा से मिल जाता। ऊचे दामों पर जितना चाहे और जहां से चाहें प्राप गल्ला खरीद कर लीजिये । कही कोई कमी गल्ले की नहीं है। । लेकिन धगर कोई कमी है तो वह यह कि गल्ला बेचने वाले मनमाने दाम वसूल कर रहे हैं। में उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हुं जहां से मैं धाता हु। वहां पर ट्रैडर्ज् ने जिस भाव पर गल्ला खरीदा या उससे ढाई गुना ज्यादा कीमत पर बंचा है। हमारी सरकार यह सब देखती रही है भीर उन लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देती रही है। सगर इस सिलसिले में कोई शिरपतारियां हुई तो फौरन इन्टरबीन करके उत लोगों को बचाया गया ।

[भी इसहाक साम्भनी]

अरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां एक तरफ़ पैदाबार बढ़ाई आमें वहां दूसरी तरफ़ गल्ले की ट्रेड को पूरी तरह में प्रपत्ते हाथ में सिया आये । इसके प्रसादा बैंकों को नैशनलाइख करने में देरी न की जाये प्रौर फ़ौरी तौर पर यह प्रार्डर दिया जाये कि बैंक गल्ले की ख़रीददारी के लिए एडवांस न कर सकें ।

जहां तक यस्से की पैदाबार को बढ़ाने का सवाल है कितनी ही बार यह कहा गया है कि हमारे मुस्क में झाज भी लाखों एकड़ ऐसी जमीन मौजूद है जो कल्टीबेशन में नहीं ली गई है। रेलवे लाइनों के दोनों तरफं शायद हजारों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। वह क्यों नहीं बराबर के खेत वालों को दी जाती है? बिहार में दी गई है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दी गई है। मैं कहूंगा कि जस्द से जस्द इस किस्म की सब जमीनों को खेती में लिया जाये।

माज हमारी इडस्ट्री भी तो वह हालत है कि मालूम होता है कि मरहम पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्री तो नायद बिल्कुल यतीम भौर भनाय हो गई है। हमारी मोजुदा बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीस पर एक एक कर के कैपिटिसस्टस की तरफ़ से हमला किया जा रहा है। नई इंडस्ट्रीच के बारे में कैपिट-सिस्ट जो कुछ सजेस्ट करते हैं मरकार उस पर धमल-दरामद करती है। घ्रापने मखबारों से पढ़ा होगा कि पांचवे स्टील प्लांट का ब्राइडिया करम कर दिया गया है। शायद यह एक साजिस के मातहत बड़े बड़े स्टील प्लाट्स में घाटा दिखलाया जा रहा है। लेकिन इसमें कोई ज्ञक नहीं है कि हम इन्हीं स्टील प्लांट्स की बदौलत बहुत से मामलों में तरक्की कर सके हैं और इन्हीं की बदीलत दुनिया में अपनी नखरे ऊंची उठा सके हैं। लेकिन एक एक करके इन स्टील प्लांट्स को साजिस का शिकार बनाया जा रहा है। यह देख कर हैरत होती है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को 70 करोड़ रुपये का चाटा है और फटिलाइजर में 120 लाख रुपये का घाटा है ।

जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में कॉसिल का मेम्बर था तो मैंने देखा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों में घाटा दिखाया जा रहा है। क्यों ? उस के पीछे साजिस है बड़े श्रफ़सरों की बड़े बड़े नेताओं की और बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्टस की । मैं कह सकता हं कि भ्रगर पब्लिक सेक्टर को इस तरह तबाह होने दिया गया तो यह देश किसी तरह भी तरक्की करने वाला नही है। बदकिस्मती से हमारे देश के पूंजीपति वे हैं कि जब हिन्द्स्तान ने पूर्तगाल का बायकाट करके गोधा को सामान भेजने पर पाबन्दी लगाई, तो ये ब्लैक-मार्के-टियर्ज वहा पर धड़ा-धड़ माल पहुंचाते रहे भौर इसी तरह पाकिस्तान की नाकेबन्दी के वक्त भी वहां पर धड़ा-धड़ सामान पहुंचाते रहे । क्या सरकार उन्ही पजीपतियों हाय में खेलेगी ?

माज छोटी इंडस्ट्रीय की जो हालत है धगर उसके बारे में कुछ न कहा आधे तो भच्छा है । मुरादाबाव का बासवेयर इडस्ट्री से हर साल तीन करोड रुपये के बर्तन तैयार हो कर जाते है, जिस तरह से हर साल हेढ करोड रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलती है। लेकिन हर साल डेंड करोड रुपये की फ़ारेन एक्सबेंज क्लिने वाली इंडस्ट्री की क्या हालत कर दी गई है ? उस का रा मैटीरियल बन्द कर दिया गया है। धीर जो रा मैटीरियल मिल रहा है, वह किन को ? वह उन सरमापेदारों भीर महाजनों को मिल रहा है, जिनका उस इंडस्ट्री से कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इसके घलाबा मुराबाबाद जिले की एक और चुबसूरत और हसीन इंडस्ट्री है सींच के कंबे-कंबियां धीर इसरा सामान जिससे लाखों रुपये का फ्राएन एक्स-

चैंज मिल सकता है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ़ सरकार की कोई तवज्जह नहीं है। उसको को मैटीरियल मिनता का, उस पर पाबन्दी सगी हुई है। एक तरफ़ तो शबबारों में ये स्टेटमेंट दिये जाते हैं कि हम उन सामानों को खोजना चाहते हैं, जिनको बाहर भेजा जा सके भौर दूसरी तरफ क़ारेन एक्सचेंज दिलाने वाली जो बीखे मौजूद हैं जैसे मुरादाबाद के कास के बर्तन सींग के कंधे-कंषियां भीर समरोहा में तैयार होने वाले कालीन, इन की तरफ़ सरकार की तबज्जह नहीं है। ये सब बीजें मिल कर मालाना कई करोड़ रुपये का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज दिला सकती हैं। यही हालत खंडसारी की है। जब तक वह छोटे तैयार करने वालों के पास रहती है, तब तक उस प पाबन्दी लगी रहती हैं भीर जब वह बिक कर बड़ी कोठियों में पहुंच जाती है तो उस पर पाबन्दी खोल दी जाती है और वह न जाने कहां कहा मन-माने दामों पर बेबी जाती है।

यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि एक तरफ़ तो सरकार शखबारान की भाजादी का दावा करती है भीर दमरी तरफ ऐसे भखवा-रात हैं जिनको सरकारी इस्तहारात नहीं मिलते हैं और जिनके साथ मुनासिब बर्ताव नहीं किया जाता है । मैं इस सिलसिले में ,सिफ दो मिसालें देता हूं : दिल्ली से निकलने वाला उर्द शखबार बाबत भीर कानपूर से निकलने वाला उद् धस्वार सियासत वर्दा । इन प्रखबारो का क्या कसूर है ? उनका इतना ही कसूर है कि वे सरकार की नुक्ता-चीनी करते सरकार की धालोचना करते हैं। क्या मैं उम्मीद करूं कि सरकार इस पर और करेगी?

मरकार की तरफ़ से बड़े जोर-कोर से मुल्क में भ्रमन-भ्रमान कायम रखने की बात की जाती है और इसके लिए बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा बबट रखा जाता है। क्या ही घण्छा होता धनर होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर मौजूद होते । मैं उनसे मालूब करता कि क्वा इस मुल्क में कम्युनम राइटस का सिमसिला

कभी कृत्य होगा । यह बहाना बिल्कुल सलत है कि यहां के हिन्दू धवाम बहुत ज्यादा एन्टी-मस्लिम हैं। मैं गारन्टी के साथ कहता हं कि यह बात इन्तहाई ग़लत है। उन पर गलत इल्डाम लगाया जाता है। मेरे सामने ऐसी मिसालें हैं कि हमारे हिन्दू भाइयों ने भपनी जान पर खेल कर मुंडों के हाचों से मजलमों को बचाया है। घणी जब धरबों ग्रीर इसराइस का सगड़ा हुया वो उन्होंने हकारों की तादाद में जमा होकर प्रोटेस्ट किया । कल मैंने एक मीटिंग देखी जिसको हिन्द्स्तान के बहुत बड़े लीडर एस • ए • डांगे ने एक्से किया था । उस में बहुत बढी तादाद हिन्दू भाइयों की थी । इसलिए मेहरवानी करके हिन्दू भाइयों को बदनाम न किया जाये। यह सरकार खुद उर्द को उसके हकूक नहीं देती है, कम्यनल राइटस को खुद नहीं रोकती है भीर बहाना बनाती है हिन्दू घवाम का । इस तरह हिन्दू घवाम को बदनाम करना बन्द किया जाये।

हैं बड़े घदब के सांच कहना चाहता ह कि हमारा कस्टीट्यज्ञन बहुत पवित्र हैं भीर हम इस पर फ़ब्ध कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस कांस्टी-ट्यमन के होते हुए भी यहां पर डिसकि-मिनेशन बढ़ता जाता है, जिसकी मिसासें हैं। में इस हाऊस में चैलेंज कर के कहना चाहता हं कि डिसर्किमिनेशन होता है। स्या है वह सीकट सर्कुलर, जिसमें मुसलमानों के बारे में भार्डर है कि उनको मैं सर्विसिज मे की पोस्ट्स न दी जाएं ? क्या चन्द्रल हमीद की कुर्वानी के बाद और राजस्थान में प्रब्दुल हादी साहब के पूरे खानवान की कूर्वानी के बाद भी उनके बारे में शक किया जा सकता है?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member says that there is a circular that Muslims should not be appointed to key posts. There could be no better untruth than this because there no such circular and so many Muslims can be pointed out as being in key positions.

भी इसहाक सम्मली: मैं बड़ा मुकगुजार हू बिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का,
सेकिन मैं मिसालें पेश करने के लिये तैयार
हूं। मैं कोई बेसलेस बात नहीं कह रहा
हूं। मैं मिसाल देने के लिये तैयार हू कि
रामपुर के एक शख्स को फौज में एपायटमेट
मिला, लेकिन जब यह पहुचा, तो उसको जवाब
दिया गया कि तुमको जगह नहीं मिल सकती।
है। कि तुमको यह जगह नहीं मिल सकती।
मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि भगर यह चीज न हो।
मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी कि भगर हैं तो इसको
मसुख कर दिया जाय।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirra: The hon. Member is trying to enunciate general principle from an individual case. But is it not a fact that a circular was sent exactly in the opposite way from the Government of India to the States asking them how members belonging to the minority communities were appointed so that they could watch whether there was any discrimination going on? yet my hon, friend comes forward with just one example, and then tries to generalise from it. I may tell him that the circular was sent as I pointed out just now and not in the manner that the hon. Member has suggested.

श्री इसहाक साम्भली: प्रफसोस है, मेरे मोहतरिम धानरेबल मेम्बर को मालूम नहीं

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member tries to generalise from just one instance without verification, that would be wrong.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Let him not spail his speech by this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may refrain from making any further reference to this aspect.

Shri Ishaq Sambhail: Yes, I would prove it.

तो मैं यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि भाबिर तकली जें हैं, जिकायतें हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिसमें कोई देखने वाला यह

समझे भीर जिसमें कि ऐसी जीख हो कि किसी को किसी चीज से महरूम किया जाय। हम देखते हैं कि लम्बी लम्बी लिस्टें निकलती हैं भीर उनमे शायद एक एक दो दो नाम माइनारिटी के कही नजर द्माते हैं मैं किसी एक की नही कहता हूं। मैं बहुत सी स्टेट्स के बारे में मर्ज करता हं। सटर के बारे में घर्ज करता हं इसलिए जरूरी है कि यह चीजें बदलें। मैं मुसल-मानों से कहता हूं, भाप के जरिए कहता हूं, मैं ने कौंसिल मे भी कहा भीर हमेशा कहूंगा कि वह इस चीज को कभी न सोचे कि उनके साथ क्या हो रहा है। जो उनकी इयटी है वह उसको भदा किए जाएं। समझें कि पूरे देश की तरक्की होगी तो उनकी भी तर्ककी होगी। देश नीचे जायगातो वह भी नीचे जायेंगे। साय ही साथ ग्रगर देश की इतनी बड़ी सच्या, इतनी बड़ी तादाद तरक्की से बेखबर रहेगी, तरक्की से ग्रलग रहेगी तो उस देश की भी पूरी तरक्की नहीं हो सकेगी।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, एक चीज की तरफ मैं शापकी श्रीर तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हु। इस चीज का लिहाज रखा जाना चाहिए कि हमारे यहां पर जो टैक्स लगे वह इन्तहाई गरीब तबके पर न लग। जैसे मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताता हूं एल्यूमिनियम की इन्डस्ट्री पर टैक्स लगाया गया। देखने मे तो कहा जाता है कि एस्य-मिनियम की इंडस्ट्री में बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा है लेकिन और भी चीजें मैं बतासकता हूं कि जिनमें मनाफा है। मगर क्या सरकार ने इसका इन्तजाम किया कि यह टैक्स करज्यमसं पर न पड़। यह टैक्स इंडस्ट्री पर लगे लेकिन कन्ज्युमर्स पर न पड़े। क्या वजह है कि 458 करोड़ इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है, वह क्यों नहीं वसूल किया जाता है ? उसको वसूल किया जाय। और इस तरह बहुत से टैक्सेज से छुटकारा भिल सकवा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Himatsingka.

भो शिष नारायण (बस्ती): कभी मुझको भी बुलाइयेगा डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब इस गरीब को भी कभी बुलाइयेंगा? (स्यवधान).....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sheo Narain: We represent the poorest section of the country and yet we are not given a chance to speak on the budget, बड़े बड़े लोगों को बुलाया है. हम गरीबों को भी बुला दें। क्या इन्साफ है आप के यहां?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will be getting his opportunity. He may please resume his seat now.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The hon. Finance Minister has made a corject evaluation of the economic conditions in the country caused by two serious and unprecedented very droughts during the last two years, rise in prices, fall in exports and certain other similar causes. The present nosition is that whereas there has been inflation of prices especially so far as food articles and other articles are concerned, there is recession so far as the demand for certain industrial products is concerned, eapecially heavy industrial goods. The budget proposals that have been put forward before House aim at removing the disparity in the prices of agricultural commodities where the greatest rise in prices has taken place, and the hon. Minister has therefore, provided sufficient funds improvement of agriculture. for Most of our important industries are also based on agricultural products. Therefore, the Finance Minister has rightly provided a sufficient amount of money to bring about improvements in agriculture. If that is done, if we can increase our production, I think the difficulties the country is facing will be solved to a large extent.

For increasing agricultural production, it is necessary that all the inputs required be provided to the farmer. To this end, steps should be taken to increase the production of fertilisers and better seeds and augmentation of irrigation facilities. In addition, if necessary credit facilities and other services should also be arranged for the cultivators.

I feel that there is a great deal of scope for improvement of production in the country. At present, there is not much room for increasing the area Therefore, steps under cultivation, have to be taken towards intensive cultivation. At present, the production per hectare in India of rice is 1446 lbs, whereas in the USA they produce 4,897 lbs, in the UAR 5,040 lbs. and in Japan 4,951 lbs. Similarly for wheat, the per hectare production in India is 898 lbs, in the USA it is 1809 lbs, in West Germany it is 3,009 lbs. and in France 3,127 lbs. Therefore, if proper steps are taken to provide inputs in time, there is no reason why our country cannot be self-sufficient in a very small space of time in this sphere. It should not take more than two to three years to be self-sufficient for us. Even when the monsoon has been bad, the production last year was about 74 million tonnes and this year it is about 72 million tonnes. Each year deficit has been about 15 million tonnes compared to 1964-65, and if calculate the price on an average at the rate of Rs. 500 for a tonne, the country has suffered a loss, due shortfall in production, of about Rs. 1500 crores so far as the food crops are concerned. Similarly there has been a fall in the production of cash crops. Therefore, the country has suffered and aggregate loss of about Rs. 3,000 crores in two years on this head alone and that has broken our economy to such an extent that very important and bold steps have got to be taken if we really want to revive the economy.

Another factor is the increase in the price of foodgrains because of various restrictions, specially zonal restrictions.

If you take into account the production of 72 million tonnes of foodgrains—I am referring only to foodgrains leaving out potatoes and other

in China (C.A.)

[Shri Himatsingka]

crops-allowing for a per capita consumption of 140 kg. perman-this much quantity is necessary-, we require only 70 million tonnes of foodgrains to feed 50 crores of people.

Deputy-Speaker: He continue tomorrow. We have to take up the calling attention notice just now.

16.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MA-TERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR-TANCE-Contd.

(11) DETENTION OF INDIAN DIPLOMATS BY CHINA.

Shri S. S. Kethari (Mandsaur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Detention of Indian diplomats by China.

16.20 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The action of the Chinese Government in withdrawing recognition of the diplomatic status of Shri K. Raghunath, Second Secretary in our Embassy in Peking and declaring that he will not allowed to leave China before "the Chinese judicial organs take sanctions against his crimes" is a flagrant violation of all known priciples of international law and the civilised behaviour among nations. The list of alleged spying activites of Shri Raghunath prepared Chinese Government is a tissue οf lies put together to defend selves against the very reasonable and moderately worded protest note which has been sent by our Embassy to the Chinese Foreign Office on June 5th that is the day after the incident in which Shri Raghunath and Vijay were unreasonably detained in a ruined temple in the Western Hills of Peking.

The details of this incident as conveyed to us by our Embassy in Peking are as follows:

At 1.30 p.m. on June 4th, Raghunath and Shri Vijay, Third Secretary in the Embassy were driving towards the Western Hills area in Peking which is a well-known beauty spot, and which is open to toreigners. On their way there they stopped for a moment near a ruined temple and proceeded to take photographs of the temple. Then they were surrounded by some people who accused Raghunath of taking photographs of a mılitarv installation which was allegedly situated nearby. In spite of Raghunath's protestation that he was merely photographing the ruined temple, the Chinese crowd forced the two diplomats to go to the nearby building where after some delay the officer of the Security Bureau arrived under whose orders the camera and films were forcibly taken away and the absurd allegation immediately made that the development of the film has shown that Shri Raghunath had photographed prohibited objects. enough, however, these so called photographs were not shown to either of the diplomats. The Western Hills are not out of bounds to foreigners. It is an area covered over with Budhist temples and has been one of the most popular tourist resorts within the reach of Peking. For the last 18 years diplomats of all nationalities have been allowed to go along the way and visit these spots and photograph the old temples. There is nothing unusual or extraordinary in the actions of Shri Raghunath and Shri Vijay.

In spite of repeated requests the diplomats were allowed to telephone to the Embassy only at 5 p.m. when the Embassy officials tried to get in touch with the Foreign Office and the Security Bureau, They were told that nothing could be done until the next day. Two officers of the Embassy reached the spot at about 9 p.m. and were not permitted to go into the building or see the diplomats and were asked to return since it was claimed to be a prohibited area, even though it was on the highway. Final-