

The motion was adopted.

††
Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce the Bill.

KERALA APPROPRIATION BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the service of the period beginning on the 1st day of November, 1956, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1957.

Mr. 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 the State of Kerala for the service of the period beginning on the 1st day of November, 1956 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1957".

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce the Bill.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume the general discussion of the General Budget.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech now.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुडगाव):
माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं प्रश्न कर रहा था कि प्रश्नी प्रश्नी को हलैकेशन हो कर बुक डू उतमें मेंबर साहिबान को नए नए सज्जे हसिल हुए होंगे ।

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I request my hon. friend to resume his seat for a minute? I would like to seek some direction

and enlightenment from the Chair in regard to the programme of the House.

The Business Advisory Committee has allotted 10 hours for the discussion of the Budget, 5 hours for the Demands for Grants on Account and the Appropriation Bill, and 1 hour for the Finance Bill, making in all 16 hours. I think we have spent about an hour yesterday. But I find from the Order Paper for Monday that we are taking up the foreign affairs debate on that day. I would like to know what the programme will be in regard to the Budget.

Mr. Speaker: We are sitting tomorrow also.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Are we sitting tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. We are sitting tomorrow also. We are sitting till six o' clock today, and this discussion will go on up to 3.30 P.M. That means that we shall have about four hours today. Six hours remain, and we have them tomorrow. I think we can finish this tomorrow.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But the time allotted for the discussion of the Demands for Grants on Account and the Appropriation Bill is 5 hours.

Mr. Speaker: That will stand over, unless Government are willing to have it earlier. I leave it to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Finance Minister. It is for them to decide.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position seems to be that the Business Advisory Committee has given time far in excess of what is available between now and the 28th inst. That is a matter which I would respectfully point out so that the Chair might look into it.

Mr. Speaker: This matter was considered, and that is why the Business Advisory Committee recommended

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

that every day we may sit one hour more, and we may also sit on this Saturday. We thought that by doing so we shall be able to reach 42 hours, whereas according to the programme before us we wanted 42½ hours. We thought we may be able to save half an hour on some item. We are trying to sit even late. We shall finish it on the 28th inst.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Thank you.

पंडित ठाकुर दास धर्मच : मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा था कि मੈम्बर साहिबान को कई नए तजुबे इन एलंकघांस में हासिल हुए होंगे। तकरौबान तमाम मैम्बर साहिबान अपनी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसिस का दौरा करके वापिस आए हैं और उनके दिलों पर जो हालात उन्होंने वहां देखे हैं, उनके असरात ताजा होंगे और उनको बे इस हाउस में भी जाहिर कर चुके हैं। मैं इस मौके का फायदा उठाकर दो तीन बातों की तरफ इस हाउस का ध्यान सास तौर पर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस जिम्न में सब से पहला जो सवाल मेरे सामने है वह रूल हाउसिंग का है। मुझे याद है कि एक मौके पर मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएंसिस के कुछ भंगियों ने मुझे अपने मकान पर बुलाया और मेरे सामने एक सवाल पेश किया। उन्होंने कहा कि आप सब लोग पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी और बहार भी हर रोज यह कहते हो कि अपने सोशलस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का उसूल मंजूर कर लिया है। हर पार्टी वाले इस पर इत्फाक करते हैं कि वे इस देश के अन्दर गुरबत नहीं रहने देंगे, वे इस देश के अन्दर खराब मकानात नहीं रहने देंगे। इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने मुझे अपने मकानात दिखलाये जिनमें मैं पहले भी अच्छी तरह वाकिफ था और उन हालात का मैं इस हाउस में कई बार पहले भी जिक्र कर चुका हूं। इस मौके पर उनके मकानात को देखकर मुझे यह नजर आया कि आज भी यह पार्लियामेंट कुछ कर सकती है। इसका जिक्र मैंने उस वकत भी किया

का जब कि सैकंड फाईव थीर प्लान पर कमिटियां बैठी थीं और जिन्होंने इस प्लान पर बहस की थी। हमारे श्री टंडन जी, इस वकत इस हाउस में मौजूद नहीं हैं, ने एक दफा कहा था कि वह चाहते हैं कि हर एक आदमी को आधा एकड़ जमीन मकान बनाने के लिए, गाड़न बनाने के लिए तथा दूसरी जरूरियात को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि इतनी ज्यादा जमीन देना हमारे लिए बहुत मुश्किल है। अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो हमारे पास बहुत ही थोड़ी जमीन बच रहेगी और हो सकता है कि हम हर एक को इतनी ज्यादा जमीन दे भी न सकें। इस चीज को देखते हुए मैंने यह तजवीज पेश की थी कि हर एक रूल फॅमिली को और सास तौर से शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट फॅमिलीज को एक एकड़ का १/८वां हिस्सा जमीन का प्रवश्य ही दिया जाना चाहिये। कई लोगों के पास अपने मकानात हैं और कईयों के पास नहीं भी हैं। कई लोगों के पास इतनी जमीन है, कईयों के पास इससे ज्यादा है और कईयों के पास इससे भी कम है। तो जिन लोगों के पास इतनी जमीन से कम जमीन है उनको और जमीन दे दी जाए और जिनके पास ज्यादा है उनसे वापिस भी भाग ले सकते हैं क्योंकि हाउसिंग के वास्तु जमीन वापिस लेना मेरे ख्याल में मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूं कि रूल हाउसिंग के बारे में अगर यह हाउस कुछ करना चाहे तो हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब एक दम उछल पड़ेंगे और कहेंगे कि इसके लिए तो घरबों और खरबों रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। इतना रुपया वह कहां से लायेंगे। यह दुस्त है। लेकिन मैं कोई ऐसी तजवीज पेश नहीं करना चाहता जिससे कि हमारे फाइनेंस पर बहुत ज्यादा स्ट्रेन पड़े और जिसको हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब सहन न कर सकें। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर एक एकड़ का १/८वां हिस्सा एक एक फॅमिली को दिया जाए तो ऐसे बहुत ज्यादा स्ट्रेन

मही पड़ेगा और इसका हम कुछ न कुछ इंतजाम कर ही सकते हैं। इस के साथ साथ हम यह भी करें कि हर एक प्रॉब्लम में पांच गांव माडल गांव, नमूने के तौर पर बनवायें और लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दें कि वे भी इसी तरह के गांव बसायें और इस तरह के मकान बनायें।

हमने सैकिड फाइव इयर प्लान में केवल २०० करोड़ रुपया हाउसिंग की खातिर रखा है जो मे समझता हूँ कि फिंज की भी टच नहीं कर सकता। इसके वास्ते तो खरबों रुपये की जरूरत है और बों रुपए का तो कहना ही क्या। मैं कोई ऐसी तजवीज पेश करना नहीं चाहता जो इम्प्रेविटकेबल हो। मैं वही तजवीज पेश करूंगा जो प्रेविटकेबल हो। यह जो तजवीज मैंने पेश की है यह प्रेविटकेबल है और हमारे सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी के उमूल के साथ अच्छी तरह से मेल खाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम हर एक आदमी को रहने के लिए एक ऐसा मकान तो मिशे जितसे कि वह कह सके कि मैं ठीक तरह से रहता हूँ। सैकिड फाइव इयर प्लान कमिटी का मैंने जिक्र किया है। उस कमिटी में मैंने कहा था कि गुडगांव के नजदीक एक गांव में ११०० गज के अन्दर तकरीबन सौ से ज्यादा मकान बने हुए थे। जब वहाँ पर डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहब गए तो उन लोगों ने उस से प्रार्थना की कि उनको कुछ जमीन मकान बनाने के लिए कंसालिडेशन स्कीम के अन्दर दे दी जाए। उन्होंने इस बीज की पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश किया और कंसालिडेशन के वक्त बहुत सी जमीन का इंतजाम उनके लिए कर दिया गया। इतना ही काफी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई स्कीम सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर लागू की जाए। इस पॉलियामेंट की सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी के उमूल को अमल में लाने के लिए सब से पहली बीज धी करनी चाहिये वह मही हुमी चाहिए। हमें चाहिए कि हम हर एक फैमिली की

इतनी जमीन दे दें जिस पर मकान बना कर वह आराम से रह सके और साथ ही थोड़ी सी जमीन उसको फालू मिल जाए। तो यह जो पांच सौ या छः सौ गज जमीन एक फैमिली को देने की बात मैंने कही है, यह कोई ज्यादा नहीं है और इसके अन्दर आपका कोई ज्यादा खर्च भी नहीं होने वाला है। अगर सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना की तरफ आप यह कदम उठावेंगे तो यह एक मुनासिब कदम होगा। यहाँ पर तर्जुमों होती हैं कि आमदनी मुकर्रर कर दी जाए, बहुत से लोगों की जमीनें खरीद ली जायें लेकिन ये अमल में नहीं आती हैं। जो तजवीज मैंने पेश की है इस पर अमल होना भी आसान है बशर्ते कि सही मानों में हम इसको कामयाब करना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो देश के अन्दर एक रेंबोल्यूशनरी स्पिरिट पैदा हो जाएगी और लोग यह महसूस करेंगे कि फिलवाका इसे पालियामेंट ने एक ऐसा काम किया है जिस के लिए यह मुबारिकबाद की मुस्तहिक है। एक मौके पर मैं अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएंस में गया। एक हरिजन बुढ़िया ने मुझे एक कोठा दिखाया और मुझे कहने लगी कि इसके अन्दर कहीं मैं अपने डगरों को बांध सकती हूँ और कहीं मैं रह सकती हूँ। उसके पास केवल एक कोठा ही था। यह एक मिमाल ही नहीं है, इस तरह की करोड़ों मिसालें आपको मिस जायेंगी। हमारे देश में लोग ऐसी ऐसी जगहों में रहते हैं जिनमें कि और मुक्तों में शायद जानवर भी नहीं रहे जाते हैं। अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान में तरक्की होती देखना चाहते हैं तो यह सब से पहला काम है जो आपको करना चाहिये। मैं अबब से अर्ज करता हूँ कि मेरी इस स्पीच को आप ऐसे ही मजाक में न उड़ा दें बल्कि इसको सीरियसली लें और इस पर सीरियसली गौर करें इसको अमल में लाने की कोशिश करें।

इस वक्त मैं रिट्रिब्यूटिवेशन मिनिस्टर साहब की सिद्धयत में भी एक बात अर्ज करता

[पंजिब ठाकुर दास भागंब]

चाहता हूँ। मैं कितनी ही जगहों पर गया हूँ और खसूसन पंजाब में तो बहुत जगहों पर गया हूँ और वहाँ पर मैंने देखा है कि रिपयूजीज के पास मकानों की कमी है जिसकी वजह से उनको बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। वे किराया भी पूरा देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन कितने ही छोटे छोटे शहर हैं जिनमें उनको मकानात नहीं मिलते और वह बड़ी तकलीफ में रहते हैं और बहुत सस्त कंजेशन हैं। इसका सही इलाज यह है कि जहाँ इवेकूई लैंड्स मौजूद हैं वह इवेकूई लैंड्स उनको दे दी जायें मुनासिब कीमत पर ताकि वे अपने मकानात बना सकें। मैंने एक ऐसी कालोनी की तजवीज होडल के बारे में धानरेबुल रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर की खिदमत में पेश की थी अब फतेहबाद जिला हिन्दार के लिये एक तजवीज पेश करना चाहता हूँ—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस उमूल को मान लें कि इवेकूई लैंड का इससे अच्छा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता कि लोगों को मकान बनाने के वास्ते वह जमीनें दे दी जायें। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि वह जमीनें उनको मुफ्त दी जायें और आपके खजाने पर और आपका जो पूल है उस पर खराब असर पड़े। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि मुनासिब कीमत पर कालोनी बनाने के बारे में उनको जमीनें दी जायें और उनको माडेल मकान बनाकर दे दिये जायें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि १०,००० रुपये तक के जिन लोगों के क्लेम्स प्राएरिटी लिस्ट पर आ गये हैं, उनको वह जमीनें फौरन दे दी जायें जो अपने मकान उन पर बनाना चाहते हैं। इसका फायदा यह होगा कि धाज जो मकानों की कमी है वह दूर ही जायेगी और वे लोग आराम से रह सकेंगे।

स हाउस में कुछ धर्तों हुआ यह ऐक्ट पास किया गया था कि अगर रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर को किसी धराजी को ऐक्वायर करने की जरूरत हो तो उसके प्राबिजन के

मुताबिक वह धराजी का ऐक्वायर कर सकता है, मुनासिब कीमत और उचित मुझाबिका जमीन वाले को दे कर जमीन ऐक्वायर कर सकता है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी ऐक्वायर की गई जमीनें रिपयूजीज को दी जायें। रिपयूजीज यह नहीं चाहते कि वह जमीनें उनको मुफ्त मिल जायें और वे इसके लिये मुनासिब कीमत देने को तैयार हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इन दो सुझावों पर गौर किया जाय।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा अपनी कंस्टिट्यूँ की बाबत जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। धामतीर पर जब कभी मैं शिकायत करता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह नहीं किया वह नहीं किया और मेरा इलाका बैकवर्ड इलाका है तो मुझे यकीन दिलाया जाता रहा है कि भाखरा डेम की र्वैसिम्स सब से ज्यादा इस इलाके को पहुँची है। मैंने कई मर्तबा इस हाउस में गवर्नमेंट का धुक्रिया धदा किया है कि हिन्दार जिले को फिलवाक्या भाखरा डेम से बहुत फायदा पहुँचा है। २६ लाख एकड़ जमीन हमारे जिले की आखिर तक सर्रेधाब होनी है लेकिन इसके साथ ही मुझे दु ख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि वहाँ पर एक इलाका ऐसा रह गया है कि जिसकी बाबत धुक में तजवीज थी कि भाखरा डेम वहाँ पर जाय लेकिन मुझे नहीं मालूम कि बाब में क्या कुछ हुआ कि उस इलाके को महकूम कर दिया गया और वह बचकिस्मत इलाका भिबानी तहसील का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिवानी जैसा बैकवर्ड इलाका सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर में शायब दूसरा न होगा, उस इलाके में रास्ते नहीं हैं, वहाँ पानी पीने को नहीं मिलता और पानी के वास्ते वहाँ की जमीन खोजने पर भी बीठा पानी नहीं मिलता। पहले उस बैकवर्ड इलाके के लिए कहा गया था कि उसकी हाकत सुकारी जायगी और वहाँ पर आखड़ा डेम आवेया लेकिन अब मैं उस इलाके में २५

बर्ष के बाद गया तो मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि मुझे उसकी सराब घोर बैकवर्ड हालत देख कर बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ हुई। इस १५ वर्ष के प्रसंग में किसी वास्ते ने भी उस इलाके की ओर ध्यान तक उठा कर नहीं देखा कि वहाँ की कैसी हालत है। हमारे बहुत कोशिश करने पर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने यह वायदा किया कि वह १० करोड़ रुपया ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए देगी लेकिन यह अप्रत्याशित का मुकाम है कि अब तक वहाँ पर एक भी ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगाया गया है। इसके अलावा मुझे याद है कि स्वर्गीय किदवाई साहब ने सन् १९५५ में मुझ से वायदा किया था कि वह उसी साल में एक्सपेरीमेंटल ट्यूबवैल को खुदवाना शुरू कर देंगे लेकिन आज सन् १९५७ हो गया है और किसी ने उस ओर तबज्जह नहीं की है। मैं अबद से प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वे खास तौर पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के चार्ज में होने चाहियें ताकि उनकी तरफ विशेष रूप से तबज्जह हो सके। उस इलाके में मीलों चले जाइये कहीं पानी पीने के वास्ते नजर नहीं आता और पानी के वास्ते वहाँ लोग तड़पते रहते हैं। पानी इकट्ठा करने के वास्ते गडहे खोदते हैं लेकिन मेंह नहीं बरसता और यह परमात्मा का कोप है कि वहाँ पर पानी भी नहीं बरसता है। अगर आप जाकर वहाँ की हालत देखें तो आपको मालूम ऐसा होगा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा ही नहीं है। सारे गाँव में एक भी पक्का मकान नखर नहीं आयेगा और लोग झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। रास्ते इतने सराब तंग और दुस्वार गुजार हैं कि वहाँ पर न जीप जा सकती है और न कोई ऐसा जरिया है जिससे कि लोग वहाँ पर जा सकें। वहाँ के इलाके की सवारी सिर्फ ऊंट है जो कि बहुत दिनों तक बगैर पानी के रह सकता है और सवारी के काम वह आती है। उस इलाके की जो भाखरा डैम पट्टुवाने का वायदा किया गया था वह पूरा नहीं किया गया और १० करोड़ की स्कीम के मातहत वहाँ

पर जो ट्यूबवैल लगाने का वायदा किया गया था वह भी वायदा पूरा नहीं किया गया। अब बकत आ गया है कि कम से कम उस वायदे को तो पूरा किया जाय और इसी काम के अन्दर ही-वहाँ पर एक्सपेरीमेंटल ट्यूबवैल लगा दिये जायें ताकि वह इलाका भी यह समझ सके कि वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा है। मैं ने वहाँ पर जाकर तहकीकात की है और मुझ मालूम हुआ है कि वहाँ पर जमीन के नीचे इतना पानी है कि ट्यूबवैल लगाने से उस इलाके का काफी फायदा हो सकता है। वक़्त आ गया है अब हमें उस इलाके की तरफ पूरी तबज्जह देनी चाहिए। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट जिसके कि पास काफी बिजली मौजूद है और जो कहती है कि हम सारे पंजाब को बिजली से जगमगा देंगे, उसने भी अभी तक इन्ध इलाके की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी है। पिछली मर्तबा आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इरीगेशन ने एक मीटिंग की थी जिसमें पंजाब के अफसरान भी मौजूद थे और हमने पंजाब के अफसरान से उस मीटिंग के दौरान पूछा था कि उस इलाके के अन्दर कब तक बिजली आ जाने का इमकान है लेकिन हमें तसल्लीबख़्त जवाब नहीं मिला था। जिस इलाके के निस्बत जवाब मिला था कि वहाँ चन्द एक महीनों में बिजली आ जायेगी, वहाँ पर भी आज तक कोई बिजली नहीं पहुँची है। मैं अबद से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो जवाबत मिनिस्टर साहब की मौजूदगी में दिये जायें और जो ऐम्पोरेंसेज हाउस के अन्दर दिये जायें वे जरूर पूरे किये जाने चाहिये और गवर्नमेंट अपने उन वायदों को पूरा करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में तकरीर करते हुए जो हमारे एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया था कि हम उन वायदों को पूरा करेंगे उनको पूरा करें। मैं इरीगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्टर साहब की सिबमत में प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने वायदे को पूरा करें और इस पिछड़े और पसमाँदा इलाके की तरफ नजर

[पंजिब ठाकुर दस भाबंब]

इनायत करें। आखिर वहां पर भी तो इंसान खूब है और जो उनको पानी की तकलीफ है उसको दूर करें। वहां पर खारी पानी होने की वजह से कितने ही जानवर मर जाते हैं और अगर आखरा डैम ५ मील भी हो तो उसका पानी कम से कम पीने के वास्ते तो उस इलाके को मुहैया किया जाय। उनको जोहड़ों का गंदा पानी पीने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है जिससे तरह तरह की बीमारियां फैलती हैं। कुएं वहां पर हैं वहीं और एक कुएं की लुदाई और बनवाई पर ५ हजार रुपए से कम लागत नहीं आती और कुआं अगर बनवा भी लिया जाय तो उसमें पीने को मीठा पानी नहीं मिलता है। अब कुदरत पर तो आप काबू पा नहीं सकते लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि यह खारपन आर्टिफिशिएल तरीके से जरूर दूर हो सकता है। थोड़ी ही दूर पर पिलानी में सागर सा बना हुआ है, वहां पर नहर पहुंचती है और हमारा यह इलाका उसी इलाके के साथ में लगा हुआ है और सैकंड फाईव इयर प्लान में तो कम से कम उस इलाके को ऐसा बना दीजिये ताकि लोग वहां पर इंसान की तरह से रह सकें और जो पानी पीने की तकलीफ है वह तो कम से कम दूर हो।

एक मामले की बाबत जिसके लिए मैं हाऊस में पहले भी कई मर्तबा शिकायत कर चुका हूँ और जिसकी कि और गवर्नमेंट की तबज्जह होनी चाहिए नहीं है और वह है मवेशियों का मामला। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई शक्स यह कह सकता है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारे देश की गायों का दूध बढ़ा है या हमारे बैलों की ताकत ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है।

बैल लोगों से जो धामे दिन सैकंड फाईव इयर प्लान की बाबत डीमें मांग करते हैं उन्हें चाहता हूँ कि यह आपका सैकंड फाईव इयर प्लान अच्छी तरह से कामयाब नहीं हो सकता, अब तक इसका जो प्रसली आकार है, एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोड्यूस, जब तक

इस देश में नहीं बढ़ेगी। अगर देश की एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोड्यूस नहीं बढ़ेगी तो यह आपका सैकंड फाईव इयर प्लान कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा। वहीं चीज हमारे फाइनंस मिनिस्टर ने फरमाई है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाई है और अगर यह दुस्त है कि सैकंड फाईव इयर प्लान को कामयाब बनाने के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोड्यूस को बढ़ाना चाहिए तो हमारे देश के जो मवेशी हैं उनके नस्ल सुधार की तरफ गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए और देश की कैटल वेल्थ बढ़ानी चाहिए।

मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि देश में काऊ स्लाटर को कानून द्वारा बन्द करने के लिए तो जोर जोर के नारे उठाये जाते हैं, लेकिन प्रसल मामले की ओर कोई तबज्जह नहीं देता। प्रसली चीज कैटल बीड को ठीक करने की है। हम देखते हैं कि २० करोड़ रुपये इस काम के वास्ते रखे गये लेकिन २० करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं किये गये और सिर्फ २० लाख रुपये ही खर्च हुए। इसी तरह गोसदनो के वास्ते ३ करोड़ रुपये पहली फाईव इयर प्लान में दिये गये लेकिन उसमें से केवल ३ लाख रुपये ही खर्च हुए। आज जब मैं ने एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोड्यूस की सन् १९५६ की समरी रिपोर्ट पढ़ी तो मुझे तो उसमें कोई जिक्र इस अग्न का नहीं मिला कि किसी किस्म की कोई तरबकी हमने इस तरफ की हो या वह बायदे पूरे किये हों जिनका कि जिक्र किया गया था। आज सब से बड़ी जरूरत हमारी भो भोर फोडर और भो भोर फूड की है और हम लोगों को और गवर्नमेंट को इसी ओर धाने बढ़ना चाहिए। जब तक एक प्रसली मिनिस्टर और प्लेनिंग कमीशन पर मेम्बर नहीं बनता पूरी गौर इन सत्राओं पर नहीं हो सकती।

जब तक मवेशियों की हाऊस अच्छी नहीं होगी तब तक जितना पानी आप देते हैं उस का भी पूरा फायदा हम नहीं उठा सकेंगे क्योंकि जब तक बैल मजबूत नहीं होंगे, खेती

नहीं हो सकती। इस लिए हमें रिलिजासिटी से निकल कर बिल्कुल सेकुलरिज्म के तरीके से इस मसले को देखना है कि अपने मंत्रेशियों को कैसे सुधारा जाये। इसके बास्ते हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने कितना खपया दिया? मैं चाहूंगा कि जवाब देते वकत हमें बतलाया जाए कि पिछले दस सालों में गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में क्या किया। अब तक गवर्नमेंट ने एक नई मिनिस्ट्री इस गर्ज को लिये बनाने की तजवीज पर अमल नहीं किया।

मैं जनाब की तवज्जह चन्द बातों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता था लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मैंने पंद्रह मिनट तो ले लिए हैं इस लिए मैं मूकसरन उन का जिक्र करूंगा मैंने कुछ दिन पहले ला कमीशन का जिक्र किया था। मैं खुश हूँ कि वह मुकर्रर हो चुका। लेकिन हम बड़ी इम्पेन्स के साथ उस की रिपोर्ट की तरफ देख रहे हैं। इस देशके अन्दर और चीजों की तरक्की हुई, लेकिन ला के बारे में यह तरक्की नहीं हुई। अभी तक वही परसेन्टेज ऐक्विटल्स का कायम है जो पहले से चला आ रहा है, जिस का जिक्र हमारे काटजू साहब ने किया था जिस वकत उन्होंने क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड पेश किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारा ला कमीशन जल्दी से हमें अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और हम जल्दी उस की तरफ तवज्जह दे सकें।

इसी तरह से मैंने जेल कमिशन की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाई थी, लेकिन जेल कमिशन अब तक नहीं बना। तीस वर्ष हुए जब जेल कमिशन ने इस देश के अन्दर अपनी कार्रवाई की थी। यह दुरुस्त है कि उस के बाद काफी तरक्की जेलों में हुई है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जेल कमिशन तीस वर्ष के बाद जरूर कायम होना चाहिए ताकि हम भी उसी रास्ते पर चल सकें जिस पर दूसरे सिबिलाइज्ड मुल्क चलते हैं।

मैं टैक्सेशन के बारे में भी चन्द अल्फाज अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। आज शहरों में शिकायत है कि इनकम टैक्स के सिलसिले में प्रापर्टी टैक्स और प्रोफेशनल टैक्स दोनों लगा दिये

गए हैं। यह डबल टैक्सेशन है। आप इस का कोई इलाज कीजिए। हम देखते हैं कि देश के अन्दर गरीब आदमी के बास्ते कपड़ा पंहगा होता जा रहा है, खुराक मंहगी होती जा रही है, लोगों के अन्दर अनएम्प्लायमेंट मौजूद है। जिन आदमियों ने आखें खोल कर अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में देखा है वह जानते हैं कि लोग जो शिकायत करते हैं वह दुरुस्त है। लोग यह जानते हैं कि बहुत जल्दी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन फिर भी तरक्की की तरफ हमारा कदम तो उठाना चाहिए। हमने अम्बर चरखे का जिक्र बहुत सुना है हम इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि गांवों के अन्दर यह अम्बर चरखा जाए और लोगों का अनएम्प्लायमेंट कम हो। लेकिन हमें पता नहीं है कि इस के बारे में क्या हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप की तवज्जह इस की तरफ जाए।

आज देहातों के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी गरीबी और इल्लिटररी है, इग्नोरेंस है। इस को देख कर सखत हैरानी व मायूसी होती है—लेकिन दो चीजें हैं जो कि हमारे लिए गार्डिडिंग स्टार की तरह से हैं, बिजली की तरह से तजर आती है और जो सब तकलीफ का हल करेंगी। हम लोगों से कहते थे कि भाखरा डैम के साथ हमारे यहां तरक्की शुरू होगी। पावर ज्यादा पैदा होगी, बिजली आएगी, रोड्स का नेट वर्क बनेगा, इस से ज्यादा तुम क्या चाहते हो, लेकिन हमें जो जवाब मिलता था वह तवज्जह के काबिल है। जहां मैं गया वहां करप्शन की शिकायत सुनी। नहर के महकमे में करप्शन की जितनी शिकायत हमने सुनी उतनी अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी नहीं सुनी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस करप्शन की तरफ हमारी तवज्जह हो। जब यह करप्शन दूर होगा तभी मैं समझूंगा कि हम राम राज्य की तरफ जा रहे हैं।

एक चीज मैंने लोगों में देखी। लोग गवर्नमेंट के साथ कोआपरेट करने को तैयार हैं, जो सबक हमारी गवर्नमेंट देती है उस को मानने को तैयार हैं। दूसरी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत]

तरफ मैं ने लोगों में जो चीज देखी वह यह कि उन को गवर्नमेंट में यकीन है। वह समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट उन के साथ ठीक काम कर रही है और गवर्नमेंट में यकीन होने की वजह से ही बहुत से लोगों ने कांग्रेस पार्टी को वोट दिए हैं। इस लिए आज हमारा फर्ज बन गया है कि उन की तरफ तबज्जह दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम में से हर एक मेंबर इन फर्ज को पहचाने और पार्लियामेंट हमें ऐसे रास्ते पर ले जाए जिस से हम अपने देश को पूरी तरह से समृद्ध बनाते जाएं और जो दिक्कतें हों वह दूर हों। लोग गवर्नमेंट के साथ कोआपरेट करने को तैयार हैं सिर्फ इन्तजार यह है कि हमारे मेंबरान उन्हें रास्ता दिखाएं।

मुझे बहुत खुशी है और हम इस यकीन के साथ आए हैं कि हमारे देश के वास्ते बड़ा अच्छा फ्यूचर है और इस के अन्दर सिर्फ हमारे काम करने की ही जरूरत है जिम से हम आगे बढ़ सकें। और इन में हम पीछे नहीं रहेंगे, परमात्मा हमारी मदद करेगा।

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my appreciation of the Finance Minister for having responded to my request or perhaps on his own, by issuing a White Paper on the Budget. The previous practice of having a 'A' speech and a 'B' speech and reading them out not only took a lot of our time but made it difficult for the Members to understand fully the economic background in the light of which the proposals of the Budget were to be judged. I would like that when the next Budget is offered the White Paper will be elaborated and, if possible, excluding such portions as deal with taxation proposals, the rest of the white paper may be made available to the Members a little earlier before the Budget itself is presented. I would like that such a report should include a number of graphs and charts because it is absolutely necessary to invite the attention of the Members and through the Members

of the wider public to the basic realities of our economic conditions.

About two years back or one year and a half back I felt very happy because the attention of this House, the attention of the Members and of the public was increasingly getting riveted upon the economic problems of the country. One felt as if the whole country was becoming Plan conscious, was throbbing and pulsating in response to the needs and requirements of the Plan. In the last year or more, our attention has been diverted to other problems. I do not underrate the importance of these other problems. Our thoughts and our energies were absorbed by the great question of States reorganisation and, in the recent past, inevitably, our minds are preoccupied with the problem across our frontiers. But, if we permit our minds to be occupied with the problems of States reorganisation and of Kashmir for a long time, if we do not set right our focus on economic problems, I am afraid we shall be guilty of permitting the ground on which we stand getting completely undermined.

I do not for a moment underrate the importance of other problems but the paramount problem,—the problem of all problems—is the economic situation in our country; and I would like to invite the attention of the whole House to the economic imbalance that is growing in our country, to the *malaise* that is creeping in our economy that has been ably brought out by the White Paper.

You will remember that on the previous occasion, a few months back, when I had an opportunity to make a few observations on the interim Budget that was presented, I had invited the attention of the House and of the Finance Minister in particular to the economic crisis that was looming on the horizon. The Finance Minister was good enough to give me a fairly long reply but there were many passages in it that were evasive. I find that the croakings of Cassandra have proved to be more true than I would have liked them to be.

When I spoke some months back I did not have such massive material before me, and even if I had tried I would not have been able to bring together such a formidable array of facts and figures as have been presented to us by the Finance Minister in his White Paper. And, a study of this White Paper will show that many things seem to be going wrong with our economy. We really and truly seem to be merry-making on the brink of a volcano and unless even at this late hour we are prepared to realise and recognise the full gravity of the crisis that is hovering before us, I shudder to think about our future. Not only prices have been rising; production has been either stagnating or falling.

12 HRS.

There has been expansion in currency; all kinds of things there have been; even contradictory things are happening and what are we told? We are told, and very rightly, that we have got to increase our production and we have got side by side to increase our savings. But if you look at the facts of the last 2 years our production either has remained stagnant or has been increasing at a pace which is so slow, at a pace which is so agonizingly slow, as far as our savings are concerned. Our savings drive seems to be petering out. My friend Shri S. K. Patil made very interesting suggestions on a previous occasion and in response to the very eloquent speech that he made, the Finance Minister threw the baby in his lap, and I think the baby has been lying there probably unattended too. The net result is that neither have we been able to step our savings nor have we been able to step up our food supplies. We are told that in the next four years we have to increase our food supplies from 60 million tons to 80 million tons. How exactly are we going to do it? Over and over again, I have been posing this problem and the Prime Minister raised this question almost a year back. I posed this question in this House over and over again. All that we are told is that these are new targets and we hope

to achieve them. We are not moving in that direction. What is wrong about it? Here is a diagnosis of our ills. I find in the speech of the Finance Minister no reference to a solution whatsoever to this, able, brilliant diagnosis that is offered. How do you propose to overcome this difficulty? I fully realize that this is a lame duck Parliament and probably he is reserving its full treatment till the new Parliament assembles. I cannot quarrel about that. I would like to remind this House, and the country outside that we cannot afford to wait for a month or two-months. We have got to become fully aware of the seriousness of the situation. Last time my main criticism of the Finance Minister was that he is not making the country sufficiently serious. The White Paper is there; I do not know how many people have cared to read the White Paper. From the speeches that I heard in this House, with due deference to all concerned, I would say that they have not cared to read it. If Members of this House have not seen the White Paper, what of the larger public outside? Therefore, it is for the Treasury Benches, the Finance Minister, and the Prime Minister to make the public realize that we are facing a tremendous crisis and the entire nation must gird up its loins to overcome it.

Food and clothing are the most important items. If we are going in for deficit financing, if there is superfluous surplus purchasing power floating about our economy, the most effective way of mopping it up would be to make foodgrains and cloth available in more abundant measure, but our production of foodgrains and cloth is becoming stagnant. What have we been doing about it? Amber Charka is very good; increase in textile factory production is also useful, but we seem to have been tied up in this controversy for the last two years with no result. We are faced with a situation where we have to depend upon foreign assistance. Whether foreign assistance would be forthcoming in the future in the measure we want, I do not know;

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

especially when our foreign exchange is becoming so very desperate, I wonder how far it is wise for us to fritter away our foreign exchange resources in buying foodgrains, and cotton in order to produce the cloth that we need.

As far as foodgrains and cloth are concerned, our position is shaky and has remained shaky and has remained vulnerable, and the entire Treasury Benches seem to be generally complacent about this situation.

As far as savings are concerned, I am not able to understand why the corporate savings have not increased. This has been a period of inflationary pressure; this has been a period wherein prices have been rising and in some places prices have shot up. Why is it that if profits have increased disproportionately, savings are not increasing? What has happened? There is no reference in this White Paper to the profit that have been made by the various industries and what have they done with those profits? Why is it that a commensurate increase in corporate savings has not taken place? We have increased our taxation substantially. I do not know how much further taxation it will be possible for us to raise. What are the other ways and means ultimately of mopping up the surplus purchasing power that is circulating in our economy? How are we going to mobilize our resources? What are the forms of savings that are available to us? Personally, I feel, a situation has come where every Member of the Legislature, particularly a Member of this House, must come forward and undertake the responsibility for developing the food drive and for stepping up the savings drive in his own constituency. Unless Members come forward and they mobilize the goodwill of other forces in their constituencies, I do not think, purely through the administrative machinery, this difficulty will be overcome. On the previous occasion, I had pointed out that we must link up the wages of the workers with the productivity of

labour. I do not think very much has been done in that direction. I had also suggested to the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister that they should call the prominent leaders of the Trade Union Movement in the country, and sit down with them and point out how very important it is that we must step up our production and in order to step up our production, whatever needs to be done has to be done by the management on the one side, the Government on the other and labour on the third side. That also has not been done. Unless every effort is made to increase our production, and above all the production of cloth, we will be facing a very difficult situation.

The foreign exchange position seems to be becoming more difficult and it has been rightly stressed that we shall have to cut down our imports and augment our exports. Various proposals have been made to implement this policy, but here again unless the entire country is made conscious of the difficulties that we are facing, unless the overwhelming support of the common people in the policy of total mobilization of our resources for the purposes of development is achieved, I am afraid we shall have to revise the target of our plan from 5 to 7 years and we may be faced during the short period by serious economic difficulties. We cannot afford to do these things, and, therefore, we have got somehow or other to communicate to the people outside the need to understand or realize the gravity of the situation and at the same time not be alarmed by it, but be prepared to come forward and undertake in a mature manner the responsibilities that the situation calls upon us to shoulder. In spite of the repeated requests that I have been making in the last three years that I have been here, neither the Planning Minister nor the Finance Minister has cared very much to communicate to this House and through this House to the country as

a whole the imperatives of planning. My hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, for whom I have very great respect, and if he will permit me to say so, great affection, just now talked about the need for housing. There is no doubt that in this country people are living in bad houses, that housing is a crying need. The Planning Minister is not here and in his absence I would ask the Finance Minister: Is it possible for a country that is trying to buckle up and build up the basic wherewithals of its economic development, to divert resources for housing?

Some time back I had the misfortune to come forward and say that we cannot afford the expenditure of increasing wages unless productivity is raised side by side. I was criticised by my INTUC friends on one side and AITUC friends on the other. Probably it was not good politics, but I contend that it was sound economics. Likewise, the demand for housing. There is no doubt that there is a great need for housing. Our urban population is increasing at a terrific pace. If one tries to study the position of the towns and cities, he will find that the metropolitan centres are growing at a disproportionate rate; smaller towns are not growing; and it is half a dozen big cities that are growing at a terrific pace that they are going to create a terrible problem, perhaps an insoluble problem of housing. It is necessary, therefore, to see that there is some diversion of population from metropolitan centres and some attempt is made to develop smaller towns. That, of course, is a part of the general strategy of planning. But what is more important is that we shall have to consider the claims of housing within limits, because housing in terms of immediate economic development is a non-productive activity. It may sound heartless to talk like this. After all, my heart bleeds as much as that of anybody else that our people have not got houses to live in. But why have they not got them? It is because we have

not got the resources to provide them with. And first things have to come first—the very things, the increase of food production and cloth production and the building up of the wherewithal of the capital base of our economy on which the entire superstructure can be built.

The housing for the people is a part of the superstructure. That is the reason why it is criminal to permit a few people to live in luxurious houses. One of the reasons why we have repeatedly said that you must move faster towards socialism, towards a kind of egalitarian society is not because as the Prime Minister has often been superciliously saying that we want to bring down people to a low level, we do not want to share poverty—that is not the idea—but the whole idea is that these are the legitimate demands of the people; in a democracy people are perfectly entitled to say, "Give us houses". With an underdeveloped economy you cannot give houses. If you give houses, the resources will not be available for building up the capital base of the whole economy. What then should you do? You must communicate to the people the priorities and appeal to get their co-operation. Secondly, you have to try and bring about economic and social equality as far as is humanly possible, because without doing that we shall always be faced with these difficulties. There are generous hearted people here who in their life time want to see that the terrible poverty, hunger and squalor, from which our people suffer, these terrible scourges must be lifted, must be removed. If the people in authority divert our limited resources to these humanitarian things, the result will be this: neither that will be achieved, nor will development take place, and we shall be drifting towards more or less a kind of a situation that has arisen in a number of countries of Asia.

I would like to sound a note of warning, again a very unpopular note.

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

of warning. When I look at the election results, I feel that to a considerable extent, linguistic feelings have received tremendous support from the people. This is very good as far as it goes. But it can be beyond a certain limit. It is quite possible that now that our States are reorganised on linguistic basis, increasingly the States will come forward and make all kinds of demands on the Centre. It is possible that they will come to the Centre and say, "We want this, you are not attending to this problem of ours, this particular difficulty of housing is or is not being attended" and so on. The result is that instead of the States coming to face the people and say, "Look here, these are stubborn difficulties and they can be overcome only if you are willing to shoulder it with your hard work, co-operation, austerity and devotion, with incorruptible and efficient administration", it is quite easy for them to divert the attention, to wrath and discontent of the people to the Central Government. The Central Government, for one reason or another, may not be able to meet all these demands, and the result will be that disruptive tendencies in the country will grow—not that anybody wants them to grow. I am not suggesting that there is any single party in the country which is deliberately and consciously trying to foster disruptive tendencies in the country, but it is a part of the very dangers of development to provoke these tendencies. In the very process of development, we seem to be breaking at seams. That is where a conscious effort must be made to keep people together, and a conscious effort of keeping people together is not purely a political jugglery. It is a task of providing to the people the right kind of national guidance.

I have often asked the Prime Minister, and it has been a matter of deep sorrow to me that it has been a voice in wilderness, that he should not be the leader of a party but be the teacher of the nation. It has been

a matter of great regret to me that from the one person from whom I expected that the nation would be taught and would be led in the right direction, not in terms of providing a particular type of government but in terms of providing a certain stream, continuing stream of understanding, that is not forthcoming. We all seem to be very happy and very satisfied with the various things that we have done. But we are rushing away from the fact that the very stubborn economic problem will become more obdurate, will become more stubborn. In the last ten years we have been moving nearer and nearer to the hump, and when you reach the hump, the crossing is very difficult. We are reaching the hump, and once we cross the hump in the next ten years, then the pastures are open to us. In the next five or ten years perhaps we are reaching the period, of our greatest challenge and the future of this country will be determined by what we do in the next five or ten years. That is why I am anxious that we should be able to evoke from the people the right kind of response. But the right kind of response will not come unless they are offered the right kind of stimulus. A small step, a worthy step in this direction has been taken by my hon. friend, but I do not know who will be the Finance Minister next. I hope our present Finance Minister will continue in his position. If he is there, I would very much like him to continue this process of educating the people; and rather than go about thinking of the elections, now that the elections are over, for the next four years do not go about beating your drum, but go and tell the people the reality of the problem and try to enlist the co-operation of our people. Above all, try to make this as non-political as possible.

I would also like to appeal to all parties that were ranged against the ruling party in the elections, only one thing. The elections are over now.

When the question of Kashmir comes, everybody says, "Here is a great emergency and we shall be prepared to forget everything and rally together in order to face the emergency." I say that this is a hundred times greater emergency than Kashmir, and unless we are prepared to rally together in order to overcome these difficulties, we will only find frustration in this country, frustration in this House, frustration in veteran members like Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, than whom, I may be permitted to say, there is no more sincere member in the House. When he goes to his constituency, and finds people very unhappy and miserable, what can he do except to come here and speak in the strain he did today? If this House hears him and says "Don't worry, we are trying to shoulder this responsibility", then he goes to his constituency and says, "I am old; I may not have the same vigour as a young man but I am prepared to put my shoulders to the wheel." Will not he be speaking a different language than the one he has spoken today or he has been compelled to speak in the past? I would like in the new Parliament that kind of a new voice to come up. Only when that voice comes up in that Parliament, when that new kind of vibration is felt outside in the country, shall we be able to overcome the difficulties that face us.

I would like, finally, to make one appeal to the Finance Minister. Do not try to be supercilious. Do not try to put up a kind of a complacent attitude concerning what is happening. Take the country into confidence. Take the House into confidence. The elections are over and the ruling Party has won the elections as it wanted. Now at least, let us try to build up our country on the basis of mutual co-operation and an honest understanding as far as facts and realities are concerned.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West). Sir, I think you for giving me an oppor-

tunity to speak on the Budget presented a few days ago.

21.22 hrs.—

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

On a previous occasion, I said that the hon. Finance Minister had the qualities of a statesman like Kautilya. I still maintain that. He has proved that in administration of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. He is now in charge of the Finance Ministry.

As my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta said, the elections are now over and to enthus the voters, we have said something more than what we can achieve. I hope that we will now try to be more realistic. Let us now show the country what we can achieve.

There is a certain amount of difference in the Budget every year. For the last five or six years, we have been making very conservative Budgets. The safety margins provided, have always been excessive. For 1955-56, the Budget Estimates showed a revenue deficit of 17 crores but the final accounts disclosed a surplus of Rs. 49 crores. There was a difference of Rs. 67 crores in that year. Similarly, there have been excessive margins of safety in all the Budgets since 1950-51; on an average it comes to Rs. 50 crores every year. When these over-cautious Budgets are presented, it is the practice for the Finance Minister to impose some additional burden of tax apparently on the ground of covering the revenue deficits and financing development expenditure. But, there is chronic backlog of about fifteen per cent in the development expenditure.

As Shri Asoka Mehta rightly observed, this is the first time that we get this white paper containing all the facts and figures. It shows that the development expenditure has been short every year by more or less fifteen per cent. The Budget Estimates have always proved to be wrong. The Finance Minister is known for his originality and boldness and I call upon him to secure greater accuracy in budgeting by eliminating the practice of excessive budgeting.

[Shri Tulsiidas]

The difficulties with regard to the implementation of the Second Plan have amply been made out by my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. Fortunately, these difficulties have all arisen in the first year of the Plan and we hope that the Finance Minister will take proper need so that these difficulties may not be continued during the remaining period of the Plan. I only hope that he will be more realistic than he has been till now. We should think ahead whether our resources will be able to meet the expenditure as envisaged in the Plan. One generally likes to achieve much more than one's capacity. There is a limit to what a nation can achieve within a certain time. If we overstep that limit, such difficulties as we see now appear. Under the present circumstances, I will not call it a crisis. I do not want to get myself scared at these difficulties. I am sure we can overcome them. But, we have to consider whether these difficulties have become apparent on account of the over-stepping of certain limitations. The present international tensions do not justify our embarking on over-ambitious undertakings. The strain, stress and instability are already visible in the form of inflation, adverse balance of payments, transport bottlenecks, raw material shortages and financial stringency. I am glad that these signs have appeared in the first year of the Plan.

One of the advisers to the Planning Commission, Shri Moon, said in a recent radio talk that he thought that there would be a twenty per cent. pruning. He also said that the frills may be removed leaving the basic projects intact. I would like to know whether the hon. Finance Minister has considered what Shri Moon said in this talk and how he is going to prune the expenditure in the way he announced.

The greatest difficulty for this Plan, as shown in the white paper is with regard to the foreign exchange. Let us see why this difficulty has arisen.

I wonder whether the present foreign exchange shortage experienced by Shri T. T. K., Finance Minister, is not the hang-over of the excesses committed by Shri T. T. K., as Commerce Minister last year. Probably he tried to build up stocks before the international situation got worse. Perhaps, it may be that on account of that, large imports have taken place during the last year. We have been able to get the essential articles in our country before Suez Canal trouble started. But, whatever it may be, the fact remains. The difficulty is increasing and not decreasing. Drastic steps are needed to bring the situation under control. The White Paper gives the figures of our balance of payments position. The deficit stood at Rs. 44.5 crores in the second quarter but it rose to Rs. 81.4 crores in the third quarter. Perhaps the deficit in the fourth quarter must be still higher. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell us whether the deficit in the first quarter of this year will be much bigger than that shown in the third quarter or whether it will almost be the same.

The most important point to be considered is, how to solve this difficulty. We have now been able to get all those articles and we have imported them in large quantities. The Finance Minister in his speech has pointed out to us the different measures which his Ministry is taking with regard to this particular aspect, and I am sure we will be able to get over this difficulty to a considerable extent. But the fact still remains that these difficulties are not going to be of a temporary nature because our development expenditure is going to be increased year by year and our needs for foreign exchange will also be greater every year.

One suggestion which the hon. Finance Minister has made is that he would like the import of machinery to be done on the deferred payment system. I do appreciate that this a very easy way of getting over a

certain amount of difficulty in importing capital goods and machinery. But I would also like him to appreciate by this deferred payment system there will be an added cost to the plants which will be imported in future to the extent of 40 per cent to 50 per cent. That is also going to be paid in terms of foreign exchange. Sir you know, during the next seven years if deferred payments have to be made, the interest charges outside India are much larger than what they are in this country and calculating the rate of interest on the amount of money which we will have to pay it will come to about 7 to 8 per cent. Added to that, the manufacturers who are sellers of these plants and machinery will naturally charge 10 to 15 per cent, more as price than what they would otherwise do. Therefore, the cost of these plants and machinery will go up, in my opinion, to about 40 to 50 per cent. That will be added on in future years. Today if we have to import machinery under the Plan to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores—the Second Five Year Plan involves import of machinery and vehicles worth about Rs. 1500 crores—and if deferred payment terms are to be arranged even for a fraction of this sum, that will raise the cost of the projects enormously and to that extent our foreign exchange difficulties will continue. Unless and until the deferred payment arrangements are only allowed to be made for such projects which will give us foreign exchange in future much more than what extra amount such arrangements will cost us, the difficulty will not be solved. For the time being such arrangements may solve the problem, but there will be added difficulties in future as I have already pointed out. That is one aspect which I would like the Finance Minister to examine. I do not know whether he has taken that into consideration or not.

The fact is that the difficulties in respect of foreign exchange are really very very serious. I only hope that these difficulties will be greatly

reduced by, as he has mentioned, getting aid from the friendly countries. Of course I know that when you take aid from friendly foreign countries you have to be very very careful. These foreign aids which come from foreign countries may not have any strings attached to them but they are bound to have a certain amount of obligation on the country, and, to that extent, the policy of our foreign affairs, which we have always followed as more or less a very independent one and also a sort of completely neutral one, will be affected. I do not know how far that policy will be affected by these aids, but I am sure that the Finance Minister must have taken that into consideration, and he will certainly try to get as much foreign aid from friendly foreign countries as possible.

Then there is another aspect. As regards foreign exchange difficulties you want foreign participation in the different projects undertaken here. As you know, people would be interested to come over here and participate by investing their funds in our different projects only if there is a certain amount of attraction given to them to invest their money. I do not know whether under the present economic policy of our Government foreign participation is possible. I do not know whether there is any attraction for bringing foreign capital. Therefore, if it is desirable to bring foreign participation in our projects, the Finance Minister will have to consider the matter and create such conditions as will leave a certain amount of attraction for the foreigners to invest their funds.

Apart from the question of balance of payments difficulties, there is also the question of our consumer goods. My friend Shri A. S. Mehta just now mentioned that the people of our country should have enough enthusiasm to say that our Plans—we are now putting up a Plan every five years—are fully implemented. Let us consider whether it is possible for the people to have any enthusiasm. How is it possible when they have

[Shri Tulsidas]

not been able to get their consumer goods even to a slightly better degree than they were doing before? We have the experience of totalitarian countries. In totalitarian countries we have seen because the State could not make available to the people consumer goods even to a reasonable extent and it went forward to build up huge factories, that they had to face a certain amount of revolution. You have the example of Hungary. What has happened there? In a democratic country like ours, though we are going ahead with a certain amount of building up of factories which are essential,—I do not say “No” to that—if you want to create enthusiasm in the minds of the people of the country, the only way is to make available to the people consumer goods to a reasonable extent. After all, we have a very low standard of living. If a slightly better standard of living is required and is demanded by the people, we should make it available to them; at least the essential consumer goods should be made available to them. Unless that is done the enthusiasm is not going to be created in the people, and unless that enthusiasm is created whatever plans we make will meet with difficulties. It is very good that in our country today we are plan conscious. This plan-consciousness can only go further and continue to remain if the enthusiasm is created throughout the country. If that enthusiasm does not remain, I am afraid, there will be a certain amount of frustration, which is not desirable when we are today on the threshold of developing and expanding our country.

This sort of voluntary help, voluntary aid, voluntarily going forward and working hard and so on, as Shri Asoka Mehta pointed out, are only possible provided the people feel that they are getting slightly better things than what they were having before.

I do not know how far we can restrict this and go ahead. I do not know how far we can go on saying: “You cannot use more cloth, you cannot have more consumer goods and so on.” You must see that the people get something more than what they were getting before. Unless that is done there is bound to be a certain amount of frustration left in the country which is not a desirable thing.

I would like to point out to the Finance Minister—Shri Asoka Mehta also referred to it—as to why there is no saving. On page 5 of this White Paper paragraph 15 it is already stated:

“Part of the increase in private indebtedness to the banking system is explained by the rise in economic activity and the higher level of prices; but it is clear that a part of the finance required for expansion was provided by bank credit. This indicates the inadequacy of corporate savings for financing the programmes in the private sector.”

The other day, when the interim Budget was brought in, the Finance Minister thought that in the corporate sector there is quite a lot of accumulated reserves and these accumulated reserves are otherwise being frittered away. Therefore, he has brought in a scheme, a deposit scheme in the last Finance Bill. It is very clearly shown here that in the corporate sector there is no adequate saving.

In the individual sector there is no adequate saving because of the saturation point which taxation has brought in. If we are going to have no adequate saving in the beginning, whether in the corporate sector or in the individual sector, how do you expect to have a planned implementation of the schemes particularly in the non-Governmental sector which

is called upon to produce within a period of five years a certain amount of consumer goods which are also essential? That is the point which I would like the hon. Finance Minister to clarify. He said the other day that he was going to make rules with regard to the deposits. So far the rules have not been made. I would like to know when these rules are going to be printed and published and how the Finance Minister is going to deal with the problem. He himself gave an assurance in this House that he is not going to ask those corporations, who already utilised their reserves for the implementation of the Plan. Even on the question of implementation of the Plan, the corporations have had to finance the work with a certain amount of their working capital, along with their reserves. The hon. Finance Minister has given assurance that he will see to it that these corporations will not be called upon to pay those deposits. But I find in the budget an estimate of Rs. 30 crores which the Finance Minister expects to get from the corporations and from the corporate sector. I would like to know how and in what way those calculations had been made, because, the estimate has been given here as Rs. 30 crores. If he expects Rs. 30 crores of these accumulated reserves as deposits, then I would like to know how he expects the corporate sector to function with regard to the future projects as well as the deposits and the working capital.

As you know, Sir, even the corporations have to borrow from the banks and it is very evident from the White Paper that the banking indebtedness has very much increased, and the banks provide only 75 per cent of the needs of the corporations. If this Rs. 30 crores goes to the extent of three times the amount, they will not get the bank credit. That is also a fact and that is also a point which the hon. Finance Minister should clarify.

Then, I am sorry I have again to refer, as I have always referred on the occasion of every budget during

the last few years, to this fact, namely, more and more expenditure is incurred on the States, more and more grants are given to the States and more and more aid is given to the States in addition to more and more loans to the States. I suggested last time, when of course the present Finance Minister was not handling this Ministry, that we should have a committee which should go into these grants and loans to the States. After all, we are giving much more to the States every year, and this House is entitled to go into this matter to find out whether the loans and grants which are given to the States are properly utilised for the need of the Plan. I plead that the House—at least the new House which will be formed shortly—should demand such a committee to be constituted by the House. Only this House, namely, the Lok Sabha, can look into this question of large amounts being given as loans and grants and aids to the different States.

I may again make the usual point at least for the benefit of the new House. We have always raised this point of public accountability. That has not been properly looked into so far. Several times the Finance Minister has told us that public accountability will be there and that this House should be entitled to go into the workings of public corporations as well as into the question of amounts of loans and grants given to the various States. He has formed a high-power committee with regard to expenditure. I am sure that that committee will only look into the expenditure side. But the point is that this House or at least the future House should see to it that a committee of this House is appointed to go into the aspect of expenditure with regard to corporations, their working and functioning, and so on.

Next, I would like to know from the Finance Minister the working of the Life Insurance Corporation. Life insurance has been nationalised, and the new set-up has been functioning from 1st September last. I do not know

[Shri Tulsidas]

how far the Life Insurance Corporation is bringing in new business. Reports show that life insurance business has gone down by 50 per cent or even lower. The working of the Life Insurance Corporation up till now shows or at least it was its object—one thing, namely, to channelise the savings of the people and thereby make available those savings to the Government as well as for the other uses according to the Plan. I would like to know how far after nationalisation from first September last, the Life Insurance Corporation has been able to get new business in this year.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): What about the old business?

Shri Tulsidas: Of course, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether old business at least continue. In the budget figures that have been given there, and from the new taxations which have been mentioned, I say that still the estimates which have been prepared do not show any large increase in the total collection or total expectation of taxes, whether it is corporation tax or individual tax. Does it mean that we have reached the saturation point and we will have diminishing returns in future?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend is a businessman. May I ask him one thing? Is he not making more money and paying more tax? He would know it himself.

Shri Tulsidas: I do not. I would like to know the total amount of collection. I can only speak from the facts that he has given and the figures before me. The estimates do not show any relative increase in tax collections under the different heads, particularly in regard to direct taxation. What does it show? Why is he not showing the figures higher when he naturally says that as a businessman I know it myself? But why does he show it less? Is it the usual practice of over conservatism not to show more and then show higher figures later on? Or, is it a fact that it has reached sa-

turation point and whether there is any chance of now getting a diminishing return? That is a point which I would like to be clarified, because, generally, the budgets for the last five or six years have been prepared in such a way that there has been an over-conservatism and the budgets and the estimates have always gone wrong both on the side of expenditure as well as on the side of revenues. That is a point which I would like to be clarified by the hon. Finance Minister.

I have made most of the points that I wanted to make, and I only hope that the hon. Finance Minister will be able to give us some of the clarifications which I have asked from him.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Only some.

Shri Tulsidas: I do not know whether there is 'some' or more. I hope that he will be able to give us all that is with him. I do not think there should be any fear about clarification of these points. Any Member would like to have an explanation on them, and I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister will give us the explanation.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): The case for backward areas was very ably argued by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I would like to argue the case for the area which is not only backward but which is also a border area. I believe there are many border areas in the Punjab. Ferozepur district, Amritsar district and Gurdaspur district constitute the border area, but Gurdaspur district is a border area par excellence. As I was going round in my constituency—of course, my future constituency—I found that sometimes the border was only a mile and a half away or at the most two miles away from us. Pakistan touches the Gurdaspur district at countless points and it is for this reason that I call this district a border district. I would suggest very respectfully that all the border district in India should be ameliorated and be given a special or preferential treatment. This should

not be left to the State Governments, because this constitutes a special responsibility of the Central Government. After all, as you know, these border districts are in a way the gateways of India; and, what the people in these districts do, feel and think is very much conditioned by how they live. How they live determines their morale, and the morale of those districts is basically the keystone of the morale of the whole of India. It is not only so in times of war—I do not apprehend any war—but also in times of peace. Their morale filters down to the inhabitants of the whole of India and that is the basic factor in the morale of the whole of India.

I would, therefore, say that all the Ministries of the Central Government, especially the Ministries of Defence and Planning, should put their heads together and do something about these border districts. There is one thing which I have noticed during the last few years and it is this. We have done a great deal of planning from the top. It is a very good planning; it is admirable and excellent planning. We have done it on a very big scale and we have thought of big projects and big things, which are, of course, necessary; I do not deny it. But so far as planning from the bottom is concerned, I must say that we have been very very deficient. I would ask the Planning Ministry to regulate the planning in such a way that planning from bottom and planning from top meet somewhere in the middle, so that planning from top only does not remain a fact of the situation, but planning from bottom also becomes a very real thing to the masses of the people. There is no doubt about the fact that we have built many big projects; but, those big projects do not go home to the business and bosom of the people at large. It is true they make good items of talk on the platform and people do feel happy about them. But, the people in India ask us, "What have you done for us? What have you done for this ilaka or that ilaka? What have you done for this district or that district?" Of course, something has been done, but I must

say that the whole system of planning has got to be reoriented. From this point of view, the Planning Ministry must have cells covering every State, not only every State, but every district of that State, not only every district, but every part of that district. Unless that is done, I think the conception of the Welfare State will remain very very vague and nebulous for the masses. The conception of a stable and prosperous India will remain very much in the air for the people; but, if we are to bring it home to the people, something like what I have suggested should be done.

I would say that somehow we have been neglecting the small places. The Father of the Nation used to say, "Yoga consists of perfection in small things". I think the time has come in the second Five Year Plan when we should think of the small villages, small projects and small undertakings. We will have to do that if we want to make them real. While I was touring about in my constituency, I found that the slums of Delhi and Kanpur, of which we talk so much, were nothing when compared to the slums that we have created in the small towns—the district towns and the tahsil towns. The appalling conditions of those slums can be better seen than imagined. I have myself visited some of those slums and I may say that those slums constitute a great challenge to the neighbouring towns, where you find every big buildings, clean lanes and clean surroundings. I ask the Planning Ministry if they ever thought about these slums and about the conditions in which our Harijan brethren live. Whenever we think of these problems, our mind centres round big cities and big towns and we never go down to the small towns and villages. That is the basic defect in our planning. We have left it to the States; I do not say that the States are not doing good work—they are doing good work no doubt—but even the States have got the disease of the Centre, namely, thinking in terms of big things and not going to the rock bottom and solving the problems which are facing the villagers.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I had the misfortune, I should say, of visiting some of these slum areas. I think most of these villages are in a sense slums, especially the Harijan quarters. But I do not talk about them; I talk about the slums I saw near some of these towns. I went to a place where the people—they were mostly refugees—were living in conditions which, I should say, were subhuman. One of the slums is near Pathankot, a great and expanding city. But near that city I found thatched roofs, without any school or medical facilities. I asked myself, how do these people do their work? They do their work, because the will to live is there, but they live in conditions which are very very insanitary and unwholesome.

We are building up industrial estates in each State. I do not know how many industrial estates are there, but in Punjab I know at least one place where there is an industrial estate. I think it is Ludhiana. But to build only one industrial estate in Punjab, I think, is not doing justice to Punjab. There are other places which are industrially very progressive. For instance, there is Batala, where we have a flourishing foundry industry. There are many persons interested in steel fabrication and other things; they are very progressive people. When you think of an industrial estate, I do not understand why you think only of a place which is already doing very well. Why do you not try to level up a place like Batala by making it an industrial estate? There is something about our thinking which makes us think only of the big spots on the map of India and we ignore those small spots. I must say that small spots on the map of India are much more numerous than big spots and to think that by building up these big spots we will be able to solve the problem of small spots is not correct. It is like an Englishman saying, "You educate a few people at the top and the rest will follow". This theory has been applied to the villages and I think this will prove to be erroneous. You think only of a few big places and

leave the rest to take care of themselves.

13 Mrs.

Again, what do people want? My hon. friend over there said that housing should not be given priority. I do not agree with him. I would say that even if housing is not given top priority, at least the slums in these areas should be abolished. Another problem which people have to face is the lack of drinking water. My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava referred to this matter in his speech. I found this problem in an acute form in many places in my constituency. There is a beautiful place, the capital of a small chieftain at one time, a place where one would like to go and spend some time, a very picturesque place, by which I was almost attracted. But the people said: we have no water to drink here; we drink pond water. Now, I would ask the Minister of Planning as to what they have done in this direction. I do not know whether it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Planning or the Ministry of Health, but anyhow the overall charge of these things rests with the Ministry of Planning. I would ask them whether they have at least got facts about those places in India where drinking water is not available. Have they collected any facts? If they have, have they drawn up any blueprint, so that the supply of good drinking water could be made available to those places in the near future. These are problems which confront us when we go about; these are problems which have got to be solved. Unless we solve these problems, I think the conception of a Welfare State will not be a very real thing.

Again I know that the community projects have done an immense amount of good to the rural population in our country. I know that they have brought about a social revolution; at least, they are trying to bring about an agrarian revolution. They are giving the people new ideas about agriculture, about sanitation, about education and other things. It is possible

that the whole of India may be covered by these community projects and national extension service schemes by the end of the Second Plan. But I would ask one question? On what basis are these community projects distributed? I know the answer will be given: we leave it to the State Governments. Of course, you should leave certain things to the State Governments. But I would say that the work of planning should become a Central responsibility and the details of planning should not be left to the State Governments. If that is done, I know what would happen. It was said on the floor of the House that most of the community projects and national extension services in one State in India went to some favoured persons. I do not want to specify the State. I do not say that about Punjab. But I would only say that the community projects should be distributed in such a way that every part of the country gets their benefit. What do I find? I find that there are community project schemes in large numbers in one district, while there are few of them in another. Why has this happened? I want an equitable distribution of the good things which the Ministry of Planning has been doing; I want a judicial distribution. I do not want that some places should have favoured treatment and other places neglected, or given a step-motherly treatment.

So far as the community projects are concerned, they give a new hope to our people. If the Ministry of Planning cannot do anything else, it should at least see to it that the whole of India is covered by these community projects and national extension service schemes during the course of the Second Five Year Plan. It should be done straightway; it should not be left till the last year of the Plan. We should finish this work as soon as possible. Unless that is done, I am sure nothing will happen. x

We have got so many small scale industries and cottage industries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I would ask: has the Ministry of Planning...

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member will please realise that it is the Planning Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I see so many Ministers before me that they get on my nerves.

Our biggest problem is the problem of floods. I know that something is being done in some parts of India, so far as floods are concerned. But I must say that adequate steps are not being taken in some of the border districts to control these floods. Embankments are being built, but they are being built tardily. Flood control measures are being taken, but they are being taken in a very dilatory manner. In the meantime villages are being swept away by the floods.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The floods are more active than you are!

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want you to be more active than the floods.

The problem of flood control is facing some of the border districts of the Punjab and I am sure they are also to be found in other parts of India. I would, therefore, submit to the hon. the Finance Minister that these border districts should be given special treatment, because on their moral depends the moral of the whole of India.

Another point before I sit down, and it is this. We have been talking about a ceiling on income. I know we have been taking some steps in that direction. But there is another problem of minimum wage. The problem of minimum wage has got to be tackled. I know the Minister of Railways in his Budget Speech said that he had set apart a certain sum for the levelling up of the condition of the class IV employees. Now, I would say that this problem of minimum wage applies to a very large number of employees, not only in the private sector, but also in the public sector. It is a problem which

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

covers a very large number of persons. I would therefore say without dogmatizing, without going into the details, that if India is to justify herself as a welfare State she must tackle the problem of minimum wage in a rational manner as early as possible. That minimum should not apply only to those who work in the public sector but also to those who work in the private sector. We should do something about it. We should not keep people waiting for such a long time.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): There is already a Minimum Wages Act and that is in force.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I would like that it should cover all kinds of employees, not only workers of particular types, but all kinds of workers, not only those whom you call white collared employees, but all employees. This is a problem which should receive top priority at our hands.

In the end, I would say that the border districts should be given a specially favoured treatment and they should become special charge of the Government of India.

श्री राधा रमण (दिल्ली नगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल के बजट को पेश करते वक्त हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने हमें यह बतलाया है कि नए टैक्स लगाने के बारे में जो तजवीजें उनको वह मई में इस हाउस के सामने रखेंगे। इससे पहले कि मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बजट के लिए बधाई दूँ मैं दो चार बातें उनके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले तो मुझे यह ध्वजें करना है कि आज हमें आजादी मिले हुए कोई १० साल हो गए हैं। आजादी मिलने से पहले हर हिन्दुस्तानी के दिल में यह ख्याल था कि आजादी मिलने के बाद भारतबंध में एक नए युग का प्रारम्भ होगा और उसका जीवन प्रारम्भही जीवन बन जाएगा। इससे भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान का बाव, पर है सब वक्त से लेकर

भव तक हमारी सरकार ने बहुत सारे बड़े बड़े काम किए हैं और उन पर किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी को गर्व का अनुभव हो सकता है और हमें उन पर फख्र है भी। लेकिन एक बात जो हमें नजर आती है वह यह है कि आप किसी भी गांव में चले जायें, किसी भी शहर में चले जायें, किसी भी इलाके में चले जायें लोगों के दिमागों पर, उनके दिलों पर, उनके चेहरों पर वह खशी का इजहार नहीं है और वह शोक नहीं है जिनके नक्शे कि हम आजादी मिलने से पहले खींचा करते थे। यह ठीक है कि पहले पांच साला प्लान के दौरान में बहुत सारे काम पूरे हुए हैं और दूसरे प्लान के मासहत भी हम एक बहुत भारी रकम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं और उन मदों पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं कि जिन मदों के जरिये हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि लोगों को जो इस मुक्त के अन्दर रहते हैं, आराम मिलेगा, वे कुछ शक्ति और संतोष का अनुभव करेंगे। लेकिन यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि क्या वजह है कि बावजूद इसके कि हमें आजादी मिले हुए दस साल तो गए हैं, जब हम गरबत का खयाल करते हैं तो हम कोई बड़ा फर्क नहः पाते और जब हम बीमारी का खयाल करते हैं तो भी कोई फर्क नहीं महसूस करते हैं। वैसी ही गुरवत आज है जैसी पमहले थी और वमी हा बीमारी आज है जैसी पहले थी। हमारी जो जरूरतें और तकलीफें आजादी के पहले थीं वे आज भी वैसी की वैसी बनी हुई हैं। उनमें हम कोई एप्रिसियेशन, कोई जाहिरा फर्क महसूस नहीं करते हैं। इस वास्ते सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि हम आम जनता को यह महसूस करायें कि उनको आजादी मिलने के बाव एक किस्म की राहत और एक किस्म का संतोष हासिल हुआ है।

13.14 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

हम रुपया खर्च करते जा रहे हैं, टैक्सस भी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और हमारे बजट की हर साल बढ़ते ही जाते हैं लेकिन क्या वजह है कि

इन सब के बावजूद जो हम इस तरफ नतीजे देखना चाहते थे वे हासिल नहीं हुए हैं। यह काम हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्री जी का है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे इस मामले पर बहुत गम्भीरता और संजीदगी के साथ विचार करें। उन्हें सोचना है कि जो स्कीमों और जो प्राजक्ट्स कामयाबी से पूरे होते हैं उन से जो लोगों को खुशी होनी चाहिये वह क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं। और क्या कारण है कि लोगों को संतोष और राहत का अनुभव नहीं हो रहा है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो बहुत सारी प्राजक्ट्स को हाथ में लिया है और उन पर आप जो लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं, वह जिस ढंग से करते हैं और जिस धमले की मार्फत करते हैं, उसको देखकर बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी भी होती है और दुःख भी। कहीं पर तो रुपया पानी की तरह बहाया जाता है और उसको अगर सही ढंग से खर्च किया जाए तो काफी बचत हो सकती है और इस रुपयों का इस्तेमाल दूसरे जरूरी कामों में किया जा सकता है और कहीं पर ऐसा होता है कि खजाने में मंजूरशुदा रुपया पड़ा भी रहता है लेकिन न मालूम किन कारणों से वह रुपया उन हाथों तक नहीं पहुँचता जिन तक उसे पहुँचना चाहिये। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगों की परेशानी कायम रहती है। इस खामी को दूर करने के लिए मैं कोई मशीनरी की तजवीज तो आपके सामने नहीं रखना चाहता मगर मैं इस तरफ वित्त मंत्रालय का और वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आवश्यक सीखना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें रुपयों की आवश्यकता है, हम चाहते हैं कि मुल्क के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करके, ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छे नताइज निकालें। लेकिन अगर हम रुपया खर्च करते जायें और इसी ढंग से करते जायें और उस का पूरा पूरा फायदा उन लोगों को जिन के लिये उसे मंजूर किया गया है न पहुँचायें तो इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम को बाद में अफसोस ही होगा। इस का एक नतीजा वह भी निकलेगा

कि हम रुपयों का फायदा जिन लोगों को मिलना चाहिये जब उन को नहीं मिलेगा तो उन की तकलीफ़ वैसे की वैसे कायम रहेगी जिस के नतीजे के तौर पर उन की बिता और उन का असन्तोष वैसे का वैसे बना रहेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ हमें प्रबन्ध ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो रुपया गवर्नमेंट मंजूर करती है और जिन महकमों के लिये मंजूर करती है, उसे खर्च करते वक़्त हमें इस बात का खयाल रखना चाहिये कि इस में हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा किफायत किस तरह कर सकते हैं और जो बस्टेज है, फिजूलखर्ची है, उस को किस तरह से रोक सकते हैं। ऐसी मदों में रुपया खर्च करने से जिन से कि आम लोगों की हालत कुछ बेहतर हो सकती है, उन के अन्दर खुशी की लहर दौड़ सकती है, उन को संतोष मिल सकता है, उन को राहत मिल सकती है, हमें पीछे नहीं रहना चाहिये—और ऐसे ऐतराज नहीं उठाने चाहिये जो टैक्नीकल हों या जो बेमानी हों और जिन से रुपया खजाने से निकालने में देरी लगती हो और इस रुपयों का खर्च करने में रुकावट पैदा होती है। इस तरफ मैं वित्त मंत्रालय का और वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान खास तौर से दिलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं देखता हूँ कि खजाने में हाया पड़ा रहता है और चूकि छोटोसा टैक्नीकल ऐतराज उठ जाता है जिस से रुपया निकाला नहीं जा सकता है और जिन काम के लिये उसे खर्च करना होता है वह नहीं हो पाता है। दूसरी तरफ ऐसे केसिस होते हैं कि जहाँ पर रुपया खर्च करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती वहाँ पर इसे पानी की तरह बहाया जाता है और यह कोशिश की जाती है कि इसे ३१ मार्च के पहले पहले खर्च कर दिया जाये। ये दोनों चीजें खराब हैं और ये दोनों चीजें अच्छे नतीजे निकालने में बाधक होती हैं। इस वास्ते हमें कोई ऐसा तरीका, ऐसा साधन, ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये कि जिस से एक तो रुपया किफायत-शारी से खर्च हो और दूसरे जहाँ रुपया मीजूस है और सीकान भी है, उसे हम छोटे छोटे टैक्नीकल ऐतराज उठा कर रोके न रखें

[श्री राधा रमण]

बल्कि हमदर्दानी तरीके से, सीधे और सरल तरीके से उसे उस मद पर खर्च करने में मदद दें जिस के लिये कि उसे संवर्धन किया गया है।

हमारी आमदनी का एक बहुत बड़ा जरिया टैक्स हैं और उन में सेल्स टैक्स से भी एक बहुत बड़ी राशि वसूल होती है। सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में एक बहुत बड़ी जद्दोजहद हमारे मुल्क में होती रही है। इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर इस सिलसिले में हमने एक बिल भी पास किया था और उस वकत यह चीज भी बहस मुबाहिसे में आई थी। वहाँ यह पास हुआ था कि सेल्स टैक्स इन्टर वसूल करे और इन्टर सेल्स टैक्स प्रदेश वसूल करे। इस से तिजारत पेशा लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है और साथ ही कंज्यूमर को भी तकलीफ होती है और इस का निवारण करना चाहिये। यह टैक्स लेना और देना काफी तकलीफ-देह होता है। इस चीज को देखते हुए यह तजवीज की गई थी कि राज्याय इस के कि सेल्स टैक्स और इन्टर स्टेट सेल्स टैक्स व्यापारियों से वसूल किया जाय यह बेतहर होगा कि जहाँ सोर्स है, वहीं पर इसे वसूल कर लिया जाय। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर आप कपड़े पर सेल्स टैक्स लेना चाहते हैं तो बेहतर होगा कि मिल में ही ले लें और साथ ही साथ अगर उस पर कोई और टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं जैसे एक्साइज टैक्स, या इन्टर स्टेट मेल्स टैक्स, वह सब वहीं पर वसूल कर लें और व्यापारी से अलग अलग कर के न लें। यह बहुत जगड़े वाली बात है। मुझे कई मिमानें मालूम हैं जहाँ पर इस को लेकर खरीदार और दुकानदार में झगड़ा हुआ है। व्यापारी कहता है कि दस रुपये के कपड़े पर दो आने या चार आने या दस आने सेल्स टैक्स होता है जिसे कि खरीदार को देना है लेकिन खरीदार यह कहता है कि यह बिक्री कर तो है वहीं सेल्स टैक्स है और इसे व्यापारी को ही देना चाहिये और मैं नहीं दूंगा। व्यापारी कहता है कि अगर मैं आप से यह कर नहीं लूंगा तो मैं हकूमत को कैसे दूंगा।

गरज यह कि हमारा यह तरीका एक ऐसा तरीका है कि जिस में कोई आराम नहीं मिलता। व्यापारी बिक्नेता तथा खरीदार सभी दुःख उठाते हैं। अगर इन सारे टैक्सों को जमा कर के एक ही जगह यानी उत्पादन केन्द्र में वसूल कर लें तब मैं समझता हूँ कि ये बहुत सारी तकलीफें जो व्यापारियों या खरीदारों को होती हैं, उनमें कमी हो सकेगी। इस सिलसिले में शायद आप लोगों को यह मालूम होगा कि दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ा एजिटेशन इस सिलसिले में हुआ था और चुनाव के दौरान में हमें बहुत ज्यादा शिकायत इस सिलसिले में अपने व्यापारी भाइयों की सुननी पड़ी और किसी को कुछ हासिल नहीं हुआ। अगर हम गौर करें तो हमें ऐसा महसूस होता है कि हम कोई ऐसा तरीका अस्तित्थार नहीं करना चाहते जिसे से आम लोगों की तकलीफ कम हो और शिकायतें दूर हों। एक बात जो सरकार के दिमाग में बैठ जाती है, उसी पर अमल होता है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया जाय और ऐसा करने में कोई नुकसान गवर्नमेंट को नहीं होगा बल्कि फायदा होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि हजारों रुपये सेल्स टैक्स के व्यापार मंडियों में नहीं दिये जाते, दुकानदार लेता नहीं और देने वाला देता नहीं अगर यह सब टैका उत्पादन केन्द्रों पर लग जाय तो सरकार उस मूल्य में सारी रकम वसूल कर सके और व्यापारियों को आराम प्राये। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ हमारा त्रित्त मंत्रालय ध्यान दे और अगर यह तजवीज मूनासिब मानूम दे व्यापारियों को भी और खरीदारों को भी, तो यह मंजूर कर लेनी चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं यह देखता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में आज दो किस्म की विचारधारा चलती है। एक विचारधारा यह है कि जिसे महात्मा गांधी जी ने हमारे मुल्क के सामने रक्खा था और दूसरी विचारधारा यह है जो मगरिब से हमारे मुल्क में आई और अभी

तक कायम है। हम ने कोशिश की है कि इन दोनों का सन्तुलन करें और उन के बीच का एक रास्ता अस्तित्वपूर्ण करें। क्याल बड़ा नेक है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क के हालात के मुताबिक भी है। मगर मुश्किल यह है कि इन दोनों के बीच में आज हमारी सूरत कुछ ऐसी बनी है कि न हम उस मगरिब के रास्ते से पूरा फायदा उठा सकते हैं और न हम उस अपने तरीके से जो कि बापू ने हमारे सामने रक्खा था और जिस तरीके पर कि वे हमारे मुल्क की हुकूमत और शासन को चलाना चाहते थे। नतीजा यह निकल रहा है कि न हम उधर हैं और न उधर है, कोई बीच का रास्ता हम मही तौर पर अस्तित्वपूर्ण कर सकें, यह बहुत मुश्किल नजर आता है।

हम देखते हैं कि हम ने अलग अलग मैदान में मसजद कौंटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की बात हम ने फ़ैमला किया कि बहुत सागर मपना इस में लगाया जाये और जहाँ मशीनरी को हीमला दिया जाय या प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय वहाँ छोटे छोटे घरेलू धंधों या कुटीर उद्योगों को भी प्रोत्साहन मिले, मगर हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारी जो कुटीर उद्योगों की या घरेलू धंधों की पालिशो है वह भी बहुत लड़खड़ाया करती है। इस में हमारा कोई विश्वास है या उस को हम बड़े दिल से और बड़ी लगन से करें और अपना जी जन लगायें। ऐसा भी नजर नहीं आता और दूसरी तरफ जो मगरिब का तरीका है, जो माइंस का बढ़ता हुआ तरीका है, उस को और भी हम पूरी लगन से काम नहीं करते। मेरा राय यह है कि इस मिनासिले में जहाँ हम खर्च करते हैं वहाँ हम खास हिस्स के ऐसे लोग जो सुयोग्य हों काम करें और जिन के मन में लगन हो, उस किस्म के आदमियों को हम पैदा करें। हमें ऐसे सुयोग्य और एकमागंडस काम करने के लिये चाहियें जो इन में सन्तुलन कर सकें और इन दोनों तरीकों में जो हमारी पालिसी है उस को पूरी तरह अमल में लायें। मैं ने यह देखा है कि गवर्नमेंट कुटीर उद्योग के

लिये या घरेलू धंधों के लिये हर साल खर्च बेती है और जब कुछ लोग इस में विश्वास रखते हैं और काम को चलाते हैं तो उन के गरते में अनेक दिक्कतें रखी जाती हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो आदमी काम करते हैं उन को बहुत दफा मायसी होती है और उन को बहुत परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है और यहां तक कि कुछ तो काम ही छोड़ बैठते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मामले में हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी बिल्कुल साफ़ हो जानी चाहिए और जो उसका अमला है, जो सरकार के मुलाजिम हैं, उनको यह हिदायत हो जानी चाहिए कि जो लोग किसी एक तरीके पर काम करते हैं, उनकी वह पूरे तरीके से मदद करें। ऐसा न होने से नतीजा यह होता है जैसा कि मैं ने आप से कहा कि न तो कुटीर उद्योग और घरेलू उद्योग पनप पाते हैं और न हम पश्चिमी ढंग की तरफ़ उतनी तेजी से काम कर पाते हैं जितनी तेजी से हमको करना चाहिये।

चौथी बात मैं यह अजें करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हुकूमत हमारी अपनी धगाई हुई मौजूद है और वह एक आजाद और खुद-मुल्तार हुकूमत है लेकिन उसमें भी हम यह देखने हैं कि हमारी जो सविमेज हैं उन सविमेज में छोटे छोटे डिस्ट्रिक्टिनेशन, यानी भिन्नता दिखाई देती है किमकी कि वजह से बहुत सारे मुलाजमीन और कर्मचारी शिकायत रखते हैं। जैसे आपने पहले फस्ट ग्रेड, सेकेंड ग्रेड, थर्ड ग्रेड और फोर्थ ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों के वास्ते पहले एक सर्विस कानून बनाया हुआ था, अब आपने दूसरा सर्विस कानून बनाया है और होता यह है कि कहीं तो किसी मुलाजिम को पुराने तरीके पर रखा जाता है तो किसी को नये तरीके पर रखा है और जिसकी वजह से उनको शिकायत होती है। पुराना तरीके वाला मुलाजिम या नये तरीके वाला मुलाजिम नुकसान उठाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सारी सविसेज में जो असमानताएं और भिन्नताएं हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिए ताकि जो मुलाजिम

[श्री राधा रमण]

हमारी सरकार की सेवा करता है या उसमें रहता है उसको किसी किस्म की इनजस्टिस या अनफेयरनेस नजर न आये। बहुत सारे मुलाजिमों को जिस वक्त नियुक्त किया जाता है उस वक्त उनके साथ कुछ फंवर हो जाता है या रिप्रायत दिखा दी जाती है, खैर उसको तो छोड़िये लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जो एक कानून बनाइये और जो एक तरीका सविसेज के लिए अखिन्यार करें, उसमें कोई इनजस्टिस और कोई अनफेयरनेस नहीं रहनी चाहिए। ऐसे बहुत सारे केसेज हैं जिनके कि मेमोरेंडम या रिप्रेजेंटेशंस हुकूमत के पास भेजे गये हैं, उनको जल्द से जल्द तय किया जाय और यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को जो शिकायत मुलाजिमों की है, उसको दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है।

एक बात जो मैं आप से और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह दिल्ली से सम्बन्ध रखती है। दिल्ली मारे भारतवर्ष की राजधानी होने का गौरव रखती है और हुकूमत की स्वाहिश यह है कि दिल्ली एक ऐसी मिसाल हमारे मुल्क के अंदर बने, एक ऐसा शहर या एक ऐसा राज्य बने कि जिसमें हर एक इंसान को यह कहने का मौका मिले कि बाकई यह एक ऐसी जगह है जहां हर किस्म से एक आजाद हिन्दुस्तानी को जिस तरह रहना चाहिये, वह रहता है और उगे तरकीब करने का हर किस्म का मौका मिलता है मगर मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि वावजूद इसके कि हर साल हम यह मामला अपनी हुकूमत के सामने रखते हैं और यह बताते हैं कि दिल्ली जैसी नगरी में बहुत सारी कमजोरियां हैं और हमें शर्म आती है उन चीजों को देखते हुए, लेकिन वह अभी तक दूर नहीं हो पाई। उनमें सबसे अश्वल बात तो यह दिल्ली की गंदी बस्तियों की है। यह हमारी दिल्ली की गंदी बस्तियां, इनमें से कुछ तो १०० या ५० वर्ष से चली आती हैं और कुछ इनमें से ऐसी हैं जो नई बनती जा रही हैं। इन गंदी बस्तियों की बाबत मेरे आई बी डी० सी० शर्मा और

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत ने भी कुछ लिख किया है और मैं भी यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इन गंदी बस्तियों को देख कर किसी भी आजाद हिन्दुस्तानी का सिर नीचा हो सकता है। हमारी इस दिल्ली नगरी में ऐसी ऐसी गंदी बस्तियां मौजूद हैं जहां कि २४ घंटे में कुछ मिनटों के लिए भी सूर्य की किरणें नहीं आ पाती हैं। जहां चांदनी नहीं है, जिन्हें ब्लैक होल्स कहा जा सकता है। वहां पर कोई आराम नहीं है, वहां पानी नहीं, वहां पाखाना नहीं। जो स्त्रियां वहां रहती हैं उन को एक एक और दो दो मील अपनी रोजाना की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। मैं बार बार इस बात को सामने रखता हूँ, मगर जो रकम इस के लिए रखी जाती है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी होती है और उस से कोई सुधार कार्य भी नहीं हो सकता गंदी बस्तियों को दूर करने का मवाल तो दीगर है। दिल्ली में जमीनों को फ्रीज कर दिया गया है क्योंकि उस के वास्ते एक मास्टर प्लान बनाई गई है। मास्टर प्लान की बात सुनते सुनते पांच वर्ष गुजर गए। एक समय था जब कहा गया था कि वह बिल्कुल तैयारी पर है। छः महीने पहले धोड़ा उम्मीद दिखाई गई कि वह चालू होगा, लेकिन मास्टर प्लान कब चालू होगा, किस तरह चालू होगा, यह बात नजर नहीं आती। इसलिए मैं अपने वित्त मंत्रियों मे अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान को प्रगति की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं तो उनको दिल्ली से ही इसकी शुरुआत करनी चाहिए क्योंकि दिल्ली राजधानी है, यह वह जगह है जहां वे ३६५ दिन रहते हैं। अगर वे दिल्ली को दुरुस्त नहीं कर सकते तो सारे देश को उन्नति की ओर ले जाने का उन का दावा बिल्कुल झूठा साबित हो जाएगा।

देहली में पानी का यह हाल है कि साब में तीन चार महीने किसी किसी इलाके में पानी बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता। तिमंजिले पर ही पानी का बढ़ना नामुमकिन ही है, लेकिन

नीचे भी ऐसी कई जगहें हैं जहां पानी नहीं मिलता। यमुना का पानी मई और जून के महीने में करीब करीब बिल्कुल सूख जाता है और शहर को पानी मुश्किल से मिलता है। नई दिल्ली में तो चूँकि यहां का इन्तजाम खास किया जाता है, शायद इतनी दिक्कत न महसूस होती हो, लेकिन अगर आप पुरानी दिल्ली के इलाकों को देखें तो मालूम होगा कि वहां पर किस तरह से इंसानों की गुजर होती है जो कि वहां पर लाखों की तादाद में बसते हैं। कई वर्षों से यह बात सुनने में आ रही है कि यमुना का पानी बढ़ाया जाएगा, भाखरा नंगल से पानी छोड़ा जाएगा, मगर वह भी नहीं आता है ताकि लोगों को कुछ आराम मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ तवज्जह देना बहुत जरूरी है।

बिजली के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ आइडियास न हम बात का मिला था कि भाखरा नंगल से हम को बिजली मिलेगी। दस हजार कीलोवाट मिलने के बाद यह फैसला हो गया कि अब जल्दी और बिजली मिलने वाली नहीं है। जो उम्मीदें हम लोग लगाए बैठे थे कि भाखरा की बिजली से दिल्ली में इंडस्ट्रियल एंटर-प्राइजेज बढ़ेंगी, उन को बिजली मिलेगी, वह भी जाती नजर आती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की तरफ भी हम लोगों को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एजुकेशन के मिलसिले में बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली के ग्रंथर प्राथमरी एजुकेशन कम्प्लसरी है, लेकिन एजुकेशन कम्प्लसरी होने के बाद जितना रुपया खर्च होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होता है। कमेटियां कहती हैं कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है और केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है। हालत आज ऐसी है कि एक एक मदरसे में जहां २५ बच्चियों के बैठने की जगह है, वहां ५०-५० बैठते हैं। फैंकिटियों की तरह से वहां पर दो दो सिफ्ट्स लगती हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो लोग वहां पढ़ते हैं उन्हें आप कैसे अच्छे नागरिक बना

सकते हैं, खास कर राजधानी में, जहां आप की ज़ुम्मेदारी और जगह से ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं यह भ्रजं करूंगा कि जेनरल बजट के मौक़े पर ही हम इस किस्म के खयाल अपने वित्त मंत्रालय को दे सकते हैं और यह कह सकते हैं कि इस तरफ उन को तवज्जह होनी बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि अगर दिल्ली राजधानी में हम वह हालत पैदा नहीं कर सकते जो कि एक आजाद देश के लिए मुनासिब हों और कम से कम जरूरी हों, तो फिर देश के दीगर मूबों में और दीगर इलाकों में किस तरह हम यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वह हालत पैदा हो सकेंगे और हमारी पांच साला प्लैन कामयाब हो सकेंगी, जिसे कि हम ने अभी चालू किया है और जिस पर हमारी बहुत सी उम्मीदें कायम हैं। आज दुनिया के मामले हम यह मिसाल रखना चाहते हैं कि हम बहुत तेजी से आइन्दा पांच सालों में अपने कदम बढ़ा सकेंगे लेकिन हम किस तरह से इस बात को पूरा कर सकेंगे वह देखना है।

मैं बहुत अदब से वित्त मंत्रियों से यह भ्रजं करूंगा कि दिल्ली के मामले में जाँ तवज्जह अब तक की गई है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है और वह यहां की जरूरतों के मुताबिक नहीं है और इस पर उन को खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सेंट अरबल सिंह (जिला प्रागरा—पश्चिम) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त बजट पर जो जेनरल डिस्काशन चल रहा है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं हाउस के दो नार मिनट लेना चाहूंगा।

अभी यहां पर हाउसेज और स्लम्स की चर्चा चल रही थी। हमारा भारतवर्ष बहुत बड़ा देश है और इस में करीब डेढ़, दो सौ वर्ष तक ग्रंथों की हुकूमत रही। उन्होंने इस बात पर काफी ध्यान नहीं दिया कि जो गरीब आदिमियों की बस्तियां हैं उन में कुछ तरक्की की जाए। वह तो हमेशा अपनी आसाइस के वास्ते और बड़े आदिमियों की आसाइस के वास्ते काम करते रहे। साथ साथ जो ग्रंथों में बुनियां और कारपोरेशन थे उन्होंने भी बड़े

[सिंठे प्रचल सिंह]

पादाभियों की बस्तियों और मोहल्लों का ज्यादा खयाल किया, गरीब आदमियों की बस्तियों का खयाल नहीं किया। लेकिन चूंकि अब यहां गणतंत्र राज्य है, जनता का राज्य है इसलिए हमारे हाउस ने और कांग्रेस ने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का एक प्रस्ताव पाम किया है और उस में यह निश्चय किया है कि वह गिरे हुए दलित वर्ग को उठाएगी और बड़े आदमियों को नीचे लाएगी, एक मध्यम वर्ग पैदा करेगी। यह बहुत खरी की बात है लेकिन साथ ही बड़ा मुश्किल है कि ३६ करोड़ आदमियों वाले मुल्क में बहुत थोड़े समय में यह चीज पैदा की जाए। यहां पर जो मेकेन्ड फाइव इअर प्लान है, उस में इस बात की गुंजाइश है और इस के वास्ते खपया रखा गया है कि जो स्लम्स हैं या गन्दी बस्तियां हैं उनका सुधार किया जाए। इसी तरीके से अभी राधा रमण जी जिक्र कर रहे थे दिल्ली की बस्तियों का। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आगरा शहर है, जो कि इन्टरनेशनल शहर है और उत्तर प्रदेश के पांच कैबाल शहरों में से है, वहां रोज सैकड़ों विदेशी और हजारों देशी लोग नगर को देखने के लिए आते हैं। लेकिन आगरा बहुत ही बैकवर्ड है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने कई पत्र भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखे कि वहां पर बहुत सुधार की जरूरत है क्योंकि जो विदेशी लोग वहां जाते हैं वह लोग बड़ा बुरा खयाल ले कर जाते हैं। वहां के लिए अभी तक कोई प्लान नहीं है।

मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि पिछले २२ वर्षों से चुंगी का चुनाव यहां पर नहीं हुआ है, पंद्रह वर्ष से चुंगी गुणरसीडेल है। इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट बना, उस को भी खत्म कर दिया गया और अब एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर काम कर रहा है। वहां पर चौधई बस्ती गानो में बगती है जहां सलम्स हैं और उन की हालत इतनी गन्दी और बुरी है कि कोई आदमी वहां पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। पता नहीं वे आदमी वहां किस तरह रहते हैं। चुनाव में जब हम जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि आप हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं,

आप ने हमारे लिए क्या किया? हमारा सिर नीचे झुक जाता है और हमें लामोश हो जाना पड़ता है। यह हालत बड़े बड़े शहरों की है, छोट शहरों की तो बात ही क्या है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से चाहुंगा कि वह इस बात पर जितना ध्यान कर सकता है करे कि जो स्लम्स हैं या गन्दी बस्तियां हैं उन की तरफ पूरी तबज्जह दी जाए ताकि हम ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का उसे हम पूरा कर सकें। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि जो काम राज्य सरकारें किया करती हैं वह किसी प्लान से नहीं करती हैं और करती भी है तो वह पूरी नहीं होती। अभी आगरा में लेबर के वास्ते बारह मी मकान बनाए गए हैं। दो वर्षों में वह मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं। अगर उन का किराया १० रु० प्रति मकान भी रखा जाए तो बारह हजार ६० महीना होता है और लगभग डेढ़ लाख रु० साजाना होता है। उन मकानों में न बिजली है और न पानी है। इस तरह से हमारा खपया वेस्ट होता है, जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता धना रहें थे कि खपया हमारे यहां पानी के मूल्य बढ़ाया जाता है और लाभ उस में कुछ नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वित्त मंत्रालय स्टेट सरकारों का ध्यान भी इस ओर आकृष्ट करे।

साथ साथ मैं सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। सेल्स टैक्स के धारि में व्यापारी समाज में बड़ी उथल पुथल है क्योंकि हमारी जनता डाइरेक्ट टैक्स देने की शादी नहीं है। वह इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स दे सकती है। सेल्स टैक्स की वजह से बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है। इसीलिए मैंने पिछली मंत्री हाउस में सुझाव दिया था कि इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स होना चाहिए जो कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में ही क्योंकि सेल्स टैक्स की चोरियां बहुत होती हैं और इनकम टैक्स की भी चोरी होती है। इसलिए जनता का भी नुकसान होता है और गवर्नमेंट का भी नुकसान होता है। इसलिए सेल्स टैक्स के बजाय एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई जाए तो

स से जनता को राहत मिलेगी और गवर्नमेंट को पूरा पूरा रूपया मिलेगा ।

Shri Telkikar (Nanded): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me thank you for the opportunity you were kind enough to give me to speak on the Budget under consideration. No doubt, it is a great privilege and a matter of pride for all of us who have the honour to be Members of this, the first elected Parliament of India, to participate in a variety of activities connected with this august House and the Central Government.

Today while speaking on the Budget, I have a feeling of appreciation for this great country, its tremendous problems and the way in which our Government tackle them successfully. In spite of the temptation to find fault with the administration and the executive and to point out a mistake here and a mistake there and to give some suggestions on matters, some important and some trivial, I cannot be blind to the overall progress, of which any Government can be proud. The history of the Parliament and the Central Government for the last five years is nothing but a grand record of gallant victories over great difficulties at home and abroad. I heartily congratulate the Government on their success.

I was not contesting any seat in either any State Legislature or the Central Legislature, but I had a chance to go to the voters because I participated in the election campaign for the propaganda work of Congress candidates. Then, of course, I had to contact voters. What did I find there? Of course, I wanted to tell them about the achievements of the Government, but they could not appreciate them at all. They did not know the great things, the great achievements we have made elsewhere in India, as for example, the river valley projects, the shipyard at Visakhapatnam, the big factory at Chittaranjan, the Research Institutes we have established so far and so on. There are so many different things of which the country can be proud. But they do not know

about these. What is their criterion of progress? The villager knows one thing. He can see towards himself the individual progress, and there he finds no change. Then he goes to his family; there also he does not find any change. Then he goes to the village—this is what he will do at the most—and if he does not find any progress there, he says that there is no progress at all. This is what the villagers used to say.

Why is this so? I know, of course, that in spite of the great efforts of the Planning Commission to develop and make progress in different fields, they could not go to the villages. They have made progress in agriculture, in transport and all other walks of life. Even then, they could not contact the villages. So the villagers, of course, could not feel these things. Why should this be so? The progress that touches developmental work for the lowest stratum of society, especially the innumerable farmers in lakhs of villages in India, is the developmental work done through community projects. But what is the condition of these community projects?

There are some matters for consideration. For example, how are these community project blocks formed, how is the work conducted, how should it be conducted and how the people expect that the work should be conducted? What I found was this. Of course, there are community project blocks in our parts also. But we do not find anywhere the progress that is necessary. First of all, who are these development officers? All of them are not trained officers. Sometimes a Deputy Collector is deputed as Development Officer. He is not interested in villages at all. He wants to live in big cities. They are always in the big cities. Occasionally, they go to the villages. They have no interest at all in the work. So they cannot do the work properly.

Again these development departments which are concerned with development work do not, of course, have

[Shri Telkikar]

any plan. They should fix targets and try to achieve them. For example, take the health and medical department. The officers should go to the villages, find out different areas, investigate what are the epidemics and diseases particular to a particular region and should wipe them out by preventive or curative measures. But this is not being done at all. The same is the case with the forest department. The department is situated at the headquarters of the district. The officer concerned must also go to the villages, especially in the block, and if he finds some mountains barren, he should try to afforest them, at least one for an example. That would be an indication of progress. But they do not do even that. So is the case with the agricultural department.

In this way, there are several problems of the villagers which can be tackled by these officers very successfully if only those officers go to the villages and investigate. The villagers do not know the use of fertilisers. People do not know what are the improved methods of agriculture. They do not know the importance of conservation of soil, the benefits of contour bunding and so on. These are matters in which the officers can help them. But nobody goes there. What happens is this. People are never contacted; they are not consulted at all in these matters. Plans are imposed from above. Of course, those plans are carried out according to the whims of the officers. This being the case, people do not realise the greatness of the plans and the utility of the community projects.

Then again, there are the village level workers. What is the position about these village level workers? They are expected to live in villages, but I am very sorry to say that none of these village level workers lives in a village. Why? Because they do not have cinema theatres there, their wives do not live in villages where there are no facilities for water and

no good things to see and no educational facilities. So these people live at the district headquarters and occasionally go to the villages to do some work for which they are deputed by higher authorities. On the contrary, if they live in the villages, they can tackle several problems of these farmers; they can define their difficulties and find solutions for them. They can also impress upon the villagers the utility and benefits of different things. There are several boons which our Government are prepared to give to these people. But they do not understand the importance of these boons, and that is why they are not benefited by these things.

My suggestion is that the Central Government should issue instructions to this effect to the development officers. If any village level worker does not live in village, he should not be paid his salary at all. From my own experience in several instances, I find that the village level workers are always absent from the villages. They always used to live in the district headquarters. In this way, we see that work suffers. If we take an overall view, we find that as much work is not done as is expected by the people at the higher level.

I have nothing more to say. I again congratulate Government on the achievements I have enumerated and hope that they will issue instructions on the lines I have indicated to ensure the improvement of the functioning of the development departments.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad-City): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the First Five Year Plan concluded with great success. The chief characteristic of the First Five Year Plan was that we witnessed the economic progress of the country and a very large investment in the country together with financial stability of the country.

The Second Five Year Plan commenced in 1956. But, unfortunately,

the first year of the Plan has witnessed a very great imbalance in the economy of the country.

This year is a crucial stage for development. The success of the Second Five Year Plan will be of very great importance for future development. I know that the expenditure on the Plan has progressively increased from year to year. In 1953-54, the combined expenditure by the Centre and by the States was Rs. 1,019 crores while it is estimated to have gone up in 1956-57 to Rs. 1,894 crores. The deficit in the Centre has increased from Rs. 142 crores in 1954-55 to Rs. 216 crores in 1956-57. Similarly, the note circulation has considerably increased. These economic factors of increased expenditure and increased note circulation have very strongly been pressing on the economic conditions of the country. Industrial production has no doubt increased considerably and has been progressively increasing during the last 5 or 6 years. But the savings, as the Finance Minister has said in his speech, have not kept pace with the increasing investment in the economy of the country. So, the problem before the Finance Minister at this crucial stage is that while we continue to make progressively larger investments in the economy of the country, the inflationary pressure should be reduced as far as possible. Now, the Finance Minister has, of course, undertaken a very bold task and we hope that with his ingenuity and resourcefulness we would be able to tide over the difficulties we are facing at the present moment.

One very important factor is that there is a shortfall in agricultural production in the country. The food front is rather very weak. Food production and agricultural production on the whole have been relatively stationary since 1953-54. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that though the national income of India in the First Five Year Plan from 1951-1956 had increased by 18 per cent. the national income in real terms increased

only by 1.3 per cent. in 1954-55 as against a rise of 6 per cent. in 1953-54. This is an important phenomenon which has to be carefully examined to find out what are the reasons for this sudden decrease in the rate of progress since 1954-55. And, you will find that the main reason was that the agricultural production has not been progressing at the same rate as it had in the previous years. No doubt, weather and untimely rains have been mainly responsible for the failure of kharif crops in various parts of the country and there has been less production especially in the case of millets and other small grains. But we have the bare facts before us that the relatively small increase or the relatively stationary level of production of agriculture is the main cause of the crisis that we are facing at the present moment. And, I hope the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture will look into these very important matters and see that the rate of progress in agriculture is kept up at as high a level as possible.

Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture has been reorganised and the Ministry of Community Projects has been integrated with the Ministry of Agriculture and I hope that they have evolved some scheme by which the Community Projects Administration will lay greater emphasis on higher productivity in agriculture. The Community Projects Administration has been laying greater emphasis on roads, school buildings and other amenities in the villages. It is desirable and necessary that greater emphasis should be laid on the increased productivity in agriculture, on field technique for greater production per acre of rice, of wheat and other crops. Unless the cultivator or the villager sees that he is getting more output on account of the improvements introduced by the advice of the Government, he will lose interest in the community projects or any other project.

The inflationary pressure that we are witnessing today since 1956 is no

[Shri Mohiuddin]

doubt not only an internal phenomenon but is also due to a certain extent to factors outside this country.

14 RRS.

The boom conditions in 1955 and 1956 have been witnessed all over the world, in European countries and in America. It has been reported that the boom conditions in European countries have been very intense. All over the European and American countries the boom conditions have this characteristic that they arose principally from higher levels of consumption and higher investment. We find the same condition in India; boom conditions in India are principally due to higher investment, and I hope, to a certain extent to higher consumption.

Another important feature of this boom that prevails in the world is that the period of cheap money has come to an end. The cheap money policy that was adopted since the thirties, after the great depression has a very interesting history. The cheap money conditions have now disappeared and we are now witnessing new development; the rates of interest have gone up, the bank rates have gone up, the rates of borrowing have gone up and the rates of public borrowing are increasing and will increase every day. With these drastic changes in the monetary conditions of the world as a whole, and of India, particularly, we have got to examine the conditions in which our monetary policy is worked. One important aspect of our monetary conditions is that in spite of the fact that our money circulation has increased considerably, there has not been a proportionate increase in the bank deposits. The bank deposits have, no doubt, increased to a certain extent, but the increase is not as expected or should be. The demand and time liabilities of the scheduled banks have increased from Rs. 639 crores in 1952-53 to Rs. 777 crores in 1955-56, that is an increase of about Rs. 147 crores, while the currency in circulation has increased by about Rs. 500 crores. Banks have

a tendency to blame the Government that they are drawing away the surplus funds from the public into the taxes or into other State organisations like the Insurance Corporations and so on, but I hope that the private banks will put in greater efforts to attract deposits from the public, so that the cash base for their advances should be strengthened. The ratio of advance to deposits has gone up to about 71 per cent. at the end of 1956. Unless more deposits come into the banks, this situation cannot last very long. The situation regarding the banks, I think requires special consideration by the Finance Ministry, and I hope, they will look into it, so that the banks other than the State Bank of India may try and open new branches and attract more deposits for the good of the country.

The reorganisation of the States during the last 1½ years, as far as I could see, has caused a set-back to the progress of the Second Five Year Plan. The reorganisation has been completed, but there are so many problems that are left over after the reorganization has been effected. The services have got to be reorganised, the laws have to be adjusted, the budgets have to be examined to see where they are lacking in the proper distribution of funds in the different areas. The State budgets have been recently presented to their respective assemblies. The Budget of the Andhra Pradesh was presented the day before yesterday, and I find there is a deficit of about Rs. 5½ crores. These reorganised States which had a great jolt in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan require special consideration by the Central Government. I am especially referring to Andhra Pradesh because they have heavy deficits. Unless the Central Government comes to their help.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: How?

Shri Mohiuddin: Well, the deficit is to be met. For example we had suggested that the distributable part of the excise duties should be increased,

so that a State like the Andhra Pradesh which contributes a very large amount of excise duty on tobacco gets a larger share for the development of that part of the country, where tobacco is grown. That was one suggestion. I do not know whether the Finance Minister or the Finance Commission will accept it, but still there are so many problems which the States have got to face and I am sure that unless the Central Government and especially the Finance Minister looks upon these problems with greater sympathy, the difficulties of the State Governments will increase every day.

The saving as the Finance Minister has said have not kept pace with the investment which the Governments are making for the economic development of the country. The small savings schemes have been working for the last five or six years and they have made progress, but not at a rate which will cover a part of the gap which is necessary for the development of the country. I am sure that the Finance Minister will find various ways and means of increasing the savings in the country. But one suggestion that I have to make is that the provident fund schemes, as they are operating for the factory workers, should be extended to other sectors of the population. The provident fund schemes have been providing quite a large amount to the Central Government, and if these compulsory provident fund schemes are extended to other employees, for example, the employees of establishments governed by the Shops and Establishments Act, I am sure a large amount of compulsory savings will be coming in for development purposes.

I hope that these suggestions will be taken into consideration, and with these words, I close my speech.

श्री देवगन (बैबसा—रहित—धनु-
सूचित आदिम जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे

जनरल बजट के डिस्क्रिप्शन में अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। शायद इस पार्लियामेंट में यह मेरा आखिरी भाषण होगा क्योंकि मैं इस बार चुनाव में खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ।

मुझे यह अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैंने इन पिछले पांच वर्षों में हर एक स्पीच में आदिवासियों की समस्याओं और उनकी कठिनाइयों का जिक्र किया है। हमारी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में आदिवासियों की उन्नति करने के लिए अनेक योजनाएँ दी हुई थीं परन्तु उनमें से कोई भी स्कीम कार्य रूप में चरिणत नहीं हुई।

यह प्रतिज्ञा की गई थी कि आदिवासियों को कुछ खनिज खोदने का भी हक दिया जाय लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज तक साधारण से साधारण खनिज जैसे पत्थर खोदना, यह साधारण काम भी हमारे भाइयों को नहीं दिया गया।

यह भी प्रतिज्ञा की गई थी कि ट्राइबल यूथ्स को ट्रेन करने के लिए फ़ारेस्ट स्कूल्स खोले जायेंगे और यह स्कूल आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने थे जिससे कि आदिवासी युवकों को वन रक्षा के विषय में उचित शिक्षण मिल सके, अपने वनों की रक्षा वे आप ही कर सकें और उसमें फ़ायदा उठा सकें। लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि भारत के किसी भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र में ऐसे फ़ारेस्ट स्कूल नहीं खुले हैं। इन फ़ारेस्ट स्कूलों के खोले जाने के सम्बन्ध में फ़र्स्ट फ़ाइव हयर प्लान के चैप्टर ३७ में जिक्र आया है।

फ़ारेस्ट प्रोटेक्ट्स का भी फ़ायदा बाहर के ही लोग, आउटसाइडर्स ही उठाते हैं। फ़ारेस्ट प्रोटेक्ट्स के लीज होल्डर्स आउटसाइडर्स होते हैं। सिवाय पास जिससे कागज बरतकर बनता है, बांस, जिसका कि उपयोग अबको माजूम है, इन मेजर प्रोटेक्ट्स को

[श्री देवगन]

निकालने वाले बाहर के ही लोग हैं और हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों को इन आउटसाइडर्स के बड़ा कुलियों की हैसियत से काम करना पड़ता है और आज के दिन हमारे आदिवासी भाई बहुत गरीबी और कष्टमय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। बाजार भी बाहर वालों के पास है। यद्यपि बाजारों का नीलाम हर वर्ष होता रहता है लेकिन वे अपनी गरीबी के कारण इन बाजारों को नहीं ले सकते हैं। हम देखते हैं और यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकते कि इस सरकार ने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया जिससे कि आदिवासियों की आर्थिक प्रवृत्त न सुधरे।

शिक्षा के विषय में भी हम देखते हैं कि जैसी उन्नति होनी चाहिए थी नहीं हुई है। हालांकि फ़र्स्ट फ़्राइव इयर प्लान में कहा गया था कि आदिवासियों को बेसिक एजुकेशन उनकी मातृभाषा के मीडियम में दी जाय मगर अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया और न ही आदिवासी लेखकों को आदिवासी भाषाओं में टेक्स्ट बुक्स लिखने का प्रोत्साहन मिला। अब सेकेंड फ़्राइव इयर प्लान में भी एक खास अध्याय है जिसमें कि बहुत सी प्रतिज्ञाएं की गई हैं। इन प्रतिज्ञाओं में एक बहुत महत्व की बात यह है कि सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि आदिवासियों के बीच में काम करने वाले सोशल वर्कर्स आदिवासी ही होने चाहिये और उन को इस बार उचित शिक्षा दे कर के, सामाजिक शिक्षण दे कर के आदिवासियों को आदिवासी संघलों में काम करने के लिए नियुक्त करने की सरकार ने

14.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

प्रतिज्ञा की है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जब प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रतिज्ञाएं भी अभी पूरी नहीं हुई हैं तो मुझे डर लगता है कि सेकेंड फ़्राइव इयर प्लान की प्रतिज्ञाएं भी कहीं अपूर्ण न रह जायं।

हम देखते हैं कि किसानों की हालत अभी भी खराब है और वह पहले जैसी खराब है। उनके उत्पादन के लिए बहुत से कार्य होते हैं यह सही बात है। सिंचाई की कुछ योजनाएं चल रही हैं लेकिन फ़ूटफुल (लाभप्रद) नहीं होतीं। मैं ने इस सदन में अपने भाषणों में यह कहा है कि हमारे पहाड़ी जिले सिहभूम की सिंचाई की योजना ऐसी होती है कि जो तालाब बनता है उस तालाब से पानी बाहर खेतों में नहीं जाता है और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि वह पानी तालाब की सिंचाई करता है खेतों की नहीं। संक्षेप में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों की हालत जैसी की तैसी है। सरकार यह भी चाहती थी कि उन्हें १९६१ तक में अन्य उन्नत जातियों के स्तर पर उठा कर ले आयें। उन के स्तर, लिविंग कंडिशन, को आगे बढ़ाएं। लेकिन सरकार का अब तक जो काम हुआ है उस से मुझे डर लगता है कि उन की इतनी उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी। इस कारण मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस आदिवासी कल्याण कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उचित कदम उठाएं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि अब तक जो काम हुआ है उस में केवल रूपयों की बरबादी हुई है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस की उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे।

Dr. J. N. Parekh (Zalawad); Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has rightly observed in his Budget speech that our economy has passed and is passing through a period of stress and strain. The inflationary pressure is being felt not only here but in other parts of the world also. In India, the prices are rising. The prices of foodgrains are soaring high and the prices of commodities are also very high. This has natural impact on our economy. No doubt, efforts are being made to check that tendency. But, with more money being pumped into our economy, the inflationary pressure is bound to show itself.

As has been shown, the present year's capital and revenue deficit

will be of the order of Rs. 365 crores. It is certainly very high. Unless we resort to borrowing and taxation and foreign aid and deficit financing in a judicious manner, we are not likely to reach the targets. We may have to prune down our Plan or spread our Plan over more years. The limits of taxation have been reached, in my opinion. Borrowing programme also cannot be restored to in the present market conditions. The fate of the State and the Central loans sometime back was very well known. There were no buyers in some places. We cannot depend so much on foreign aid and a judicious watch over the situation is warranted. I am sure that our Finance Minister is quite alive to this situation.

The saving has not been to the expected levels. With the rise in the circulation of notes, our bank deposits have not risen. More demands have been made on the credits and more funds are required. There has been a scramble for funds by the banks. The call deposit rates are going higher and there is almost no correlation between the money rates and the bank rates. This situation is far from happy.

The other day, the Chairman of the Indian Banking Association, Mr. Bhabha, has complained that pressure is being brought to transfer some of the deposits to the State Bank of India and deposit the savings in the post-office savings bank and the like. I do not know how far the allegation is true. If it is true, I do not think it is going to remedy the situation. It is only just a book entry and nothing more. Our foreign exchange position is also far from happy and placed as we are, we have to wriggle out of the situation.

Coming to the education problems, I feel that in the years that have passed by, we have not evolved a basic education system suitable to the country and our aspirations. Much of our time has been wasted on the controversy about the medium of education. Text-books are often changed. The national outlook and the national spirit that has to be imbibed at all

levels have not taken roots. It is high time that we give top priority to this part of the problem. Our population is increasing and more children are going to school. But, our school and college buildings are not sufficient to meet our requirements and after two years this problem will arise in every State in an acute form. More schools, colleges, especially technical colleges, are needed.

It is quite right that in the Second Plan, industrial development has been given a very high priority. I feel that a useless controversy has been unnecessarily going on about the public and private sectors. The present is a time when every sector has to play its part. Everyone must contribute his mite to the national development. But, I feel that the tempo of spending in the public sector is not tuned to the requirements of our professed development programmes. If we have to progress, as is natural for any country in the modern nuclear age, we have got to industrialise very soon and for that we must spend. In the present Budget, we have allocated Rs. 53 crores or something like that to the Ministry for starting the industries. I think it is not sufficient. If we have to progress, more funds are necessary; they should come up in a short time. Basic industries are the need of the day. We must progress very rapidly. The public sector industries should be decentralised so that more of these could be located in suitable backward areas in order to develop them.

I have a word to say about our development wing. Our development wing is doing very good work. I do feel that there is still much more to be done. They must evolve a pattern for all the States. They must have a complete picture based on the availability of raw material, suitability of a place for industrial development, etc. It is not that somebody should go and take technical advice and the like. They should be able to guide even the private sector. They should survey the different States with a view to locating different industries in suitable places. The

[Dr. J. N. Parekh]

development wing can do a very useful work in this connection. I also feel that we badly need a designing section. Mostly, we have to refer to foreign countries for our designs. In India so many new industries are coming up and if a co-ordinated effort is made, a designs section would come up very soon. Necessary technical advice would be available then.

There are Industrial Finance Corporations and the like for big industries but for medium and small-scale industries, monetary help should be given more liberally. They have no working funds at their disposal unlike the highly industrialised countries of the west.

We find here that almost every Ministry is handling some industries. The Railways have their own industry, the Defence Ministry has some industries under it, the Production Ministry has some other industries under it, the Iron and Steel Ministry has some industries under it and so on. I feel that there is no co-ordination between the different Ministries. They can pool their resources, they can pool their man-power, they can pool their equipments and they can pool their technical know-how. I find that sometimes useful technical hands are being misplaced and their services are not utilised as they ought to be. I know that some foreign-returned men who have highly specialised qualifications in the sanitary line are being utilised in the food wing of our Ministry. It is only just a waste of their energy, their education and their technical know-how. If the technical know-how available in the country is judiciously and usefully handled that will contribute greatly to the success of our Plans. If a proper co-ordination between the different Ministries is evolved, much useful work can be done.

Similar is the case with regard to our research laboratories. Our national chemical laboratories and national physical laboratories are no doubt doing very useful work. But their

researches and their findings should be more and more made available to the public at large. There also some more co-ordinated effort should be made so that their researches are easily available to the commercial and industrial world.

I have a word about our Defence Services. The present inter-national situation has put our country and all the countries of the world in such a position that one has to be alert and alive to the situation. As we all know, Sir, the cold war and the hot war blasts are just blowing. The international field has become a chess board where the weaker nations are being used as pawns in the game by the big powers. So far as we are concerned, Kashmir being our live issue and there are other grave international tensions, in West Asia and other regions, the situation demands that so far as our defence requirements are concerned we have got to be very careful, alert and alive. No amount of idealism and no complacency is warranted. I think we are in for a third war unless something miraculous happens. Even though our *jawans* in the Army are very high spirited, they must also be well equipped. In the modern age a well equipped Army and a well equipped Air Force is the need of the day. I feel that the three wings of our defence—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force—should be under three separate Ministries so that proper attention can be given to the development of each wing.

I find that the budget allotment for the Navy and Air Force is not adequate looking to the tune of the time. We must see that our Air Force is well equipped with modern aids. Pakistan is very well equipped with American military aid. They have jet planes. Our Air Force must also be equally well equipped. Therefore, I feel that a separate Air Force Ministry should be formed very soon.

Coming to the question of health, I find that the amount allotted to the

public health sector is far from happy and adequate. India is a vast country and the health requirements should get top priority. I know that all that is possible is being done, but I would say that something more will have to be done. Our public health section, particularly drainage, sanitation and water-works in big cities as well as villages, requires a lot of development. More funds will, therefore, have to be put at the disposal of the Health Ministry. I know that the All India Medical Institute is coming up and a lot of good work and research work is likely to be done. By their research work many aspects of medical science are likely to be developed. Similarly, I am sure, Ayurved, Homoeopathy and other branches of medical science are also being developed. But the public health requirements in a country like India do require still more and better attention.

On the transport side I find that our shipping has not still developed as it ought to have. Our shipping is in its infancy. I feel that out of railways, road transport and shipping, shipping should have got more allotment of funds. I think that we have been handling only a fringe of our foreign trade. As the transport bottle-neck is increasing, and as more freight will have to be carried, shipping is bound to play a very major part in our development programme. If our shipping is developed and particularly Tramp shipping it will certainly yield good results. We know that the shipyards of the world are heavily booked. Therefore, just as Vizag is doing good work, we must have second and third shipyards. We must have preliminary survey work carried out in this respect. I feel that shipping is a very good foreign exchange earner. Therefore, if shipping is judiciously handled we can earn foreign exchange because a lot of foreign exchange is going away because of our handling the cargo through foreign ships.

Our road transport also requires great development. It has great potentiality of development. It has

been admitted that the railways cannot carry all the goods and, therefore, the brunt will have to be borne by the road transport system. It is good that the Planning Commission has now advised us that for ten years goods road transport should not be nationalised. That means the private sector has got a good chance to enter that field. It has also a very good employment potential. I think that we must have National and State Road Boards for the development of roads. Unless our roads are developed and linked properly with big towns, our road transport system cannot function efficiently. If a particular amount of tax is earmarked for being given to these National and State Road Development Boards they will be able to do some useful work as is the experience of foreign countries. If a survey is made or a Transport Commission is appointed so that a co-ordinated transport system could be evolved, it will go a long way in helping the situation.

I also suggest that the bridge survey should be undertaken because the pressure on roads is likely to increase. A bridge survey at this moment will be very helpful.

Our trucking and trailer industry also needs a great fillip. If a credit system is evolved, I feel that more people will enter into that industry.

Lastly, I feel that our administration must be tuned up. There must be cut in the wasteful expenditure. There must be more contact with the masses to know the public requirements. Corruption and nepotism and inefficiency should be given the go-by. Finally, Sir, I think that with the co-operative effort of all concerned, our country and we have a very bright future.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay-Suburban): I thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget. From the little experience I have about the small savings schemes, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry

[Shrimati Jayashri]

to the ambitious scheme that we have put before the public. We expect to collect about Rs. 500 crores from Small Savings for implementing the second Five Year Plan. I feel that still a great deal of propaganda is needed for making this scheme of ours popular. Especially in the rural areas people have not so far been aroused to take interest in this scheme. In large cities also we have got a Committee. In Bombay, we have got a Women's Committee and from my experience I can say that with great difficulty we have been able to collect not a very substantial amount for this scheme. We have been told that the banks themselves invest and when we approach the public, they say that they will have to wait for a long period for interest, while in the postal savings and other savings they expect to get interest every year. So, they are rather reluctant to invest in the 12-year savings. That is my experience which I am putting before the Minister. Though we are anxious that we should help, we want that the public also should be aroused to take more interest in this work. After all, it is the responsibility of the people to see that our Plan is successful. That is the reason for my bringing this question to the notice of the Minister.

Now, I would like to refer to the reports that are submitted to us about the education and health programmes. A few months back, we had the big UNESCO Conference in Delhi. There, in one of the reports, the complaint made was that the education of girls was neglected not only in India but in various countries by various nations of the world. I am glad that the Government are going to spend a large amount on the educational programmes, but I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that proper attention should be given to the education of girls. I would request the Minister to see that when funds are allotted to the institutions for women, to the women's univer-

sities and women's colleges, they are more generous in their grants to those institutions.

I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Education on their scheme for raising the pay-scales of the primary school teachers. At present, some of the primary school teachers are getting less salary than our peons. In the report, when I read that the pay-scales are to be increased, I felt very happy. There is a scheme for improving the salary scales of primary and junior basic school teachers to be implemented by the State Governments with the financial assistance from the Centre. That is a very encouraging feature, and I hope that large funds will be allotted for this scheme also.

Next, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the health schemes. Even some of the Members who spoke before me, as for instance, Shri Asoka Mehta, mentioned about this, namely, the clearance of slums. A few months back, in one of the conferences held at Jaipur, they appointed a committee for urban and community development. In their report, they have drawn attention to the fact that due to the towns becoming larger and larger we are having slums, and that the growth of towns create slums. In the big projects under the second Plan, there is great need for planning the towns and cities from the point of view of meeting social needs from the very beginning so that a common civic consciousness could be created in the well-knit and compact urban community. We are paying more attention and that is, I think, essential, to the improvement of rural development, housing and other schemes. But I am sorry to say that so far we have been neglecting our plans for the development of urban areas. We are aware of the evil effects of big cities expanding into larger townships. Here, we find that due to lack of housing facilities, the children are neglected. The women also have to live in crowded

localities and there is the danger of immorality among the labouring classes as well as other people. So, I would like more attention being paid to these aspects when they plan new townships. In our second Five Year Plan, we have envisaged to expand our industries in towns, and here, if proper attention is paid, there will be less congestion and less danger of children and women becoming demoralised.

Sir, another item to which I would like to draw attention is the Social Welfare Board's programmes. I am glad to say that in their programmes, they are going to have many homes for neglected children as well as women. So far, we were told that the Community Projects and the N.E.S., under their programme, were to take care of women and children in their respective rural areas. But I am sorry to say that there is not much co-ordination between the Social Welfare Board's programme and the Community Project programme. But now I am informed that the Social Welfare Board is going to take over this scheme of working among women and children from the community projects. In this way, if the work of looking after women and children is assigned to the Social Welfare Board, I am sure more attention will be paid to the care of women and children.

We have passed some social legislation like the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and the Children's Act, and we have expressed the hope that there will be less danger of women and children being exploited. The after-care committees that are to be appointed by social welfare boards should be given proper power to look after the homes. From the report we find that homes are going to be started by various States and for this we will require proper personnel. For the training of personnel also there will be a programme and I hope that if we get proper personnel, there will be proper supervision of these homes. From the report of the Moral and Social Hygiene Committee, we find that some of the homes were not genuine

but bogus homes. So, it is very necessary that all homes for women and children should be registered, so that they will be able to have proper superintendents for supervising the homes. I would beg the Home Ministry specially to see that proper inspection of these homes is made, because at present, we find that some of the bogus homes are like brothels, especially in big cities where there is greater temptation for falling into the hands of immoral people. So, I would request the Home Ministry to set up machinery to inspect these homes. These homes should be registered and proper supervision should be maintained.

The other point regarding the Health Ministry to which I wanted to draw attention was about the medical college. There is great agitation about one medical college in Delhi. I would like to bring before the House the voice of the Women Doctors' Association specially with regard to the Lady Hardinge Medical College. They feel that this is the only women's institution throughout India and it should not be closed. If there is need for another medical college, the Government have adequate resources for starting a college for men. If it is true that there is only one medical college for women who are unable to go to men's colleges, this college should not be closed, but kept open only for women. I have placed the request before the House and I hope that this College will be kept open only for women.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very happy to notice that in presenting the White Paper and the Budget this year, the hon. Finance Minister has been able to give this House a much clearer picture than usual. We have now a very clear understanding of the financial and economic condition of the country. He has told us about the strain on the resources and revenues of this country and how best it would be possible for us to get over them. Hitherto we were practically in the lap of deficit financing/as long as the previous Finance Minister was in office; but, there is a sudden change-over as soon as Mr. Krishnamachari

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi] came into office. Much has been said in favour of deficit financing in those days, but so much is not being said about it today. Anyhow, I think as a practical politician, the present Finance Minister would be able to steer through the present *malaise* that has been created either by circumstances or by the manipulation of administrative affairs.

In trying to fill up the gap, the hon. Finance Minister has given us a very clear indication of certain taxation measures in the coming Budget. Of course, he has saved us for the time being from further taxation, though within the last one year we had the uncomfortable experience of going through as many as three or four Finance Bills in some form or other. Anyhow, the matter seems to have taken a happy turn and I hope under the present Finance Minister, things will be much happier hereafter.

I would like to put one question to the Finance Minister, namely, whether it is not possible at least hereafter to have one Budget only instead of two Budgets, one general and the other for railways. I see no reason why there should be a separate Budget for railways. I do not know whether in other countries there are two Budgets, one general and the other for railways. As long as the company management of railways was there, I could understand the necessity for separate Budgets, because there were so many payments made to the Railways and also so many recoveries from them, in addition to so many other adjustments that had to be made. But today the Railway Department has become a wing of the Government and there is absolutely no reason why it should be treated as a separate department. As a matter of fact, the Railway Department is now recognised not as a mere commercial undertaking, but as a public utility concern; and, as such, when the administration of the entire country is for the public good, I see no reason why there should be two separate Budgets, one probably under the exclusive scrutiny of

the hon. Finance Minister and the other probably under the exclusive scrutiny of the Railway Minister. In having two Budgets, there is always the feeling in certain departments coming under the General Budget that the railways are being treated in a different and more comfortable manner than the other departments. This feeling is going to increase from day to day and it is possible that a greater agitation would be forthcoming when this sort of spirit is further engendered.

15 HRS.

The hon. Minister has given us an indication that a gap of Rs. 365 crores will be left after marshalling the resources so far available. I would request him to have two things in his mind. One is to have a closer scrutiny of the expenditure of the country and the other is to find out other comfortable sources of revenue by way of taxation or otherwise. There is always a tendency on the part of certain departments to over-budget themselves. At the end of the year, they find that they have a large saving for which there will not be proper accounting. Especially that spirit was hitherto inculcated in the department of Defence. Fortunately, the Revised Estimate shows only a saving of Rs. 1 crore rather than a few crores as hitherto. In spite of the large expenditure that must have been incurred during this year, even this sum of Rs. 1 crore of surplus shows that the budgeting in that particular department is not done with as much scrutiny and care as it ought to be.

In regard to finding of proper resources, I will have to say rather frankly, though it may be uncomfortable to those people who are in the Cabinet, that there are certain resources which cannot be forgotten, which have to be revived, which, probably, would not affect anybody and which, on the other hand, would give a large revenue to the Government from which they would be able to fill up the gap. I shall refer to one or two items which, I hope, the hon. Minister would take into greater con-

operation and the entire Cabinet will take into serious consideration and see to what extent such suggestions can be followed.

One is savings in the National Extension schemes. There has been on the floor of the House a resolution discussed from the Congress side about the wastage that is occurring in the performance of these National Extension and Block Development schemes. A sum of about Rs. 300 crores has been provided in the Second Plan. I am sure we can safely cut off Rs. 100 crores from that by way of economising the administration and preventing wastage. I do not want to go into the subject in greater detail because the Estimates Committee seems to have dealt with the matter in great detail. Taking the advice of the Estimates Committee, I hope the Government will be able to cut short some of the expenditure which is perhaps going to waste today.

I will then refer to the salt tax. In the Second Plan period, if salt tax is revived, without any sentimentality about it, without any reference to the previous politics about it, probably we will be able to get Rs. 100 crores. This is a very big sum, a good sum, which can reduce the deficit which the hon. Minister is trying to fill up. Time there was when there was so much of excitement on the salt duty. Whether there was justification for that or not then, at this distance of time I do not think there is any justification for not reviving the salt duty. Of course, the Government are aware of it. In every Budget for the last five years I see that particular section relating to salt excise duty has been kept intact. That shows that the Government have an eye on that revenue and they have not abandoned it completely. It is now more than ten or fifteen years since the salt satyagraha was made for securing the country's freedom. It is now unnecessary that this sentiment should be remembered. It is very necessary that the salt duty should be revived so that this gap to the extent of Rs. 100 crores can be filled up. That is a duty in regard to which neither the consumer, nor the

producer nor the dealer would be affected. I would only urge upon the hon. Minister to look squarely into that subject and find out a way of reviving this especially because they have not given up this.

A third matter which I would urge upon the attention of the hon. Minister is the question of prohibition. On all accounts, those who live in the States know that prohibition has been a complete failure. Whatever might be the report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee set up at the instance of the Central Government, those who know the truth about it, those who live in the villages and understand the working of the Prohibition Act, would certainly testify to the fact that there has been a mismanagement of Prohibition administration and there has been a development of the liquor trade more on a cottage industry scale. Departments have become demoralised over that and corruption has been going on rampantly and barefacedly. It is no more useful to think of prohibition. If the Government think that, under the Constitution, acting as they are under it, they must pursue a policy of prohibition, I would only advise them to suspend this policy for some time and see that revenues are recovered to a large extent. If they find that they have a comfortable margin, then the Government may come forward with a progressive policy in regard to prohibition. Corruption is openly going on. The very department, namely the Police department which is supposed to be administering the Prohibition Act, is a party to it. They have much larger revenues at their disposal by the manufacture of illicit liquor. The other departments also which are supposed to be controlling the Prohibition Act do make a comfortable profit out of it. Whatever is being made by them could be easily taken over by the Government. I do not think there is any sin in that. Unless and until they are in a position to completely wipe off the drink habit, there is no reason why the Government should forego that revenue and pass it on to

(Shri Ramachandra Reddi)
other people who are corrupted and corruptible.

A very dismal picture has been given by the hon. Finance Minister in para. 5 about the production of foodgrains. A couple of years ago, Government took credit that their Plan has succeeded wonderfully well and as such production of foodgrains has almost reached the target. But, in later years they found that production was going down. As has been pointed out very clearly by the hon. Finance Minister himself, in 1953-54, it reached the figure of 68½ million tons of foodgrains. In 1954-55, it came down to 66½ million tons and in 1955-56 to 63¼ million tons. This necessitates a very large quantity of foodgrains to be imported from other countries. We have large tracts which can be cultivated. Inasmuch as we have got very large water resources that can be commanded and utilised, there is no reason why the Government should feel shy in improving them. In fact, there was a sort of complacency in the year 1953-54 that the Government have been able to achieve the food target and as such nothing more need be spent that way. Immediately in the Second Plan, they have switched on to the industrial development and expansion not mindful of the fact that the previous output of foodgrains in 1953-54 to the extent of 68½ million tons was due mainly to the very favourable seasonal conditions that prevailed then and also to the energy of the farmer who had been able to put forth all his capacity and resources to produce more taking advantage of the helpful seasonal conditions. But today we find the development of irrigation facilities being neglected. The provision made during the Second Plan is mostly for the spill-over schemes of the previous Plan, and no big new schemes have been taken up for want of finance. I should say, as I have been saying already, that there must be a prior consideration given to the development of our food resources rather than to our industrial resources. If we had money for both, we could develop both of them together without neglecting the food

resources and the capacity of the country to produce more and more, but in the present circumstances it is impossible to appreciate or understand the spirit of the Government to spend more and more on industrialisation.

In this connection, especially when the hon. Deputy Minister for Irrigation is available here, I would once again draw his attention to a very good project in Andhra, namely Somasila. Time and again I have been bringing this to his notice. Actually I have invited him to come and see the dam site so that he might be convinced of the truth of my representation to him. Memoranda have been submitted and so much correspondence has been going on between the Central Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government, and I am sure the Government must have been able to appreciate the need for such a project.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I have already replied yesterday.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have no doubt about it. The only trouble is money.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I would request him to have patience and hear me for a few minutes, and I will be able to tell him how far it is possible to cover the money difficulty also. also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty is my patience might be exhausted.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I would request you to be a little bit indulgent to me, for five minutes at least. I have no doubt so many points to urge, but I hope I will be able to finish within five minutes.

The project has been designed to give irrigation to about ten lakhs of acres, together with generation of nearly 15,000 k.w. of power. It has been neglected by both the State and Central Governments. When the Second Plan was under consideration, it had been given a place under flood schemes. The floods seem to have wiped off that scheme, and it has not come even under that. I do realise that it cannot come under the flood

schemes and that it must be taken under the ordinary schemes. With ten lakhs of acres and with nearly Rs. 20 crores to be spent over that, it works out to about Rs. 200 per acre. But now in answer to a question a couple of days back the Irrigation Minister was pleased to tell us that the estimate has been revised, the dam construction designs have been revised, and that to cover the same acreage the estimate now would be Rs. 84 crores. That works out to about Rs. 85 per acre. That being so, it will be a very cheap enterprise, and will at the same time also secure a very large food production, nearly ten lakhs of tons either in paddy or in coarse grains. Hence I do not see why the Government should not take it up as a smaller scheme at this stage and at least finish the first phase of it so that this entire area might be brought under cultivation without much delay. It will relieve the food position to a large extent. I had to expatiate on this for the simple reason that it has been pointed out in the White Paper that we have been going down in food production. The land that will come within the project is already being cultivated and dry grains are being produced. No special attempt has to be made to bring it under cultivation.

Apart from this, I would also urge upon the attention of the Government the possibility of securing the entire amount by way of betterment levy. As I have already pointed out, the cost works out to about Rs. 85 per acre. It will be easy to levy Rs. 100 per acre and secure about Rs. 10 crores. The estimate is only Rs. 84 crores as it has been revealed a couple of days back. In these circumstances I would urge upon the hon. Minister once again to take up this question and complete it as early as possible.

I hope you will tolerate me if I take a couple of minutes more and tell the hon. Minister the need for considering the...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Toleration is left for me and discretion for the Member.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: If I find that your toleration has been exhausted I must think that my discretion should be used.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find the hon. lady Member has been rising again and again, but my records show that she has already spoken on the subject. She has forgotten that she thanked me for giving her time to speak on the General Budget. These are her words:

“मुझे जनरल बजट पर बोलने का मौका मिला है”

राजमाता कमलेश्वरवति झाह (जिला गढ़वाल, पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर, उत्तर) : मैं तो समझती हूँ कि मैं नहीं बोली हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is mistaken. She should just refresh her memory.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittoor): The White Paper, as the previous speakers have noted, has been of very great help to all of us in understanding fully as also approaching the problem and placing our views before the Government and the House.

One thing that is noticeable is that the hon. Finance Minister has been quite candid in admitting that our food grain production has gone down. We have heard it repeated many times by the Treasury Benches here that our food production has been on the increase. Our Food Minister has never lagged behind in saying that our food production has increased. We have all been feeling that food production has been going down, and this picture that has been given is a very honest picture as to how things are in the country.

The essential feature has been that we have been now importing foodgrains for a long time and spending tons of money over this import of foodgrains. Only this morning I read in a paper that Rs. 40 lakhs worth of foodgrains were allowed to rot in U.P. I know that in 1953 at one single

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

place in Jaipur 30,000 bags of rice were allowed to rot. This story has been repeated over and over again all over the country, and God only knows how many crores of rupees have been wasted in this manner. Our Finance Minister is a man of frugal habits; and I hope he will see to it that this kind of wastage is stopped wherever possible and that no further waste of this kind takes place.

Then, we are faced with one other thing, and that has also been mentioned in the White Paper at page 6, namely that the index of wholesale prices has been on the increase, and has not come down at all. People have been clamouring for relief by way of reduction in prices, but not only has there been no reduction in prices, but on the contrary the increase in prices has been going on unabated, and from the index figure of 100 in 1939, it has gone up to 424.

During the last session, in regard to the *per capita* income, I put a question to the Minister of Planning, but he would not agree with my view that our *per capita* income has not increased. The proportionate increase in income is nothing compared to the proportionate increase in prices. When the price index has jumped from 100 to 424, it is impossible for anyone to show that a proportionate increase in the *per capita* income has taken place. In other words, the masses have become poorer than what they were in 1939. The sum total of these two mathematical calculations is that although a man's income might have increased, and might even have doubled, yet his expenditure has increased by nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as compared to what it was in the year of grace 1939. That also must be taken into consideration. Merely patching up here and there will not do; merely increasing the salary of a few station masters, of a few guards, and a few clerks and some low-paid staff in the cities—for which we are now providing a sum of Rs. 5 crores—will not do.

Our efforts must be to bring down the prices to a reasonable level. We have, however, been noting, even in regard to consumer goods, even in regard to cotton cloth, that the prices have been on the increase. A pair of *dhotis* which used to cost us Rs. 4 or 5 now costs us not less than Rs. 18. This is the way in which the prices have been going up. So, we are now trying to meet only the increased cost of various goods.

Besides, what a waste we are indulging in! The previous speaker, Shri Ramachandra Reddi was justified in saying that we must apply our minds to this problem, and stop this wastage in the community projects and national extension service blocks. It might be that since this comes from a Member of the Opposition, Government may not relish it, but I do feel that they are merely propaganda machinery for the ruling party, and as such it is a huge waste. I repeat that these community projects and national extension service blocks are nothing but publicity or propaganda machines for the ruling party and for Government. They must be stopped completely, and a full saving must be effected under this head. They are of absolutely no use to us.

I now come to the question of prohibition. I approve of prohibition, but I do not at the same time approve of the way in which this prohibition policy is put into effect. Just to give you an instance, in Ahmedabad, during these elections, prohibition was set at nought, and everybody vied with each other to get the voters as much drunk as possible, with the result that there has been a net loss to the Central and State revenues.

We have seen also what is happening in Bombay. Very recently, I had occasion to visit, with a friend of mine, a particular flat in Bombay. I am a tea-totaller, but unfortunately, my friend was not. And he was offered very nice drinks. When I asked him how this was being done openly, he had the courtesy to tell

me, 'Well, a certain amount is always paid to the police officer in charge of that area, and then the whole thing is free'. That means that that police officer gains money to that extent, while our revenues are depleted to the corresponding extent.

So, we must rise and do one thing first. In the First Five Year Plan, we have already missed the bus by not making any provision for elevating the moral standards of our people. If only we had raised the moral standards of our people, they would have realised the difference between sin and virtue, and that would have been a good deal of moral gain for us.

Unfortunately, our plans have been soulless plans. We have not applied our minds to the question of imparting any moral education whatever to our people, especially, to the younger generation, with the result that we want to foist upon them certain things which we think are quite good, but which they are not prepared to swallow.

The result of all this has been that prohibition has not been a success. It is true in some cases, and I should think it is always true, that prohibition is a very good thing for those who believe in it, but it is no good for those who do not believe in it, and who think that they ought to be defiant about it. Bombay has been the worst in this respect. Papers like *Blitz* and others have been carrying on propaganda in and out that prohibition has hard-hit the Parsi community. It is a small community no doubt but it has been the most vocal community against prohibition and it has done everything in its power to disrupt prohibition. Why can we not tax such people? They are very rich people. Tax them by all means. Increase your revenues. But do not spend money on this prohibition business, because we are wasting our money on it. Therefore, I should say that it should be put in a refrigerator for at least another five years or so, so that we can tap some money from that source.

There is one other thing that I would like to suggest, and here, I agree to the views expressed by the previous speaker. In fact, I have advocated it very often in this House. With our present level of production, if we have the old salt tax once again, at the rate of only Rs. 1-4-0 a maund—we can make it Rs. 2-8-0 if we like—nobody will be hit hard. For, salt today, even without the tax, is dearer than what it was in 1914 when the tax was there.

A simple calculation will show that if we impose salt tax at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 a maund, we shall be able to get a revenue of the order of Rs. 26 crores, and if the rate is Rs. 2-8-0 we shall be able to get about Rs. 52 crores.

In regard to deficit financing, I do not know whether the Finance Minister will agree with me, but I feel that he does not believe in deficit financing, which in my opinion is the method of a man who wants to file an insolvency petition. If that is not his method, and he believes in balancing his budget, he should not give up this income which is easily available from the source I have indicated.

There need be question of sentiment in regard to this matter. We are not fighting the British now. We are our own masters, and we have the power to tap the resources which can be tapped. It is no use taxing the poor *tongawallahs* and creating trouble for the travelling public by having the octroi posts everywhere. When we travel from one town and enter a second town, there is an octroi post on the border; again, when we go from the second town to a third town, there is another octroi post; when we go to yet another town, we have to cross another octroi post, exactly as used to happen in the days of the British when we had to pass through the Viramgam customs post. Such difficulties must be done away with. There should not be these small pin-pricks on the people of our country.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

Just as we have done away with the customs barriers, likewise it is up to us to rise to the occasion in this case also. I would have said a little more, but, I know that you, Sir, are looking at the clock, and the clock is also moving fast, and my time is almost up. So, I would conclude by repeating one request namely that before we enter into the big project of having prohibition introduced in the whole of our country, we must raise the moral standards of our people. If that is done, then, we shall be lifting the people to a higher level morally, and then only we shall be faithfully able to fulfil the constitutional directive that prohibition must be introduced in our country.

MOTION RE: SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st March, 1957".

This Report is in connection with allotment of time for the Resolutions that are on the agenda today. So far as the first Resolution regarding nationalisation of the tea industry is concerned, 14 minutes have already been spent and the remaining time out of 2½ hours is available. Thereafter, there are three Resolutions and the time allotted for each is stated against it in the Report. I submit that the House do accept the Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st March, 1957".

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF TEA INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan on the 14th December, 1956:

"This House is of opinion that the predominant position of British capital in the tea industry has proved detrimental to national interests and that the tea industry should be nationalised forthwith".

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of this Resolution, 14 minutes have already been taken up and 2 hours and 16 minutes are left now for its further discussion.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, is of considerable importance, especially in the background of the statements of economic policy made by the Central Government, and I wish to make a few observations on it.

I do not know whether Shri A. K. Gopalan would have moved this Resolution has he been given an opportunity to do so today. A few days back, when it was more or less clear that the Communist Party would be returned in a majority in the Kerala Legislature, Shri A. K. Gopalan made the announcement that one of the first things that the Communist Party would do in Kerala would be to carry out nationalisation of all foreign owned plantations; but after one or two days, his party boss in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin area, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair, stated in a Press conference more or less to the following effect:

"We have not decided with regard to nationalisation. It is something left to the Centre, and even if we take any step, we would only go slow".

It was a very guarded statement that he made and from the tone it appeared that he was pulling up short