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. $S_{0}$, 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 hals 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 territozy.

Shri Tenneti Vlswanatham: it Burma has already agreed, then is it a point flve 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 betwern three places; it cannot move.

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

Shat M. Muhammad Ismall (Manjeri): If Burma does not have anything to do with the five and a hals 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 agroment between Burma and lridia at ally

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 difflculty that we persuaded Burma to agree to this, because there was already the Sino-Burmese agreement. We did not want our claum to these five and a half milea 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. tomorrow and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister may start the reply at sbout 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.
[Me. Depotr-Spencea in the Chair] Mr. Depaty-Speaker: Dr. Sishlia Nayer.

Ur. Suahila 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 p:agmatic 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 sexiously 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 inne: strength of the patient first, so that drastic remedies will not end in disaster. That needs very careful nursing. The budget that the Finance Minister has brought forward has 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 a 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 runaway prices to some extent although I agree that it cannot be the whole answer. The hon. Member, Shri Dandekar has argued that Rs. 135 crorcs 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 deffit financing, the burden would have been much greater and the inflationary eftect 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 proionged 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 f:ont in the world situation as it is today. The drought, all will agree, is an act of God and we have to face the situstion 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. The 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 ablc 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 in India, sask as compared with another Asian count:y-Japan. Is it bad 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, the skills and the ability to do as well as any other people anywhere e'se in the world. Then what is wrons? It must be discovered.

I think our planning needs a wery caretul review. We have to thinit in terms of the needs and requirements of the common man, put him at the centre and pian to meet hill meodn, his development, his requiremsents. The
aspect has been neglected in our five year plans.

I welcome the suggestion that wages should be linked with product1vity. I was very glad to find that no lass 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 Minster will see to it that this suggestion is implemented

1 wash to make anothe: suggestion regarding export incentives. We have made this process rather complex. Different incentives are given 1o: different types of products to be exported, and the system as it has been prevalling has given rise to many abuses There 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 party brings, he is given something like Rs. 120 which is an incentive in itself besides, 20 per cent of the foreign exchange they are entitied 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 poreign exchange with the Reserve Bank. We should also simpitity the whole scheme
so as to avoid the poasibulities of abuee.

The pime need of the day is to produce goods at a cost which is within the purchasing power of the consumer Hazari Report 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 uthize 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 R . 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 resu:t is that the goods that we produce are not consumed and he about in godown

The increase in burden on the common man through the increase of indirect taxes is also too much. The 1 ise 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 196768 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 the common man through indirect taxes

Indirect taxes too have to be very caretully 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 luke. I see Shri Manoharan shaking his head. I also like a cup of good South Indian coffee like him, but I can say that a little bit of buttermilk will do more good to the health of the consumer chan 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 of 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 Re. 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. I 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, particuiarly 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 moneyt 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 ratprool godowns in every place so that we can stop the wastage of food and we can become selfsupporting 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 things 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, or through insects and rats or to tranopert. All these are evoldable,
and we should do everything posstisle 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 bcause the farmer will have mure 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 removea the barriers, trade flourished, how the economy flourished and they nav+ 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 dona 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 thmselvex. I 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 conflence. 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 wator was beling used for irrigation purposes giving luacious 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 produced beautiful saeks which are insect-proof and rat-proof. We are produce these saeks on a large scale so that every farmer, and every houscwife, has a few such saeks in which foodgrains can be kept and thus avoid wastage. It should be possible to do 1t. 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. We should stop refining grains into maida and even stop using sieve so that we can try to have as much out of foodgrains as possible and waste as little as possible. Self-sufficiency in food is the crux, the bed-rock, of our self-respect, our prestrge 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. Membern cyposite that 11 types of space partis in

## [Dr. Sushila Nayar]

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 çase of shareholders of the amalgamating units, se as to facilitate merger of uneconomic units, should help in preventing this type of multiplication of varieties ot 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 ic the notice of the Finance Minister that the drugs produced in some of the pub'ic sector undertakings, say, at Rishikesh and instruments in the Surgical Instruments Factory at Madras, 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 hearis 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 श्र० ग० सोनार (रामटेक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन दिन से लगातार बजट पर बहस हो रही है श्रौर जो ये बजट ग्रपने स7मने ग्राय। उस का इतथ देने के लिए में खड़ा हुग्रा हूं। इस देश में ग्राज जो परिस्थिति है उस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यके कहलग पढ़ःन है कि ग्यंज सूखे के कारण श्रन्न 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 स।मने पेश हुग्रा है वह बिलकुल ऐसे ढंग से बनाया गया है कि इसके सिवाय दूःररा बजट हम ला ही नहीं सकते । बहुत से लोगों ने इसी को ऐंटी पीपुल बजट कहा है, किसी ने इस को ऐंटी सोशल कहा है भले भले नाम इसके रखे लेकिन देश के ग्रन्दर ग्राज संख्या ग्राप देखिए ग्रोर ग्राज की ग्राथिक परिस्थिति को देखिए तो यही कहन। पड़ेगा कि इस से ग्रच्छा, इस से बड़िया कोई ग्रौर बजट ग्रा ही नहीं सकता था । इस दृष्टि से हमें देखना चाहिए।

सब से श्रधिक ज़ो श्राज हमारे सामने समस्या है वह है खाद्यान्न की समस्था। लगातार हम बहस कर रहे हैं कि खाद्यान्न की स्थिति इस देश में जल्दी से जल्दी दुहस्त हो हो जाय। लेकिन यह ज़ो दुछुस्त होने की वात है वह सिफे किसान ही कर सकता है । ग्राप देखते हैं इस में खाद्यान्न के बारे में काफी व्यवस्था है तब भी जो किसान यह खाद्यान्न पैदा करता है उस के बारे में इन्सेन्टिव की बात जब ग्राती है वह जो इनपुट्स रखता है उस को ख्याल में रखते हुए जो ग्रनाज का भाव ह् उस को देखना चाहिए ग्रौर इन सब

बीवों को सोषना काहिए। हमेशा यहु कहा जताता है कि किसाम का गो गस्ला वेवा होता है, यह पिषोट है, वह्ट बेतिक कीज है घोर भगर यह गस्मा पैदा करना है तो सही ठंग से इस के म्मर ध्यान दिया जाना बाटिए। है वेखता हु जाहे कोई विरोधी बस का माननीय सबस्य हो या इस दल का हो सभी कहते हैं कि बार फुटिटंग के ऊपर इस फ्नन्न की समस्या को लेना छाहिए। लेकिन एक बात मैं हमेशा देखता हू। भाज भाप देखिए कि जैसे भाजकल षेराब के दिन हैं या बन्ध के दिन हैं, तो ऐसे दिनों में किसान मी भ्रगर सोब से कि हम भी बन्ध करते है तो फिर एक नयी समस्था पाप के सामने पैदा हो सकती है। ऐसी दृष्टि से भाप देखिए, किसान को क्या इन्सेन्टिव भाज प्राप देते हैं ? हम ने बहुत सी सुविधाए बंकों के लिए दी है, कुछ पैसा दिया है। लेकिन पहृ जो सबअंक्ट है बाधान्न का, एशीकस्बिर का बह स्टेट का हुं। भ्राज कई स्टेटे भपनी भपनी समस्याऐ हल कर रही हैं। हम यहां सें सिफं मबद वेती हैं सेकिन हर स्टेट में वार फुटिंग पर जो कि गन बाधान्न पैषा करता है उस को बल्मेन्टिस दिया है या नही, वह देखना काहिए। हम ने बहुत सी बाते रखी है। हम फटिलाइजर देते हैं या मोर सहायता देते हैं। भभी घोडे दिन पहिले उाक्टर लोहिया जी ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि हम वालर्टयसं देते है, बार फुटिंग पर पद्र काम होना चाहिए। लेकिन वानटियसं से यह काम होने वाला नही है। जो प्रनाज पै दा करता है उस को इन्सेन्टिव मिलना कारिए। प्राज क्या होता है? किसान को जितनी चीजे लेनी होती हैं, महगी मिलती हैं बाहे फरिकाइकर हो, जाहे लोहा हो, चाहे कुए के लिए सीमेंट हो, सब चीजे उसे महांगी मिलती हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक हम भनाष्य के माव निश्षित महीं करते तब रक वह समस्मा हल नही हो सकती

है । सनाज बह ज्यादा पैदा करता है तो भाब बट जाता है। पंजाय में ऐता हुषा घौर बकी म्टेटों में मी हुणा। तो पहली चीज पह करनी है कि पनाज का भाव में निश्चित करना होगा कि जो गस्सा वह पैदा करेगा वह निश्चित हप से किस भाब पर बिकेगा। हमारे स्टेट महाराष्टु ने इस बारे मे कुछ तरककी की हैं। उन्होंने कुछ भाव निश्चित कर दिए हैं। यह इन्सेन्टिव उसे मिला है । हम सोषते हैं, पभी योडे दिन पहले ही महाराष्ट्र गवनेमेंट के यह हन्सेन्टिब दिया है मोर कहा है कि हम थोहे दिन मे ही सेल्फ सफिस्येट हो आयेंगे। क्षस उा से क्राप जब तक जो पैका करता है उसे कुत्र हन्तनिष नही वेते हैं, उसके प्रति भाप जब तक कुछ नही करते है, तब तक प्रगति होने वाली नही हैं। यहा करा आता है कि यह स्टेटों का मामसा है, स्टेट इस सम्बन्घ में काम करती हैं, हम तो उन को सलाह देते हैं, उन को कुछ वैसा वेते है, फर्टीलाइजर बेते हं, लेकिन हमारी स्टेटो ने क्या किया ${ }^{?}$ अब तक हर स्टेट का पपने किसानो के प्रति रख नही बबसतः है, तब तक यह काभ नही होगा । हसी दृष्टि को सायने रख कर हम को भ्रपनी बाधान्त की समस्य को हल करना हैं, हर स्टेट में एसके बारे मे प्रोषाम बननत काहिये । मै जाना हु कि मब स्टेटों में दूसरे पकों की मी सरकारे बनी है, सेकिन चहे वहा पक हो भयवा वह पक्ष हो अब तक किसानो को इन्सेन्टिव नही दिया जायेगा, यह समस्या हल नही होगी। उन का जो इन-पुट्स गहता है, जो बेनी मे लगता है उस का ठीक रिटनें उन को मिलना चाहिये। लाप जो तकावी देत हैं, जो उन को लोन विया ऊता है, वह उन को भासानी से नही मिल पातः है, उन तक वहु पैसा वहुपते पहुषते बहुत कम हो जाता है । इस लिये ऐसी
[डा० घ० ग० सोनार] हैं,
१सा धासानी से मिल सके। ! मेरा ऐसा ब्वाल है कि यदि ये सब ब्यवस्पाएं ठीक हो जगयं, तो हमारे देश के किसान हतना गस्सा वैदा कर सकते हैं, कि उस से हमारा काम भासानी से चल सकता है-सेकिन जो बीमारी है, उसका हल छूसरे बंग से सोषते हैं, ऐसा नही होना बाहिये ।

ये जो समस्याए भाज हमारे देश के सामने हैं पहले जमाने में घन्न की समस्या हमारे देश में नहीं थी। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हमारा जो प्लानिंग हुम है, वह गलत हुप है। हैं ऐसा नहीं मानता, हो एकता है कि कुछ गलतिया उसके इम्पलीमेन्टेगन में हुई हों लेकिन प्लान गलत नहो था । भाप पहले प्लान को देखिये-उस में फ्ड प्रोष्कशन बदी है, चा ़े बढ़ोनरी की परसेन्टेज कुछ कम हो, लेकिन बढ़ी है । दूसरे प्लान का रुब इण्ड्ट्रीयलाइ.ेशन की तरफ जाने से हम उसी पेस को कीप-प्रप नही कर सके भ्रोर भ्राज यह नई समस्या हमा देश के सामने खडी हो गई । हमारा देश ऐसा विशान देश है, जिस में हम सब लोग ईबटठे बै टते है, यहा पर उयाद से ज्यादा जमीन में खेती करने के बाद, ईर्रिगेशन फैसिलिटीज होने के बाद भी भाज गस्ले के लिये दूसरे देशो ही तरफ देखना पड़तः है-यह् क्यो मे ? इस दृ ट से ग्रापको इस पर विचार करना चहिं?, किसान को इपीटस दीजिये, उो उस का इन-पुटस रहता है, उसका भाब बढ़ाइये, तब यह समस्या तेज़ी से हल हो सकेगी।

प्राज कई चीजो पर छमने टैक्सेज लगाये हैं । वे उफेगर म्टेट मे टैभस लगाना बहुत जलगी होना है, क्योकि कोई मो वेलफेयर स्टेट टंक्स के बिना नहीं चल सकरी । टैक्स घ्रापको लगाना पडेगा, लेकिन उसका रिटनं भी देना पड्डेगा । टेक्स होना जह्री है, लेकिन उसका जो रिटर्म मिलता है, बह जिस का मे निलना चाहिये, वह

नहीं होता है। यर्व धाप काय जैसी चीज को टैक्स से छोड़ देते पो घष्छा चा, उसकी अगह किसी दूसरी चीज को देखले । लेकिन ऐमी थोज्र जिसती हेली-यूज्र मे भ्रावर्यकता पड़ती है टै*्स में नहीं लानी चाहिये घी । मापने पावर लूम्ज पर टैब्म बहाया है जो कोई $400-500$ प्रतिमत बढ़ जाता है भर उससे एक नई ममस्पा देश के सामने पंदा हो गई है। जहां जाईं पर पावर लूःज का धन्धा चलता है, घह करीष करीब ख म होने जा रहा है। इस बंग मे के कोई दूसरा धन्धा नही चला सकेंगे, इस किये मैं पर्थ-मंंती जी से प्रघंना करना चाहता है कि उननी तरफ धनाों रुदाल बरना चर्गिये ।

इसके माथ माथ मि यद्ता की नि ड्रेदन करना चाहता हैं कि हजारी रिभोटं के बाने म यहा पर काकी चन्ञां है के, उसमे श्रनेकां टीकाषे को गई है, लेकिन तक्ता व्विम टिका उसमे इम्पन्नीमेंटेशन के बारे में है, उस की तरफ भ्रापको विशेष धयान दे $T$ चाईि । हमें देखना चाहिये कि $\begin{aligned} & \text { चपलीमेन्टेशन मे हमारं। }\end{aligned}$ क्या क्या गलतिया हैं, उनको हम दिक तग्र से दुर्म्त कर सकने है । जब कोई मर्कार चलती है तो पह कहना कि ंस मे कोर्ठ गलती नही होगीर, में इमे नही मानता, गलतो भवश्य होती है, लेकिन उंस गलतो को ऊौर करना, उम को दुरुम्त कर्ना मो बर्बतन जलरी है ।

हमारे यद्रा जा धार्थिक सकत़ है, त्रतनो के मिय्य बनते है, इस की तरछ ग्वाम तोर मे :यान देना चाहिये । कपास मूब जब उस का किमान वैध करमा है, तब कम रहने हैं, लेकिन जः वर कपास किसान के पास से द़मरे के पास धर्यात् ब्यापारी के पास चली काती
है, तब उसकी बेल्य का माब बढ धरा है। जब तक वह किसान के पास रहती हैं उसका सीलिग प्राइस कम रहता है, उस को कम

भार्य पर बेचना पड़ता है केकिन उसके हाथ से दूसरे के हाथ में जाते ही बाम बके जाते हैं। एक श्रोर परिस्पिति मी हैं कि हमारी कपास अभारे देश में नही चल सकती है, एमको खाहर की कपाम पम्ही लगती है, इस लिये हमको बाहर से कपास इम्पोंटं करनी पड़ती है-इस घीज का भी भध्ययन ध्यान से करना होगा। किसान ने कपास को 1100 रु० में बेचा, लेकिन ब्यापारी के पास पहुंचने के बाद उसका माव 1700 रु० हो गया। जब इस तरह से भाव बढ़ जाता है तो मिल वाले हेपूटेशन सेकर सरकार के पास जाते हैं कि कपास का माव बक्ठ गया है, इस लिये कपडे का दाग बढाप्रो। लेकिन जो उसको पैदा करता हैं, उस को कम पैसा मिलता है-श्राज जब हम यह कहते है कि हमाने देश की बेसिक इण्ड्ट्री 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 वही का वही रह् जाता है। वह घ्रनाज पैदा करता है, लेकिन उसे बाने के लिये चावल मी नही मिलता, बोमार के लिये भी श्राज देहानो मे चावल नही मिलता, प्राप शहरो को देखिये-शाहर मे कभी चावल या एक्कर बम हो तो लोग चिल्लाने लगते हैं लेकिन उमके मूकाबले मे देहात के लिये हम क्या करते हैं। जो हिन्दुस्तान की बेसिक इण्डस्ट्रो है, जो हिन्दुस्तान बेती पर निर्षर करता है, लेकिन उसके खेती करने चलो के लिये क्या हो रहा है, उस को क्या मिल रहा है, किस ढग से मिल रहा है, इसकी तरफ ध्यान वेना धाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय, में इस समस्या की तरफ भापका ध्यान श्राषंब्त करना चाहता यर। मैं मानता हैं कि भाज की पर्गस्थितित में ईस से कोई प्रछा बजट धा नही सकता, लेकिन हैम जो सब्सिक्षी निकाल कर देते हैं, ओो रुषया निकाल कर देते हैं, उसको दूसरे बंप से ख्यर्ष कीजिये। भाप सक्सिडी के हारा

ध्रमाज के भाव को कम करना काहते हैं, लेकिन भ्रनाज का माव कम नही हो पाता। भाषको नया त्ररीका पस्तियार करोे किसान को उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । इन घघ्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट को सपोटे करते हुए , श्रर्थं मवी से प्रार्यना करता हूं कि मेगे मुझाषों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

ष्रं देर्शधांकर छार्भा (बाका) उपाज्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देख रहा हू जब से इस सत्न का भारम्म हुम्रा है, हमारा ध्रधिकाश समय खाद्य समस्या की चर्चा मे ही बीता हैं। मेरे क्रन्य दो मितो ने भी जो श्रमी भभी बोल घुके हैं इसी विषय इसी की विशोष चर्चा की है श्रोर कल साननीय घ्रगोक मेहता जी भी जब बे इस खंट पर बोल रहे ग, तब उन्होने भी इसी सम्बन्ध मे काफी वाते कही थी। उन्होंने सदन के मामने ध्राकड़े का एक बडा जजाल सा बडा कर दिया। वे 'लार्ानग मिनिरटर है, श्राकडो से माहिर है। उन्होने भपने प्राकडो से बताया कि गत 16 वर्षों मे विहार में मेजर प्रौर मीडियम डरिगेशन के घ्रन्नर्गत 14 मिलियन एकड जमीन लाई गई भ्रोर माइनर इरिगेगन के प्रन्दर 31 किलियन एकड। यदि ₹म हन दोनो ग्रकों को मिलाये तो हम देखने हैं कि 456 मिशियन एद्ध जमीन घ्राज ईंग्गेशन के तहत के बल बिहार मे क्रा जाती है। भय यदि हम थोडा सा हिसाब लगा कर देक्षे-यदि हम कम से कम 2 मन प्रति एकड के हिभाब से ही पैदावार का ग्रनुमान लगाये में नही समझता कि सिचाई की गई जमीन मे इस से ₹या कम पैदा हो सकता है-सो हमारे समूच देश की घम्र की समरया देवल बिहार की पैदावार से हन हो जानी चाहिये। भाज हृमारी गवर्नमेट हमारे पामने झ्राद डे रख्वती है, समस्याश्रो का शमाधान कागजो पर करती है, लेकिन श्रसल में क्षेबो मे जाकर, जिलो मे जाकर नही देबती है कि वास्तव मे स्पिति क्या है।

## [थौ बेशी₹ंकर जर्यां]

यह पन्न की समस्था हमारे वेत्र के सामने ना भहीं है, वह्र समस्या हमारे साभने तब है
 हृमारे सामने मुह बाये ख़़ी है, लेकिन मुले दु्ब के साथ कहलना पड़ता है कि 20 बर्षो की स्वतंब्नता के बाद भी तथा रिन-रात इस सदन में इस सम्बन्ध में चर्षा होते ढुए भी हम हस समस्या के समाधान के नजरीक वक नहीं पहुंच सके ? समस्पा जितनी कठिन समती जाती है, कमा कीजियेगा, यदि में ध्राप के व्वारा सदन मे निवेषन कह कि यह उतनी कठिन नहीं है तो गलन नही होगा। इस समस्पा को हम दो प्रकार हल कर मकते है। एक तो मम्न का प्रकिक उत्पादन करके पौर दूसरे उम की मुग्त को कम करके हुमारे माननीय बिन मंत्री प्राक्रनिक चिकिल्मा के पुजारी है प्रोर बे आनते है कि जब तक हम पेट की बंमारी ठीक नहो करते तब तक हमारी प्रन्य बीमरियां हम को घें रंड्रंगी। लेकिन भाज पेट की समस्पा को हम हल नहीं कर सके हैं घोर भाज हमारी जिननी क्रोर क्रन्य बोमारियां हैं सब उसी के कारण है। हमाते यहां फंच्ररिया में घेराव होते हैं, ध्यापारियों पोर मजदूरों मे वेमनस्य है, उनके बीच दंगल होते है, प्रोर लड़ाई ₹गड़े हीोते है । उन सबों का मूल क्या है। उनके मूल में यह पेट प्रोर श्रन्न की समस्या है। यदि हृम भ्रन्न भपने मजदूरो को टीक समय पर मोर टोक माबो पग दें सके तो में दावे के साय कहत सकता हुं कि हमारे यका कोई इंउस्ट्रियल ठिस्प्रूट या पोर कोई 乡मी तरीके के भाड़े वेदा ही नहीं होंगे। किन्तु दस समस्या का समाधान हम नही कर सके । मेरो तुछछ धारणा में स्वत्रता प्राध्ति के बाद हमें मत् से पहले केवल मन्न के भधिक उस्पादन की प्रोर ध्यान देना थाहिए पा। लेकिन हम स्यतंबता को बकाचैंध में ध्रपने रास्ते का भ्त्र गये घीर हम ने नकल करनी घाल की र्िश्रमी देशो की जिनका बानावग्ण प्र रग टे. जिनके लोगों की प्रहुनि

प्रलग है बोर जिनकी स्षमस्वाएं प्रक्ष है । उन का घंघघ्बं। घनुकरण करने के कारा इस ने बहां तरह तरह के मुइकमें ब्योल खिये जिनकी हमें कतह पावष्यकता नहीं षी घोर चपना घर्या बछा दिवा लेकिल घपनी भामदनी की घोर नहीं देखा़ । भाज हमारे किसानों की 20 वर्षों बाद मी बही़ धबस्षा है जंमी कि वहृले यी पोर बह उतना ही प्रति पकड़ेंदा करता है जितना 20 बर्ष वहले करता बा। म्वहलंत्रता के पहमे भी उनके ोे तों मे पानी की कमी थी भाज 20 बबां के बा₹ मो हमारे किमानो की बही पुकार है कि हमे पाने दोजिये उनका कहना है कि रमे फाँटलाहजं नही चाहिए। उन्हें फॉित लाहुसं को ग्रावज्यकता भी नही है । केषल पानो चाहने है। उनका पौर कहना के कि उँच्त प्राप के ये बड़े बडे बोसारो के ग्टीस ल्वाइम नही चाहाहये, उन्हे क्षाव ₹े सिवरी के काराब्बने नही चाहि, ए। उन्ते चाहिये घपने मेंों की गाम बमाने के लिए पानी पौर केनल पानी ! फिन प्राप देबेगे कि किन प्रक्रार प्राप के ते $x$ की उ्वाला बृमने मे ममयं हों मकां ।

पमी हाल मे एक केन संज्ञन प्रकालव्रस्त स नू बामस्त क्षेतो के बोंग वर मये थे प्रोर वहै बोरा करते हैत मे क केत्र खाका के कटोरिया हलाके की तग्क णी गये हे तो उन्होंने बहां की उमीन को कहा था कि कहोरिया पोर देबहन के सीच की नमीन कुछ पषरीली पवश्य है । लेकिन वह बहृत मुपदर जमीन है घोर उनं केशत्र वारंं चर्णाता प्रोर यदि उस जभी। का उंचिन मान्रा में पानी \{िल आय नंा वहा पर दो, नोन फसलें ध्रचकी नग्र वंदा की जा मकती है। हिमें चाहिए था कि हम उ्ब्वृंबों को चपवस्षा करते 1 हमारे यदा हिमाचकादित हिमालय है उही ष ती का प्रजक्न होत है कौर नीषे वरोमात्ता के श्रन्बर घनन्त अलराशि भी पड़ी है। यदि हम

इन दोनों का उदवोण कर सकने तो प्राज हमारी ऐसी खराब बस्ता हालत न होती।

इस मोगण श्रकाल की विभीषिका का भाभास तो विहार नालों को तो कम से कम भक्ट्रूबर मे ही मिल मया था मोर उन दिनों मैं जद प्रजा की छुट्टियों में सागलगर के क्षेत्रों ने घूम रहा था तो वहा को श्रवस्था को देखकर उस समय मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिख्वा घा कि कुछ ही दिनों मे बिहार में प्रकाल को बड़ो भर्रंकर समस्या झ्राने वाली है घौर उस का ममाधान यदि श्राप बार लंविल पर नही करेंगे तो उस का समाध्रान सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा। उन का उत्तर भी बड़ा सतोषजनक या लेकतत में क्या देखना हू ? हुग्रा फु भी नही । भ्राज बेतों को पटाने की बात तं। छोधिये हमारे पीने के पानी के लिए भी -यवस्था नही है । प्राज बिहार की नवियो में, बिहार के तानाबों मे पीने का पानी भी नही है ।

श्री मोरारजों दे गाई स्वदेशों के भक्त हैं । मैं समझता हं कि उन्होंने प्रतिजा ली थो $\mathrm{f}_{5}$ वह केवल स्वद्रेशी का ही उ्यवहार करेगे। हम लोगो ने मी बहुत से लोगों ने प्रतिशा की थी कि हम स्वदेशी का पालन करेगे म्रोग सद्वेशी ही अ्रपने काम मे लायेगें लेकिन मुभे बड़े दु वे साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भ्राज हम विदेशी घ्रन्न बिदेशों से ले रदे 啇। यह कंसी बिड बना है कि हम विदेशी भ्रन्न पर जोवन यापन कर रहह हैं। जब श्रो मोरारजी देसाई स्वदेशी के क्यवहार के लिए प्रतिशाबद्ध हैं दौर बेसा न होकर यहा विदेशी क्रम्न का उयवहार हो रहा है तो पाल़िर इस का क्या कोई प्रायस्वित किया जा रहा है ? भाज के दिन घ्रगर बापू जी होते तो वह ठ्दमे यह कहते कि इस प्रतिशा के प्रायश्चितस्वह्प तुम्हें उपवास करना घाहिए। तुम्में घर्जुन की तरह प्रायस्पितस्वस्प थण्नि में प्रद्ये करना राहिए। प्रजुन की मी एक बार इसी तरीके से प्रतिशा मंग हैई बी फौर उद्वने

प्राथश्चितस्वस्प भरगिन ते प्रशेश्र करने का संकञ्व किया था। मैं तो यही सलाह दूंगा कि श्राज हमारे जितने ऐसे नोग हैं कांग्रेसी हों मयवा प्रोर मी जोक स्वेदेशी के लिए प्रतिशाबद्य चे उन्हें प्राथश्चितस्वस्वप भपने को श्रग्नि में डाल कर श्रणिनदाह संस्कार कर देना चाहिए। इस तरह से उन का प्रायश्चित मी हो जायेगा प्रोर देश के लिए ग $ए$ फी प्रन्न मी बच जायगा। लेकिन में समशता हूं कि देश में उतनी लकड़ी नही है जो हम सबो के लिए काफी हो लेंकिन गगा, यमुना में जो घ्रयाह जन भरा पड़ा है वह उस के लिए काफी होगा। में समझ्ता हू कि शायद ऐसा होना मुश्किल है इमलिए इस का एक दू रा उपाय म्रोर हृं वह यह कि जंसे हमें माननीय श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने बतलाया था जय जबान घ्रोर जय किसान का नारा देते दृए कि एक रास्ता यह है कि हम कम से कम महीने मे चार दिन या दो दिन का उपवास करें। श्राज उन के जाने के साथ-साथ हम उन के इस कयन को मूल गये, हम उन के जय जवान घ्रोर जय किसान के झन्तगंत जो उस में निहित सिद्धान्त थे उन को हम भल गये उन्होने हम को बतलाया या कि fिक्षुक के एप मे जीवित रहने से कही श्रम्बा है मर जाना । लेकिन मरना भ्रासान नही है । उस के लिए भावरयक है कि हम कुछ दिन उपवास करे । में समक्षता हू कि जितने प्रश्र की हमारे पास कमी है वह श्रगर हम कुछ दिन उपवास करे, महीने मे चार दिम उपवास कर लिया करे तो हमारी भम्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है ।

भर में दो, चार बातें बजट के सम्बन्ष में कहूंगा । माननीय वित मनी ने हमारे सामने एक संतुलित बजट उपस्थित किया है । उस के लिए में उन्हें घन्यबाद वेता हूं लैकिन बजट को सतुलित करना एक चीर है घौर एक पोकेट से निकाल कर दूसरी पौकेट में उ'लना यह दूसरी चीज है....

उपाप्य घहोष्य : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

र्री वेणीज्यंकर शर्मा : मैं दो मिनट मे समाप्त किये दे रहा हू ।

चृकि घटी उवाध्यक्ष महोदय श्राप बजा चुके है इसलिए मैं श्रब काम की दो एक बात पर भाना चाहता हू । माननीय मत्री जो ने संबशन 194 ए के ₹प मे नई धारा बना कर हमारे सामने रक्खी है। उस मे एक नयें तरह का टैबस लोगो पर लगाया है। उभकी विन्ना टंकप कलंक्षान कीरहं, लोग ठीक समय पर टें₹ ग्रदा करें, लेंकिन वह टंक्म ठीक ममय पर लोग झदा करे, उसके fलाए उन्होने जो रवंय्या श्रखत्यार किया है वह् समयोंचत नही कहा जा मकता। इस ममय मैं उन फीगर्स मे नही जाकगा लेकन मे उस की प्रैक्टिकल साइड के बा रे मे श्रज्ज करना चाहूगा। जंसा मैंने कहा जो यह नई धारा उन्होने बनाई है उस के मुनाबिक क्याज घ्रोर कमीशन प्रेफेश्नल कीस पर 15 प्रतिशत श्रोर 22 प्रतिशत के किमाब से इनकम-टैक्स ऐंट मोसं काटने की की गई है। इस के मुनाविक एक ह्मारा नवयुवक चाटंडं एकाउन्टंट है मुघ्विल से 20,000 रुपये पेदा करता हैं, 10,000 उसका खर्च हो जाता हे श्रोर उसके बाद उस के पास 10,000 रुपये बच्रता है। श्रब 10,000 पर टैबस वैसे 561 रुपये लगना चाहिए लेक्न इस धारा के श्रनुसार जो उस पर टंकस लगेमा वह होगा 2200 रुपये। उस वा 2200 रुपये काटा आयेगा । भ्रब भाप ही बताइये कि वह गरीब एकाउटंट बेचारा कहा मे इतने रपये देगा ?

दूसरा उदाहरण में एक कमीशन एजंट का देना चाहता हू जो एक करोड रुपये के माल की बिक्री करता है पोर जिस पर एक प्रतिशत के हिसाव से उसको एक लाख रूये कमीशन मिलता है। ध्र इस एक लाख पर उस के 22000 रुपये काटे जार्येगे। भ्रब उस का इस एक लाब पर करीब $60-70$ हुजार रुपा इस्टे-

सिशमेंट घ्रीर भाडें थाषि मे बर्ष हो जाता है प्रौर उसको केबल बकता 30,000 रुपये है जर्बक काटा उससे जाता हैं 22,000 रुपये तो ध्राप ही बतलाइये कि वह उसे कहा से देगा ?

वित्त मत्नी भह्रोदय ने जो इस मे 400 रुपये की छूट प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को ध्रपने वृद्य माना पिता के मरण पोषण के लिए दी है उम के लिए में उन्हे धन्यवाद देता हू लेकिन मिं उनको कहना चाहता हू कि 400 रुपये मे केषल 20 रुपये की बचत होती है क्योकि 20 रुपया नो कम से कम बता जो चाय सिग्रेट भ्रादि वियेगा उस पर जो क्रोर नया टंकम लगा है उसके लिए मी काफी नही होगा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादब (वाजमगच) उपाध्यह्ध महोदय, माननीय वित्त मती ने ऐसे समय पर यह बजट सदन के सामने प्रम्तुत किया है श्रब हमारा देश एक गार्मीर श्राधिक सकट के दोर से गुजर रहा है । इस बजट के पेश करने के बाद हमारे सामने बहुत से प्रश्न खडे होते है। यह हमा रा पिछड़ा दुप्रा देश, हमारे देग्र की करोडों गरीब जनता और हमारा देश जो ग्राज भपनी जिन्दगी अर मोत के "मवाल से लड रहा है क्या भ्राज इस प्रकार के बजट से उस सकट से ननकल सकता है जिस सकट का मुकाबला हमारा देश कर रहा है ? श्राज यह प्रश्न नही है कि हम म्रपने देश के सामने घाटे का बजट पेश करने है या मुनाफे का बजट पेप करते है या सन्तुfलत बजट पेश करते है । श्र्र प्रश्न यह है कि ह्मारे देश के सामने जो समस्पाये हैं उनका समाधान इस प्रकार की भाषिक व्यवस्था से, इस प्रकार के बजट से हो पायेगा मथवा नही । में उन लोगो मे से है जो भमझते हैं कि जो पषछड़े हुए देश्न हैं, जो गरीब मुल्क हैं, प्रगर उनका ववकास होना हैं तो उनके उत्थान के लिए, उन के

निर्माण के लिये, सारे द्देश को, सारी जनता को कर का बोम्र बर्दाश्त करना पड़ेगा। घंरर देश का भविष्य बनाना हैं, तो देश की गरीब जनता को भी प्रपने कम्धा पर मुमीबत का भार उठाना पडेगा। लेकिन हमारा देश जिस क्राथिक विकास की मरजिल पर पहुच चुका है उस मे में समश्षता हू कि हमारे वित्त मनी ने इस वात का प्रयास किया हैभ्राज जो हृमाग सकट वैदा हो गया है, ह्मारी कीमतें जिस प्रकार से बह ग्ही हैं, जिस प्रकार से खाद्य सकट ग्रा गया है, उन्हे उस का एहसास है—कि देश की गरीब जनता के कन्धो पर हम करो का बोज्ञ ज्यादा न लादे। में भ्रापके द्वारा कहना चाहता हु कि विछ्ठली बार जब हमने श्रपने देश के श्रन्दर ग्रबमूल्यन किया था उम से देश को जो नुकमान उठाना पडा है, जिस मुसीबत मे दम ने देश को ध्कका दे कर डाल दिया है, उस सं उभरने की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है। उन्होंने भपने देग वे लिये एक बहुत ही गाडेंश्ड बजट पेश कर्ने की कोषिश की है।

मै इम बात को मानता हू कि काफी या चाय के ऊ,पर म्रथवा जूतो के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस से हमारी गरीब जनता के ऊपन भी कुछ भार पहता है। लेकिन इसके सिवा कोई म्योर चारा हो नही सकता था कि हम गरीब जनता के ऊपर इन करों का कुछ बोस ड्डाले। उस के ऊपर ज्यादा बं। न डालतं हुए जितना कम हो सके उतना ब.क्न डाले। एसी सीमाये लगा सके जिससे हमारी गरीब जनता के ऊपर ज्यादा भार न पडे, इसका प्रयास किया गया है। छसनलये इस बान की शिकायत मुनासिब नही होगी कि हमने चाय के ऊार, फाफी में ऊपर या जूतो के ऊपर टैक्स लगा कर गरीब जनता के ऊपर बहुत बहा भार उाल दिया है।

श्राज हमारे सामने जो सकट हैं उसमे,青 समकता हू, सब से बउा संकट हृमारे वित्त मवी के सामने है घ्रोर देश के सामने है साघनो का। साधनो का प्रश्न हमारे सामने

सबसे बहा प्रश्न है, मौर में स्वागते करता यदि इस बजट मे 100 या 200 करोड़ रुपये का बजट घंर बढ़ा होता या 50 फीसवी बजट घ्रोर बडा होता। मैं उसका स्वागत करता इस लिये कि इस छोटे से बजट से हमाऐे देश की बडी समस्याश्रो का ममाधान नही हो सकता।

भ्याज मवाल उठता है कि जब हैमारे मामने माधनो का सकट हैं, काइमिस श्राफ रिमोसेंज है, नो हम उमका मुकाबला करने कंसे जा गहे है। गगीब जनना पर म्रीर ज्यादा बोक्न डाल कर या दूसरे माधनो मे ? श्राज यह ज्ञात स्पष्ट है $f$ गिरीब जनता के ऊपर टै क्मेशन का बोझ ज्यादा नही उाला जा सक्ता। गरीब जनता की क्षमना ग्राज की बढनी हुई मदगाई में एसी नही रह गई है कि. उस पर हम ज्यादा बोस डाले। फिर माधन कहा मे प्रायेगे जिन से हम श्रपने देग का निर्माण कर सके?

भुझे घ्रफसोस है $f$ हिमारे मानर्नीय ल्लिनग मिनिम्टर माहब ने जिस प्रकार का भाषण दिया, उम से मुझे डर पह होता है कि उन के सामने केवल दो ही रास्ते दिखलाई पडते हैं। एक रास्ता है कि हम बाहरी देगे से मदद ले, दूसरा रास्ता यह दिस्तनाई पडता है कि हम देश की जनता के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जिन्मेदागी डाले क्रौर उससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्म वमूल करे। में समझ्नता हू कि यह् बडी घातक प्रवृत्ति होगी भ्रगर हमने इस रास्ते को झ्रपनाया । भ्राज इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था एसी जगह पर पहुच गई है जहा हमे इस देश के घन्दर एक मौनलक परिवन्नन, र्रिकल रिफार्म, कग्ने की जहरत है, श्रोर कुछ एर्ता म्राधिक पर्गस्थितिया देश मे वैदा करने की जहरत है कि हम श्रपने देग को श्रागे ले चल सके।

मैं इस मोके पर साफ कह' दना बा ड्ता हु कि देश की वर्वमान श्रायिक श्रवस्थ। मे
[र्शी चन्र्रजीत यादव]

राजनीति का तकाजा है, पगर इस देश के भन्दर जनतन्व्व की रक्षा करनी है, इस देश के भविष्य का निमांण करना है, हस देश की गरीब जनता के भसन्तोष को ज्याषा नहीं बढ़ने देना है, राष्ट्रीय मून्यों की रक्षा करनी है जौर ग्रसन्तों की भ्रम्नि की ज्वाला को प्मोर प्रज्वलित नही करना है, तो हम इस देश के बड़े बडे प्रीपतियों के ऊपर, इस देष के सरमायेदारों के ऊगर, जो 75 घराने इस टेश की गए्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी का 40 फीसदी मा जाते हैं, नियंच्रण करे । श्राज हम इस बात को बर्दाग्त नही कर सकते, यद्वा की ज नता बर्दाश्तन नही कर सकती कि इस देश की श्रामदनी का 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा 75 बडे बडे ध्यापारिदो ग्रीर इज़ारे नरों के घनो मे जाये । मुके माननीय वित्त मंती की क्षमता में विश्वास है । मैं जानता हें कि भ्रगर वह्त इस वान को निभ्चित मान लें कि यह्टी राख्ता है नो वह गेसा कर सकते है।

भाज मे यह ทी जानता हूं कि इसके भालवा कोई दूसरा राम्ता नही है कि हम भ्रपने बंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे । ग्रौर हमारे वित्त मंत्री मे ऐसा करने की साम•र्य है । श्राज यह केषल नारों का मखाल नहीं है । देश की रक्षा करने के निये हम को ऐसा करना पड़ेगा । श्रगर ऐेसा नही होगा तो हम कोमतों पर नियंज्नण नही रख्ब सकते । कीमलॅ बढ़ती जायेंगी श्रोर हमारे बेक वाले देग की गरीब जनता के साथ मजाक करते रहैंगे । बैकों का राष्ट्रोयकरण भ्याज वक्त की मांग है । हमारे देश की भार्यक नीतियों का तकाजा है कि बंको का राठ्ग्रीयकरण होनग चाहिये।

भाज हमारे देश के मीतर जो राजे मेहीशाये त्रिबी पस पाते हैं प्रौर जो एक निहित ख्वार्य विशेष सुविध्रा सम्पष्ष वरंग हमने श्राने धर में रख्ड छोड़। है, भावर्यक है कि उस क्रिबिलेग्ड क्ञास को समान्त किया जाये । इसीलिये

हमारी पार्टी की वर्किंग कमेटी ने मी इस्ता बात को कहा कि हमें इस पर नियंस्रण करना है । मुवे भफसोस है कि इस खजट में हमें इस बात की दिशा नही दिखलाई पड़ती। में यह भी जानता हू कि यह बात केबस वित्त मंबी के बलबते की नहीं है । एस बारे मे हमारी पूरी सरकार को निर्णय लेना है । पृरी केबिनेट को निषंय करके इसके ऊपr कदम बढ़ाना है। यह बड़े बड़े जजारेदार हमारे देश के लिये एक श्रभिशाष हैं । हमारे देश को गरीब जनता क्षाज प्रभिशतन है, परेशान है । आज यह् न्याय का तकाजा है, इन्सफफ की माग है, और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के हित के लिये हमें कदम सठाना है ग्रोर इस बढ़नी हृई इजाेदारी के ऊगर हि'मत के साथ घ्रोर मजबूती से नियंन्नग करना है । ग्रगर अ्राज के वकर में हृम इस फर्ज को म्यदा कर से चूक गये तो झ्राने वाला इतिहास हमे कोसेगा कि जिस वक्त न्याय का यह तकतजा 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 उन्नीत के लिये दूसरा रास्ता यह है कि बोकारो को छोड दो, सीमेन्ट के कारपोरेशन को खत्म कर दो। में आनता हृं कि हमने बोकारो का निर्माण वयों किया ? इस देश के भविड्य को बनाने के लिये । में श्री मसानी से कहना चाहता हैं कि घमरीका की हतनी कोषिणा के बावज़द भी हम बोकारो को नही छोड़ सके तो $F$ सानी साह्रष के कहने पर हम बाकारो को kोट़ने वाले नहीं हैं। घ्रगर छस देश को बनाना है तो यहां पर एक बोकारो नही 100 बोकारो जाहियें 1 मैं इहना चाहता हैं कि हमारे देग के घन्दर लोगों के भसन्तोष का लाभ उठा कर ऐसी प्रतिक्रिभावादी ताकतें बद़ रही हैं जो कि इस देश की प्रगति के दुस्मन है, को इस देश के भ्दन्दर जनतन्ब की दुर्मल

हैं，जो इस देश की धर्मनिरपेक्षता की दुश्मन हैं，जो हस देश को श्रागे खढ़ाने की दुव्म्मन हैं। उसका एक ही कारग है कि हमारी गरीब जनना के प्रन्दर श्रमन्लोष बढ़ रहा है，श्रोर हमको छमको दूर करना है । हमें देखना है कि क्या हम पिछले घोन वर्षों में प्रागे बढे है， हमारा देश क्रागे गया है＂

हमने जिस व्यवस्य को शपनाया है， प्रजातान्त्रिक ：यवस्था को，उस＂क अ्रन्दर हमारी सीमाये है，उस प्रजातान्त्विक बचे में काम करने पर ह़मारे ऊपर नियंत्रण लगा हुप्रा है। म्रगर हम उन मारी बातो की तरफ ज्यान ⿳亠丷厂犬 तो हमको जता लगेगा कि देश स्रागे बढ़ा है। हम 1951 में जिनना कच्बा लोंहा बैदा करते थे छस देश के म्रन्दर，ग्राज उमसे चोगृना ज्यादा पेदा कर रहे है । हैम श्रपने देश के म्रन्दर 1951 म 1 04 मिलियन टन फिनिए सडील वेद्रा करने ते प्रोर $1965-66$ मे 4.6 मिनियन टन वैदा करने लरे। $\%$－चा लोहा 1951 में 3.7 मिलियन टन होता था，1965－66 में वह 16.8 मिलियन टन होने लगा । सीमन्ट 1951 म 3.2 मिलियन टन $७$ दा होता था， 1965066 मे वह 10.8 मिलियन टन हींने लगा । हम घ्रपने देश की जनता को प्लनिग मे पहले 11 मीटर फी कस देते थे，ग्राज 15 मीटर फी कस दे रहे हैं। हमारे देश के झ्रन्दर जो म जदूर उद्योगों के झ्रन्दर काम करने हैं उनकी वाधिक पाय 1951：1883 रु० थी लेकिन भाज उनकी वार्षिक श्राय 1475 रु० है। पहले हमारे देश में केषल 24 मिलियन लड़के लड़कियां स्कलों में पदुने जाती थी，लेकिन श्राज 68 मिलियन लड़के लड़किया पद़ने जा रही हैं। ग्राज हमारा देश आ्रागे गया है，हमने प्रर्गति की है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता दं कि श्राप देखिये कि एक तरफ मजदूरों की घामदनी 883 －से बढ़ कर 1475 कु० तक हो गई है तो छूसरी तरक क्या दुभा है ？ तो खता हाये देशा को है उसकी तरफ है घायका ध्याण विलाभा कहता है। विरता

साहब की भाजादी से पहले कुल पूंगी तीस करोड़ रुपये थी। भाजादी के बाद बीस साल में उनकी छनकम पंद्रह गुना हो गई है। 330 करोड़ से ज्यादा उनकी पूंजी हो गई है। यह वह पूंजी है जो एकाउंट में साफ दिबाई गई है। बलेक वाली को प्राप छोड़ दें। यह खतरा है जिस से हमें सावधान रहना है 1 गरीब मोर भ्भमीर की बत़ती ढुई बाई को हमें पाटना है। इससे हमारे देश को बतरा है । प्राथिक क्षेत्र में，समय क्रा गया है，हम हिम्मत के साय साथ कदम उठायें।

देश की भगर तरकी करनी है तो प्रशासन के श्रन्दर हमें मोलिक सुधार करने होंगे। इस ध्लानिग के युग में，इस प्रजातंत्र के युग में नोकरशाही हमारे सिर पर बैठी हुई है। हमारी एर्भमिनिस्ट्रेशन एफीशेंट，भ्रानेस्ट धर रिसपांसिव होनी चाहिये। मुझे खुभी है कि हमारे उप प्रधान मंवी जी ने स्वयं इस काम को कुछ दिन पहले भ्रपने हाथ में लिया था। भाशा करनी पाहिये कि भाने वाले दिनो में वह्र प्रशामन को योग्य भ्रौर एफीमेंट बना सकेगे।

## 15 hrs.

हमारे सामने खाद्य संकट बहुत बड़ा संकट है। इस संकट के कारण हमारी पूरी भाजादी भ्राज बतरे में पड़ी हुई है। हुमने लक्ष्य निधा स किया हैं कि 1971 तक हम खाद्यास्नों के मामले में प्राहम－निभर्र हो जायेगे। हमें गल्ला चरिये कितना ？ 1971 में जितनी हमारे देश की भाबादी होगी उस भाबादी को खिलाने के लिए हमें 120 मिलियन टन गल्ले की जहरत होगी। छस साल हमारे पास कुल 76 मिलियन टन गल्ला है घ्तना ही इस साल पंदा हुप्रा है। बाकी का जो 44 मिलियन टन गल्ला है वह कहां से भाएगा ？में समझता हूं कि जद तक उमीन के ऊपर से सामंती भवसेषों को बत्म महीं किया जाएगा जब वक किसाप को जमीन का मालिक मह़ीं बमाय ज्राएगा अंत्र तक किसाम को सिखाई
[श्री चद्रजीत पादव]

के लिए पर्याप्त माब्रा में पानी उपल०्ध नही किया जाएगा, जब तक गरीब किसान के लिए कर्ज का प्रबन्ष नही किया जाएगा, जब तक ख्वाद उमके लिए उपलन्ध मही की जाएगी, तब तक जिनना हम उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं नही बहा मकेगे। मब से बडी बात यह है कि सामन्ती भ्रवशेष जब तक जमीन के ऊपर काबिज ग्हेगे हमारे देश की पंदावार नही बढंगी। जरूग्न इस बात की है कि इन चीजो के ऊपर इन क्षेता में मजबूती के साथ कदम उठायं जाये।

मार्वर्जनिक क्षेत्र को भी इम मदन मे बदनाम करने की पूरी कांशिश की गई है श्रोर यह कहा जाना है कि पनिकक संक्टर को छांड दिया जाना चातिये। पब्लिक संक्टर लाभकारी नही है हमाने देश में। मुले इस बात की खर्यी दे कि हमारे वित्त मत्री जी ने उस गलत धारणा का निगकगण कर दिया है प्रोर उन्होने क्रता दिया है कि ह्माग पब्लिक संबटर किस प्रकार से लाभ उठा ग्हा है। मै ममझना हू कि पब्लिक संबटर को सैबोटाज करने के लिए एक भ्रागेनाइज्ड कास्पिर्सी (मर्गठित माजिश) देश में हमारे बडे बडे जो इजारेदार हैं जो पूजीपनि हैं उनकी तग्फ से हों रही ₹। ऐसे लोगो की तरफ से हमें सावधान ग्हने की जरुरन है। देश की जनता के जीवन में सुध्राग लाना है तो हमे एक ठिनार्मिक श्रौर प्रोइग पब्लिक संक्टर की जरूरत है।

हमारे देग में भापा का प्रश्न भी वहुन बडा प्रण्न है। इम मव्बन्च्ध में में कहना चाहता हू कि. दमाने देश की जनना को विश्वविद्यालय तक की जिक्षा श्राप उनकी मातृभाषा में उपलचध कगये। जहा तक देश के लिए जिस राष्ट्रीय भाबा, हिन्दी को हमने स्वीकार किया है उसका उत्तरोनग इस प्रकार से विकास किया जाना चाह्यि कि वह सारे देश को मान्य हो सके।

छमारे देश मे उर्दूं बोलने वाले मी बहुत

बड़ी संख्या में हैं। हमारी प्रष्षान मंब्री जी ने चुनाव से पहले कहा था कि उर्दू जानने वालो को समी प्रकार की सुविष्रायें प्राप्त होनी चाहिये ताकि उनके बच्चे पढ़ सकें इस माषा को घौर उनका दखल प्रशासन में हो मके। छस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ मुख्य मव्रियों को पत्र भी लिखे हैं। में चाहना हू कि उर्दू बोलने वाली जनता की जो भ्रभिलाषा है उस भभिलाषा को भी पूग किया जाना चाहिये ।

पूर्वीं जिलो के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चहहना हू। में बही से भ्राना हू। ये उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुन ही गरीब जिले है। सन 1960 में जब मारे देश की ग्रोसत की कस श्रामद्वी 330 रुपये थी नब यहा के गरीब दो करोड इसानो की घ्रामदन्नी 170 रुपये की रम थी। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के 28 गरीब जो सब से ज्यादा जिले हैं हम में से ये श्राठ जिले केवल पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश में है। पूर्वी जिलों के उत्थान के विए पटेल कमीशन बना था श्रोर उमने भिफारिणे की थी । पाकिस्तान के हृमले के वाद उन मिफागिशों के कार्यान्व यन को स्थगिन कर दिया गया। मे प्रधान मवी श्रोग माथ साल उप प्रषान मत्री जी मे जोकि वित्त मत्री मी हैं छन गरीब जिलों कें विकास के लिए इनके उत्थान के लिए उस कमीशन की मिफारिशी को कार्यन्वियत कग्ने की माग करना हू।

श्रन्त में में हनना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राज वक्त प्रा गया है कि हम पार्यक क्षेत्र में जनता की उम्नति के लिए हिम्मत के. साथ उन कदमो को उठायें जिन का देश को भारी जनता स्वागत करे। भगर बैको का राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है, हजारेदारी के ऊपर नियव्नण लगता है, गरीबों के ऊसर टंक्स नही लगता है श्रोर देश के घ्वन्वर जो विशेषाषिकार सम्पत्न राजे है, महाराजे है उनके प्रिबी पासि को समाप्त किया आता है तो इन मब कामों का जनता स्वागत करेगी।

Shrt Chintamani Panitrahi (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker as usual, attacks have been made....

An hoa. Member: Sir, you will have t.o look to both sides.

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

घं। योगेच्र्र इार्मा (वेगुसराय) उताध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या पीलु मोदी साहब उढर चल्ल गए त्वे ? वे वहा जा करन वैं亏े हुएा है।

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

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

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 hack?

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, 1 will go back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now Shri P'anigrahi 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 Hazarı 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 indus. trialists 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 nearis 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 clam that their return on their investment is 19 per cent whereas the return from the public sector is 2.7 per cent. So, aocording to their own calculations-I hope the Finance 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 of 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

## [Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

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 1986.

Then, there is the general insurance. More than Rs. 50 crores are also invested in industries from the general insurance companies. Then, it has 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 in 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 industralists 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 leat 20 yearg of our planning by way
of tax we have collected Rs. 18,173 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. What is the contribution of the corporate sector by way of income-tax and other taxes? It is Rs. 3,208 crores. That 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, 'here 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. $\mathrm{I}_{12}$ this respect, I would only like to quote one statement made by Mr. L. N. Birla. 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 avallable 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 tavour of adoption of a fiexible
policy which will allow Indian enterpreneur to choose foreign collaborator $_{B}$ to the best advantage of the induatry."
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 spanalig of the P.L.480 deposits. $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{O}}$ ansucr has been given to this yet. So far as my knowledge goes, the P.L. 480 deposits amount to Rs. 1200 crores now. In 1964-65, and according to the information of the Economist of the Swatantra Party-I congratulate them for having collected this information--ihe spending from the P.L. 480 deposits by the U S. Embassy was to the tune of Rs. 80 crores. I can tell you, with utmost caution that one can take in regulating the printing of notes in the Nasik press, that if the U. S. Embassy decides to spend Rs. 800 crores in 1968-67 and 1967-68 from the P.L. 480 deposits, we can never check inflationary trends in this country. 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 hon. 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 with. me-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 Govern. ment that banned gherao in Orissa.

It is the same Government which :s now the victim of another type of 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 $u_{s}$ whether any State Government can give up the industrial polucy 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 Vasedevan Nair (Peermade): The Deputy-Speaker had promised to call 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 behavious.

Shri R. E. 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 ahout the deologies of the Swatantra Party. The lady Member said that the Swatantra Party was aganst any Plan, they do not hke the Stee! 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 tumes that we ale used to it. But for her information, let me say that we are not aganst the Plan as such; the market mechanism, itself is a systematic way of allocation of resources $W$ c want a plan which creates the climate for gowth; we do not want a plan which fixes the targets and which is a Ruscian type of plan; we want a plan which creates the climate for growth and if that nort of plan is put forth by the Finance Minister, assuie the lady Member that we will cuppoit that plan wholehealtedly

Coming to the remarks made by my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta-his :cmarks 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 plannint: which he gave like a lecture yesteiday. 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 she 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 ne 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 the 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 hasory. All that we hear of the policy which he adopts now were prevalent in the 16 th and 17 Centuries They welc known as Mercantilist policies It was the 19th Century which was considered to be progressive. Can I describe him as teactionary and ourselve 3 as progressive? When we put forth a particular policy we are just putting the lugic, the principles, of our policy. Do not say that they were prevalent oi not prevalent in the earlier Centutie, You should accept the logic of it on as suil it.

Then, there wa, a reference to contradictions I need not say that 'he romtiadictions are found in the Congress Party ${ }_{1}$ tself You Just notice the various specches 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. fuends opposite are supporting the 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 aganst 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 badget 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 tu umpet 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 und also in so far as the cconomic prescrip. tion is concerned.

Let me take the economic diagnosis first It is very important. Shri Asoku Mehta also said that it is very important He sald yesterday that no one had started the discussion on a dtagnosis 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 Shrı J B Krıpalani was nothing but a review of the economic situation since 1947

I come now to the two aberrations in the cconomit diagnous presented by the Finance Minister. So many people have prased it But I do not want to prave it because these aberlations are very important One was 1egaiding agricultural production and the tood subsidy He has put the blame on the monsoons The monsoon may be parily responsible for creating troubles in the food situation in this country. But is that entrrely su, Has he addres. sed hamself to the question that 10 what extent his own policy followed so far has been responsible for curtalling the production even in the short run, what to talk of in the long run? Whit ever policy and whatever situation wis are facing today are there because of our own creation. He says that we have put the zonal restrictions, we 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 intruduce the national food budget, but they introduced the rest of the things The rest of the things were dependent on the framing of the national food budget, but the national food budget was taken out and only the rest of the things were introduced. and that 1s why we are facing the confusion today I would point out that whatever policy Government follows it should be such that it should not come in the way of encouragement for increasing production in this country even in the shoit run But whatever policy they are following now has resulted in reducing production even in the short run; then because of scaruty, they tighten up their distribution policy, and because they tighten up their distribution policy the production goes down further, and because the production goes down further. the greate ${ }_{1}$ degree of scarcity is created, and again they tighten their distribution policy; thus, they are caught in the whirlwind of the vicious eircle. 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 $1 t$.

The second thing is about export piomotion Between Shri Asoka Mehta and the Finance Minister, a contradiction exists Shri Asoka Mehta thinka 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 i, elr mistakes that devaluation has noi been successful. Their econcmic diagno is ought to have mentioned this. What were those mistakts? 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]

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 detiston as to which things should be imporied and which things should be exnorted. It is a change of an entire sys am of medicine for dealing with our economic ille.

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 you 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, homoeopalhy and allopathy, with the result that you 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 105 degrees only to come down to 98 degrees later on. This is 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 the country; initially hardships increase and the fever is brought down and normalcy is restored only later on. You must have patience to put up with the fever for some time. Later the fever woald have come down to normalcy, that is. 68. 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 the 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 is 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 indrgenous. 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 esser1$\mathrm{t}_{1}$ al 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 the cement produced is being used in 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 birdra-eye-view of the economy, and if the Finance Minister in his economic dingnosis had presented this picture, the prescription would have been quite diferent.

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 efflcient use of our resources. He has also seen very clearly that unless and untll monetary stability is obtained, no economic stability can be ensured too. $\mathrm{H}_{e}$ 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 follow$e_{d}$ by the Finance Minister. I would say: at once remove the corporation tax. 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 5 per cent. tax on the corporation, if I am a shareholder of the corporation
afid am just paying 5 per cent of my income by way of income-tax-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. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{e}}$ 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 income 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 the individuals according to their income. Your Rs. 350 crores will come back, 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 not free to invest their savings where the maximum returns are available. If you abolish the corporation tax and divide the income among all the 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 tane annual deposit scheme, and then unit trust later on. What did the people do? They did not make any net saving, they shifted from one type of saving to anothes 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 mar having a particular income must give a particular share of the income 10 the Government coffers and these are the avenues by which everybod: can make his contribution to the Government coffers. Leave it to thr 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 $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{I} 135$ crores as some Members said. His deficit is of Rs. 150 crores. i.e, the PL 480 loans and not P.L. 480 deposits. La'† year, when Mr. Chaudhuri presented the Budget, he said he had balanced it and he promised that he would continue to balance the budget. Untimately we had a deficit of about Rs. 325 crores. Similar1 y , inspite of whatever the Finance Minister may cay. 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 not be any increase in the money supply. Yet vou 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 the 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 Parlament and ask for its approval. People will then have confidence that stabslity is being ensured and that prices will not rise and there will not be expectation of rising prices. Hoalding will not take place and dehoarding will start. Monetary stability and prices stability will be achieved.

Mr Chairman: I have already givon 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 vou pardon. Powerlooms. Secondly, he has introduced a new system of deducting tax is at the source in regard to interest. 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 smail] 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, cosmetics 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 All 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 the drought and the famine and the two wars. In addition to that, there is the new phenomenon of gheraus. As a trade union nght, it may be defended but as far as production, tax collection and national economy no, it is disadvantagesus to the country. Apart from that we find ourselves in such a huge international debts when we are trymg 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 tims, some breathing space, so that thev can adjust their finances On the other side, we have got the Planning Commission. All the brains 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 has also the evil effects of devaluation and higher prices to face. Under 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 1 think, entirely favourable. That itself is a credit to the Finance Minister's achievements.
They say it is a status-quo budget, $a_{n}$ 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 in 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. There is much talk about the common man. It is very difficult to find who is the common man, but by selecting items Jike 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 rellef 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 hquor. There is a growing debate in the country whether there should be prohibition or not. The State Governments have changed. Their policies are changing. They should be given time to adjust to the situation before you come with a tax and make them feel that you are really hostile and you do not give them an opportunity to make their case Apart from that, I think our Finance Minister is a little allergic about this question of liquor and prohibition. There has been a propoganda going on, with which I think Mr. Jagjivan Ram also is associated:
जगजीवन भाई खाने न्शी देते, मोरागजी देजाई

## पीने नडी देते

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

Shar Manoharan: What is the meaning?

Shri Bakar All Mirsa: That one does not give us food and the other does not let us drink!
Even Omar Khayyam was for prohibition. 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 hones!ly paying their taxes. They are the people most affected by the rise in 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 Not only you collect their taxes m 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, he really helped the economy of the 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 businesg houses who have annual sales. They reduce their rate of profl, but the total turnover is so much that they get mare that way. But if you ask an ordiinary panwala to do that, he would
be ruined. Conditiona 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. 185 crores in the budget. Another hon. member opposite revised this figure to Rs. 180 crores. That means, if you want a balanced budget, you should have 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. It 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 is 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 employed. 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 efilcient, it should show better perforinance, but cutting down number: in
much more difflcult. Instead of that, it is far more equitable to suggest that there should be a flve 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 result in some saving. One can understand that. Let all bear the burden. But talking loosely about cutting down administrative expendıture 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? It is an agreement made by our leaders and by this government with the prince,, that if they surrender their right wer their territory and merge with the Indian Union they will be getting a certain amount of money which gradually will be reduced gencration after generation. They have completed therr part of the contract. Now this country is a big unified country under a central alm:nistration. It is a very very big gain for a very very small price. What are you payng? The highest you 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 mountry 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 inter. national reaction to this. People would sey that the word of this aovermment is not of much value. You should nemember that gtill this ques-
tion may be revived. Kashmir is still on the agenda of the United Nations. The question of Hyderabad is resolved as far ag 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 relisable, 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. From 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 poon people, who have served the Nizam for 20 years or more should be thrown out of their empioyment. They cannot go to a court because the Government - of India comes in the way. Why
[Shri Bakar All Mirza]
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 ordmary factory is closed down, you take over the liabilities and run the factory Why don't you take over the liabilities of the Nazam 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. As soon as some poor man dies all the machinery of the finance department rush to find out how much he has left behind so that they can collect the taxes as soon as possible. But, 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 18 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?

Shrl Umanath (Pudukkotai): Ministers' sons also.

Shri Bakar All Mirza: is there not a transfer of jewellery and other wealth from this country to forelgn countries? I assure you that quite a 10 of difflculties 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 requintion 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 of 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.
$A_{5}$ 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 Hazart Report. There wha a suggestion to go to the mood and volunteers were called. Then a selection board was formed. An ruaplish man came and wolunteered. 耳e aidd.
"I want Is. 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 the 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. We 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.

जी क्लहाष साम्भली (भ्रमरोहा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धानरेबल मोरारजी देसाई के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर होने के बाद यह प्राम ब्वयास हो गया था कि भ्रब बहुत ही कमर तोड़ हैक्त लगने वाले हैं। लेकिन में समक्रता था कि ऐसे वक्त में उ्ब कि पूरे देश में स्टार्बेभन फंला हुभा है लोगों के लिए जि.द्री गुजारना मुफिकल हो रहा है वह गरीब जनता पर मेहरखानी करेंगे। लेकिन घफसोस के साष वुके कहना पष्ता है कि मेरी यह उम्मीद पूरी नहीं हुँ । दस बात की तो हमें बिल्कुल की उम्मीध नहीं बी कि इस तरह से टैक्स भना कर पम्लिक को तबाह करने बाला बअट वेच किया जायेगा। हियें यह मी उम्मीद बी कि कम से कम गस्से के बारे में घभाज

के बारे में बह कोई ऐसी इनक्सावी तबदीली लायेंगे कोई ऐसा सिस्टम निकालेंगे कि जिसके जरिये से लोगों को मूख्ब से बषाया जा सके।

गल्से के बारे में मैं एक बात कहूंगा। सरकार एक हिम्मत करे । मरहूम रफी प्रहमद किदवई साहब ने जिस तरह से गल्ले को खुले प्राम किता था प्रौर इस देश को ग ल्ले से मर दिया था या तो उसी तरह से कदम उठा कर यह गल्ल से द्रेश को मर दे, इस तरह के रिसक को लें इस तरह की हिम्मत करे-जो में समझता हूं कि: हबमें नही हैया फिर दूसरा एक प्रौर तरीका हो सकता है कि गल्ये की तिजात को पूरी तरह सरकार नैशनलाइत्ठ कर दे। बैंकों पर पाबन्दी लगाई आये कि बे गल्ले की बरीदारी के लिए. घूगर की खरीबदारी के लिये घ्रोर दूसरी जिन्दगी की जहरी चीजों की खरीदारी के लिए एउ वांम नही करेगे। मैं गारंटी के साय वह्ह सकत्ता हूं प्रौर घ्रापको याद भी दिलाना घाहता हूं चंकि भाप भी रफी साहब के जमाने के श्रादमी हैं कि वह कहा करते थे कि सरकारी श्राकड़े एक जाल कृ इनके जरिये से श्रव्बाम को तबाही की तरफ तो ले आया जा सकता है लेकिन कोई फायदा नही पहुंघाया जा मकता है। इस मुल्क के प्रल्दर गल्ला मोजूद है इसमें कोई शक नही है । भ्रगर न होता तो ऊंचे दामों पर कहा से मिल जाता । ऊषे दामों पर जितना चाहे श्रोर जहां से चाहें भाप गल्ला बरीद कर लीजिये कही कोई कमी गल्ले की नहीं है। । लेकित घ्रगर कोई कमी है तो वह यह कि गल्ला बेबने वाले मनमाने दाम बसूल कर रहे हैं। में उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूं जहां से मैं भाता हू । बहां पर द्रेठर्ज् ने जिस भाष पर गल्ला बरीका था उससे ढाई गुना ज्यादा कीमत पर बेषा. है। हमारी सरकार पह् सब देबती रही है मोर उन लोगों को प्रोटेकशन वेती रही है । घगर इस सिलसिले में कोई फिरफ्तारियां हुई तो फौरन छूल्टरबीन करोे उत्र लोगों को बताया गया ।

## [ बी इसहाक साम्भली]

जन्रत्त इस ज्वात की है कि जहां एक तरक्र fैदाबार बढ़ाई जये वहां दूसरी तरफ़ गस्ले की ट्रेख को पूरी तरह्ह सें घपने हाथ में सिया आये । इसके प्रसावा त्रेकों को नैमनलाइत करने में देरी न की जाये घ्रोर क़रोी तौर पर यह मार्डर विया जाये कि बैंक गल्ले की ब़रीद्वारी के लिए एउ्बांस न कर सके 1

जहां तक यस्ले की षैदाबार को बढ़ाने का सवाल के कितनी ही बार यह कहा गया है कि हमारे मुल्क में भाज मी लाबों एकड़ ऐसी उमीन मौन्यूद है जो कल्टीवेशन में नहीं ली ग ई है। रेलबे लाद्यनों के दोनों तरफ गायद हुजारों एकड़ उमीन पड़ी हुई है । वह क्यों नही बराबर के बेत बालों को दी जाती है ? बिहार में दी गई है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दी गई है। में कहूंगा कि जल्द से जल्द इस किस्म की सब जमीनों को बेती में लिया जाये ।

भाज हमारी इ उस्ट्री की तो बह हालत है कि मालूम होता है कि मरहुम पंबित जवाहर लाल नेह्हल के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की इंड्ट्र्री तो सायद बिस्कुल यतोम घ्रोर पनाय हो गई है। हमारी मोजूदा बड़ी इंडस्ट्रोस पर एक एक कर के कैंपिटसिस्टस को तरफ से हम्ला किया जा रहा है। नई इंड्ट्रीज के बारे में केपिटfिस्ट जो कुछ सबेस्ट करने हैं सरकार उस पर ध्रमल-दरामव करती है। प्रापने मबबारों सें पढ़ा होगा कि पांखबे स्टील प्लांट का भार्विया बरम कर दिया गया है। कायद यहृ एक साजिस के मातहृत बड़े बड़े स्टील प्राट्स में बाटा दिबलाया जा रहा है। लेकिन इसमें कोई सक नही है कि हम ल्हीं स्टील स्याट््त की बवोलत बहुत से चामलों में तरक्की कर सके हैं घोर ₹न्ही की बबीसर हुनिया घं घ्यवी नउरे ऊंबी उठा सके हैं। लिकिन एक एक करके द्व स्दोल

वर्टस्स को साकिस का शिकार बनाया जा रहा है । यह देब कर हैरत होती है कि हिन्दुस्तान भ्टोल को 70 करोड़ रुपये का बाटा है मौर कटिसाइज़ में 120 लाब रपये का घाटा है ।

जब में उत्तर प्रवेश्र में कॉसिल का मेम्बर थाग तो भैंने वेबा कि पस्सिक सेक्टर के कारखानो में बाटा दिधाया जा रहा है। क्यों ? उस के पीछे साजिस है बह़े ग्रफ़सरों की बऱे बड़े नेताओं की घौर बड़े बड़े केपिटलिस्टस की। मैं कह्ह सकता हूं कि भ्रगर पम्लिक सेक्टर को इस तरह तबाह होने दिया गया तो यह देश किसी तरह भी तरक्की करने काला नही है। ब्वकिस्मती से हमारे देश के पूंजीपति वें हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान ने पुर्तगाल का बायकाट करके गोष्रा को सामान भेजने पर पाबन्दी लगाई, तो ये न्लैक-माक्केटियंज्ं वहा पर घड़ा-घड़ माल पहुंचाते रहे मौर इसी तरह पाकिस्तान की नाकेबन्दी के वक्त की बहां पर धड़ा-घए़ सामान पहुंजाते रहे । क्या सर्फार उन्ही पुजीपतियों के हाथ में बेलेगी ?

माज छोटी इंस्स्ट्रीज की जो हालत है पगर उसके बारे में कुछ न कहा आये तो मच्छा है । मुरादाबाक का बासबेयर इड्स्ट्री से हर साल तीन करोड़ रुपये के बर्तन तैयार हो कर जाते है, जिम तरह से हर साल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की फारेन एक्सर्चेंज मिनती है। लेकिन हर सास हेड़ करोड़ रुपये की फ़ारेन एक्स वेंज किलाने वाली इंड्ट्री की क्या हालत कर दो गा है ? उस का रा मैटीरियल बन्द कर दिया गया है। और बो रा मंटोरियल मिल रहा है, वह किन को ? बहै उन सरमापेदारों घौर महाजनों को मिल रहा है, चिनका उस ₹ंख्ट्टी से कोई वास्ता नहां है। इसके घलाबा मुपदावाद जिले की एक घौर छूर्तरूत घोर घील इंब्ट्ट्री है सींय के कंजेकंकिया बौर हूंत्रा


सेंज मिन सकता है, लेकिज उसकी तरक्र सरकार की कोर्म सबस्रा नहीं हैं। उसको अं मैटीरियल मिनका का, उस पर पाबन्दी सगी हुई है। एक तरक़ तो भबतारों में ये स्टेटमेंट बिये जाते हैं कि हम उन सामानों को ब्रोजना बाहते हैं, जिनको बाहर भेज्ञा जा सके मौर द्वसरी तरफ फ़्रारेन एक्मवेँज बिलाने बाली जो कीजे माबूद हैं जंसे मुरादाबाद के ज्ञास के बतेन सींग के कंषेकंधियां मोर घमरोहा में तैयार होने बाले कालीन, उन की तरफ़ सरकार की पबज्जह नही है। ये सब बीजें मिल कर मालाना काई करोड़ रुपये का फ़ारेन एभसनेज दिला सकती हैं। यही हालत बंख्सारी की है । जब तक बह छोटे तैयार करने वालों के पास रहती है, तब तक उस प पाबन्दी लगी रहती हैं मीर जब बह् विक कर बड़ी कोषियों में पहुंख जार्ता है बो उस पर पाबन्दी ब्रोल दी जाती है प्रोर बह न जाने कहां कहा मनमाने दामों पर बंनी जाती है।

यह बहे़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि एक तरफ़ तो सरकार हैख्यवानक की पाजादी का बावा करती हंत्रोग दूमरी तरफ ऐे पे भबारात हैं जिनको सरकारी इस हुरारात नही मिलते हैं प्रोर जिनके माष मुनासिब बर्ताव नहीं किया ज्ञाता है। में इस सिरसिले में ,सिफ दो मिसालें वेता हू : दिस्सी से निकलने वाला उर्दू अप़बतार कालत पोर कानपुर से निकलने बाला उदू भष्बार सियासत अर्रंब। इन मब़वारो का क्या कमूर है ? उनका छतना ही कसूर है कि वे सरकार की नुक्ता-कीजी करते हैं सरकार की घालोषना करते हैं। क्या में उम्मीद करें कि सरकार इस पर तौर करेनी ?

सरकार की तरफ़ से बड़े जोर्जोर से घुल्क में भवन-पमाम कायम रबने की ब्वात की जाती है पीर N से लिए बड़ा लम्बा बोड़ा बस्ट रणा अता है। क्ता ही सष्ठा होता प्यर होम किनिस्टर साहूप यहो पर मोबूद (ो) । है उनसे मातूय करता कि क्वा सम

 मालत है कि बहीं के हिन्दू र्राम घहुत ज्याषा एल्टीन्मुस्सिस हैं। मैं गाए्टी के साष कहता कें कि पह बात इन्ताईाई ग्रलत है। उन पर गलत हल्लाम लगासा जाता है । मेंे सामने ऐेसी मिसालें हैं कि हमारे हिन्द्र भाइसों ने प्रपनी जान पर बेल कर मुंदों के हाब्यों के मजलूमों को बकाया है। मयी जल मरतों पीर घसराइस का मगत़ हुपा को उन्होंने हजारों की ताबाद में उमा होकर भ्रेटस्ट किया। कल मंने एक मीडिंग देखी fिसको हिन्दुस्तान के बहृत बडे लीठर एस•ए• हांगे ने एो्रेस किया था। उस में बहुत बडी तादाद हिन्दू भाइयों की थी । इसलिए मेहरवानी करसे हिन्दू माइयों को बदनाम न किया आापे। यह सरकार बुल उदू को उसके हबक कहां देती है, कम्पूनल राइटस को बुद्य नहीं रोकती है जौर बहाना बनाती है हिन्दू צबाम का । हस तरह हिन्दू भवाम को बदनाम करना बन्द किया जाये ।

हैं बड़े घदय के साब कहना गहता हू कि हमारा कस्टीट्प्रन बहुत पविन हैं परर हम इस पर क्रछ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन भुफे दुब के साष कहना पद़ता है कि रस कांस्टीट्यूथन के होते हुए भी वहां पर fिसनिभिनेशन बढ़ता जाता है, जिसकी मिसालें हैं। में इस हाकस में बलेंज कर के कहना जाहता हूं कि डिर्सिभिनेशन होता है। क्या है वह सीकट सक्षुलर, जिसमें मुसलमानों के बारे में भार्रर हैं कि उनको मैं सर्वसिज्ञ के की कोस्ट्स न की जाएं ? क्या ध्रमुन हमीब की कुर्वानी के बाद पोर राजस्थान में पम्युल हावी साहम के पूरे बानवान की कुर्बानी के बाद मी उनके बारे में घक किया जा सकता है ?
Sthri Morarit Deati: The hon. Member says that there is a circular that Muslims should not be appointed to key posts. There could be no better untrutb than this because there is no such circular and to many Mwelims can be pointed out as beling in key poations.
 गुआार हू विपुटी प्राइम fिनिस्टर साहब का, सेकिन भै मिसालें पेश्क करने के लिये तैयार हूं । में कोई बेसलेस ज्ञात नही कहु रहा हूं। मै मिसाल देने के लिये तैयार हू कि राभपुर के एक घझ्स को फौज में एपायटमेट भिला, लेकिन जब यहु पहुचा, तो उसको अवाब दिया गया कि तुमको जगह नही मिल सकती है। कि तुमको यह जगह नही मिल सकती। मुसे बड़ी बुशी हैं कि भगर यह चीप न हो। मुसे बड़ी खुरी होगी कि भगर हैं तो इसको मसूष्ष कर दिया जाय।
Shri Bakar All Mirza: The hon. Member is trying to enunciate a 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 many members belonging to the minority communities were appointed so that they could watch whether there was any discrimination going on? And yet $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{y}}$ hon. frsend comes forward with just one example, and then tries to generalise from it. I may tell him that the circular was sent as I have pointed out just now and not in the manner that the hon. Member has suggested.

शी हसहां सात्भली : भफसोस है, मेरे मोहूर्तरम भानरेबल मेम्बर को मालूम नहीं
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member tries to generalise from just one instance without verification, that would be wrong.

Shrl Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Let him not spail his speech by this.
Mr. Depaty-Speaker: The hon. Member may refrain from making any further reference to this aspect.
'Shri Ishaq Sambhall: Yes, I would prove it.

तो में वह ग़रणारिम कस्या कि पालिख तबकलीकें 费, निषामयतें हैं। एसा नहीं होना जिएिए कि किसमें कोई वेलने बासा वहा

समले थरर जिसमें कि ऐसी सीब हो कि किसी को किसी कीज से महल्म किया जाय। हम वेबते हैं कि लम्बी लम्बी सिस्टं निकलती हैं मौर उनमे श्यायद एक एक दो दो नाम माइलनारिी के कही नजर पाते हैं में किसी एक की नही फहता हूं। मैं बहुत ती स्टेट्स के बारे मे भर्ण करता हूं। सटर के बारे में मजं करता हूं इसfिए जह्री है कि वह षीजें बदलें। है मुसलमानों से कहता हा, भाप के खरिए कहता हूं, मैने नोंसिल मे मी कहा मीर हृमेशा कहुंग़ कि बह हून चीज को कमी न तोवे कि उनके साथ क्या हो रद़ा है। जो उनकी ड्पटटी है वह उसको प्रदा किए जाएं। समसे कि पूरे रेत्र की तरककी होगी तो उनकी मी तर्बकी होगी। देश नीचे जायगा तो वह मी नीवे फार्येगे। साथ ही साथ भ्रगर देश की खतनी बड़ी सख्या, हतनी बड़ी तादाद तरककी से बेख़र रहेगी, तरक्की से म्रलग रहेगी तो उस देश की मी पूरी तरककी नही होसकेगी।

दिप्टी स्पीकर सान्व, एक चीज की तरफ मैं भापकी पीर तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता है। इस चीज़ का लिहाज रखा जाना चाहिए कि हमारे यहां पर जो टैक्स लगे वह् इन्तहाई गरीब तबके पर न लग। जैसे मिसाल के तोर पर मैं बताता हैं एल्यूमिनियम को इन्ड्द्री पर टैक्स लगाया गया। देखने मे तो कहा जाता है कि एल्यूमिनियम की इउस्द्री मे बहुत ज्याप्ता मुनाफा है लेकिन प्रोर भी चोलें नै बता सकता हूर कि जिनमें मनाफा है। मगर क्या सरकार ने इसका इन्तजाम किया कि वह ट्वैस्त कत्ज्जूमसं पर न पऱ। यह टैक्स छंब्ट्ट्री पर लगे लेकिन कन्ज्यूपसं पर न परें। क्या बजह है कि 458 करोड़ इलकम टैक्स का बकाया है, वह क्यों नहीं बहूल किया जाता है ? उसको बह्रूल किया काय। भोर स्त वरह वहुत से टैक्सेष से छूटाप्र मिल सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: NqW, Shri Himatsingks.

घो खिए नारावण (बस्ती) : कमी मुस्तकों भी बुलाइयेगा ऊित्टी स्पीकर साह्व इस गरीब को मी कमी बुलाइयॅगा? .... (म्यबधान)
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 लांगां को बूलाया है
हम गरीबों को भी ब्रुल। ₹ें। क्या इन्साफ है भाप के यहा ?
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tha hon. Member will be geting his opportumity. He may please resume his seat now.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The hon. Finance Minisie: has made a correct evaluation of the economic cunditions in the country caused by two very serious and unprecedented droughts during the last two years, rise in prices, fall in exports and certain other similar causes. The present position is that whereas there has been unflation of prices especially so far as food articles and other articles are concerned, there is recession so far as the demand for certain undustrial products is concerned, eapecially heavy undustrial goods. The budget proposals that have been put forward before the 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 for improvement of agriculture. 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 diffculties 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 enf, steps should be taken to increate the production of fertilisers and
better seeds and augmentation of irrisation fachlities. In addition. if necessary credit faculitues 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 under cultivation. Therefore, steps 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 $4,887 \mathrm{lbs}$, 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 $3,009 \mathrm{lbs}$. and in France $3,127 \mathrm{lbs}$. 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 the deficit has been about 15 million tonnes compared to 1964-65, and if we calculate the price on an average at the rate of Rs. 500 for a tonne, the country has suffered a loss, due to 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 sevive 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 food-grains-I am referring only to foodgrains leaving out potations and other
[Shri Himatsingka]
edible crops-allowing for a per capta consumption ot 140 kg . per-man-this much quantity is not necessary-, we require only 70 mil hon tomes of foodgrams to feed 50 crores of people.
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. We have to take up the calling attention notice just now.
16.29 less.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR-TANCE-Contd.
(ii) Detention of Indian Diplomats by China.
Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent pubhe mportance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Detention of Indian diplomats by China.

### 16.30 hrs .

[Mr. Spinker in the Chairl
The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): The action of the Chinese Government in withdrawing zecogntion of the diplomatic status of Shri K. Raghunath, Second Secretary in our Embassy in Peking and declaring that he will not be allowed to leave China before "the Chinese judicial organs take sanctions aganst his crimes" is a flagrant violation of all known priciples of international law and the norms of civilised behaviour among nations. The list of alleged spying activites of Shri Raghunath prepared by the Chinese Government is a tissue of lies put together to defend themselves 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 Shri Vijay were unreasonably detained in a ruined temple in the Western Fills of Peling.

The details of this incident as conveyed to $u_{s}$ by our Dmbassy in Pektog are as follows:

At 1.30 p.m. on June 4th, Shri Raghunath and $\mathrm{Shr}_{1}$ 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 mulitary 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 $\mathrm{g}^{\circ}$ to the nearby building where after some delay the officer of the Security Bureau arıved under whose orders the camera and films were forcibly taken away and the absurd allegatoon immediately made that the development of the film has shown that Shri Raghunath had photographed prohabited objects. Curiously enough, however, these so called photograph 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 $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. 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 kmbassy reached the spot at about 9 p.m. and were not permitted to go into the building or see the daplomats and were asked to return since it wat claimed to be a prohibtted area, oven though it was on the htfewey. Final-

