

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

3795

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Tuesday, 7th April, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3-15 P.M.

FINANCE BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I beg to present the Report of the Committee on Petitions on the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1953-54.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion on Demands for Grants, of the Ministry of Finance.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह (ज़िला गाज़ीपुर—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—दक्षिण पश्चिम):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा मैं ने कल कहा था कि ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की आबादी करीब दो करोड़ है अर्थात् जितनी राजस्थान की है उस से ज्यादा, सी० पी० के बराबर और मैसूर के दून से भी अधिक है। लेकिन आप विचार करें कि इस इतने बड़े भू भाग में केवल एक काटन मिल है और सिर्फ एक जूट मिल है और वहां की आबादी दो करोड़ है। इस के अलावा वहां पर जो भी इंडस्ट्री है वह होम इंडस्ट्री है और वह बनारसी क्लाय, वूलन कारपेट और ओपियम इन तीन चीजों की इंडस्ट्री है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि इस वक्त हम

56 P.S.D.

पाकिस्तान को आबाद कर रहे हैं। हमारे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में करीब तीन लाख मुसलमान वीवर्स हैं। केवल वही नहीं पाकिस्तान जा रहे हैं, बल्कि हिन्दू लोग भी हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान को भाग रहे हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि बनारसी इंडस्ट्री का धीरे धीरे खातमा हो रहा है और उससे साथ ही साथ वूलन कारपेट इंडस्ट्री का भी धीरे धीरे खातमा हो रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर ईरान में, मलाया में, अफ्रीका में, चीन में, अरब में जितने स्थानों पर हमारे बाज़ार थे उन बाज़ारों पर धीरे धीरे पाकिस्तान का हाथ फैल रहा है और अगर यही स्थिति रही तो थोड़े दिन में सारा मार्केट पाकिस्तान के हाथ में आ जायेगा। अब मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह कहा जाता है कि करीब २५ या ३० लाख पाउंड रेशम की हर साल आवश्यकता होती है। इस में से हिन्दुस्तान में कुल १४,१७,७३० पाउंड रेशम पैदा होता है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि ११ लाख से ले कर सोलह लाख पाउंड तक रेशम की हमारे यहां पर कमी है। इस कमी को सन् ४८ से पहले हम जापानी रेशम से, इटालियन रेशम से पूरा करते थे। लेकिन अब जब से यह टैरिफ हमारे यहां शुरू हुई है और ३० परसेंट एंडवैलोरम ड्यूटी और तीन रुपये १४ आने प्रा। पाउंड के हिसाब से सरचाज लगाया जाने लगा है तब से हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में जापानी और इटालियन रेशम

[श्री आर० एन० सिंह]

१४५ रुपये में पड़ता है जो कि पाकिस्तान में १२८ रुपये में पड़ता है। होता यह है कि सौ रुपये में १७ रुपये का फर्क पड़ता है और यही सब से बड़ा कारण है कि जो व्यापारी हमारे ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के हैं वे अपना माल बाहर नहीं भेज सकते। लिहाजा वह पाकिस्तान में जा कर बस गये हैं। यहाँ मैं आप को यह बताऊंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो १४,१७,७३० पाउंड रेशम होता है उस में से खुद मसूर में १३,५०,००० पाउंड पैदा होता है और काश्मीर १,२०,७३० पाउंड पैदा करता है लेकिन मसूर खुद ९ लाख ५० हजार पाउंड की अपने यहाँ खपत करता है अर्थात् मसूर में जितना रेशम पैदा होता है उस का ६० प्रतिशत रेशम मसूर खुद अपने यहाँ खपत करता है। काश्मीर १५,४४० पाउंड रेशम अर्थात् जितना पैदा करता है उस के साढ़े १३ प्रतिशत की अपने यहाँ खपत करता है। इस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान में जितना रेशम जो लोग उत्पादन करते हैं, अर्थात् मसूर और काश्मीर वह उस का ५५ प्रतिशत अपने यहाँ अपनी इंडस्ट्री के लिये प्रयोग में लाते हैं। और सिर्फ ४५ प्रतिशत बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के लिये छोड़ दिया जाता है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट की यह नीति बहुत खतरनाक है। अगर हम इस नीति पर चलते रहे तो बनारस की सिल्क इंडस्ट्री का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा।

अब मैं आगे चल कर आप को बताऊंगा कि ११ लाख से ले कर १६ लाख पाँड की जो रेशम की कमी है, अगर उस की हम पूर्ति नहीं करने तो सब से बड़ा व्यापार जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का रहा है उस के सब विदेशी मार्केट हम अपने हाथ में खो देंगे। आज होता क्या है कि जापानी रेशम जो बनारस में आता था, उस में बहुत रेशम बनारसी सामान के

लिये पाकिस्तान से स्मगल हो कर आता है। फल यह होता है कि चूंकि पाकिस्तान से रेशम स्मगल हो कर आता है अतएव वहाँ सस्ता पड़ता है, सरकारी प्रथम है।

बनारस में काम करने वाले तो ज्यादातर मुसलमान हैं, लेकिन पूंजी लगाने वाले हिन्दू हैं। इस वास्ते जो पूंजी लगाने वाले लोग हैं वह धीरे धीरे ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान की तरफ जा रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट ने कराची शहर में एक बनारस मार्केट कायम की है। बनारस नाम की कौलोनी कायम की है जहाँ कि वह एनकरेज कर रहा है कि आजमगढ़ के, मऊ के, बनारस के बनारसी कपड़ा बनाने वाले पाकिस्तान में जा कर आबाद हो जायें। इस का फल यह हो रहा है कि धीरे धीरे बनारस से जो ज्यादा अच्छे कारीगर हैं वे तो पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान जा रहे हैं और जो हिन्दू पूंजी देने वाले हैं वे धीरे धीरे ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान की ओर नज़र किये हैं। नतीजा यह है कि वार टाइम में जो बनारसी कपड़ा ३०० और ६०० रुपये की कीमत में बिकता था, आप को सुन कर ताज्जुबानेवाला कि आज वह ६० रुपये का है फिर भी कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। पहले क्या होता था कि हम रेशम इटली से मंगाते थे, हम पहले रेशम चीन से मंगाते थे, पहले हम रेशम जापान से लेते थे लेकिन आज चूंकि हमारे ऊपर ड्यूटी है, ३० परसेंट आप की इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी है, और ३ रुपये १४ आने हैं आप का सरचार्ज, और इस के अलावा सेल्स टैक्स। तो इस तरह भाव में १४५ और १२८ रुपये तक का अन्तर हमारे और पाकिस्तान के अन्दर पड़ता है। साथ ही साथ आप इस में और आगे देखें कि पाकिस्तान ने ७५ परसेंट ड्यूटी बनारसी कपड़े पर लगाई है जिस से कि बनारसी सामान जो ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की खास चीज़ है, वहाँ न जा सके। सीलोन ने २० परसेंट ड्यूटी लगाई है, बरमा ने

६० पर सेंट और ईरान ने, आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि २५० रिपाल टैक्स लगाया है। इस तरह कैसे आप इस इंडस्ट्री को पाल सकेंगे ?

लिहाजा मेरे दो तीन सजेशन हैं अगर इस इंडस्ट्री को आप कायम रखना चाहते हैं। आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि हम कम्पटीशन से नहीं डरते। बनारसी रेशम की इंडस्ट्री सारी दुनिया में केवल बनारस में है। हम किसी कम्पटीशन से नहीं डरते। लेकिन जब हमारे पास सामान नहीं रहेगा तो फिर हम बाहर की मार्केट से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे। तो हमें सामान दीजियेगा। आप को याद है कि बनारसी कपड़ा रोम तक जाता रहा है, विश्व में जाता रहा है, सारे ईस्टर्न एशिया में, और साउथ एशिया में बनारस का माल छाया हुआ था। लेकिन आज चारों तरफ से हम भाग रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान धीरे धीरे सब मार्केट पर हमला करता हुआ चला जा रहा है। अगर यही स्थिति रहीं तो जो बनारसी सामान बाहर जाता रहा है उस का सत्यानाश हो जायेंगा। मैं कहूंगा कि अगर आप अपनी इम्पोर्ट एंडी और सरचार्ज को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो मेरा सुझाव है कि जो बनारसी सामान जापानी रेशम का बन कर हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजा जाय उस पर आप जो ड्यूटी लें और सरचार्ज लें, उस को आप वापस कर दें। फल यह होगा कि ४५ रुपये ड्यूटी के रूप में और सरचार्ज के रूप में जो आप चार्ज करते हैं, अगर वह ४५ रुपये आप हम को फेर देते हैं तो बाहर पाकिस्तान ही नहीं कोई भी हमारे काम्पटीशन में आवे उस का सामना हम अच्छी तरह कर सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं इस के लिये भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह जो जॉर्जेंट नाम की चीज और आर्टिफिशियल सिल्क जो करीब ६ करोड़ रुपये की साल में हिन्दु-त 1 न म आती है उस को बन्द करना चाहिये।

अगर आप इस को बन्द नहीं करते तो याद रखें चाहे काश्मीर वाले और मैसूर वाले आज हंस लें, लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब कि बनारस वालों की तरह उन को भी रोना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी इंडस्ट्री कारपेट की है। सन् १९५० में हम ने छः करोड़ रुपये का वूलन कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट किया। सन् १९५१ में ४ करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट किया और सन् १९५२ में हम ने दो करोड़ रुपये का कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट किया। -छः करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट जो आज से हम दो वर्ष पहले एक्सपोर्ट करते थे आज उस की जगह हम दो करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। चीन का आज ब्लॉकेड है। चीन की कारपेट हिन्दुस्तानी कारपेट से कम्पीट करती थी। आज ईरान की हालत भी मालूम है। ईरान की कारपेट भी हिन्दुस्तान की कारपेट से कम्पीट करती थी। तो ईरान की खराब हालत होने से और चाइना का ब्लॉकेड होने से हम दुनिया की सारी कारपेट की मार्केट पर कब्जा कर सकते थे। लेकिन आज अपनी उल्टी नीतिके कारण आप कारपेट इंडस्ट्री का नाश कर रहे हैं। कैसे नाश कर रहे हैं मैं आप को समझाता हूँ। आप ने वूल के एक्सपोर्ट को खोल दिया। आप ने यह किया कि जो फाइन वूल है वह तो आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और जो मोटे किस्म का वूल है, उस को आप एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। एक्सपोर्ट करने का फल यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की ऊन का भाव बढ़ गया। और जब हिन्दुस्तान के वूल का भाव ज्यादा हो गया तो कारपेट का भाव भी आटोमैटिकली ज्यादा हो गया।

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब हिन्दुस्तान की कारपेट का भाव ज्यादा हो गया तो बाहर कारपेट की खरीद कम हो गई। इस वास्ते मैं तो कहूंगा कि छः करोड़ रुपये सालाना हिन्दुस्तान में डालर के

[श्री आर० एन० सिंह]

रूप में विदेशी सिक्के के रूप में हम हिन्दुस्तान में लाते थे दो वर्ष के अन्दर आप ने उस में से ४ करोड़ रुपये हिन्दुस्तान के खोये हैं। मैं तो आप से कहूंगा कि अगर वूल के एक्सपोर्ट पर आप थोड़ी ड्यूटी लगा देते तो हम बाहर कम्पिट कर सकते थे। हम चीन की मारकेट, ईरान की मारकेट, हम दुनिया की सारी मारकेट को कैंचर कर के दिखा देते। आप अगर थोड़ी ड्यूटी वूल के एक्सपोर्ट पर लगा दें तो हम दो वर्ष पहले जो छः करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट करते थे हम आप को इतमीनान दिलाना चाहते हैं कि हम बनारस से १२ करोड़ रुपये की कारपेट एक्सपोर्ट कर के दिखा देंगे। बाहर से जो वूल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं तो साल में सिर्फ छः करोड़ रुपये की वूल आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और करीब इतने की ही आप बाहर भेजते हैं। आप इस छः करोड़ के एक्सपोर्ट के बजाय हम से १२ करोड़ रुपये का कारपेट का एक्सपोर्ट लीजिये। हम १२ करोड़ रुपये बनारस से देने को तैयार हैं और साथ ही साथ दुनिया की मारकेट को कैंचर करने को भी तैयार हैं। ग्वालियर वगैरह में जो कालीन बनते हैं उन की अपेक्षा बनारस में ९० परसेंट कालीन बनते हैं और बाकी १० परसेंट सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बनते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जो कालीन जाते हैं वे बनारस के होते हैं। आप अगर हम को वूल देते हैं, रा मटीरियल देते हैं तो हम १२ करोड़ रुपये सालाना आप को दे सकेंगे हैं।

इस के साथ ही साथ एक और इंडस्ट्री हमारे यहां की है और वह ओपियम की इंडस्ट्री है। गाजीपुर में ओपियम का कारखाना हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं संसार का सब से बड़ा कारखाना है। फायनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को हम धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने मेरे वेजेस की

जो हालत थी मजदूरी की जो पहले प्रथा थी, उस को तो कारखाने में तोड़ दिया और अब पैमेंट सिस्टम को रखा है। इस से लेबर क्लास को तो राहत मिली। लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप इस बात को समझिये कि ३० रुपये में तो आप अफीम ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट से खरीदते हैं और १२० रुपये और १३० रुपये और १४० रुपये और २०० रुपये सेर तक के दाम में बेचते हैं। २०० परसेंट, ३०० परसेंट आप उस अफीम पर पैदा करते हैं। आप ने मजदूरों को तो फायदा पहुंचाया लेकिन जो गरीब किसान हैं जो अफीम का उत्पादन करते हैं उन को आप ने क्या राहत दी। इस वास्ते मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहां तक कि अफीम का सम्बन्ध है हम अफीम के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अफीम का उत्पादन बन्द हो जाये तो ठीक है, लेकिन उस कारखाने को आप कायम रखते हैं, उस को आप चलाते हैं तो वहां जो किसान लोग हैं जो अफीम का उत्पादन करते हैं उन को भी आप कुछ राहत दें।

अन्त में मैं आप से यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि काशी का वस्त्र बहुत प्रसिद्ध वस्त्र रहा है काषाय वस्त्र भगवान बुद्ध और भिक्षु लोग पहनते थे। काशी से ही उस का नाम पड़ा है। चीन का नाम आप ने सुना होगा। चीन का नाम हिन्दुस्तान का दिया हुआ नाम है। चीन का नाम उस का नहीं है। संस्कृत में रेशम को चीनांशुक कहते हैं। वही चीनांशुक से चीन का नाम हिन्दुस्तान ने चीन को दिया था। इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान ने चीन का नाम चीन रखा। यह हमारी सब से प्राचीन इंडस्ट्री है। माता सीता के स्वयंवर में जब लोग गये तो काशी का वस्त्र पहनने के लिये होड़ थी। यज्ञ मंडप अयोध्या में जब कि काशीराज गये, तो उन के वस्त्र को देख कर लोग ताज्जुब में हो गये थे।

जिस वस्त्र को भगवान बुद्ध ने धारण किया, जिस वस्त्र को भगवान राम ने धारण किया और जिस वस्त्र को माता सीता ने धारण किया तथा जिस वस्त्र के लिये रोम के लोग लालायित रहते थे, तो अगर इतनी प्राचीन इंडस्ट्री की हम हत्या करें, अपने हाथ से और वह भी आजादी मिलने के बाद, तो इस से ज्यादा अफसोस की बात कोई नहीं हो सकती।

म आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम आप कोई कमीशन या कमेटी बिठायें जो बनारस और ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के इन तीनों ब्यापार और उद्योग घन्चों की ओर ध्यान दे और खास कर कारपेट इंडस्ट्री के बारे में तो हमारा विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये, ओपियम की इंडस्ट्री के बारे में मैं ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहता। अकेली कारपेट इंडस्ट्री से बारह करोड़ रुपये हम दे सकते हैं और बनारसी साड़ी और सिल्क की जो इंडस्ट्री है उसके चरिये सात, आठ करोड़ रुपया सालाना हम बाहर से पैदा कर के आप को दे सकते हैं। इस लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि आप इन इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते एक कमीशन कायम कीजिये भले ही आप फिलहाल कानून चाहे मत बनाइये, लेकिन इतना कीजिए कि जो जापानी रेसम और इटैलियन रेसम पर ड्यूटी आप हम से लेते हैं, सरचार्ज लेंते हैं उसे आप एक्सपोर्ट के समय वापस कीजिये। आप हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्री मंसूर के रेसम, काश्मीर के रेसम को उन के उत्पादकों को तरक्की दें, लेकिन जो माल तैयार कर के और बना कर हम बाहर भेजते हैं, अगर आप ४५ रुपया ड्यूटी के रूप में और सरचार्ज के रूप में जो लेते हैं, उसे लेना छोड़ द तो मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम आप को कल सारी दुनिया का मार्केट फिर कप्पार कर के दिखा दंगे।

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):
I would like to confine my remarks to a couple of subjects within the time available to me. In regard to the tobacco excise administration, I would mention a few anomalies and discrepancies which need correction. Tobacco is described as follows:

"Tobacco means any form of tobacco whether cured or uncured and whether manufactured or not and includes the leaf, stalk and stem of tobacco plant but does not include any part of a tobacco plant while still attached to earth."

But the tendency for the Department now is to assess the tax on plants themselves before the process of curing is taken up. In answer to a question on the floor of this House, the Government said "that in districts where it is largely cultivated and where a large number of plants are scattered over wide areas, some of the producers fail to apply as aforesaid and prefer to dispose of their tobacco without payment of duty. It has also not been possible for the Central Excise Inspectors in sparsely cultivated areas always to contact all the producers at the proper time for purposes of assessment of the tobacco produced. The Inspectors have therefore had to resort in such cases to summary assessments based on the condition of standing crop and the available data of crop-cutting experiments conducted in or near the relative localities." This process of assessing is absolutely contrary to the definition that has been already read out by me. This method of assessment seems to be not only arbitrary but illegal. If it is possible for the Government to adopt an illegal method of assessment, they should not criticise or find fault with the producers for doing any illegal act. This sort of crop-cutting experiments and the valuation thereupon seems to be not only arbitrary but also very inconvenient because the crop-cutting experiments do not always show the correct results. Usually, if the standing crop is affected by drought or pests, or if the fertility of the soil differs, or if the manuring conditions also differ, the yield will be very poor with the result that the crop-cutting experiments will not be giving us the true, exact and correct results. The result of this method of assessment is that there is a possibility for large corruption as the process of assessment is done by the Inspectors and the lower staff. In most cases people grow tobacco in very small areas in their gardens, especially in the Districts of Balangir, Kalahandi Koraput and Sambalpur in Orissa State. Even

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one row of tobacco plant, if grown, is taxed. Complaints are often made and the exemptions given to the genuine consumer are very rare and more often nil. It is therefore very necessary that the law is properly adhered to and no cause is given for any complaints against arbitrary taxation.

In other parts of the country also similar difficulties have been experienced and the assessment rates differ from place to place. For instance in Guntur area in Madras State, certain exemptions are given to small cultivators, especially the exemptions are confined to personal consumption; but within the same area in the adjoining taluk, the exemptions given are different and the consumer is differently treated in that area and there has been a loud complaint in that respect. It is therefore very necessary that these anomalies are looked into and proper adjustments are thought of.

We have been told that the retiring age limit of officers is proposed to be increased to 58 from 55. I wonder whether the Government has properly considered this aspect having due regard to the increasing unemployment in the country and also the problem of living of several people, especially the educated middle classes. This fixation, rather the raising of the age limit, affects younger generation to a very large extent. You have seen how crowded the Employment Exchanges are and how they have been finding it difficult to give employment for all. If the age limit of the existing officers is increased to 58, a number of officers who are already in employment would feel that promotions which are due to them are not given and those that are not employed at all would not get opportunities for employment for some years to come. It is, therefore, very necessary that the matter should be more deeply considered, and protection given to the unemployed. Under the Constitution special protection is given to the scheduled classes and the backward communities, especially for employment. They are just now coming up, getting educated, and getting themselves ready for employment. If this age limit is increased for the existing officers, those who are actually ready for employment will have to wait for a longer time still. Even the protection given to them in the Constitution will be denied to them. It may ultimately result in the raising of the age limit for employment itself. It might be necessary to extend the services of experts and technicians, because their services are very valuable for the country's development. But, it is not

everybody in the Government service that is an expert or a technician. More technicians are now getting ready for employment. If there are a few people whose services are indispensable, the services of such officers might be extended year after year and they may be retained in service as long as their services are necessary. The case of Judges is a special one. The older they grow, the riper will be their wisdom and experience. But, with regard to the other categories of service, this raising of the age limit seems to be not only unnecessary, but also very dangerous, especially in view of the large scale unemployment which is going on. A couple of days back, Dr. Katju, the Home Minister, seems to have said somewhere that for 314 jobs in Calcutta, in 1950, there were about 50,000 applicants. Recently in another place, the hon. Mr. Giri, the Minister for Labour said that the Employment Exchanges are over-full and that they are finding it very difficult to find employment for all the people that are now waiting. In these circumstances, it does not seem to be a very happy and a desirable thing that the age limit should be raised to 58. The younger generation who are not employed and those who are already employed, but are aiming at higher posts, feel that it is a great hardship and a great injustice that the Government is trying to do to the public. It is, therefore, very necessary that the matter should be more deeply considered before a final decision is taken by the Government.

As regards the re-organisation of the Audit department, it is heartening to notice that genuine attempts are being made by the Government to give greater attention to this question. Under article 150 of the Constitution, "the accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President, prescribe". I do not know whether this has already been made. In reply to a question of mine, it was said that whenever such consultation is necessary, the Auditor-General and Comptroller will be consulted. But, under this article, it is obligatory on the part of the Government that they should invite the Comptroller to advise them about keeping accounts generally and also to make such arrangements and changes that are very necessary in the present circumstances. Even now it is not very clear whether such an invitation has been offered to him and whether he has, after such an invitation, taken up the task of looking into the accounts and making his own recommendations regarding the over-

hauling and reforming of the accounts section as well as the audit section. It is therefore very necessary that the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be taken into greater confidence by the Government and be invited to make the necessary changes or rather to advise the Government in regard to making the necessary reforms in the account keeping, and in the re-drafting or regularising the existing financial irregularities.

Mr. Speaker: It seems nobody is anxious to speak.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have to make an attempt to catch the eye of the Speaker.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): That habit has been given up.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Chacko.

Shri P. T. Chacko (Meenachil): With the general debate on Budget, I thought that the discussion on deficit financing has come to an end with the reply given by the Finance Minister. But, it seems that some of the Members of the Opposition have not only tabled out motions to discuss the evil effects of deficit financing, but also have raised a false alarm regarding the situation. I have seen in my younger days that it was customary for brides taken for the marriage to cry; not because marriage was bad in itself. Now we have progressed much. Probably in very ancient days, when primitive communism, if it existed at any time, was prevalent, probably a man must have considered a perpetual marital bond to be a mill stone hung round his neck. But, now-a-days, even very old people get married. After a day's strenuous work, ordinarily, a man goes home to find solace and consolation in the marital bliss. It is not that marriage is bad or good. Marriage is good and happy when both parties agree among themselves; but otherwise, it is very unhappy. In Chemistry classes we were taught that water is colourless and odourless. I think deficit financing is something like that. It is colourless. If it is actually resorted to with due care for productive investment in the country, I think it can produce very good results. So, the question that has to be considered mainly is not whether there is deficit financing or not, but whether the circumstances are favourable and the money raised by resorting to this method is invested in a productive manner which would finally enhance the welfare of the country.

I wish in this connection only to point out two or three factors which we obtain in India at present. Yester-

day, the hon. lady Member from Trivandrum was saying that in the history of the world, taxation was the cause of all the troubles and revolutions. It is just a parallel case. Taxation is neither good nor bad. Taxation is good when the money collected by taxes is utilised in a good manner for the welfare of the country. Taxation has never created any revolution as far as I know. It is only when the incidence of taxes falls upon people who can afford to pay and when that money is properly utilised, we find that it is for the welfare of the country as a whole, but when the incidence of taxes falls upon poor people who cannot afford to pay, it is bad—really bad. So is the case here in deficit financing.

I wish to point out only two or three factors as I said. Take the question of time, first. For the last three or four years, actually the Central Government and also the State Governments were resorting to deficit financing. As a result of this deficit financing for the last two or three years, we do not find that the inflationary tendencies are on the increase. On the other hand, we find, as often some of my friends in the Opposition have brought to the notice of the House, that the price levels are coming down. As the Finance Minister has stated in his budget speech, the inflationary trends have been brought well under control now. So this is a particular time when deficit financing will not result in inflation. We can give more employment to people, by investing this money and, since the inflationary trends are well brought under control, it will only, add to the purchasing power of the people. So, I submit that this is a very opportune time when we can resort to this sort of financing.

Secondly, we are not gambling this money which we raise as was done in Germany between 1914 and 1918. We are actually spending it in productive investment. From the budget one can find that we resort to deficit financing to raise about Rs. 110 crores as against Rs. 225 crores which we are actually spending on productive investment. This factor some of my friends have not cared to take into consideration. When money is invested in productive activities, it contains the cure in itself.

Then, again,—I do not take any time to explain these things—I only point out another factor. The science of public finance has advanced so much that now-a-days it is possible for a Finance Minister to control the evil effects of deficit financing by budgetary policies. In our country we have not abandoned controls. We are still

[Shri P. T. Chacko]

having controls, and at any time, we can switch on to controls even in fields where we have relaxed them. We actually control the private sector. We can easily switch on to controls and fix controlled prices for any consumer goods. Therefore there is no difficulty in resorting to this process of financing. Any evil effects which might reflect in inflation can be brought under control by our policy of controls. Credit is also controlled through the Reserve Bank. The import-Export position is also favourable.

Then again, it can be seen from the Explanatory Memorandum at Page 141, that the overall position is as follows:

"Taking the budget as a whole and allowing for an expansion of about Rs. 110 Crores of floating debt, transactions in India are estimated to give a surplus of Rs. 156.41 crores and transactions abroad a deficit of Rs. 186.06 crores."

I am drawing the attention of this House to this page just to point out that the transactions at home are not resulting in any deficit. The deficit which we contemplate is a result of the transactions abroad. That means that, if at all there are any evil effects, they will not be so much reflected at home.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I want to submit a few words regarding another matter. The question of providing rural credit has been gone into and examined by several official and non-official committees. The Saraiya Committee and the Gadgil Committee have examined these questions, and they have made their recommendations long ago. And in the Five Year Plan some funds are also provided for providing credit to the rural areas. But I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that in the budget and also in the Plan, the planners and the Finance Minister have not given sufficient importance to this most important aspect of our agricultural problem. Under the Five Year Plan, it is recommended that all existing agencies for providing rural credit should be allowed to continue. The expansion and reorganization of co-operatives is also recommended. The real problem is the proper approach. Under the Five Year Plan we are providing about Rs. 5 crores for providing short-term rural credit, and another Rs. 5 crores for providing medium-term rural

credit. We are also, by certain amendments to the Reserve Bank Act, allowing the Reserve Bank to advance a certain amount of money to co-operative apex banks and also scheduled banks. But, I wish to point out that the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee has considered the overall position and come to the conclusion that the minimum need of rural credit in this country from institutions will amount to about Rs. 100 crores. We are now providing under the Five Year Plan itself, only about Rs. 15 Crores and the Reserve Bank may be able to provide another Rs. 10 crores, as against our minimum need of Rs. 100 crores. I wish to point out that the liquidation of rural indebtedness is not taken into consideration by the planners and no money is provided under the budget also.

4 P.M.

The Gadgil Committee has made certain recommendations to the effect that the entire debts of the rural population should be liquidated within a period of two years, and the recommendation of the Saraiya Committee was that the Reserve Bank should issue irredeemable bonds carrying a fixed percentage of interest, guaranteed by the Government or the Reserve Bank. These recommendations have not been considered so far, and no funds have been provided to liquidate the rural indebtedness of the people. And that is a preliminary for organizing rural credit for our agriculturists.

I would also like to point out one other problem, the problem of the small bankers in Travancore-Cochin. The bankers in Travancore-Cochin were not adversely affected till this time by the Banking Companies Act. I do not like to go into the details now, but these small banks which have been developed in a particular economy in the country and were actually serving the needs of the rural population by mobilising and providing rural credit, are very hardly hit now by the application of Section 24 of the Banking Companies Act. These banks are having very small branches in urban and semi-urban areas. In Section 24 of the Banking Companies Act, it is provided that a particular percentage of deposits should be kept as cash either in the Imperial Bank or the Reserve Bank. But for these small banks, there is no facility to keep money in the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank, for there is no branch of the Imperial or the Reserve Bank in places where these banks are having branches. As I stated they

are having small branches in urban areas. I would therefore suggest that cash actually kept in the scheduled banks also be taken into account. There are other problems too for these Banks. But I do not go into them. In reply to a question of mine, it was stated that last year, though credit was provided through the Co-operative Apex Banks in many States, in the State which I am representing, no rural credit was made available to the agriculturists through the Co-operative Apex Banks. The reason given was that there are two Co-operative Apex Banks and not one.—one in Travancore, and one in Cochin. These two States were integrated only a few years ago. Finally I request that the hon. Finance Minister that he should take into consideration the problem of the Travancore-Cochin banks, and also that he should take steps to make available as much money as possible for providing the rural credit.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): At the outset I would like to refer again to the readjustment of excise duties on the fine qualities of cloth. I had expected that the matter was so simple and so obvious that the hon. Finance Minister would immediately take the necessary remedial action to correct the error which to all intents and purposes seem to have crept in, in his Budget proposals.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): This matter will come up in the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill. I do not know why the hon. Member should refer to it now. Last time also he made that complaint, that I did not give an answer to what he said in the general discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not postpone it to the Finance Bill? We are now dealing with Demands for Grants. The hon. Member may confine himself only to such matters as pertain to them. He will have ample opportunity to deal with this, in the course of the discussion on the Finance Bill.

Shri G. D. Somani: I will not refer to it in detail, but I only want to submit that the Government are already collecting the excise duty on the revised basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will come up tomorrow, and the hon. Member can say what he wants to say then.

Shri G. D. Somani: Whether I will get the chance to speak on the Finance Bill, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I cannot allow irrelevant things here.

Shri G. D. Somani: I did not want to go into the details, but I only wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that since the duties are already being collected at the rate which did not appear to be the intention of the Finance Minister, it should have been looked into. I shall leave it at that.

Another point that I would like to draw the attention of the House also refers to the Finance Bill. That is about the speculative losses which will not now be allowed to be set off against any other gains or profits except the speculative profits. I am quite aware of the fact that the Income-Tax Investigation Commission had made certain recommendations long ago, when this sort of malpractice was quite rampant, but I find that the Government have rather acted very late, when all these boom profits have gone. What I would like to submit is that the genuine trade on the stock exchange and the futures trading will be very much adversely affected, if the amendment proposed in the Finance Bill is carried through, because there are so many genuine traders in so many sections of the trade and industry, who will not be allowed to set off their losses in speculative or hedge transactions, once the amendment in the Finance Bill is carried through. A number of representations have been made.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also may stand over to the Finance Bill. We are now discussing the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Finance.

Shri G. D. Somani: There is one other matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, and to which my two Congress friends from Rajasthan also referred yesterday. That is about the famine conditions. The hon. Dr. Katju was on a visit to certain parts of Rajasthan only recently, and he has had first-hand knowledge of how conditions in certain parts, especially of Bikaner, have deteriorated, and how the people are actually on the point of starvation and are living on some sort of grass or tree leaves or some such thing which is really very detrimental to human health. The relief measures taken by the Government of Rajasthan are totally inadequate, and I would like to urge upon the Finance Minister what was urged by my two other friends yesterday, that the Government of India should give further substantial amounts to the Government of Rajasthan to enable them to take the necessary measures to meet the requirements of the situation.

[Shri G. D. Somani]

In this connection, I may also refer to the announcement that was made by the hon. Minister of States some time ago when he visited Saurashtra, that a committee of inquiry would be constituted shortly to go into the backwardness of Saurashtra, as per the terms of the Financial Integration Agreement entered into previously. So far as that announcement went, it was all right, but since it referred only to the State of Saurashtra, I hope that when that committee is constituted, it will also inquire into the backwardness of the various other Part B States, with whom the Financial Integration Agreements have been entered into. As a matter of fact, such an inquiry is long overdue, because in the terms of the Agreement, it was specifically laid down that the Government of India would start making such inquiries at the earliest possible opportunity, and take such measures as are required to bring those backward areas to the level of the other States. It is now therefore in the fitness of things that the inquiry committee be constituted as per the announcement of the hon. Minister of States, should also go into the conditions of the other Part B States also, with whom such Agreements have been entered into.

Then regarding the general question of capital formation and the development of industries, I was glad that the other day the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry while replying to the budget debate indicated some measures to make investment in certain industries more attractive. I hope this announcement would be followed by some concrete measures to stimulate investment in the industrial development of the country.

As you are aware, the difficulties of the investors are quite obvious. We know of several big postwar companies, in all sections of the industry like automobiles, engineering, cement and paper where huge investments were made and although now about six or seven years have passed all the shares are still standing at a discount and neither the shareholders nor the managing agents have been able to make anything out of these projects. The difficulty, therefore, of raising any fresh capital for industrial development is quite obvious. We have heard from several Members about the successive reliefs in taxation which have been given by the Government of India, but here are the concrete proofs as to how these concessions have helped the industrial growth of the country and how the huge amounts invested in new enterprises have still

to receive any adequate return on their capital. The situation, therefore, has to be faced in its proper perspective and if the private sector has to play its role and has to take the necessary steps not only to maintain the present industrial production, but also to expand the resources, then certain favourable factors have to be created and maintained, so that the capital-necessary resources—may be available to the sector to implement the rôle that is assigned to it in the Five Year Plan.

I will only refer now to the question of rehabilitation and renovation of the various industries. It appears that the attitude of the Finance Ministry now seems to be to shelve the whole issue until the Taxation Inquiry Committee goes into all the aspects of taxation. This will really be a very undesirable step inasmuch as the matter is really very urgent. It is a question of not only maintaining the production but of enabling the industry to produce at the cheapest possible price the best possible goods and also to improve its competitive capacity in the overseas markets. I am aware that it might be necessary on the part of the Government to sacrifice some revenue to come to the relief of the industry in this connection, but I can assure the hon. the Finance Minister that any sacrifice that will be made will bring him rich dividends. It will enrich our economy in so many ways. It will enable the industry to cater to internal demand at the lowest possible prices and it would also enable the industry to compete in the foreign markets to bring in valuable foreign exchange and it will bring about so many other beneficial results that any sacrifice that the Exchequer will make in helping the industry to renovate and rebuild its resources will ultimately bring in much more fruitful dividends than what the sacrifices might appear on the very surface.

I shall only refer to two particular industries—jute and textiles. There has been quite a long period when the jute industry has had almost monopolistic conditions. But the conditions have changed now. New jute mills have appeared not only in Pakistan but in several other countries which have now made the position of the jute industry of our country, really very difficult and very awkward. So the question of renovation and modernisation of the jute mill industry of India is really a very urgent one and unless some adequate measures are taken, we might lose a very valuable portion of our jute trade in

the world market which will be very detrimental to our own economy. Similarly the question of the textile industry has got to be viewed. When the textile industry is made to contribute so much from its excise duties for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry or to meet the general requirements of the general revenues, there is no reason why the industry should not be allowed to keep a portion of the excise duties for its own rehabilitation purposes. It is a question of just enabling the industry to go on renovating and modernising its plant so that its production can be maintained, and any help that the Government can give can also be on the condition that the industry itself will do something to share the burden. Any scheme can be drawn up which will be on the basis of an equal contribution, both from the industry as well as from the Government to enable the necessary resources to be created to cater to the needs of this renovation. And I hope that the hon. the Finance Minister will not allow this issue to be shelved till the conclusions of the Taxation Inquiry Committee are known, but will treat this as an urgent issue and will either appoint some Committee or will advise the Planning Commission to go thoroughly into this question so that the needs and requirements of the various industries for rehabilitation purposes may be inquired into.

The subjects which refer directly to the several demands that have been made are several and I will just refer to one matter about which some criticism was made yesterday. My hon. friend, Mr. Morarka, criticised the multi-purpose national sample survey for which a demand of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made. I do not know whether all the criticisms that he made were correct. But this much is certain, that unless we have definite economic data we are in great difficulty about all our economic activities. This department aims at collecting important factors regarding production, consumption and other aspects of economic life and it will in future be the central focal agency for carrying out such sample surveys.

The Finance Commission in its report allocated the excise duties to several States on the basis of population and the Commission observed that for want of data on consumption which should form the basis of allocation, they were not in a position to allocate on that basis. Also we find in the Report of the Planning Commission that for want of proper data, they have not been able to proceed in the way which they liked to. For this reason it is very important that we

should have actual data for all our future plans.

It is very good and heartening from many points of view that a Taxation Inquiry Committee has been appointed under the distinguished chairmanship of Dr. Mathai. I hope, as it is expected that this Committee will be able to prepare its report and submit it in the course of a year, we shall then be in a position to find what is the actual state of things regarding taxation in this country—both Central as well as State.

This year the Finance Minister has not come out with any fresh proposal for taxation and has pointed out very rightly that he has tried to do some re-adjustments here and there. Last year, he characterised himself as the residuary whipping boy of the Government of India. I think because, he has not come out with any new taxation proposal, probably excepting some criticisms here and there he has not had many abuses that he always used to have from some Members. I think that we shall be in a position to find out how far this country, in different sectors, will have to pay the taxes when this report comes out. Of course, the Finance Minister pointed out last year and gave some figures showing that this country ought to pay more taxes to find the money for our development purposes. He gave us figures saying that this country is taxed only to the extent of 7 per cent. of her national income in comparison with other countries where the taxation goes up to 21 per cent. of their national income. However while the quantum of taxation is an important matter, the way in which the taxes are spent is even more important; and more so in a Welfare State that we are going to have. The Planning Commission has given us a programme of work which is to be followed by the financial adjustment of our country. This year's budget has been framed keeping in view the several development purposes for which our finances are to be spent. In this respect also, there is a great need of collecting correct data as to how far these financial activities are proving successful. Unless we have actual data before us, we cannot find out what results we will have.

Another important work that this Ministry has to do is to keep control over the expenditure of the several departments. We have always been faced with a difficulty that we have found that the Finance Ministry in its eagerness to exert financial control over our expenses, have sometimes, created bottlenecks also. Of course, in the reports of the Estimates Committee and the reports of the Public Ac-

[Shri G. D. Somani]

counts Committee, they have often criticised the share of responsibility of the Finance Department in the matter of their control and supervision of the finances of the several departments of the Government of India. But, still we must not forget that when some adequate control is necessary, it is not to be done in a way which might create bottlenecks in our activities, so that there may not be proper progress in our work.

The other day, in the course of a question on the floor of this House, we came to know that out of the 8 crores of rupees which were given as a grant to the West Bengal Government, up to the end of December 1952, only 4 crores were given and the remaining amount was given for the remaining 3 months of the financial year. I am not sure of the reason for this state of things; but, I should think as we have heard complaints before also, that in making reimbursements to the West Bengal Government for their rehabilitation expenses, the Finance Department has worked in such a way that they have been placed always in difficulties. It has so happened that the West Bengal Government had to advance loans from its own resources and it was not able to pay instalments in proper time on account of which the rehabilitation work has suffered a great deal. I think this state of things should not be allowed to continue; there should be proper control. Along with proper control these disadvantages should also be looked into.

There is another important matter to which I should like to refer in this connection. In rehabilitation matters, the Finance Department should also be prepared to look into them not from the commercial point of view but from the point of view of rehabilitation. I shall give one instance, to illustrate this point. Of course, this will come under discussion when the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Bill will be discussed. Still, I want to make a reference here that the 6 per cent. interest that is charged for the loans that are advanced from the Rehabilitation Finance Administration is very high and it is never expected that the loanees will be able to rehabilitate themselves after paying so high a rate of interest. We have been told that because this part of the Rehabilitation grant is being managed by the Finance Ministry, they look at it from a different point of view and they take the view that this department ought to be self-supporting, so that whatever loan is granted, the interest that will be charged, or the interest that will ac-

crue from the loans given, should be enough to bear the expenses of this department. I think that this view of the thing is rather hard and it acts very harshly on the loanees who take loans for rehabilitation purposes. I need not go further into this matter because, as I have already pointed out, this will come under discussion when we discuss the Bill. I have no more to add and I hope the Finance Minister will be good enough to take these points into consideration.

श्री बंसल (झज्जर-रिवाड़ी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कल मैं इस हाउस में अपने दोस्तों की तकरीरें सुन रहा था तो मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ गया। एक बादशाह थे। उन को गायन विद्या का बड़ा शौक था। उन्होंने अपने राज्य में एलान करवाया कि मेरे राज्य में जितने गायक हैं, वे अपने अपने साज बाज ले कर मेरे दरबार में हाजिर हो जायें। सब अच्छे अच्छे गायक उन के दरबार में आये और उन में से एक गायक वह आया जो एक नये तरीके का साज बना कर लाया। उस में उस ने कई चीजों के साज मिला कर एक नया साज बनाया। उस न समझा कि इस नये साज से मैं नया स्वर पैदा करूंगा तो बादशाह मेरे धोखे में आ जायगे और मुझे बड़ा इनाम देंगे। मगर बादशाह क वजीर ने उस की यह चाल जान ली और उस ने बादशाह से कहा कि हुजूर वाला, इन गायकों से यह कहा जाये कि अपने अपने साज अकेले अकेले और अलग अलग बजायें ताकि उन की तारीफ मालूम हो। उन सब ने अपने अपने साज बजाये, लेकिन जब उस की बारी आई तो वह भी ताड़ गया कि यह वजीर की साजिश है। उस ने कहा कि हुजूर जो मेरा साज है वह एक शामिल बाजा है और वह अकेले नहीं बजता। यही हाल मेरे दोस्तों का है कि वह एक शामिल बाजा बजाते हैं जो कि पुराना ही राग अलापता है और उस पुराने राग में तरह तरह के तार अपनी

आवाज देते हैं। जब उन की समझ में आता है कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर कोई नई चीज करने जा रहे हैं तो कहते हैं कि अनआर्थोडाक्स मैथड ऐडाप्ट किये जा रहे हैं, और जब कोई अनआर्थोडाक्स मैथड ऐडाप्ट किया जाता है, तो कहते हैं कि इस में डेन्जर है, खतरा है। जब आर्थोडाक्स मैथड ऐडाप्ट किया जाय, तो कहते हैं कि यह पुराना तरीका है, इस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मुझे एक कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई की तकरीर सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने यह कहा कि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग में बड़ा डेन्जर है। मैं ने अगले दिनाग को थोड़ा टटोला तो मुझे बाद आया कि पिछले साल उन्हीं की तरफ से उन के लीडर ने हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील की थी कि अगर मामूली तरह से इन्वेस्ट करने के लिये रुपया नहीं आता है तो आप डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग कीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस ने कहा कि डेन्जर है ?

श्री बंसल : आप ही के एक भाई ने कहा था कि डेन्जर है, जरा याद कीजिये। तो मैं अपने भाइयों से अपील करूंगा कि वे हर एक चीज की नुक्ता चीनी करें, जरूर करें, यह उन का हक है। लेकिन वे जो ठोस चीजें हों उन को भी हाउस के सामने रखें यानी इस वक्त यह सारा देश एक बहुत बड़े इम्ब्रहान से गुजर रहा है, देश एक प्लानिंग के दौर में से गुजर रहा है और उसको तरह तरह की नयी बातें सोचनी हैं। अब अपोजीशन के मेम्बरो के लिये यह कहना काफी नहीं होगा कि इस तजवीज में यह खतरा है और अगर यह तजवीज नहीं करेंगे तो यों खतरा हो जायगा। इस वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर कार्पेट पर नहीं हैं कारण कि उन्होंने एक प्लान देश के सामने

रख दिया है। इस वक्त कार्पेट पर वह लोग हैं जो हर मौके पर हमारी सरकार की नुक्ता-चीनी करते हैं। हमारे एक भाई ने जो उस ओर बठे हुये हैं कल कहा था कि इस प्लान में बेकारी के मसले को हल करने की कोई ठोस और बड़ी तजवीजें नहीं हैं। जनाब इस बेकारी के मसले पर मैं बहुत दिनों से गौर करता रहा हूँ यहां तक कि जब यह ड्राफ्ट प्लान सोचा जा रहा था और हमारी पार्टी के जेर गौर था तो मैं ने उनको एक छोटा सा नोट दिया था और उसमें यह बताया था कि हमें अपना इनवैस्टमेंट करीब करीब दुगना कर देना चाहिये जितना कि इस प्लान में है। इस इनवैस्टमेंट को दुगना करने के लिये हमारे भाई को यह सोचना होगा कि हमको कंट्रोल उस हद तक सख्त कर देने होंगे जितने कि हमें अभी तक नहीं देखे हैं। क्या हाउस इस बात के लिये रजामन्द है कि इतने कड़े कंट्रोल लगा दिये जायें जितने कि हमने कभी नहीं देखे हैं। इस हाउस में जब भी कंट्रोल का जिक्र आया उस वक्त यह आवाज उठी कि हम कंट्रोल नहीं चाहते हैं, कंट्रोल हमारी नैतिकता के खिलाफ है, कंट्रोल से हमारा मोरल गिर जाता है। उनके खिलाफ हमारे इस तरफ के भाई भी हैं और उस तरफ के भाई भी हैं। इनवैस्टमेंट के दूसरे मानी क्या हैं। आखिर इनवैस्टमेंट के मानी हैं टैक्सेशन, कम्पलसरी सेविंग, वालंटरी सेविंग या डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग। यह सब चीजें अच्छी तरह से इस प्लान में अपने आर्डर आफ प्रायोरिटी के मुताबिक हैं। और अगर कोई भाई चाहे कि नहीं यह टारगेट और बढ़ाये जायें तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक मर्वाबा अपने दिमाग को इसके लिये तैयार कर लें कि हमें बड़े भारी दरजे पर डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग करना है। डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग के क्या मानी हैं। अभी गोकि हमरे प्लान में बहुत थोड़ा डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग दिया गया

[श्री बंसल]

ह और बहुत थोड़ा डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग किया गया है कि हर तरफ से यह आवाज आने लगी है कि इनफ्लेशन हो जायेगा। जो भाई डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग की बात कहते थे और कहते थे कि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग होना चाहिये वह भी अब यह कहते हैं कि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग में खतरा है। मैं भी जानता हूँ कि इस में खतरा है लेकिन किया क्या जाय। आखिर हमारे सामने जो मसले हैं उनका हल हमको ढूँढना है, और उसको ढूँढने के लिये हमको तरह तरह की तजवीजों से काम लेना चाहिये। जितने हमारे रिसोर्सेज हैं, उनको हमें देखना है। हमको यह देखना है कि टैक्सेशन से कितना रुपया आ सकता है, वालंटरी सेविंग से कितना आ सकता है, कितना कम्पल्सरी सेविंग से आ सकता है और हमारी इकानमी में किस हद तक डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्लान में जो यह प्रायोरिटीज और टारगेट्स रखे गये हैं यह इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए कि हमारे देश में तरह तरह की आवाजें उठती हैं कि कोई कहता है कि टैक्स कम लगाओ, कोई कहता है कि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग कम करो, कोई कहता है यह कम करो कोई कहता है वह कम करो, यह ठीक ही रखे गये हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे प्लान के लिये काफी हैं। मुझे तो खुद यह डर है कि यह टारगेट थोड़े हैं मगर जब मैं यह सब चीजें देखता हूँ और यह सोचता हूँ कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक मैयार कैसा है तो मैं समझता हूँ हमें इन्हीं टारगेट्स पर सन्न करना पड़ेगा और देखना पड़ेगा कि इन तीन वर्षों में हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी संभलती है।

अब टैक्सेशन के बारे में यह सवाल आता है कि क्या टैक्सेशन और बढ़ाना चाहिये। ठीक है। शायद इस बात की गुंजाइश हो कि टैक्सेशन और बढ़ाया जाय। मगर जो लोग तिवारत से और इंडस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखते हैं वह जानते हैं कि आज के हालात में अगर टैक्सेशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया गया, तो जो इनवैस्टमेंट प्राइवेट सेक्टर में करीब सी करोड़ रुपया सालाना का हो रहा है, वह नहीं हो पायेगा। और अगर वह नहीं हो पायेगा तो गवर्नमेंट को दूसरी तरकीब सोचनी पड़ेगी उस इनवैस्टमेंट को पूरा करने के लिये तो आखिर यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि टैक्सेशन बढ़ाया जाय या न बढ़ाया जाय या डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग किया जाय या न किया जाय। सवाल यह है कि हमें अपने हालात को देखते हुए कौन सी चीज को किस हद तक बढ़तना है। अब यह बहुत मूमकिन है कि अगर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई अपनी उस तजवीज को जो कि रूस में जारी की गयी थी यहां जारी करें तो पचास वर्ष के बाद हमारे यहां स्वर्ग दिखायी दे, मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शार्ट टर्म में उसका क्या नतीजा होगा। हमेशा यहां जो रूस में पंच वर्षीय योजना बनायी गयी, उसकी दलील पेश की जाती है। बार बार उधर से यह कहा जाता है कि देखिये रूस में क्या किया गया। मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर मारिस डाब साहब को हमारे भाई वाइविल से बढ़कर मानते हैं। जब वह यहां आये थे तो उन्होंने कुछ तकरीरें दी थीं और जो उनकी दूसरी तकरीर थी उसमें से मैं कुछ पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि रूस में जो पहला पंच वर्षीय आयोजन बना तो उस समय कनजम्पशन को $\frac{1}{4}$ यानी ८० पर सेंट से घटा कर दो तिहाई कर दिया गया था। यानी करीब ६६ पर सेंट पहिले पीरियड में कर दिया गया गीकि

उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि ६ परसेंट कनजम्पशन बढ़ाया जायेगा। न जाने उन्होंने यह कैसे कह दिया क्योंकि आखिर में वह कहते हैं कि जो ६ परसेंट बढ़ाना चाहते थे वह बढ़ा नहीं, बल्कि जितना उनका टारगेट था उससे कहीं कम रहा। मगर हमारे प्लान में रहन सहन का मँयार इन पांच वर्षों में घटेगा नहीं बल्कि कुछ न कुछ बढ़गा ही। तो आखिर यह जो प्लानिंग है, यह इन सब चीजों को मजमुई तौर से देखकर कि कौन कौन सी तरकीब सब से ज्यादा फायदेमन्द होगी, किया गया है।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह कहा जाता है कि इनवैस्टमेंट कम है। मैं भी यह समझता हूँ कि कम है। मगर यहाँ के हालात देखते हुये, जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, हमें इन टारगेट्स से ही सब्र करना पड़ेगा। मुझे तो डर है कि जितना इनवैस्टमेंट हमने इस प्लान में दिया है, दो हजार उनहतर करोड़ रुपये का, वह भी हम पूरा कर पायेंगे या नहीं। मुझे यह डर इसलिये नहीं है कि रुपया नहीं होगा क्योंकि अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो ऐसी तरकीबों से जो कि देश के लिये मुजिर न हों रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकती है। मगर हमारी ऐक्सपेंडिंग मैशिनरी ऐसी नहीं है जो कि इस रुपये का अच्छा इस्तेमाल कर सके। आपने देखा होगा कि हमारे हाउस के सामने जो एक के बाद एक पबलिक एंकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आया करती है उसमें कोई भी ऐसी नहीं होती जिसमें कोई न कोई कंडल न निकले। वह सच होते हैं या गलत इस के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मैं उनकी तफसील में नहीं गया हूँ। लेकिन उससे यह असर पसर होता है कि जो अथारिटी पबलिक एक्सपेंडीचर को हैंडल करती है, वह डिमौरेलाइज्ड जरूर है। वह पबलिक

अथारिटी ऐसी नहीं है कि उसमें सभी बेईमान हैं, बल्कि उसमें बहुत से ईमानदार आदमी हैं, जो कि एक एक पाई को बहुत गौर के साथ खर्च करते हैं लेकिन वह डिमौरेलाइज्ड हैं, इसलिये कि अगर वह ईमानदारी से भी खर्च करना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें डर लगा रहता है कि न मालूम कब हमारी पकड़ कर ली जाय और यह डर बढ़ता जाता है जब कि यह इन्क्वायरी होती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह इन्क्वायरी न हो। आखिर यह हमारी गरीब पबलिक का पैसा है और इसको बहुत गौर से खर्च करना चाहिये और एक एक पाई पर मुहर होनी चाहिये। मगर मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब हमको यह डर है कि हम इतना रुपया भी इन्वैस्ट कर सकेंगे या नहीं तो और ज्यादा टारगेट बढ़ाना एक बे सूद बात होगी। हाँ यह उस वक्त हो सकता है कि जब आप अपने पूरे फ्रेम को बदल दें और अपने पबलिक एंकाउंट के मंथड को इस तरह ढाँचे में ढालें कि एक पाई भी बेकार खर्च न हो सके। मगर यह करना बहुत आसान बात नहीं है। इसलिये मैं अपने अर्थ मंत्री जी से यह पुरजोर अपील करूँगा कि वह पबलिक एंकाउंट्स कमेटी की तीसरी और छठी रिपोर्टों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जो मुझाव उन्होंने दिये हैं उनके मुताबिक इस तरह से ऐक्सपेंडीचर पर फाइनैन्शल कंट्रोल करें और ऐसी तजवीज सोचें कि जिस से एंजीक्यूटिव के हाथ में जो पैसा खर्च करने की ताकत है वह ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहे और देश का पैसा भी फिजूल खर्च न हो।

कल मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त बी० शिवा-
राव की तकरीर से मेरे ऊपर बहुत असर हुआ। उन्होंने यह बताया कि पबलिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर अभी ऐसा है कि वहाँ बहुत कुछ सुधार की गुंजाइश है। मेरा भी बिल्कुल यही तजुर्बा है।

[श्री बंसल]

में देखता हूँ कि जब कि ऊपरी हिस्सों में, यानी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में और सैक्रेटेरियट लैवल पर बहुत काफ़ी तबदीली हुई है, लेकिन जैसे जैसे आप नीचे चलते जायें वैसे वैसे यह दिखाई देता है कि वही पुराने ढर्रे पर पबलिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल रहा है। इस में अब दो चार ऐक्सप्लान्स है, उनकी बात मैं नहीं कहता। लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि कोई न कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाई जाय जिससे कि हमारा पबलिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नीचे के दर्जे का, डिस्ट्रिक्ट और तहसील लैवल का और अधिक सुधरे वह पबलिक की डिमांड्स और तकलीफों के लिये ज्यादा रिसर्चिसिव हों और जो कुछ पबलिक चाहे उस को वह जल्दी से करने को तैयार हों। आखिर जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का खर्चा होता है वह हमारी स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स ही करती हैं और वह नीचे जाकर इंजिनियर्स से और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर खर्च होता है। इसलिये जब तक वहां सुधार न हो और उनकी ज़हनियत न हो कि उनको यह पैसा देश की भलाई के लिये खर्च करना है, यह नहीं कि वह सप बन कर बैठे रहें, तब तक हमारे डेवेलपमेंट स्कीम्स नहीं चलने पावेंगी।

अभी कल मेरे भाई ने उधर से एक चीज फिर दोहराई बावजूद इस के कि हमारे फायनेंस मिनिस्टर कई बार इस का जवाब बहुत अच्छी तरह से दे चुके हैं कि हमारे देश में इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का दरजा डायरेक्ट टैक्स से कहीं ज्यादा है। हम लोगों को जो इस तरह बैठते हैं बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती है कि हमारे भाई तक्रोर कर जाते हैं और सुनने के वक्त यहां नहीं रहते जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दो दो तीन तीन मर्तबा बावजूद फायनेंस मिनिस्टर के जवाब देने के भी उन को वह बात समझ में नहीं आती और वह उल्टे घड़े

की तरह रहते हैं कि कितना ही पानी डालों वह पानी उस में नहीं जाता। यह इनडायरेक्ट और डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की जो बात है तो उन्होंने कहा कि सन् १९५३ में यानी इस साल के बजट में इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स की परसेंटेज ६२ फी सदी हो गई। इस के जवाब में वित्त मंत्री साहब ने फरमाया था कि बहुत से टैक्सेज ऐसे होते हैं कि जो गरीब आदमी पर नहीं पड़ते, जैसे कि ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी। ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी का इनसीडेंस गरीब आदमी पर, अवामपर, नहीं पड़ता, और वह काफ़ी बड़ा हिस्सा है, उस टैक्सेशन में जो कि ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी से आता है। इस साल ५१ करोड़ रुपया ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी से होगा। इसी तरह से बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें होती हैं, जिन पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगती है, जैसे मोटर कार्स हैं उस के ऊपर जो इनसीडेंस है, वह गरीब आदमी पर नहीं पड़ता। इसी तरह से कुछ पीने की चीजें होती हैं, शौकीनी, जैसे बीयर, लिकर, जिनका टैक्स गरीब आदमी नहीं देता। इसी तरह से सिल्क और कई चीजें हैं।

तो मैं ने देखा कि अगर इन सब चीजों को हटा दिया जाय तो करीब करीब हमारे यहां इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स सिर्फ ३७ परसेंट रह जायगा, न कि ६२ फी सदी। तो इस को आप देखें। मैं समझता हूँ कि ३७ फी सदी कोई ज्यादा नहीं है। आप किसी भी देश की ओर देखें और हमारे देश को लें तो मालूम होगा कि इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का कुल मिला कर ३७ परसेंटेज कोई बहुत ज्यादा परसेंटेज नहीं है।

Shri C. R. Chowdary (Narasaraopet):
Ours is an underdeveloped country with a semi-colonial economy. The need to develop our national industry and agriculture is great. Nowhere in

the world famine and poverty, are so widespread as in India. We are now expecting to develop our national industry and agriculture. The Plan that has now been placed before the nation is the First Five Year Plan. The First Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 2,069 crores to achieve the objective of developing a true national industry and agriculture. But are we going that way: that is the question that naturally arises.

We do not have all the money necessary to finance the Five Year Plan. We have naturally to look for outside help. It is estimated that about Rs. 655 crores we have to get from external sources. If external help does not come, we have to resort to taxation and internal borrowings. In case we fail in this also we have to resort to deficit financing. Therefore, it is agreed that we are lacking in necessary finance to implement the Five Year Plan.

May I ask the Finance Minister whether the taxation and internal borrowing resources are exhausted before he looked for external economic assistance? If not, why not? Did he fail in his attempts to get money on taxation and internal borrowing before he envisaged deficit financing to implement the Plan? We have already borrowed from outside money to the tune of Rs. 156 crores under various heads of account. The Colombo Plan is there with its six year period for completion. Our country is covered by this plan along with other under-developed countries in the South-East Asia. This Plan is talked of as a plan under which we are receiving economic assistance from Britain to develop our national industry and agriculture, so as to become economically independent. But neither the countries envisaged by the Plan nor the sponsors of the plan do possess the sum of 1,868 million sterling envisaged to be expended under the plan. Britain agreed under the plan to unfreeze the 250 million sterling balances that stood to the credit of the countries to be benefited. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, our colleagues in the Commonwealth agreed to give credit to the tune of 100 million sterling. The rest is not covered by anything. The plan lacks basically the necessary material foundation—hence it is bound to fail.

This plan envisages development of agriculture in the first place and speaks of 10 per cent. expenditure on the development of light industry. There is no mention of heavy industry and its development. There is no attempt to solve the problem of unemployment.

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It does not aim to improve our standard of living. The emphasis is laid on agricultural development and transport development.

This plan, in giving the so-called economic assistance envisages increase in production of strategic raw materials and development of transport facilities in the borrowing states. The effects of this so-called programme for development and reconstruction on our national economy is: it would retard the development of our productive forces, it would increase our dependence on the big capitalist powers and it would lower our standard of living which is already very low.

All this can with the same emphasis be said of the economic aid that we are, as is said, getting from the World Bank and America—the dollar loans. This Bank was described by a Member of the Iranian Delegation in November 1951 "as truly a Bank of the rich, run by the rich and naturally working for the rich."

The conditions attached to the loans we are getting from this quarter are burdensome. The interest charged is very heavy. The British Colonial Development Corporation rejected a loan from this Bank for the simple reason that the conditions attached to it were found to be burdensome and the interest claimed was heavy. But we never hesitated to accept the same terms and conditions at the risk of abrogating to such an extent our sovereign right.

Then there is the T. C. A. and it is said that we are getting aid under it. It is not really the economic assistance that goes to the development of our national industry and agriculture that we are getting under this scheme. Burma rejected the aid under the T. C. A. as unacceptable. May I know what are the special reasons and what is the special situation that warrants India to accept aid or assistance under a scheme that has been rejected by our neighbour in the East?

I like to say a word on the kind of private investments that we are getting from America. These private investments are not new to our country. We were having these private investments long before we attained our political freedom. What is the past experience, what is the past history that these private investments tell us? They have proved to be a drain on our national economy; it was a way to funnel away our national wealth.

This being the case, why not our Government adopt a bold policy to levy direct taxes such as agricultural

[Shri C. R. Chowdary]

income tax on a progressive basis and find the necessary resources for the required finance? Why do you not take up radical land reforms on a basis of no compensation to be paid? Repeal, if need be, the Constitution in that respect. Why do you not resort to levy tax on unearned incomes and increments? Nationalise insurance and banking. This will hurt your supporters—the rich. That is the reason why you are hesitating to touch them, the rich who are responsible for your position and power.

Anyhow, your course of conduct reveals that you have determined to resort to deficit financing. Will the situation in the country permit resort to deficit financing? Ours is essentially, as I said already, a colonial economy. Our country is an under-developed country. We have got hardly 10 per cent. dealings on the national income activities. We have not exhausted the resources of taxation. There are no price controls. With all this, your attempt to resort to deficit financing is basically wrong, though it is said that deficit financing within certain limits only, is advised to be permissible. The result of deficit financing goes to benefit the rich, your henchmen and collaborators. It will hit hard the fixed earning groups, the middle class and labour. This is the experience of the people where deficit financing was experimented upon under a capitalistic set-up in industrially advanced countries.

We are not opposed, on principle, to borrowing. Let the borrowing be on the basis of equality between the creditor and the debtor. Let it be on reasonable and acceptable terms. Let it be for developing our national industry and agriculture. Let it be for strengthening our national economy. Let us develop on lines so as to become economically independent. On these lines, if our Finance Minister goes about begging, we have no objection. Let him go to any quarter he likes and get the money that is necessary for developing our industry and agriculture so as to achieve the object, namely to become economically independent. But if the begging resorted to by our Government is to leave us economically weak and to strengthen our dependence on capitalistic big powers, we object to it. We like to record our protest. My fear is that ultimately my friend the Finance Minister will be left with a broken, empty bowl in his hand, disappointed and depressed in spirits.

Let me tell him that what locust is to vegetation, what cancer is to the

human body, the American dollar investment is to our national economy and to our body politic.

श्री एच० पी० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर—पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, फ्राइनेंस मिनिस्टर द्वारा जो मांगें यहां पर पेश हैं मैं उन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। यों तो देश बहुत बड़ा है और आर्थिक नीति से देश के सब व्यक्तियों को एक स्थाल पर लाना बड़ा मुश्किल है, लेकिन आजादी हासिल करने का जो सब से बड़ा मकसद गरीबों को राहत पहुंचाना था, उस का स्थाल सरकार को अवश्य करना चाहिये। चुनाव घोषणा या आजादी की कल्पना कर के जो किसान आज गांवों में बैठे हुए हैं, अपनी कल्पना को पूरा न होते देख कर उन्हें बड़ी घबराहट और मायूसी पैदा होती है। आज अवस्था यह हो रही है कि उन को खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं है और पहनने के लिये वस्त्र नहीं हैं और जीवन की जब यह आवश्यकतम वस्तुएं भी उन को नहीं मिलती तो उन किसानों और मजदूरों के हृदय में सरकार के प्रति नाना प्रकार के स्थाल उठा करते हैं, और जिनका फायदा हमारे विरोधी भाई उठाते हैं और गलत प्रलोभन दे कर उन को बहकावे में ला कर बहुत सी चीजों को अपनी सरकार द्वारा कराने की कल्पना कराया करते हैं, ऐसी २ बहकाने वाली बातें उन के सामने पेश किया करते हैं और उन नादान काश्तकारों और मजदूरों को जो मुद्दतों से सताए जा रहे हैं और जो पेट के लिये, न्याय के लिये और दवा के लिये गरीबी की दशा में तरसते रहते हैं, उन का ऐसे प्रलोभनों में फंस जाना स्वाभाविक है और वह उन में फंस भी जाते हैं। इस लिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि गरीब तबक के तरफ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये।

में एक ऐसे जिले का रहने वाला हूँ जो बहुत गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, वहाँ गाजीपुर शहर में एक ओपियम फ्रैक्ट्री सरकार की तरफ से चलती है, अपने देश में दो फ्रैक्ट्रीज चलती हैं, जिन में गाजीपुर की ओपियम फ्रैक्ट्री सब से बड़ी फ्रैक्ट्री है जहाँ से करोड़ों रुपये का माल तैयार कर के बाहर भेजा जाता है। यह खेद का विषय है कि सरकार उस फ्रैक्ट्री को बिलकुल मूल सी गयी है और उस फ्रैक्ट्री का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आज कँसे चलता है, सरकार इस बारे में कुछ जानती ही नहीं। और मालूम ऐसा होता है मानो सरकार यह जानती ही नहीं कि इस तरह की कोई फ्रैक्ट्री इस देश के अन्दर चल रही है और उस की कोई खास और अच्छी व्यवस्था है। करपान, भ्रष्टाचार, चोरबाजारी और घूस-खोरी का उस फ्रैक्ट्री में इतना बोलबाला है कि हर वर्ग का आदमी तबाह है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार उधर ध्यान दे और उस फ्रैक्ट्री को ठीक से चलाने का प्रयत्न और प्रबन्ध करे तो बहुत काफ़ी रुपया सरकार को वहाँ से मिल सकता है।

अफ़ीम के उत्पादक काश्तकारों को ३० रुपये से ले कर ३५ रुपये फ्री सेर के हिसाब से दाम दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वही अफ़ीम कमीशन एजेंट को ४०० रुपये सेर सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है और ६०० रुपये सेर कमीशन एजेंट अफ़ीम खाने वालों के हाथ में बँचता है तो जहाँ सरकार को अफ़ीम से इतना लम्बा मुनाफ़ा होता है वहाँ अफ़ीम के उत्पादकों को केवल ३० और ३५ रुपये के हिसाब से दाम दिये जायें, यह कहां तक मुनासिब है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा तो सुझाव है कि अफ़ीम पैदा करने वालों को भी अधिक दाम दिया जायें। उत्पादकों को काफ़ी अधिक दाम न देने का नतीजा यह होता है कि बीच का आदमी चोरी से ब्लैक मार्केट पर किसानों

से ८० रुपये और १०० रुपये सेर के भाव से अफ़ीम खरीद लेते हैं और वह दूसरी जगहों पर ले जा कर उस को खाने वालों के हाथ बँचते हैं।

5 P.M.

इस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। कहना यही है कि इस फ्रैक्ट्री की तरफ़ सरकार का खास ध्यान होना चाहिये। अगर इस का समूचित प्रबन्ध सरकार करे तो इस से उस को बहुत बड़ी आमदनी हो सकती है। साथ ही किसानों का भी इस से हित होना चाहिये, क्योंकि जो इस के खास उत्पादक हैं वह किसान ही हैं।

मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने सरकार की आर्थिक नीति का विरोध किया है। मुझे इस में कोई इस्तरलाफ़ नहीं है कि सरकार ने अभी तक गरीबों को कोई खास राहत नहीं पहुँचाई है। लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या सरकार के सामने आज जो पंच वर्षीय योजना की है, उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का पूरा प्रयत्न और ख्याल यही है कि उस को कामयाब बना कर के गरीबों को फ़ायदा पहुँचायें। लेकिन इस के करने में जो बाधाएँ हैं उस को हम तो ज्यादा महसूस करते हैं, लेकिन गरीब तबक़ा इसे कम महसूस करता है।

मैं आखीर में फ़ाइनैन्स मिनिस्टर साहिब से यह अपील करूँगा कि वह खास तौर से गरीबों की तरफ़ ध्यान दें और जो जो वादे कांग्रेस ने किसानों व मजदूरों से किये हैं उन को पूरा करें।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): Yesterday my friend Miss Annie Mascarene blamed the Government for this tax and that tax. May I know whether any Government can be run without money?

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): With lesser tax.

Shrimati Jayashri: How is she managing her household? Is her cook, sweeper or bearer doing honorary service?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: We do it ourselves.

Shrimati Jayashri: We have received a circular from the Taxpayers' Association of India Ltd. in which they have expressed their deep appreciation of the proposal to raise the exemption limit for income-tax from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200 and I also thank the Minister for giving this relief to the lower middle class people. This will enthruse the people and make them take more interest in the small saving scheme. I am glad to say that this work of organising the small savings schemes has been assigned to women's organisations. Women, if they take up this work, I am sure, will do it thoroughly and conscientiously. I have received a letter from Bombay and I am told that they have got very good response from the people and also from small collections.

Small savings movement which hitherto was a movement for encouraging habits of thrift among the poorer section of the community has now added to it the noble objective of helping the successful implementation of the Five Year Plan. For the implementation of the plan, all our resources and the chief factor, man, are to be vitalised. I am glad that in the revised Five Year Plan, more emphasis has been laid on social services and social and economic factors are viewed in an integrated way. In order to secure social progress, the State has to grapple with five giants, want, disease, ignorance, squalor and unemployment. The social problems are vast and intricate and they seriously affect the health and economy of communities in our country. There is the problem of balancing our population with our resources. There is increase in population and each day adds 1000 mouths to feed. There are the problems of destitution and delinquent children and unemployment which have to be tackled through planned economic development designed to raise the standard of living. Then we have to go a long way towards elimination of the hardships under which women, Harijans, tribal people and displaced people live. We have to evolve a national policy towards the physically handicapped and destitute and delinquent children.

The problem of traffic in women is very serious. There are not enough

homes and reformatories and also not enough vigilance branch police who could take up this work. The Association of Moral and Social Hygiene have prepared two Bills to regulate and license institutions caring for women and children. At present in many papers we read that Ashrams and Hostels and Hotels are being used for immoral purposes. This is a very serious matter and I request the Government to pass proper legislations to solve this problem.

It is gratifying that a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided as grants-in-aid to voluntary social services organisations for the strengthening, improving and extending the existing activities in the field of social welfare work and I am glad a Board has been appointed composed of non-officials to deal with this fund. There are at present various organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission, the Servants of India Society, the Red Cross and the All-India Women's Conference who are dealing with various social problems, but this Board, I would request, should provide conditions which would ensure the widest measure of voluntary service which must always remain the mainspring of social work. At present, there are various Ministries which are doing social work such as Health, Education and Labour. But, I must say that there is a lot of overlapping and not enough co-ordination in their work. For this, I would request that a department of social services be created under one of the Ministries.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): Not necessary; there are already too many Ministers.

Shrimati Jayashri: The appointment of the Khadi and Village Industries Board is a welcome feature. Rural development can best be achieved by making our villages self-sufficient in their daily requirements such as food, clothing, etc. China could resist Japan because of her decentralised cottage industries. Gandhiji did not study economics, but he had seen the poverty of our country with his own eyes and had identified himself with the poor, *Daivara Narayan*. He believed that Khadi and village industries are the only means of fighting this chronic poverty. We are informed that there is improvement in the production of manufactured goods such as sugar, textiles, coal, cement, etc. We are glad and happy over this achievement. But, it is a surprise that there is so much unemployment amongst the educated. This shows that there is something wrong with our education system. I

am sure the Secondary Education Commission that has been appointed by the Government will bring some solution to this question. Gandhiji dealt with this problem of education and developed it not merely for the moral limits of a school, but also for other wider fields of various human activities. His view of education was, therefore, to evolve the whole man in us, whom God has created in his own image. He showed by the terminology of *Karma Yoga* in education that man achieves all his good by his action: what he called *yagna*.

The Estate Duty Bill, that has been introduced, I should say, gives us an opportunity to perform this *yagna*. Money is a boon only to those who use it for the needy. The *Bhagavad Gita* also enjoined us to perform the *yagna* sacrifice, not the *yagna* by pouring *ghee* in fire, but the real *yagna*, that is service. The *Bhagavad Gita* says:

सह यज्ञा प्रजा मृष्ट्वामुरोवाच प्रजापति :
अनेन प्रसविष्यन्ननेष वोस्त्वष्टकामधुक् ।

The Five year Plan also, let us hope, will be our *Kamadhenu*. The money which will be used for the service of the poor and down-trodden will be our *Kamadhenu*. We know Acharya Vinobha Bhave is now carrying on the *Bhoodan yagna* and the *Kanchanamukti yagna* in order to awaken in the donor a sense of trusteeship and duty to the poor. This *yagna dharma* will be a non-violent technique and will be one of the greatest victories of *Ahimsa*. India, if rebuilt on this technique, will have no quarrel with anybody, and will have only good will for all.

सर्वे सुखिनो सन्तु सर्वे सन्तु निरामया :
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चित् दुःखमाप्नुयात् ॥

Shri K. L. More (Kolhapur cum Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Finance Minister must be congratulated for his realistic approach to the various economic problems of our country. It is gratifying to note that the Finance Minister is found to be confidently firm in his embarkation on the third year of the Development Plan. He has created an unflinching faith in us and in the common man that he is the master of the situation and a captain who can safely steer forth through the troubled waters of the sea of the financial year.

By his hard labour and creative genius the Finance Minister has blend-

ed the heart of the Plan into the body of the Budget and has started working to achieve the tremendous results of production. I do not share the views of those who blame the Finance Minister for deficit financing. This is so because everybody knows that the Finance Minister, like a fire fighter, is sure to put under control the flames of inflation in case they do arise in the circumstances. One observation could not escape my imagination and that is, that the Finance Minister is a cautious driver who is trying to adjust to the convenience of everybody in his charge, with his eye on the sure reaching of the destination. Let me cheer the Finance Minister.

Coming to the problems of my State, I offer my hearty congratulations to the Finance Minister for financing the Koyana hydro-electric project which is designed to yield 240,000 kw. of electric energy, and for making provision for a substantial sum for relief of famine. I suggest that Government will be surely adding still more to its credit if its beneficial action of providing work and cheap grain to the famine stricken people is extended to providing grain free to the poorer sections of the people who are old, infirm and down cast.

As has been stated, the main purpose of the Plan is increased production and equitable distribution. It is very gladdening to note that the Finance Minister has been found to focus his attention on production in the agricultural sector. For, the hope of dispelling poverty and distress to a greater extent lies in bringing plenty in this agricultural sector. Agriculture, as we know, affects 80 per cent. of our population and is the most important industry. The target of agricultural production is likely to suffer on account of lack of adequate credit facilities to the agriculturists. The demand for credit facilities is growing and the credit facilities at present provided through agencies like Land Mortgage Banks, Co-operative societies and *taccavi*, etc. are inadequate and not quick to meet these demands. So, the Government must make radical progress in the direction of rural finance to achieve still better results in the field of production. Besides this financial help, I suggest to the Government that they must give an immediate guarantee against any unfavourable trends of prices for agricultural commodities. As regards this agricultural sector, I must say that Government must also focus its major attention on the land problems. In our country there is much waste land.

[Shri K. L. More]

It must be reclaimed and given to the landless people.

I regret to find that it has not struck to the Finance Minister at this stage to revise the policy regarding excise duty on tobacco. Out of a total revenue of Rs. 94 Crores by way of excise duty, the duty on tobacco alone brings revenue to the extent of Rs. 35 Crores. Considering this huge bulk of revenue, the Government has not paid serious attention in removing the difficulties that lie in the path of the cultivators and the traders. These difficulties and harassments arise from the fact that the levy of excise duty, especially on tobacco, is not made on equitable principles, nor is its assessment made on sound administrative policy. Government is proceeding on the wrong assumption that tobacco is used by well-to-do people. Actually, we find that the poor are turning to the smoking of bidis and even in the cities, the labourers use bidis. So, it is necessary that the Government should revise their policy regarding this differential duty, i.e., duty on tobacco used for bidi, and tobacco used in hookas and in chewing. This discrimination regarding the levy of duty has caused many malpractices, and is also the cause of bringing in less revenue to the Government. If, therefore, a flat duty or an equitable duty is levied, then most of the difficulties will be removed and the price of the bidi smoked by the poor will not rise. It will not also affect the budgetary position of the Government. It will further make for substantial economy on the establishment that is now in the Central Excise Department.

Apart from the discriminatory policy with regard to the levy of duty, there is also certain discrimination in the matter of clearance. We find that discrimination has also been made regarding areas, and that too, between adjacent areas, and also adjoining circles. For instance, Guntur chura, Red chopadia stems etc., are allowed clearance at 6 annas in Madhya Pradesh which is mainly a bidi manufacturing area. The same have to be cleared in other areas at a higher rate. I shall give another instance. Certain categories are allowed clearance at 6 annas in Poona circle, while the same rate is not applicable in some of the areas like Jayashingpur, which is a place in my constituency, and naturally, the cultivators suffer many hardships. The cultivator has to seek a duty-free market and has to go a long distance entailing loss of time and money. So, these discriminations must be removed, and these cultiva-

tors must be given a chance to produce more of such things.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): The cultivators are smuggling?

Shri K. L. More: No. These difficulties or malpractices arise from this discriminatory policy.

The statement by the Finance Minister that it may be hoped that as the various schemes come under way as per the Five Year Plan, they will provide increasing scope for employment is indicative of a lack of a definite scheme in the direction of positively securing guarantee of work for every person in the country who is willing to work. So, I suggest that the development plan of our country must go hand in hand with a definite scheme for providing employment and thereby guaranteeing the means of livelihood to each one in the country.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी (महासमुन्द) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, तथा अर्थ विभाग के मंत्री महोदय जी, क़रीब क़रीब कांग्रेस के जितने मंत्री यहाँ एम. पी. बन कर आये हैं और जिन्होंने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है, वे सब इस बात को मानते हैं कि जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है वह देश के ग़रीबों के हित में नहीं जा रही है और न ग़रीबों को किसी तरह से राहत दिला रही है। तो फिर यह सोचना है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है। मैं भी इस को मानता हूँ कि जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था है वह अर्थ व्यवस्था देश के ग़रीबों के हित में नहीं जा रही है और देश में बहुत बड़ा असन्तोष है। तो फिर देश में इतना बड़ा असन्तोष है तो हम को सोचना है कि जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था जो इस तरीके से चल रही है क्या वह वैसी ही चलेगी या उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। उस में परिवर्तन करने की बहुत सख्त ज़रूरत है। अगर आप परिवर्तन नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आप भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते ही रहेंगे। आप के पास पैसा कम है और आप बड़ी

बड़ी अपनी प्लानिंग करते रहिये, लेकिन न कोई नतीजा निकलेगा और न देश का भ्रष्टाचार बन्द होगा और न देश को किसी क्रिस्म की राहत मिलेगी, क्योंकि जो आज की अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस अर्थ व्यवस्था की जो बुनियाद है वह पूंजीवाद की तरफ जा रही है। अगर उस की बुनियाद पूंजीवाद की तरफ जाती है तो फिर आप कभी इस बात का विश्वास नहीं कर सकते कि देश के गरीब किसानों को, इस देश के मजदूरों को, और इस देश के मध्य वर्गों को राहत मिलेगी। नहीं मिल सकती और जो भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है वह भ्रष्टाचार भी बन्द नहीं हो सकता है।

जो आज हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता लोग कहते हैं कि हम पूंजीवाद की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे अर्थ विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं, उन की नीति, उन की पालिसी, बराबर धीरे धीरे पूंजीवाद की तरफ मुल्क को ले जा रही है। अगर यह क़ायम रहती है तो फिर कोई बात इस मुल्क में ठीक तरीके से नहीं हो सकती बल्कि जैसा कि आम तौर से कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं वही हालत रहेगी। हम तो विरोधी हैं, हम को तो कहने का हक है ही। लेकिन आप में से ज्यादातर लोग रोजाना बहस में कहते हैं कि देश की हालत बहुत खराब है, हम नाजुक स्थिति से गुज़र रहे हैं, यह बात आप सब महसूस करते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं सोचना चाहते कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, इस को रोकने की क्या तरकीब है। हम लोगों ने, विरोधी लोगों ने, बार बार आप के सामने यह चीज रखी कि इस देश के अन्दर, इस भारतवर्ष के अन्दर, इस कृषि प्रधान देश के अन्दर पूंजीवाद अर्थ व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकती। इस में सामजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था ही आप को लागू करनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप बहुमत

पार्टी के लोग हैं। आप हमारी दलीलों को मुनना नहीं चाहते और केवल यह कह कर कि चूंकि हम विरोधी दल के लोग हैं, आप की टीका करना ही हमारा कर्तव्य है, देश के हित की बात हम नहीं करते, ऐसा आप का ख्याल है और इस ख्याल को रख कर ही आप हमारी बातों की उपेक्षा करते हैं, और उस का नतीजा मुल्क को भुगतना पड़ रहा है।

आज मुल्क असंतोष की राह पर बढ़ रहा है और आज की अवस्था यहां तक पहुंच गयी है कि मुल्क को और जनता को कांग्रेस पार्टी पर जो विश्वास था, वह आज नहीं है। पन्द्रह अगस्त, सन् १९४७ के दिन लाखों करोड़ों देशवासियों ने आज़ादी का दिन मनाया था, लेकिन आप देखते हैं कि १५ अगस्त सन् १९५२ को वह विश्वास और इमोनान की भावना दिखाई नहीं देती और आखिर इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? जब से देश को स्वतंत्रता मिली है, तब से आप की पार्टी ही राज्य करती आ रही है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के इलावा किसी दूसरी पार्टी का राज्य यहां नहीं रहा। आप इन सब बातों पर सोचना नहीं चाहते। आप को ७०० करोड़ रुपया इनकमटैक्स की शकल में बड़े बड़े सेठ, साहूकार और पूंजीपतियों से वसूल करना था, लेकिन आप उन से कुल ७० करोड़ रुपया वसूल कर पाये और वह भी कम्प्रोमाइज़ और मुलह के द्वारा वसूल किया गया, आप के पास इतनी बड़ी फ़ौज और पुलिस आदि होते हुए भी आप ने ७० करोड़ रुपया कम्प्रोमाइज़ और मुलह के द्वारा उन पूंजीपतियों और सेठों से वसूल किया। मैं जानता हूं कि दिल्ली के एक सेठ साहब पर साठ लाख रुपया इनकम-टैक्स का आता था, लेकिन हमारे मंत्रालय ने १२ लाख रुपया ले कर सेटिलमेंट कर लिया। उसी तरह मैं आप को बतलाऊं

[श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी]

कि मध्य प्रदेश में रायगढ़ के एक साहूकार के ऊपर ८० लाख रुपया इन्कम टैक्स का निकलता था, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ के कुछ कांग्रेस एम० पी० के बीच में षड़मे की वजह से तीस पैंतीस लाख रुपये में सेटिलमेंट किया गया . . .

श्री त्यागी : यह बिलकुल सलत बात है ।

Shri Syammandan Sabaya (Muzaffarpur Central): That is a reflection on a Member of the House. It is not fair to say that.

Shri Tyagi: He must substantiate the charges. I am very sorry.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : मैं ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है ।

Shri G. P. Sinha (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi): It is a charge against an M.P. Either he must substantiate the charge and name the M.P. or he must withdraw it.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : यह कोई जरूरी नहीं, मैं यहाँ पर उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is making allegations in respect of the Ministry as well as in respect of hon. Members of this House. Unless he has got some evidence in his possession, by which he can substantiate that charge, he ought not to make such allegations. This is the practice in this House. The mere fact that the hon. Member does not mention names does not justify such allegations and makes it still worse. I would request him either to withdraw the charge or substantiate his allegations. He may write to the Minister, giving the names and the evidence to prove the charges. Unless there is evidence in his possession, he should withdraw these allegations, and ought not to be a party to such allegations. The hon. Member may write to the Ministry, if he has got proof of these allegations in his possession.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : मैं इसका सबूत दे सकता हूँ और अगर वे सबूत गलत होंगे, तो मैं सजा पाने के लिये तैयार हूँ ।

श्री जी० पी० सिन्हा : नाम बता दीजिये ।

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : नाम मैं नहीं बतलाऊंगा, सबूत देने को मैं तैयार हूँ, आप इनकायरी करायें और मैं सबूत दूंगा और अगर गलत निकले तो आप मुझे उस के लिये सजा दे सकते हैं ।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I understand the hon. Member to say that he will disclose the name to us, but he would not give it out in the House now.

Mr. Chairman: He has stated that already, and he has further said that he is prepared to suffer any consequences, if what he says is wrong.

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : मैं आप से कह रहा था कि हमें जहाँ सात सौ करोड़ रुपये वसूल करने थे, वहाँ हम केवल सत्तर करोड़ रुपये ही वसूल कर पाये ।

दूसरी तरफ हमारे मुल्क में आये दिन बैंक फ्रेल हो जाते हैं और उन बैंकों में बहुत काफ़ी रुपया मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों और कृषि किसानों का रहता है और इस तरह यह बैंक जो आये दिन अपनी गलती से, किसी गलत धारणावश या बेईमानी कर के ऐसी कार्यवाही करते हैं उस से मुल्क के उन लोगों का जो बैंक में रुपया जमा करते हैं, बैंक फ्रेल हो जाने से काफ़ी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है और उन का रुपया डूब जाने से उन के अन्दर असंतोष की भावना बढ़ती है । कई बार समाजवादी पार्टी ने आप से कहा कि

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये, राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि आप को पैसे की जरूरत है और यह पूंजीपति लोग एक-एक दो-दो बैंकों को खोल कर जनता के पैसे के ऊपर जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का व्यापार करते हैं, उस से देश को काफी नुकसान होता है, लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता और यह सारी चीजें बतलाती हैं कि आप किधर जा रहे हैं और आप की नीति क्या है और आप किन सिद्धान्तों पर अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। ?

इसी तरीके से अगर आप पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि जहां पर थर्ड डिवीजन कलकंस की तन्हाह साठ से घटा कर पचपन रुपये करने का सवाल था, उस को गवर्नमेंट ने फ़ौरन इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया और साथ ही जहां पर बड़े २ सरकारी अफ़सरों की तनखाहों को बड़ाने की सिफ़ारिश की गयी थी, उस को भी फ़ौरन अमल में ले आया गया, लेकिन आप ने उस मध्यम वर्ग के कलकं की बात नहीं सोची जो आप के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बैंक बोन हैं और जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की एफ़िशियेंसी को बनाता है और आप की हुकूमत को सफ़ाई से चलाने की जिम्मेदारी जिस पर आती है, उसके पेट के सवाल पर आप ने और नहीं फ़रमाया कि उस की हालत में भी कुछ सुधार किया जाय। यह सारी चीजें हमें बताती हैं कि आप किधर जा रहे हैं और आप देश में पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं अगर आप ऐसा नहीं चाहते, तो आप सबसे पहले इस बात पर सोचिए कि आपके जो सरकारी मूलाजिम हैं, वह कैसे पंट भर स्या सकें और कैसे उनके बालबच्चे आराम से जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें और मैं समझता

हूँ कि जब ऐसी व्यवस्था आप कर देंगे तब यह जो घूसखोरी है वह भी खत्म हो सकती है और कम हो सकती है अगर आप ऐसा न करके उाँ घूस खान की मनोवृत्ति पैदा करने का अवसर देते हैं और फिर यहां पर हम बैठकर कहते हैं कि आज सब जगह घूसखोरी और रिस्वत चलती है और अष्टात्वार बढ रहा है और इसी लिए मैंने आपसे अभी अब्ज किआ था कि हम अपना अर्थ व्यवस्था को पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था की तरफ लें जा रहे हैं।

इसी तरीके से हमारी हुकूमत में जो छोटे २ अंग हैं और जो किसानों और मजदूरों से डीलिंग करते हैं, वहां क्या हालत हो रही है, एक किसान को अगर खजाने के अन्दर रुपया जमा करना होता है और अगर वह भल से एक आना या दो आना कम जमा कर जाता है तो होता यह है कि सरकार को वह एक आना या दो आना उस किसान से वसूल करने के लिये कम से कम तीन, चार रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। उस किसान को एक आना और दो आना जमा करने के लिए चार रुपये राह में खर्च करने पड़ते हैं और इस व्यवस्था के कारण हम देखते हैं कि देश के अन्दर असन्तोष फैला हुआ है।

मिलों के अन्दर हम देखते हैं कि आपने जो मजदूरों को राहत दिलाई है वह पूंजीपतियों से दिलायी। उसके लिए आपने क़ानून बनाए, फ़क्टरी ऐक्ट लागू किया, लेकिन उसमें पूंजीपति मुनाफ़ा बचाने के लिए और अपना मुनाफ़ा कम दिखाने के लिए गलत तरीके का हिसाब किताब अपनी मिलों में रखते हैं, इस तरह इनकमटैक्स से बचत करते हैं और उधर मजदूरों को बोनस न मिल पाये, इसलिए घाटे की सारी चीजें आपके सामने पेश करते हैं और मुनाफ़ा शो नहीं करते, इस तरह

[श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी]

की यह पूंजीपति मिल मालिक गड़बड़ी करते हैं, और आपकी मंशा पूरी नहीं हो पाती ।

हमारी पार्टी ने बड़ी २ इंडस्ट्रीज़ का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए मांग की, लेकिन आपन हमारी न सुनी और इस तरह करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ने का अवसर दिया । आप समझते हैं कि पूंजीपति आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको चेता देना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूंजीपति आपके साथ नहीं हैं, वह आपके साथ बेईमानी करते हैं । आप उनके साथ मुलह करते हैं, उनको राहत देते हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि बुनियादी नीति में जब आप परिवर्तन करेंगे तो देश के अन्दर जो असन्तोष है वह असन्तोष दूर होगा और वह परिवर्तन समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था लागू करने से ही हो सकता है और किसी दूसरे तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री त्यागी : क्या मैं आपको इजाजत से पूछ सकता हूँ कि मेम्बर साहब जो सात करोड़ रुपया बता रहे हैं, तो यह फीगर वह कहां से लाये हैं सात सौ करोड़ कहां और किस पर वाजिब था, मैं नहीं समझ सका ।

श्री मगन लाल बागड़ी : सात सौ लाख रुपया जिसमें से सत्तर लाख आपने वसूल किया ।

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member mean that the amount due is Rs. 7 crores, and the Government have realised Rs. 70 crores?

Shri Tyagi: How can it be possible.

Shri Kakkan (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes): At the very outset I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Minister of Finance, and I think he is making all round efforts to develop the country by implementing the Five Year Plan.

I would first like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the food scarcity in Madras State. I would say this to the Finance Minister that he must give first priority to the Government of Madras, in the matter

of giving loans and aids. On account of the failure of the monsoon and the failure of the crops, serious conditions are prevailing in the southern districts, especially Madurai and Ramnad districts. In some of the places of Dindigul and Palni taluks, there is no water for drinking. I would request the hon. Minister to give more aids and loans to the Madras Government in order to eradicate the food scarcity from that area. I know that the Central Government had promised to give a loan of Rs. 1 crore to the Madras Government. But that has not been sanctioned in time. Only now the Central Government have sanctioned it. But now the Madras Government want only Rs. 40 lakhs. I would only say that the promise must be fulfilled in time. The Madras Government now want to take up all the minor irrigation schemes, and it is only for that purpose, that they have applied for the loan. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to give the loans in time so that these schemes may be undertaken in all these affected areas quickly.

Further, the Madras Government recommended 11 important schemes to be included in the Five Year Plan. But the Government of India, especially the members of the Planning Commission, did not include these 11 important schemes. Among these one is the Periyar Electricity Scheme and another, the Amaravati Scheme. The ryots of Coimbatore District have given 6 lakhs of rupees for the Amravati Scheme, but it was not included in the Five Year Plan. So I request the hon. Minister to give capital loans to these two important schemes—the Periyar electricity scheme and the Amaravati scheme.

I want to say something particularly about the Periyar Electricity Scheme. This scheme was recommended by the Madras Government to be included in the supplementary scheme of the Five Year Plan. It is intended both for irrigation and for electricity development. An agreement has also been reached between the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Madras Government. So it is easy to take up this scheme. I therefore humbly request the hon. Minister to give more money to the Madras Government and ask them to take up this Periyar Electricity Scheme and thereby help the backward people living in Thirumangalam, Melur and Madura taluks.

I thank the Government for selecting 300 villages in my constituency under the Community Development

scheme. That scheme is working very successfully there under an honorary Development Officer, Shrimati Sounder Ramchandra. She is doing a great service to the country. With the help of other honorary workers also, the scheme is going on very successfully. I hope in one or two years the scheme will yield good results and we will get more foodgrains in that area.

Then I want to say about the housing scheme for agricultural labourers. Government has taken necessary steps only for housing for workers who are working in the mills. But agricultural labourers who are working in the fields have no proper housing accommodation. I would request the hon. Minister to give more aid and loans for a housing scheme for agricultural labourers. As you know the claims and needs of agricultural workers are like those of industrial labourers. So I would request the Government to give liberally for a housing scheme for them. I say this also because in my part especially Tanjore district, our Communist friends are misleading the Harijans by saying: "You have no proper housing accommodation. It is the fault of the Government". They are thus misleading the Harijans. So I humbly request the hon. Minister to give more money for housing schemes for agricultural labourers.

I am very glad to see that the Government is helping the ryots by giving loans through the mortgage banks. But the rates and values fixed by the mortgage banks are very low, and most of the applicants are not able to get loans from the mortgage banks. So my humble suggestion is that the Government of India must ask the Reserve Bank of India to give more loans to the Central banks and thus to give more loans to the mortgage banks. Only then will the poor agriculturists get more loans, clear their debts and also improve their lands.

Lastly I request the hon. Minister to give a subsidy or loan for the clearance of the slums in Madras city. The Government of Madras had recommended it. I hope the Central Government will take it up and agree to give more loans for the clearance of the slums. As you know the Harijans in Madras city have no proper housing accommodation. In one small hut three or four families live. So I request the hon. Minister to take it up and consider it favourably.

Lastly I am very glad to see that 'poets and saints' series stamps have come out. But stamps with the pictures of poets Thiruvalluvar and

Subrahmanya Bharati have not been published. I would ask the hon. Minister to have these stamps also issued.

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Minister like to be called now or after another Member has spoken?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not mind if another Member speaks.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Thanu Pillai. Is he present?

An Hon. Member: This side, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: This side or that, first of all I want to find out whether he is in the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They should forfeit their chance.

Shri Bidari (Bijapur South) rose—

Shri Syamandan Sahaya: As this is the hon. Member's maiden speech, Sir, he may move forward.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may move forward.

Shri Bidari: My praise of the working of the Finance Ministry will be superficial in the light of the all-round praise and satisfaction expressed by the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, who visited India recently in the year 1952. He also indicated the bank's willingness to participate in further loan assistance for India's development projects.

I do not wish to repeat what has been said and what has been vividly explained in the report. I will deal with one or two points on which much has not been said and of which it is necessary to make mention. The age of competition has disappeared or is due gradually to disappear and an era of co-operation has set in. The expansion of the sphere of co-operative activity was not remarkable up to now. The finances at the disposal of the co-operative banks have been meagre and the rules of procedure very cumbersome. This fact was not taken due notice of so long as private credit facilities were available.

The restrictions on money-lending, and the tenancy legislation have closed the doors for private transactions. The Five Year Plan has assigned the co-operative movement a central place in the national reconstruction. The *Times of India* in the lead-erette, says that the growing importance of co-operatives in the national life has apparently sown the seeds of party politics in the movement. Though this is true, allowances will have to be made for such things in its initial stages. These are individual weaknesses which can be got rid of through better arrangements of train-

[Shri Bidari]

ing in co-operation and educating the primary members in co-operative principles. If the land policy and the slogan that the cultivator should be the owner of the land are intended to make any headway, the co-operative bodies should be supplied with adequate finances. The Reserve Bank of India should intensify its effort in financing the requirements of rural areas.

Now I want to turn to the scarcity conditions in my State. If we look into the history of the last 60 years, there have been 20 years of scarcity and six years of total famine. There have been droughts for continuous two or three years. The State Government are doing their best to ameliorate the hardship. But the scarcity is so very widespread that it has become rather difficult to cope with the appalling situation. The Central Government have also run to the help of the State Government in generating incomes and providing foodgrains at concessional rates. But the sustenance wages cannot feed the labourer and his dependants. Besides, the cultivator is harder hit than the labourer. He has to maintain himself and his cattle. He has to bear the burden on his resources by way of seasonal operations. The cultivator has become unnerved, his cattle emaciated and degenerated and the land exhausted. The peasantry of the country, once it is destroyed, can never be restored. He who cures the disease may be the most skilful but he who prevents it is the safest physician.

All the projects, big and small, in the Five Year Plan, have been concentrated in areas which are already in an advantageous position. The communications and other facilities have also been concentrated in those areas only to keep pace with the all round development. For the Planners of a poor country it is appreciable to think in terms of maximum return with minimum investment but the ideal of a Welfare State, the largest good to the largest number, has been over-shadowed. We are not jealous of the riches of others. We are, on the other hand, proud of the biggest things in the world and we boast of them as our own. Nature is variegated. If she is deficient in certain respects, she is bountiful in many others. Science is being developed rapidly and Nature is being overcome in several respects. We have been endowed with knowledge to harness the various forces to the best of our ability, and advantage. We lack in strength; if

the Government lend their helping hand to muster strength, we shall not only recoup ourselves from the irreparable loss wrought by the wrath of nature but our parts will be converted into granaries supplying food to commercial towns and cities.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now a word about public co-operation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member had finished.

Shri Bidari: Many hon. Members are apprehensive of public co-operation. The public is just like a mirror which reflects and reacts in the manner in which we ourselves act. An atmosphere is being created in which the influence of the ordinary man and woman is being sufficiently felt. Our Constitution has established the fact that people are the fountain-head of power. It is the real road to the transformation towards welfare state. The Planning Commission have realised the potentialities of local self-government. They have made a specific indication about the formation of co-operatives and the establishment of village Panchayats.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. I must call upon the Minister to reply.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: As these discussions on financial matters proceed in this House and the other one, a spirit of weariness creeps on me, not so much physical weariness as the mental weariness, resulting from the consciousness that many of the criticisms that have been advanced have been made before and have, in my opinion, been met adequately. These observations could be made with particular force in regard to the criticisms that are advanced by the hon. Members from the Communist Party. As I have observed once before, they are too apt to ascribe motives to anything that is being done by Government in financial as well as in other spheres. I wish they would realise that this is a source of weakness so far as the strength of their arguments is concerned. I have studied now the operation of various economic systems in various countries of the world and I am prepared to say that, given certain conditions, it is more than one system that can be made to work and can be made to yield results. But, what one has to find out is whether in the conditions of this country, in cold blood, one could choose a particular form, rather an unorthodox form of economic governance. After mature consideration,

I have come to the conclusion that in the conditions prevailing in this country neither Communism nor Socialism nor any other variant of that system will work. I wish that the hon. Members would therefore try more with their arguments than with the ascription of motives.

6 P.M.

One hon. Member referred to a lamb's tail. He said, no matter what steps Government might take, you cannot increase the size of a lamb's tail. My experience with the arguments advanced by the Communist Party is, no matter what arguments I might advance, they will never be convinced. Therefore, they remind me of some other proverb in Telugu:

*Kukka Thoka Yentha Saginchina
Muduchukoni Pothundi.*

That is to say, no matter how you might pull about a dog's tail, you can never make it straight; it will always remain crooked.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): There is a similar adage in Bengali also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not interested really in exchange of proverbs or invectives with hon. Members opposite. But I do think that they are somewhat starry-eyed about the whole business of management of Communist economy.

It seems to me that they will not realise that such an economy calls for an extraordinarily ruthless leadership and a preparedness on the part of the population to tolerate hardships which would never be tolerated in any genuinely democratic system. Therefore, I hope that the population of this country will realize that if by mischance they were ever to be governed under a Communist regime, they will have to suffer an actual depression of their standard of living for a long time to come and that they would have to wait before there would be any appreciable rise in their standard of living. I do not thereby mean to belittle the achievements of the countries which operate such a regime.

Anyone who has studied the recent economic survey of Europe will find ample evidence that even in the Communist sphere very massive results have been achieved, but they have been achieved after a round of Plans; they have not been achieved all of a sudden. That is where, I think, hon. Members opposite are excessively impatient. If they were to study either

the U.S.S.R. Plans or the Chinese Plans, they would find that from time to time the leaders of those countries have entered caveats against undue impatience. I believe there is some statement—I cannot lay my hands on it—in an authorised Chinese People's Republic publication which says that all good things cannot be achieved at once. That being so, it is not possible for me to enter into any detailed argumentation with Members of the Communist Party, because, as I said once before, we do not speak the same language.

If we say we operate a mixed economy, they say, "You have no business to operate a mixed economy". If we give concessions in order to encourage capital formation, then they say that all the capitalists are our henchmen.

Shri V. P. Nayar (ChirayinKil): You are their henchmen; they are your masters.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I see there is a variant of that argument which is even worse, that is to say, the Government is supposed to be the henchman of the capitalists. That shows what little impression even a sober argument makes on them.

Similarly, in regard to the Praja Socialists, although they profess to operate within the four corners of the Constitution and the democratic system, and although the difference in the final objectives is not too great, yet there the difference is really in regard to practicability and that matter also has been referred to time and again. You require not only leadership; you require very great resources in men and administrative machinery, and it is not possible to think in terms of a widespread nationalisation in view of our current difficulties in these two respects.

Then, a third class of criticism emanates from Members belonging to smaller parties or from independent Members, and I think, before I go on to the main points to which I wish to allude, I might refer to the somewhat violent criticism that was made by **Kumari Annie Mascarene**. Her speech reminded me of the old song:—

Annie, get your gun.

Your sword and your pistol
but as the song went on to say,

It was not all fun.

I am afraid the hon. Lady Member has not really cared to study the work

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and his staff are called upon to do.

As you know, Sir, the work of the Chief Whip and of his Department is all done behind the scenes and it never gets known to the House or to the public outside. So, that is no excuse why Members inside the House should not be conscious of it.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: But we suffer the loss.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There are countless little adjustments to be made with the various Ministries of the Government of India on the one hand, and the Draftsmen of the Law Ministry and the two Secretariats of Parliament on the other. It is not at all easy to satisfy all the Ministries, for instance, claiming the first space for their Bills. It is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has to see that the parliamentary machine does not get out of gear, and it is he who is responsible for the smooth working of this machine from day to day. If some unforeseen adjustment has to be made at the last minute, you cannot always call it his fault, and the difficulty mentioned by the Lady Member, for instance, in regard to the session of the Council of States—about which I will have to say something—could not have been avoided, because nobody knew at the time the programme was planned that the House of the People would have to deal with the PEPSU Budget and certain other contingent measures.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Simply for a day?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I would like to point out that the current session happens to be a Budget session and a large volume of financial business has to be transacted in the House of the People which does not come up for discussion in the Council of States. When the two sessions were originally planned, it was hoped that the House of the People would be able to pass certain Bills which would go up to the Council of States by the time it re-assembled after a short adjournment. I think that that date was intended to be the 10th. Unfortunately this did not materialise, because, as I said, of the very urgent business relating to the taking over of the administration of PEPSU by the President and the consequential legislation. As the Appropriation Bill relating to PEPSU had to be passed by both the Houses before the 31st March 1953, the

Council of States had to be summoned on the 25th March. Originally, as I said, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had intended to suggest that the Council of States might assemble on the 10th April after the adjournment. I have been in touch with the working of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and I should like to submit that although his is an extremely small Department, it is called upon to do very essential work. Apart from mapping out parliamentary sessions, arranging for the daily business for the two Houses, keeping in regular touch with the members of the two Houses and assisting them in various matters relating to parliamentary business, the Department also undertakes collecting from the copy of the proceedings of the two Houses—and it is a very important function—all the material relating to assurances given by the Ministers, and ensuring that these promises and assurances are implemented. I hope I have succeeded in convincing the hon. lady Member that this Department which she inadvertently criticised is really one of very great utility.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: No.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not take notice of this light-hearted 'No'.

I shall not attempt in this speech to deal with a large number of figures which were flung at us by one hon. Member—I think he is new—belonging to the Praja Socialist Party. His figure work was very unstable, because he started with 700 crores, and then came to 700 lakhs; then he said 70 lakhs and ended with 7 lakhs. But I hope he will give us an opportunity of delving into some of the cases that he has referred to and he has been generous enough to say in advance that if he is found to have made wrong allegations,—well, then he said he may be punished—he will certainly withdraw them or apologize. I take note of that assurance.

Then in regard to speeches made from the other side, there was some reference to displaced banks. I would like to answer the points made by the hon. Member, although I am afraid he will not regard it as a sufficient answer. He made three points. One was enactment of legislation granting these banks extension of time for payment of debts; (2) Government should take over all liabilities of these banks and adjust them against their assets in Pakistan; and (3) Government should make available to these banks a portion of their assets in Pakistan.

Now in the Displaced Persons Debts Adjustment Bill, originally a provision was made enabling displaced banks to make applications to the tribunal like other displaced debtors for getting their debts scaled down. There was also a provision for the modification of the schemes of arrangement sanctioned by the courts. In the Select Committee, however, the Displaced Banks Association pressed that settlements of debts already made by them with their debtors should not be allowed to be reopened under the law. Thus the displaced debtors of these banks with whom the banks had already arrived at a settlement were deprived of the relief of having their debts scaled down and as a corollary provision for revision of schemes of arrangement of displaced banks was also done away with. In addition, at the instance of the Displaced Banks Association, clause 29 of the Bill which originally provided for complete compensation of interest was also modified and interest was allowed. Thus the provision for modification of arrangements of displaced banks was deleted in consideration of certain definite advantages given to displaced banks. It would not, therefore, be, in our opinion, proper now to promote separate legislation giving to the displaced banks additional facilities of revising their schemes of arrangements. Such a revision can always be made with the permission of the courts. It is, however, necessary to have the approval of the creditors, as the hon. Member complained, before the court is approached, and what the banks now want is that this necessity should be done away with by law.

As I already explained we feel that it will not be equitable to give this further facility now after all that has happened. As regards the other two suggestions, we are all aware of the difficulties of recovering any assets in Pakistan until the whole question of the evacuee property is settled. But I am quite convinced that it would not be proper for Government, apart from ability, to assume responsibility for recovering the assets of banks only from Pakistan and not the other members of the displaced community.

Then there was on the other side a speech by Shri Somani. As I already pointed out, I would prefer to take up the question of excise duties in cloth and so on on the proper occasion which I think is the discussion on the Finance Bill. He has raised the other issue of finance required for the rehabilitation of industry again and again. Merely because we now feel that a proper investigation both into the fact

and figures as well as the theory can be made by an expert body like the Taxation Enquiry Commission, he has characterised the action of Government as shelving the issue. I think in taking this view he is hardly fair. I have studied carefully the memorandum that was submitted in this behalf by the Federation. I have had it examined and our difficulty was that our facts and figures differ very widely. Also, I must say that the necessity that prompted immediate relief is not apparent to me. I am not satisfied that the case is of that order of urgency. Therefore, in spite of what he has said, instead of groping about in the dark or instead of entrusting this work to some other Commission like the Planning Commission, which is hardly in a position to make that kind of detailed investigation into the fortunes of the private sector, instead of all that, I think the wisest course is the one that we have taken, namely, to have such an investigation to be made after the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

I think I have dealt with most of the speeches—at least in the general terms—on the opposite side and I would like now to refer briefly to speeches on this side of the House which were either appreciative or which brought forward grievances which needed attention. I am grateful for whatever appreciation came my way, though more and more I have become somewhat indifferent to both appreciation as well as censure in discharging my very difficult duties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has become *sthita pragjna*.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am approaching that stage, Sir.

I should, however, like to congratulate one or two Members—in particular Shri Bansal, for his speech, as well as Shri Kanavade Patil for the very statesmanlike speech that he made on the necessity of forest and soil conservation. It hardly came within the confines of the discussion, except in relation to planning in general. But, as I had occasion to say when inaugurating a Soil Conservation Conference, this is India's problem number One. And if we do not make up and start taking steps now, we shall see—I hope not—that the dimensions of the problems to be handled later by future generations will have grown a thousand fold, and that is no exaggeration.

Now, I shall deal with some of the detailed points that were made. There is a short point in regard to audit. I might as well deal with it now. An hon. Member, Shri Reddi, I think

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said that in respect of accounting matters the Comptroller and Auditor-General should be taken into greater confidence by Government and consulted as required under article 150 of the Constitution. I should like to assure the hon. Member that Government are fully aware of the need for such close collaboration with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in regard to accounting matters and that actually such collaboration exists in practice in ample measure, as Members of the Public Accounts Committee will know. There is a very close camaraderie, I might say, between the Public Accounts Committee, the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Finance Ministry.

Certain hon. Members wanted a sort of conspectus of the results of the efforts made by the Central Government to effect economy since the advent of Independence. As I said, the results have not been spectacular. And one reason is that the largest sector in which savings could be made is a sector in respect of which Government does not feel it advisable to give complete information. But I can assure hon. Members that the savings effected in that sector—and I mean Defence—run into two figures of crores.

In the other Ministries this is the statement at a glance of economies proposed and realised. Now, the first stage was the Economy Committee's report. The savings proposed were Rs. 4,60,00,000. These recommendations were not adopted in terms because the need for economy became more urgent by the time the recommendations were considered, and my predecessor, Dr. Matthai, I think, decided in favour of a percentage cut. That was the next stage. The savings proposed were Rs. 7,30,00,000. But in practice it was found that it was almost impossible to impose a percentage cut. And, although it was suffered somewhat unwillingly by Ministries, finally we found that we were not able to realise the cuts fully and indeed in some cases we had to approach the House for supplementary grants. In the third stage I directed the Secretary of the Revenue and Expenditure section to carry out special investigation. He proposed savings of Rs. 6,67,00,000 of which Rs. 3,34,00,000 were accepted. Actually, even this was not, on account of circumstances, realised in full. Then, the next stage was economies initiated by the Ministries themselves. They—and all honour to them—suggested economies of Rs. 2,28,00,000 in 1950-51 and Rs.

3,10,00,000 in 1951-52. And the reduction in expenditure was largely due to postponing or slowing down of schemes and in nonfilling of vacancies of sanctioned posts, etc. So it will be seen that the whole of the amount does not represent true economies. And then the final stage is this, the Economy Unit which has been set up by us. This Unit is in a sort of continuous operation. It is not like an *ad hoc* investigation, out they are working with one Ministry or the other all the time, so that their operations will spread over a much longer period. So far they have suggested economies of Rs. 87.54 lakhs. in only some of the Ministries. These recommendations are still under examination, but about one-third of these have already been accepted by Government. Therefore the total is not very impressive. But I have in my previous speeches explained the reason. And, although a sneering reference was made to the same, I still repeat that the savings have to be viewed with reference to the contractable expenditure which is only about Rs. 40 crores in the Central Government's budget. As against this, the savings realised are counter-balanced by increased expenditure on developmental and other desirable services. So all that I can say is that the search for economy continues, although I have come to the conclusion that it would never be able to show spectacular results.

Now there was some reference to points of general importance, like social security and so on, in the speeches made by more than one hon. Member, and a point was made in regard to the inadequacy of the provision for social security. I should like to say that I accept without reservation the principle involved in social security. The Government recognize that a welfare State must aim more and more at protecting the individual against want, idleness, ill-health, squalor and ignorance. These are the five giants mentioned by Sir William Beveridge. And to overpower these giants—and that is the point—one needs not merely an act of the will but also resources and organisation. And these take time to develop. In a country in which wages are low and the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy are relatively small the scope for a social security programme is, to begin with, limited. We have already, I am glad to say, made a beginning in this direction through the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and the Provident Fund Scheme, Social Security Schemes, widely con-

ceived and efficiently administered, are capable of not only benefiting the individuals—the insured and their families,—but what is more important from my point of view is that they are capable of adding significantly to the investible resources of the community as will have been proved by the provision that we have been able to make for industrial housing out of the collections of this Provident Fund Scheme. I understand that in several countries social security funds make a large contribution to the resources available for development. Through these schemes it is possible to secure a certain built-in flexibility, so to speak, in the economic system which could in some measure safeguard the economy against cyclical fluctuations. In an under-developed economy in which the scope for taxation must inevitably be limited, social security schemes might well be, I am inclined to think, an important device for fostering and for generally promoting social welfare. So I propose to have this question examined fully so as to enable us to decide the optimum pace at which we can proceed in this matter.

Then there were complaints voiced in regard to the slow pace of the redistribution of national income through taxation and public expenditure. Here again there is no difference of opinion even with the Communist Members as to the direction in which we must move, though there might be, I am afraid, and there are, differences in judgment as to the pace at which we could move consistently with the various objectives which we have in view. I would like to quote again certain figures—I think I have quoted them before. Through direct taxes, a considerable proportion of income in the higher ranges is already being drawn into the public exchequer. In 1940-41 the total of incomes above Rs. 40,000 per annum, assessed to income-tax was Rs. 68 crores. Of this, about 24 per cent. was absorbed by income and super-taxes. In 1948-49, incomes assessed in this category had gone up to Rs. 271 crores of which about 42 per cent. was payable to the State by way of income and super-taxes and in 1951-52, the corresponding total of income assessed was Rs. 317 crores of which 48 per cent. was charged as income and super-taxes so that we have doubled the proportion in 11 years. Now, to what extent changes in the taxation system are called for is now a matter for examination by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, but we claim that the trends of public expenditure are clear and unmistakable. The outturn by the Centre and by the States on social

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services and on development is now a larger proportion of the total than it was only a few years ago and this will be so to an even larger extent as the plan unfolds and gathers momentum. So, with this reorientation of public expenditure together with progressive taxation at a high level and with the estate duty added to our revenues to which I referred shortly, I expect the impact of public finance on the pattern of income distribution will be visibly and demonstrably in the direction which we all have in view.

Then there were some references made to the purchasing policy of the common man. The major consideration which has to be borne in mind in this direction is that the country has decided to maintain a certain scale of investment expenditure for the period of the Plan and the resources needed for this purpose have to be found by keeping down consumption. That is a fact which we cannot overlook. A measure of sacrifice in the present, in the interests of the future, is thus implicit in development all the world over, no matter under what system you attempt to do it. The question therefore is not whether consumption in the economy as a whole should be stepped up but whether the consumption of the common man can be raised. Now the difficulty here is that the common man does not represent in our country a small proportion of the community which could be given relief at the expense of the rest. Our exemption limit for direct taxation is now quite high. As the House is aware, it is being raised this year, if the House agrees, from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200. It is through indirect tax, therefore that the common man is being called upon to make his contribution to the financing of the collective needs of the community by way of administration defence, social services and development. And here again I have no doubt that the Taxation Enquiry Commission will examine the incidence of these indirect taxes and suggest changes wherever necessary. I have had the occasion to draw the attention of the House to the fact that tax revenues of the Central Government and State Governments taken together form a smaller proportion of national income here than in many other countries. It is true that the taxable margin is low when incomes are low but when a country decides to launch upon a programme of development it is inevitable that all sections of the community have to contribute their mite. In this connection I should like to refer to what I have mentioned before, and that is the appraisal of the plans and policies of Eastern European countries given in the latest issue of

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the Economic Survey of Europe. I doubt if any hon. Member opposite has seen this publication.

Shri Nambiar: Let us hear it now.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These countries are devoting some 20 per cent. and more of their national income to capital formation and they are concentrating in the main on heavy industries, but turnover taxes and contributions from profits and depreciation allowances are becoming the chief source of investment and in the plans in these countries, consumer goods industries are given low priority so that their output does not rise to any great extent. The consequence is that the rise in the living standards is small relatively to the scale of the development effort. In Soviet Russia, the fifth Five Year Plan aims at a substantial increase in investment. According to the estimates available, the volume of investment in the five year period 1951-56 is to be 90 per cent. higher than in was for the years 1946-50. The fifth Five Year Plan of the U.S.S.R. proposes to substantially increase the living standards but even here, a much more striking advance would be necessary to bring the living standards of the Soviet workers to the levels in the more advanced Western countries. Now I am making these observations merely to highlight the point that if the lot of the common man is to be improved in the future, it is necessary and legitimate to ask him to contribute to the effort that the country is making and there is no way of getting round this necessity.

Now if we view things in this light, then we shall see to what extent it is necessary or possible to give relief to the common man and even so, in the light of this principle, I can claim that the burden of customs duties does not fall entirely on the common man. For instance, I pointed out—Mr. Bansal pointed out—that the export duties affect only the foreign importer or the abnormal profits of the exporter and cannot generally be shifted to the common man in this country. Out of a total estimated customs revenue of Rs. 177 crores, no less than Rs. 55 crores are expected to come from export duties.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): Internal prices go down.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: But that is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Even in the matter of import duty, nearly a third of the revenue of Rs. 120 crores comes from taxes on luxuries

which are not usually bought by the common man. The rates of duty on various articles are so adjusted that there are duties sometimes in excess of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles whereas duties on articles of general utility are as low as budgetary and protective considerations will allow. Sometimes we had to pay high for the advantage of having the production carried out within our borders. And certain essential commodities such as foodgrains are free of duty. On a rough estimate, the *per capita* of incidence of import duties on the rich is Rs. 56/3/- and on the poor Rs. 2/9/- per annum.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Compare their earnings also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is right, Sir. It is about 30 times which is a favourite formula with the Members opposite. In this year's Finance Bill, as you know, Sir, proposals have been made for giving relief in respect of milk foods, essential medicines and so on. In view of the above, it will be seen, as I have claimed more than once, that the ratio of total collection in direct and indirect taxes without suitable adjustments does not give a proper indication of the incidence of the taxes on the common man. Even for the purpose of calculation of this ratio, it should be noted that the Budget figures exclude the States' share of Income-tax. After allowing for this factor and adjustment made for export duties which do not affect the residents of this country, the ratio of direct and indirect taxes compares well with such ratio elsewhere. I shall not take up the time of the House by quoting all the figures. The corrected direct tax ratio in 1939-40 was 28. Then, it varied between 55 and 45 in the years 1948-49 to 1952-53. For the Budget year 1953-54, it is 43 per cent. From 28 in 1939-40, therefore the ratio has gone up in recent years, and, as I said, varies between 43 and roughly 45. The total collections in customs and import duties are also expected to fall from 142 crores in 1951-52 to about 120 crores in 1952-53. Therefore, that reduces the burden of direct taxes to that extent.

Now I come to a different category of subjects, nationalisation of Banking and Insurance. I would request hon. Members to read very carefully the paragraphs concerning this in the Five Year Plan. First, paras. 28, 29, and 30 on page 27 of the full volume; they relate to the credit system. The other in regard to Insurance companies is para. 54 on page 68. It would

be inadvisable on my part to try to paraphrase what has been set out after careful consideration in the paragraphs that I have mentioned. All that I would like to say here is that these paragraphs are being studied very carefully, and that the objective is not so much to nationalise for the sake of nationalisation, but to secure the results that it is alleged nationalisation will bring. In regard to Banking, it should be clear to any dispassionate observer that while we are running a mixed economy and have a very important private sector, nothing is to be gained by the nationalisation of Banks. Such a process takes place automatically as the public sector increases and assumes greater importance. So long as the private sector exists, I think it will be admitted that it is best to leave these matters to be managed by private agencies, so long as,—that is important—due control is exercised. From my own experience and from the measures that I myself initiated, I can say with confidence that the control and regulation of Banking in this country is as thorough-going as one would hope to find in any country run on a generally democratic system.

As regards insurance, Sir, there seems to be some fallacy in the argument that you have only to nationalise insurance in order to be able to get hold of funds for the completion of the plan. Now, for that purpose, one must make a distinction between the private sector and the public sector, and our plan, though it is in terms of the public sector, does take into account the private sector. Something perhaps could be done by a greater supervision of the objects to which the investible funds of insurance companies are devoted after they have invested in what are called approved securities. And there are certain, at the moment inchoate, proposals that are under examination with a view to finding out whether something could be done to direct investment a little further positively. We have not, I confess, gone very far in this direction. Of course, there is a very small core of nationalised insurance already in existence in this country in the shape of the postal insurance, and it may be that, in the course of development, that sector will be allowed to expand its business if, for instance, it shows good results in the sector which is at present reserved for it—not reserved for it, in which it is allowed to operate, viz., that of Government servants. So, the point I make is that the closer examination of this problem that has been recommended by the Planning Commission is being

made at present, and a study of the trends in the world and the experience of the countries which have nationalised insurance has been undertaken. And that is as far as I would wish to go into this matter at the present moment.

Then there were questions about the national sample survey. I have not got very much time left, but I should like to devote some time to answering the somewhat uninformed observations on this subject that were made by Shri Morarka. The reason is that I have been intimately connected with the work of the Indian Statistical Institute as well as the National Sample Survey and the National Income Committee. Now, my first criticism is that Shri Morarka does not apparently have any objection to the methods used by the I.C.A.R. But these are the very methods, viz., the sample survey methods and the crop-cutting methods, that are operated by the National Sample Survey. Now, this sample survey method has been adopted in India, as the total count method—and that should be clear to anybody—would be prohibitive in its cost. This sample survey method has received the blessings of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, and distinguished foreign experts who have visited India like Prof. R. A. Fischer, Prof. F. Yates, Prof. Simon Kuznets and Mr. William Hurwitz of the U.S.A. Bureau of Census etc.

I should not like to go into details of the criticism except for saying that all that criticism was misconceived especially in regard to the complexity of the form. Now, in order to gather statistics over such a wide range, it is necessary to have a complicated questionnaire. The schedules which have been prepared by the National Sample Survey are all-India schedules, and they are under constant review. It is not true that all these questions have to be answered by the people in the rural areas. The investigator selects from these schedules the various items which pertain to the area, and the villages are asked questions on those items only. For instance, questions on rice production and rice consumption would not be used in areas which produce jowar. So it may be stated in this connection that before every round, the investigators are trained intensively by the Indian Statistical Institute in courses lasting for about a month, and that there is a machinery of supervision and guidance consisting of superintendents, Assistant Directors etc.

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It was also stated that part of the investigation which was carried out by Dr. Gadgil has not been published. I would like to say here that we have given permission to Dr. Gadgil to print and publish his report at the Gokhale Institute, and that I think, will clear us of the charge of wishing to conceal anything.

Now, I shall turn to a few important questions in regard to the Plan. First, there was the question of local initiative in the execution of community projects, which was raised by my hon. friend Shri Shiva Rao. The necessity of keeping red tape to the minimum and devolving powers to the maximum, has always been pointed out to the State Governments, and whenever any officers in the Planning Commission or any inspecting officers go round, this is one of the matters to which we pay particular attention. Certain specific suggestions were made in 1952 at the last Development Commissioners' Conference, with regard to the delegation of powers to Development Commissioners, so as to avoid delay in the execution of the schemes. Some of these suggestions were as follows:

1. That the Development Commissioners may enjoy full financial powers to sanction, without prior reference to the Finance Department, for individual schemes costing not more than Rs. 1 lakh;
2. That where organisation for development has not been fully established, sanction for individual schemes may be given at a discussion round the table between the heads of departments concerned, and the Development Commissioners. This delegation has been necessitated on account of the delay in the issue of sanction to individual schemes due to elaborate notings and meticulous examination in several departments of the State Governments; and
3. That the Development Commissioners and the Project Officers are to be delegated the power or the powers enjoyed by superintending engineers and executive engineers respectively.

It has been found out in practice that many State Governments have delegated only administrative and financial powers in connection with constructional works to the officers connected with the constructional works.

And this is a point which should be taken up again at the next Development Commissioners' Conference which is to be held from the 16th to the 18th April. Therefore the House may rest assured that we shall not lose sight of this very wholesome principle, although in practice, it will be recognised that it is not always easy to find out the golden mean.

Then there were some inquiries in regard to the provision of, I think, Rs. 20 lakhs for assistance to institutions working in the field of social welfare. I have very little to add as a matter of fact to what is contained in paragraph 17 on page 607 of the full report of the Planning Commission. It is stated there that a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided as grants-in-aid to such organisations doing voluntary social service, but the provision this year is only Rs. 20 lakhs because we feel that it would be some time before the machinery is established and gets going. Now the Planning Commission has recommended that this should be administered by a Board to be set up by the Central Government to which a great deal of administrative authority will be devolved and that the Board should be predominantly composed of non-officials who have actual experience of field work in promoting voluntary welfare activities. Now, we are all convinced that this is a most important aspect of public co-operation which will evoke enthusiasm, and the matter is under very active consideration by Government at the moment.

Then there was some question in regard to the utilisation of the sum of 3 crores provided for local works. Sometime ago—on the 3rd of April to be exact—the Press Information Bureau published details about how it was proposed to encourage local initiative by utilising this provision of 3 crores which is part of a provision of 15 crores. I think only this morning, or yesterday, the papers gave considerable publicity to the first voluntary co-operation scheme that was sanctioned by the Finance Ministry on the advice of the Planning Commission. Now this amount is intended to be spent exclusively in those areas which are not covered by the Plan, so to speak—that is to say, which have not got any identifiable portion of the Plan within their limits—and for projects for which the people themselves take the initiative. It was aimed to evoke People's participation in the Plan and to assist local enterprise. And these grants will be made whether there is any contribution by the State Govern-

ment or by the local body concerned—whether it is a Municipality or a District Board. It has often been found that a certain amount of local initiative is always forthcoming, together with a certain amount of local contribution, but that because such contribution cannot be matched by any sums which could be found by a local body or a State these efforts come to nothing. Now, it is to correct this state of affairs largely that we have provided this sum. So whether the local bodies concerned or the State Government contribute or not, it will be open to them to send forward such schemes of local works. For instance, a slum clearance scheme might be sent up by a Municipality. The object of prescribing that the application should be made by the local body or the State concerned is to ensure that after assets have been created the responsibility for maintenance will be undertaken by some public body. The details of how this is to operate have been communicated to the State Governments. There is a letter issued by the Planning Commission on 1st April 1953. Out of the total provision of 3 crores, 2.50 crores have been allocated between the States and the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs has been reserved for grants to be made direct by the Ministry of Finance on the advice of the Planning Commission, who may act as the Committee themselves for this purpose or may set up smaller bodies to advise the Finance Ministry.

Now I shall not refer to the question of deficit finance—apart from the fact that I have got no time—because I have already dealt with deficit finance among the 19 or 20 subjects I dealt with in the course of my reply. I would only like to say that there is hardly any country, not excepting the countries in the U.S.S.R. sphere, which has been able to carry on development without a certain measure of what could be regarded as deficit finance. Indeed, their experience has been that inflationary pressures could not be kept under control and that monetary reforms had to be made. Now it is my hope and confidence that so far as we are concerned, we are so judicious in the choice of the figure for deficit finance that I have suggested, and are so confident of our ability to employ the necessary remedies, that it will not be possible for us to follow that not very illustrious example.

The cut motions were negatived.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the Demands under the Ministry of Finance. The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 and 122 be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there are some other Demands which have not been discussed so far. By arrangement among the leaders of the various groups, only certain subjects have been taken up. I must now grant them unless otherwise the hon. the Finance Minister does not want them.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 59, 60, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 107, 108, 109, 126, 128, 132, 133, 136, 137 and 138 be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second columns thereof.”

The motion was adopted.

The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. P. P.

DEMAND NO. 26—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1.32.33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Ministry of Finance’.”

DEMAND NO. 27—CUSTOMS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.09.37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Customs’.”

DEMAND No. 28—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 29—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax.'"

DEMAND No. 30—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Opium.'"

DEMAND No. 31—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps.'"

DEMAND No. 32—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries.'"

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,48,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Currency.'"

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Mint.'"

DEMAND No. 36—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions.'"

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.'"

DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance.'"

DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,72,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATES GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 41—EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,01,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Extraordinary Payments'."

DEMAND No. 42—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay' on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 119—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Commutated value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 120—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 122—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,49,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 49—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

DEMAND NO. 50—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 51—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 59—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 60—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,09,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 71—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 73—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 74—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 75—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 76—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 77—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 78—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 79—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 80—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 81—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 82—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Salt'."

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DEMAND No. 83—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 84—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 96—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 97—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. 98—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 99—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

**DEMAND No. 100—COMMUNICATIONS
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 107—PARLIAMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Parliament'."

DEMAND No. 108—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Parliament Secretariat'."

DEMAND No. 109—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,95,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of ‘Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport.’”

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I move for leave to introduce a Bill* to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakha-patnam): In the light of our discussions with you in your chamber, Sir, may I know whether we will have the two-hour discussion on the Appropriation Bill after question hour tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow the Khadi Bill will be taken up first and passed, and, thereafter, if we have time, the Appropriation Bill may be taken up. The leaders of the various groups came and informed me that they would like to take at least two hours on the Appropriation Bill. I do not think anything more than two hours can possibly be spared for the Appropriation Bill. Immediately after the Khadi Bill is over, the Appropriation Bill will be taken into consideration.

So far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, this point has to be noted. The various points that have been dis-

cussed at length during the course of the debates relating to the various Demands for Grants ought not to become the subject matter of discussion once again. It will only be a repetition. Hon. Members of the various groups who desire, during the discussion tomorrow, to refer to any points or draw the attention of the House, will kindly hand over tomorrow the points or subjects to which they want to draw the attention. I will pass them on to the respective hon. Ministers and the hon. Finance Minister so that the various Ministers may come prepared and be able to answer.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): When do you want them to be handed over?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like that they are immediately handed over; or, at any rate, before 11 o'clock tomorrow, so that before 12 o'clock they may be sent to the various Ministers.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): Cut motions have been submitted on those Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the cut motions lapse.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know whether it is your intention to finish the Appropriation Bill tomorrow itself, or take it over to the day after tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the Khadi Bill is over, we shall sit as long as possible—I mean up to 7-30 not later than that—and try to finish the Appropriation Bill if possible. Otherwise, it will stand over to some other day and it will be finished then.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): How can the Khadi Bill be finished tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know. It is for the House. I am not saying anything. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Wednesday, the 8th April, 1953.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.