GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the General Budget for 1958-59

Out of 20 hours alotted for the general discussion, 9 hours and 14 minutes have already been availed of, and 10 hours and 40 minutes now remain

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty may kindly continue hei speech

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) I was talking about the rise in prices and the mability of the Government to establish an effective control machinery for managing prices Especially, I had noted the very great difficulties which are being faced by the rice-cating States

Especially in places like West Bengal and in the South, the position is that the rice prices have gone up to such an extent that actually if the cost of living indices were to be taken separately for these are as they will show a much greater rise than in other areas

The result is that today at this period of the year when rice prices used to fall, in a city like Calcutta for which the Centre has taken responsibility, the price of rice is Rs 28 to Rs 30, and in semi-jural areas like Basirhat, the price which was Rs 16 last year is today between Rs 23 and Rs 24 Large sections of the labouring population have to go to the market to buy Actually they are suffering and a large section is starving

Neither is cheap rice available in the rural areas because the rice has been drawn out in spite of the cordons and all that has been put on paper regarding control measures. It has gone into the big cities

The Finance Minister has said that the country can ill-afford imports But 20 lakh tons of buffer stocks were supposed to be built up, and we would like to know why it is that no steps have been taken to build up even that buffer stock Rs 25 crores were to be kept as a food subsidy fund, but even that has not been built up If this is the way we are going to move,

then how are we going to control the speculators? Today, if you read a leading paper like The Statesman, you will notice that actually large sections of people in the countryside, the bigger farmers, the richer farmers who have financial stability, are going into their eyes straight

If imports are difficult, the other way is to build up stocks, so that the Government can control the prices. But what has happened today? Today is March In my State I know that for the whole of December the whole of January no scheme was put forward whereby the Government could even dcalers to buy on their bchalf And today in March when almost the entire rice harvest is finished. almost disappeared from the market, now they say that they will buy 25 per cent from the rice mills-not directly from the farmer, so that the farmer the peasant actually much more price because it is a lower price that is being paid by the trader After the trade has come m and the trade has cornered the market Government comes forward and says now they will buy and that also 25 per cent

A very interesting thing was noted by one of the articles in The Statesman. They say that one of the traders told the correspondent there that they were rather frightened because they did not know what Government policy was to be and that is why they felt that the levy on the rice mills would be brought back into the market through modified rationing, and that very fear in one day brought down the price of rice

We should like to know from Government what is their price control machinery regarding food pecially rice Unless that is done, there is no use bewailing the fact that small savings are drying up, are fail-Who has got small savings? peasant it the ın villages, is it the labouring population, the artisan is it the middle class which has to buy rice at Rs 28 to Rs 30? It is small wonder that the small savings scheme has been a failure, and I

sav that unless there is this price control machinery and the control of the prices of food grains is properly handled, unless at least we have this move of Government being able to throw on the market foodgrains at a cheaper rate so that the trade also will have to come down, unless at least evolve this machinery,-and in order to evolve that machinery, we have to enter the market and buy directly from the farmer-we shall be neither able to help the farmer either to really keep his capital or increase his savings so that he can go in for small savings scheme or any other savings that the country might want, nor can we really give benefit to the consumer. This is a very serious thing which the Government has not taken any care to go into.

The third position that is taken by the Government is that we must increase production. Inflation can only be counter-balanced by production. Regarding agriculture. the Prime Minister makes many statements, the Agriculture Minister also makes many statements that production can go up by 40 per cent, or 50 per cent. Certainly it can go up, but it is no use only talking about technology when the peasantry is so poor and is not even able to get credit from Government sources; the peasant still has to depend on the moneylender.

Heavy indebtedness is reported by the Director of Economics and Statistics in the Union Ministry of Agriculture in two prosperous districts of West Bengal, Hooghly and 24-parganas They say:

"Indebtedness is widely prevalent in the area under survey. About 58 per cent. of the farms in Hooghly and 68 per cent. of those in 24-Parganas are in debt. The main source of rural credit is still the village moneylender who charges an exorbitant rate of interest which goes up to even 100 per cent per annum."

But what is the record of the State Government? In the economic survey it is stated that the brunt of agricultural production and expenditure will have to be borne by the State Budget. If that is so, what is the position regarding the State Budget of Bengal? There have been cuts in the West Bengal Budget regarding agricultural loans. Not only are the loans not given in time, that is a general complaint, but agricultural loans have been cut to the tune of Rs. 1.40 crores in the West Bengal Budget. For loans to artisans the provision is Rs. 10.5 lakhs, and for cattle purchase loan there is no provision at all while there was a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs vear.

Is this the way that you are going to increase agricultural production? It is only lip service just to hoodwink the people. There can be no increase in agricultural production however many statements we may make.

What is the use of talking about industrialisation, about improvement of tecnical education etc.? There can be no industrialisation, unless the basis of industrialisation. viz., agriculture, is increased and we are able to bring about a certain amount of improvement

One more point, and I shall have done, and that is the question of State Budgets. We find that in every State Budget there has been difficulty in their being able to manage their developmental expenditure. Almost every State has not been able to balance its Budget. There are huge deficits. Now, the Central Government is being looked upon by the State Governments more and more at the centre from which they are going to get money. The Centre says that it has given whatever was recommended by the Finance Commission. I would put forward the plea that unless the State Governments are able to carry forward their programmes of development in small irrigation projects, in the matter of agricultural loans, their move to increase industrial development, there can be no development on the all-India plane, and that is why

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

I plead that there is every reason to have another Finance Commission.

The reason is this. For instance. take the State of West Bengal. Their share of income-tax has now been allotted on the basis of population. It is true that for the backward States it is good, but there are certain specific problems, urgent problems for certain States which have to be looked into. One cannot just apply standard for the whole of India. West Bengal is a State which calls special consideration, because of partition, because of the large number of refugees, because of the fact that we have very little land, and our wealth, prosperity and prospects depend industrialisation. Unless this is taken into consideration, I feel that we will be in a very bad way regarding the future development plans of this problem State of West Bengal. The distribution of Union excise duties has also been based on wrong principles, that is, it has been based on population, whereas it should be based on consumption. Of course, in the case of income-tax, there can be some justification for that basis, but in the case of Union excise duties, that should not have been the basis. Regarding jute also, it should be based on the yield and not be a sort of fixed amount. and that is what we would plead for.

Of course, I should also say that in my State of West Bengal, the entire administrative machinery is so inefficient. It is Congress Government there. In 1956-57, the sales tax which they had raised on cloth, sugar and tobacco was so little, and now the Finance Commission has come forward and stated that they will take 1956-57 as the basis. So, we are in a very bad way, and the amounts that have been allocated to us are not at all real.

Again, coming to the question of the tax on railway fares, it is based on route-mileage. Why should it be raised on route-mileage? Why should it not be based on collection?

So, I feel that if we want that State to carry out its plans for increasing the agricultural production as far as possible independently and with confidence, then it is necessary to see that their dependence on the Centre is reduced, and their special problems are looked into by a second Finance Commission.

As for the other points, I shall take my chance when we come to the Demands for Grants.

Shri Viswanath Reddy (Rajampet): The discussion on the Budget has been going on for the past two days. During the course of this discussion, great emphasis has been laid on financial and monetary policies. For instance. doubts have been expressed with regard to the resources, both internal as well as external. Apprehensions have been felt in respect of the scale of deficit financing, and then conclusions have been sought to be drawn that the Second Five Year Plan will be a total failure. However important all these questions may be, I personally feel that they have been discussed in this House very often almost threadbare, and, therefore, at least some attention should be paid now to the problems of administration.

Even the Planning Commission, and Mr. Appleby who was in charge of recommending to us certain measures of reform in the matter of administration, have conceded the point that the problems of administration should be placed even higher in importance than questions of finance. I might here quote a few words from the report of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission say:

"It is likely that as the plan proceeds difficult issues will relate less to matters of policy and approach, more to questions of administration and organisation. Inasmuch as collection of taxes, spending money and raising small savings are but aspects of the executive functions of government, finance may also be regarded as part of the more general problem of administration."

In the next para, they say:

"If the administrative machinery, both at the Centre and in the States, does its work with efficiency, integrity and with sense of urgency and concern for the community, the success of the second plan would be fully assured. Thus, in a very real sense the second five year plan resolves itself into a series of well defined administrative tasks."

Mr. Appleby is even more emphatic about the importance of the problems of administration. He save in his Re-Examination of the Indian administrative systems

"At the present stage, therefore, nothing is so important to the success of the Second Five Year Plan and to the possibility of a much more pretentious Third Five Year Plan than administrative reform now, aimed at accelerating action in every aspect of development and in activities complementary and supporting development.".

So, I need not quote any further authorities to prove my point or to establish my point that the problems of administration do require a great deal of attention than they have been given so far.

The days when a couple of hundred ICS people were ruling the whole of the British Empire under the British Government are long past. Now, the structure of the administration should be in such a way that on the one hand, the administration is understood by the people at large, and on the other, the administrators themselves have the welfare of the people and the whole country at heart. I do not blame the people who are in charge of the administration at all, because we have very often observed complaints from these people in the administration that however hard they work, and however sincere they are.

and however patriotic they try to be, their point of view is not well understood by the people in the country. So also, all the citizens of the country complain that the administrators area separate tribe by themselves, and there is a sort of hostility between the people and the administrators; and that sort of feeling is gaining ground in the country. Instead of the gulf narrowing down, it is actually widening. The reason seems to me, to my mind, that the whole structure of administration is totally unsuitableto the welfare work that we as a people and as a government have undertaken in this country. It was mentioned vesterday by some hon. Members that the cost of administration as compared to that in 1951 has increased from Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 190crores. That is as far as the Central Government are concerned. position is much the same with reference to the cost of the administrative structure in the States also.

This process is almost inevitable in a system of administration which is entirely based on centralisation of In a centralised adadministration ministration, we have of necessity to have checks and counterchecks and in the process we have to build up a structure which is vertical instead of horizontal. Therefore, it is inevitable that the cost of our administration will go on mounting from year to year, and the gulf between the people who are governed and the Government is increasing day by day.

The very oft-repeated dictum that that government is the best which governs the least has got very great validity in the situation in our country. When I say that centralisation should be stopped, that the process should be reversed and that decentralisation of administration should be achieved, I really cannot offer to this House at this moment any possible solution by which decentralisation can be started. I merely mention the fact that thereshould be enough determination in[Shri Viswanath Reddy]

our minds that decentralisation should be started forthwith

However, I can quote a few instances where it is possible to decentralise the administrative structure, but it is not being done. On the basis of these instances, if certain ideas can be generated and a determined effort is made towards decentralisation of administration, that would be a step in the right direct on in my op nion

Take, for instance, the distribution of scholarships to Scheduled and Scheduled Tribes Lakhe of applications are received from all over the country, and these are scrutinised and tabulated and months of time are wasted in this process In fact, a special unit has been created in the Education Ministry for the purpose of distribution of these scholarships And for aught we know these people who are in charge of tabulating and scrutinising these applications may not even be able to pronounce the names of these candidates They cannot even scrutinise the bonafides the applicants They can do nothing the sort If on the other hand monies are distributed to the States on the basis of applications received from States or on the basis of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population of that State it would b quite easy for the State Government concerned to distribute them It will also be quite practicable for them to scrutinise the bona Ades of each applicant But this is not being done with the result that today scholarships are not distributed even in the month of April not to speak of March That is, the acade mic year has closed and still students ·who have applied for scholarships have not received them This is a function which can very easily be done by the State Governments pentralisation in the particular matter is very helpful I am sure the State Governments in their turn wil also dis-

tribute the scholarships to the district authorities and thereby expeditious disbursal of scholarships can haverdos

General Discussion

This is only one instance There is another instance in respect of giving aid for digging wells in Harijan villages A list of these villages will have to be drawn up by the State Governments and will have to be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval Unless this approval is obtained, the Accountant General will not pass the bills for digging wells Now, imagine a person sitting in the Planning Commiss on and trying to decide whether a village called Vendakapuram or Kollipurim or some such godforsaken village in our country deser-It is an absurd ver a well or not these people who propo ition that cannot and who are not in a position applications scrutinise these on the merits of each case should be in charge of giving the approval for a particular scheme is quite easy for the Central Government to ask the State Government to distribute monies to these villages to dig the wells and to send up the final report to the Planning Commission In tead of doing that they want the power of giving approval at every stag to the efforts of State Governments with the result that the whole programme suffers and the percentage of administrative cost for each of these welfare programmes is much more than it could possibly be

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S N Mishra). We do not scrutinise such schemes

Shri Viswanath Reddy: If they do not scrutinise, why do they want the power of approval here?

Shri S. N. Mishra: They are only reimbursed after they send up the report

Shri Viswanath Reddy: This kind of paper work serves no purpose at all It is purposeless administration and too much duplication of work.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Quarterly reports are submitted.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I am only giving an instance. If a proper scrutiny is made, we can multiply these instances to hundreds of them.

Since the Deputy Minister of Planning is here, I might also mention another position. Ministers of State Governments, who are responsive and responsible to reactions of public option in their own States, who are answerable to the legislature, are put in a peculiar position.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge on all hon. Ministers that at any rate, one representative of each Ministry must be present here during the general discussion on the Budget. No single Minister, however capable he might be, will be able to remember or note down properly all the points made. The Minister of Community Development must have been here. So also other Ministers. Otherwise, all these arguments become absolutely futile.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry to see this. When we go to the Demands for Grants, the particular Minister may be present here with his deputies. But during general discussion of the Budget, all the Ministers, at any rate, a representative of each Ministry, must be present here.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I was saying that Ministers of States are placed in the position of having to go to some minor official in the Planning Commission and trying to convince him about the various issues and problems that are facing them. This position of patronage in the Planning Commission is becoming rather intolerable. I have personally received several complaints from Ministers State Governments who are responsible to their people, probably even more responsible than any of us here because their constituencies are smaller and the problems that they

are asked to tackle are really develop mental problems, problems which relate to the day to day needs of the people of the States. These people are placed in the position of coming here and explaining to some minor official with humility, trying wangle out something. This position of patronage in the Planning Commission is really something we should take note of and try to do something about it. The position in which Ministers are placed when they here, having to make their representations in this manner, is really intolerable.

I put the blame for all this on the system of administration. I do not blame any individuals for this. The whole system is such that it calls for very urgent reform. Decentralisation is the solution. As I have already submitted, I have no particular proposal or particular suggestions to effect decentralisation. But I feel very sure that if there is enough determination in our mind, we can carry out decentralisation of administration in several directions.

I pass on to the next point, namely, the method of recruitment of our officers. Our administrative structure is typically a British one. It does not exist outside the British Empire. We recruit officers at a very high level. In the days of British rule in India, it was necessary for their purpose to Class I directly. recruit officers because they sought to create a sort of halo and prestige round an officer; unless this prestige was built up round an officer, it was not possible to administer the country effectively in their own light. Of course, there is a theory on which this principle is based, the theory that a person who is recruited directly to a higher position will be a man of integrity, great honesty and ability, and with proper training, he will become an excellent administrator. I personally feel that this theory has no validity at all today.

Today the problems that come for decision before an officer can only be

[Shri Viswanath Reddy]

dealt with through experience, not through intelligence or any other qualities which I mentioned just now. Therefore, my suggestion would be that we shall stop recruiting officers officers at the high level. We shall adopt what is called the career principle in the matter of recruitment to our services. This principle involves recruitment at a much lower level, say at the level of the Upper Division Clerk. When persons are recruited at this level and all avenues of promotion are open to them provided they have merit, honesty, integrity and ability—any amount of avenues are open for their personal advancement-the enthusiasm with which this class of persons works is enormous. Besides, when they are promoted to positions of responsibility, they would have already gained a lot of experience dealing with people as well as problems, and therefore, the decisions they are likely to take have got greater validity and greater reality than the decisions that these junior officers. who are placed in positions of great power and privilege, as it is today, can ever possibly take.

I have come across a lot of young officers in charge of sub-divisions. As soon as they finish a training of six months or one year, our officers are placed in charge sub-divisions with a population of nearly 3 lakhs. Probably, during the course of their training, these officers are told that they should try to keep aloof from the public because if they try to be friendly with the public, they will have to concede some personal requests from some individuals. Therefore, the whole mentality and whole background of these IAS officers, who are placed in charge of sub-divisions in the very beginning of their career. is to try to segregate themselves from the people of the place, with the result that from the begining of his career itself an officer starts deciding on problems merely on paper— paper work and nothing else. He practically feels shy of meeting people and finding

out from them the problems of a particular locality. Therefore, I feel strongly that there is no useful purpose served in this direct recruitment and the theory on which this procedure is based has been exploded long ago. As I said, this principle is a peculiar condition in the British Empire.

In America-not only in America but in all other countries-this career principle is adopted. Take France for instance. France is a country where dependence on bureaucracy is much more than in other democratic countries we know of. This career principle of recruitment to public services is working very effectively in France. If that is so, why should it not be possible in our country? It is a thing which I can not imagine. Therefore, the sooner we introduce this career principle of recruitment to public services, the better would it be for our administration.

Lastly, I should like to submit to House a few deas about the socialistic structure of society that we are trying to build up for our country. Volumes have been written about the evils of state capitalism and so on. I need not repeat all the arguments that have been advanced against state capitalism. The features of society which is the result of state capitalism we all know very well. That is, in course of time, every citizen will become merely a wage earner and all avenues of production. distribution and everything will be in the hands of the government. When I say, the hands of the government, it means in the hands of the bureaucracy. Therefore, the rest of the citizens who are not bureaucrats are merely wage earners. The evils generated by the reduction of society to such a state are very well described by several thinking men. Gandhiji had warned us several decades ago about this great evil that will ensue vith the introduction of state capite lian.

Even the Prime Minister, when he just now made his statement about the scientific policy of the Government said, the conception of a welfare state is directly proportional to the industrialisation of a particular country. Therefore, our conception of a welfare state will be one thing today and, after 10 years, when industrialisation has advanced to a great extent, our conception of welfare state will be diluted very much. Therefore, if human civilisation is to survive and get the fullness of life, this business of state capitalism must be stopped forthwith.

General Budget

What is the alternative for this state capitalism? On this point, I may also mention the problems peculiar to industrialisation that are being faced already by countries which are primarialy industrialised. Take for instance. the United States With the introduction of high technique of industrialisation and, particularly, after the introduction of automaton in industries, the problem of lessure is gaining great importance in America. They are trying to create a civilisation in which the productive capacity of the individual is enormously increased and, then, they are worried about the problem of lessure. Already, they are thinking in terms of introducing a three-day week-end instead of a twoday week-end. Spending three days idle at home is a very great difficulty That is why the problem of leisure has already been created in the United States, and, I am sure, before very long, this problem will have to be faced by the USSR also and by every other industrialised country.

We in India, certainly, do not want to create a society which is so artificial, which produces an enormous lot of goods and services and then worries about the problem of how to spend the idle hours of the day, or think of having a three-day week-end instead of oneday or two-day week-end. This needs very great attention in our context because we are just now trying to industrialise our country. If we also go in the same way as they are doing now, the problem they are facing now will have to be faced by us tomorrow or the day after.

General Discussion

Mr. Speaker: By the time we reach that stage, possibly, they would have solved that problem.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The generation of this problem will have a tremendously cumulative effect on the life of the society and the society that we have to establish in our country is such that these problems have no possibility of arising in our country. Therefore, this aspect of the question also deserves the attention of the House and, I hope that the few submissions that I have made today in this House might generate some ideas in this direction which will result in the establishment of a society which will be quite near to our heart.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): This Budget has been variously described as a 'status quo' Budget, a 'negative Budget', as a 'continuing Budget' from last year. It has been described as a 'pedestrian Budget' by the Prime Minister himself. In introducing the gift tax, Prof. Kaldor's recommendation of an integrated tax structure has been acted upon and to that extent it is a cotinuing Budget.

People generally look upon the Budget mainly from the point of view of the taxation proposals. As no fresh taxes have been imposed, the people have taken it with a sense of relief; and, because no actual tax relief has been given, they take it as a negative Budget. We would like to make a deeper study of the Budget

This Budget differs from the last years in having a more ambitious programme for spending in spite of the gap of Rs. 27 crores. The Plan outlay for the Centre and the States will be Rs. 1017 crores. We are not spending money only on development schemes. We have also a very ambitious spending item on our military expenditure. Our military expendi[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

true is going to be Rs. 278 crores; that means, in the last two years, our expenditure on Defence has gone up by Rs. 100 crores. That also means that a good and substantial part of the additional taxes raised in the name of development is being diverted for military purposes.

There is considerable feeling in the country as to why a poverty stricken country, professing non-violence and Panch Shila, has to keep on increasing its military expenditure and to what purpose. How many enemies do we have? We are considered a neutral country. However, I do not wish to dilate on this point because many other hon. Members have already spoken about it and others, I think, will speak on this subject.

Today I want to focus the attention of the House on one aspect of the Budget. Not only is the Budget a negative Budget, but the economic policy embodied in the Budget fails to assess the glaring drawbacks in our economic development schemes, problems which are inherent in our present economic situation. It fails to express the awareness of the problems facing us and does not propose steps to meet the problems in any effective manner.

The Budget speech strikes a note of complacency, though in the earlier part of the speech, the Prime Minister himself says there are so many problems facing us that there is no scope for complacency. But, the general impression left is one of complacency. The Economic Survey circulated along with the Budget papers however admits that there are these problems but it does not suggest any remedy The Economic Survey admits that in the coming year the national output will be lowered and the rate of production will slow down. The industrial production index rose to 113 in 1954, to 122 in 1955 and to 133 in 1956 But, in the present year the rate of increase will be only 4 per cent. And,

in a number of industries like sewing machines, cycles, electric lamps, pig iron, finished steel etc., the production has either levelled off or registered a decline.

In some of the consumer goods industries as textiles, soap, match etc., the industry has either come to a standstill or has registered a decline. More significant, while industrial output is tapering off, installed capacity has considerably increased in a number of industries. What do we conclude from this? The only conclusion we can draw is that something is very seriously wrong either with the economic policy or with the implementation of the economic policy. Instead of promoting economic progress it has resulted in halting progress in many of the spheres and that too in the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. I would like to ask who is examining this serious situation? Who is bothering about this situation? Who is analysing the causes and suggesting remedies to meet this problem? I am afraid in the speech of the Prime Minister we do not find an awareness of this serious situation; we do not find any effort being made to tackle this fundamental problem

13 hrs.

Sir, I feel the nation stands at crossroads of economic development An under-developed and over-populated country is putting forth a tremendous effort, almost a back-breaking effort, to regenerate its economy through the Five Year Plan. When we stand at cross-roads facing such overwhelming odds, we can only adopt two possible alternatives: either we can take the easy road of retreat, cut down the Pian, cut down our economic development programmes divest ourselves of the responsibility of development, or we can assess the problems with courage and boldness. make a correct appraisal of the situation, plan accordingly and introduce effective remedies.

4759

The Prime Minister time and again has declared his intention to go ahead with development. He again and again says: whatever happens the Five Year Plan must be implemented. In his two recent speeches, one in the Rajya Sabha in reply to the General Discussion and the other in the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry he has again reiterated his determination to carry on with the economic development programmes and that too he has said with considerable vehemence. We are happy to note that determination; we are fully with him in his determination to go ahead with the development programmes.

But I would most humbly like to ask: are we going the right way to implement this determination? Have we communicated this determination of ours to the people in an effective manner? What steps have we taken to mitigate their sufferings and reduce their miseries and thus create initiative and incentive in them to meet the challenge that an economic planning of this size involves? Do they feel the Plan is theirs and they must work for it, they must sacrifice for it. I am afraid, Sir, the Budget speech does not reflect a true appraisal of this aspect, nor does it suggest any effective remedies.

Sir, I feel we are obsessed with the task of finding the financial resources for the Plan. But finance alone will not bring economic develop-Are we going to pay due attention to other factors which contribute to the success of the Plan and lead to the economic development of this country?

I just mentioned that the Economic admits decline in industrial Survey production. Let us look into some other items of our development programmes and see how they are working and what are their achievements. Let us, for instance, take the development of small-scale industries and the establishment of industrial estates. These schemes were undertaken to

help the smaller people. Through these schemes the employment potential was to be increased; we were also of consumer to meet the demand goods pending the development of large scale industries. We were to develop these industries in the less developed areas and give the people the technical know-how. But what is the achievement? The achievement under this head, as we find from the explanatory memorandum, is that a provision of Rs. 36 crores was made in the Second Plan of which we have spent Rs. 2 crores. We have made a provision of Rs. 41 crores in the coming year.

What will be the result? The result will be a terrific back-lag and we have to make it good in the last two years of the Plan. Can we do it? Will we be able to reach the target, or will we be left behind?

Let us take the industrial estate. The Plan allocation is Rs. 15 crores. We have spent Re. 1 crore in 1957-58 and propose to spend Rs. 1.5 crores in the coming year. What will we do? Are we going to make good in the last two years the rest of the work?

Let us next take industrial and lowcost housing. Housing is one of the basic programmes for improving the standard of living of the people. In industrial housing in the last five years these are the percentages of targets achieved: States 60 per cent of the target; employers 55 per cent; cooperative 42 per cent. For slum clearance Rs. 20 crores have been provided in the Plan, but I cannot find from the memorandum as to what has been spent.

Let us take plantation labour housing. Rs. 2 crores have been provided in the Plan, but no work has been done. What do they say? The delay? are due to rules being framed, and response from the planters being discouraging. If the demand from the planters is discouraging, there should be somebody sitting on the head of

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani] the planters to compel them to build houses.

After all, we have declared our policy to be one of socialist pattern; we have declared from the house-tops that we are working for the betterment of the lowest in the country. Then by what right, by what impertinence, do these people go and work against our policy? Even so, who is looking at it, who is compelling them to put things right?

Let us take the unorganised sector of the industry. Our country is rich in well-developed crafts and highly skilled craftsmen and artisans. I am told that the number of artisans is over 11 crores. What is happening to them? Who is looking after them? Who is organising their employment and how do they stand today? I know very good work has been done by the Khadi Commission and the Cottage Industries Board, but the work done merely touches the fringe of the problem and the main problem remains untackled. So, these one and a quarter crores of people are unemployed. are under-employed and are waiting to be given an opportunity to live and work for this nation.

The most demoralising and frustrating problem for the people is the problem of unemployment. What light has been thrown on this problem in the Budget speech? No mention has been made about this even in the Economic Survey. I have with regret to say that an economic survey of India is totally incomplete if it fails to mention the vexatious problem of unemployment. 'How are we going to assess the economic development of the country without considering the problem of unemployment? But this does not feature anywhere either in the Budget speech or in the economic survey.

Then take a very serious problem, growing population. The Prime Minister in his Rajya Sabha speech—I

like that speech, because it is a great improvement on the Budget speech he made here—said that population is increasing at the rate of 50 lakhs per year. No development scheme will succeed until we meet this pressure somehow or other. Unless we meet this pressure, whatever economic development we may make will be swamped away by this increase of population.

So these are the various problems. But the Budget this year does not focus attention on them, or throw any light on them; it does not appraise these problems. It does not make any suggestion for remedying them,

The other sectors may not be faring well but two important sectors, the organised sector in the private industry and the large scale industry run • by the Government, like steel and other industries are doing well. If these two sectors develop, but other economic activities are disrupted, I am afraid India will present a very dismal economic picture. An imbalanced economy will not lead to economic development and will not lead to happiness of the people. We find a picture of two tall peaks surrounded by hollows and depressions. It will almost be as if an earthquake has thrown up two mountain peaks but there are big depressions which have to be filled up. I am afraid the Government is also emphasising the need of achievements under these two sectors at the cost of other industries.

The Economic Survey again and again refers to the 'core of the Plan'. It says that the core of the Plan must be worked according to schedule and that readjustments should be made in agriculture, community development and social service schemes. That shows that we are trying to build the core of the Plan at the cost of the periphery. The economic well-being of the country demands that while we build the core we should certainly

build the very hard core, but our periphery should be an ever-widening periphery. When these two are adjusted, then only are we working for the real betterment or well-being of the people.

Unless these lesser schemes of the Plan are taken care of, schemes which give some immediate benefit to the people, some quick benefit to the people, how do we expect the people to work for the Plan? As I said before, the Plan cannot be made successful merely by the money. West Germany has been built up in a remarkable way. Whoever goes there speaks about it. How was it done? Not merely by the money that was poured in, but by the will of the people, by the determination of the people, people who felt that they were working for themselves.

There is a funny story which is very significant. Someone went to a West German motor car factory. There was a lot of cars. They asked to whom the factory belonged. reply from the workers came: factory belongs to boss. They were asked: to whom do the cars belong? The reply was: The cars belong to us. Somebody went to a factory and saw a lot of cars. workers were asked: "To whom does the factory belong?" The reply was: "To us." "To whom do the cars belong?" "The cars belong to the bosses." Germany has been built because of the determined will of the people and the consciousness that they are building the country for the welfare of the people. That consciousness, I am afraid, is not here. We give homilies and lectures to the people. But the people must feel that their miseries and sufferings find the place of attention in the policies of the Government.

Some of the actions of the Government are unrealistic. I will just give one small instance. I do not want to give it with a view to criticise, but

because I want to focus the attention of the Government to it and I want the Government's policies to be corrected. For instance, in Bihar, a nearfamine condition prevails and the number of people affected is 21 crores. But relief is being organised for a small number of people. Manual labour is available for 10,000 people. I appreciate the work done by the Government, but it is totally inadequate. It fails to satisfy people. Ιt fails to rouse enthusiasm of the people to enable them to harness their labour to fulfil the great tasks facing the nation. We have put intolerable taxes on them. We expect a lot of sacrufices from them. But we are going the wrong way psychologically to get their good will and harness their labour to build this country. This country wil never be built unless we change and correct our policies and unless we appreciate the difficulties of the problems that face us.

Therefore, I am rather disappointed with the budget speech. I feel it has failed to show a keen awareness of the problems facing us in our economic development. In fact, I feel that a crisis is creeping into our pragramme of economic development but there is no positive lead given as to the manner in which this problem is going to be tackled in the budget speech. I want to know from the Government whether they realise that we stand at the cross-roads of economic development and there is need for a clear policy; not the vague policies that we find today. We need a clear policy to take us out of the morass we are gradually getting into. With these words, I would like to give my general support to the budget that has been presented.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bishwanath Roy. I will call Mr. Vajpayee next. I would like hon. Members to be in their seats. I am taking away the time from other Members of the Opposition. They must be careful to be in the House. Yesterday I instructed the hon. Deputy-Speaker to call one

[Mr. Speaker]

from each group before calling a second Member from the same group from which one Member had already spoken. But the hon. Member who represents the Hindu Mahasabha was not here; the hon. Member representing the Jan Sangh was not here. So, the Deputy-Speaker could not call them. Therefore, so far as the minority groups are concerned, whatever their strength outside, they must try to catch the eye of the Speaker as early as possible.

Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh" (Shivpuri): I want to speak:

Mr. Speaker: Yes; but not now. I will call upon him in due course.

Eaja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): My name also 1_S there I may not be ignored.

Mr. Speaker: How can anybody ignore Raja Hahendra Pratap?

भी विषय नाथ राय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय मध्यक्ष जी, जिस बजट पर माज हम विचार कर रहे है, वह ऐसी परिस्थित में देश किया गया है, जब देश के भीतर भीर देश के बाहर भी हमारे सामने आधिक कठिनाइया खडी है। कुछ माने मे हमारे देश में इस समय जो पिन्स्यित है, वह वैसी ही है, जैसी कि रूस में १६१७ की काति के बाद थी भीर जो पंद्रह वर्ष तक रही। विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोग इस बजट की टीका-टिप्पणी करते हुए दूसरे देशो-चीन भीर रूम इत्यादि की मिसाल देते हैं भीर कहते हैं कि क्यों नहीं हमारे देश की भी उतनी ही जल्दी उन्नति हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि इस में १६१७ के बाद पद्रह वर्ष तक जो हालत रही, उसके मुकाबले में हमारी हालत बहुत श्रफ्की है। देश के बाहर के तार्थिक साम्राज्यबाद भीर पडीसी देश के शस्त्री-

करण के दबाव के बावजूद भी हम लोग भागे बढ़े हैं। यह बात सही है कि १६५६-४७ के मकाबले में १६४७-४८ में भक्त की वद्धि उतनी नहीं हुई है भीर साथ ही भौद्योगिक विकास में भी उतनी प्रगतिः नहीं हुई है। फिर भी यह सत्य है कि हमारी गति यागे की योर है और हम यागे बढे हैं। जहां तक प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है. कई दैवी प्रकोपों के बाद भी सुखा पड़ने पर भी भाज हम लोग इस हालत में हैं कि हम भूखो नहीं मर सकते है। कई सूबों में एक साथ सुखा पड़ा भीर बाढ भी माई। य० पी० भीर उत्तरी बिहार में पिछले पाच वर्ष से दैवी प्रकोप हो रहे है। फिर भी देश को मुखमरी से बचाया गया है। कहने के लिये चाहे कोई कह दे कि यहा मलमरी हुई या वहा भूखमरी हुई। लेकिन सरकार ने देश को ऐसी आपत्ति से बचाया है। इस में कोई सन्देह नही है।

बडे बडे उद्योग-धघो से कुछ लोगो को २४० करोड रुपये का मुनाफा हर माल हुआ है। यह मृनाफा पब्लिक सैक्टर मे नही, बल्कि प्राईवेट सैक्टर में हुआ है मगर हमारे देश के पूजीपति यहा के उद्योग-धघो मे पूजी लगाने में कूछ झिझकते हैं, कुछ डरते है भीर इस विषय मे उनके मन में कुछ प्राज्ञकाये हैं। फिर भी वे धाने श्राये है। लेकिन उनके पास जितना रुपया है, हमारे देश में जितनी पजी है. वह सामने नहीं आ रही है। इस बारे में सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये. ताकि वह केवल विदेशी पूजी पर ही निभंर न रह कर इस देश की पूजी को भी इस्तेमाल कर सके। यह प्राप्तका हो सकती है कि मोशलिस्ट पैटर्न भाफ सोमाइटी-समाजवादी दग के समाज-के हमारे लक्ष्य के कारण समय प्राईबेट सैक्टर के उद्योग घंधों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय. लेकिन अभी हाल ही में प्राइम मिनिस्टर हे

अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट कह दिया है कि समाज-बादी पैटनं का ध्येय रहने पर भी, इस लक्ष्य के होने पर भी निजी सैक्टर में रुपया लगाने में कोई डर नहीं है, खतरे का कोई कारण मही है। लेक्नि उन लोगों को जो इतना मुनाफा हो रहा है, उसमे कमी होनी चाहिये । उनका मुनाफा एक तरह से सुरक्षित है। उन पर जो कर भौर उत्पादन-कर लगता है, वह उत्पादन के धनुसार सगता है भीर जो मुनाफा होता है, उसके अनुसार लगता है। हमारे जो पूजिपति पूजी लगा रहे है उन के मुकाबले में हमारे किसानो की कम सरक्षण प्राप्त है। उनके उत्पादन पर कर नही लगता है, बल्कि कर लगता है भूमि पर-पैदावार कम हो या ज्यादा । भगर किसी दैवी प्रकोप या किमी भ्रन्य कारण से उनकी पैदावार में कमी होती है, तो उनको हानि ज्यादा होती है। जो धनी-मानी लोग हैं, जो उद्योग-धर्घा के मालिक है, उनको तो कई तरह से काफी सरक्षण प्राप्त है, जब कि खेती करने वाले किसानो की उतनी रक्षा नही होती है। इसलिये बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियो को २५० करोड रुपये का जो सालाना मुनाफा होता है, उसको उद्योग-धघो मे लगाने के विषय में कोई भाशका की बात नही है -- कम से कम कुछ दिनो तक । ऐसी हालत में हमे मरकार से यह भवश्य कहना है कि जहा उधोग-धधो को विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है, उनके लिये बाहर से पूजी की माशा है भीर विदेशो से मदद मिलती है, वहा हमारे गावो के लोगो के लिये भूमि सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था के विषय मे ग्रीर ग्रन्य सुविधान्नो के विषय मे रक्षा की कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे उद्योग-धधों के लिये कच्चा माल खेतों से ग्राता है--बाहै वह रुई हो, गल्ला हो या गन्ना हो । कहा जाता है कि पहली योजना में हम सोती की पैदाबार को बढ़ाने से सफल नही हुए। दूसरी योजना के भी दो साल बीत तमें हैं, फिर भी गत वर्ष १६५६ के मुकाबले

में हमारी पैदाबार कम हुई है। क्यो कम हुई? इसके कई कारण बताये जाते है, लेकिन विशेष कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में सिचाई ग्रीर खाद की जितनी भावश्यकता है, उसको हमारी सरकार पूरा नही कर पाई है। हो सकता है कि पार साल जो दैवी प्रकाप हुए--जो सूखा पडा और बाढ़ धाई, उन का भी हभारी पैदावार पर कुछ प्रभाव पडा हो, लेकिन हम यह अनुभव करने हैं कि हमारे देश के जो सत्तर फीसदी लोग सेती पर निर्भर करते हैं, उनके लिये उतना काम नही हुन्ना है, जितना कि होना चाहिये था। बुछ दिनो पहले लाद्य मत्री ने यह बताया था कि ट्यूबवैल्ज का प्रयोग उतना नहीं हो सका है, जितना कि होना चाहिये था। एक तरफ तो बहुतेरे ट्यूबवैल्ज बनाये गये है, सरकार का बहुत रुपया उन पर लगा है भौर दूसरी तरफ उन का उपयोग नही किया गया है। वडी वडी योजनाओं की ऐसी ही बात है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बार बार बाढ माती है, भौर सूखा पडता है। उस क्षेत्र के लिये एक गडक योजना बनाई गई, जो उम तरह की भन्य यीजनाओं के मुका-बले में बहुत सस्ती है, फिर भी वह चालू नहीं हुई। कई सालों से उसकी बात चल रही है। हमारे वर्तमान सिचाई मत्री ने यह मान लिया है कि उस योजना से बहुत लाभ होगा। परन्तु उस योजना के बारे में न कोई विशेष काम हुआ है भौर न यही कहा गया है कि उस योजना को दितीय पच-वर्षीय योजना में चालू किया जायगा।

ऐसी ही बात रिहद योजना की है। उसकी एक प्रजीब तवारीख़ है। एक बार उसको शुरू किया गया और फिर रोक दिया गया। बयो रोक दिया गया? इस कारण कि उस पर रुपया बहुत लग रहा था। उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ऐसी बड़ी योजना नहीं बालू की गई। बहुत की दूं सरकार के बहुत की गई। बहुत की सरकार के बहुत की गई।

[बी विषय नाथ राय]

4769

कहने के बाद काम फिर घुक हुआ। पार साल यह कहा गया कि उस के लिये जितने रुपये की जरूरत है, वह नहीं है, इसलिबे पार साल भी कुछ देर के लिये काम रोकना पडा। मन गवनंमेंट से खबर मिली है कि वह काम रुकेगा नहीं, खलेगा।

इस बारे में में यह निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि इन दो योजनाओं का लाभ न केवल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश भीर उत्तरी बिहार के -निवासियों को पहुचेगा, बल्कि सारे उत्तर भारत को, जहा चीनी का उद्योग-घधा विशेष रूप से है, बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। चीनी उद्योग भारत के उद्योगों में दूसरे नम्बर पर है। उस की उन्नति होने पर हम न केवल अपने देश की आवश्यकताओ को पूरा कर सकते है, बल्कि साथ ही साथ हम चीनी विदेशों में भी भेज सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि ग्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिना हमारी चीनी मही पड़नी है भीर इस लिये हम मुद्रा नही प्राप्त कर सकते है। लेकिन उसका कारण बया है? उसका कारण यह है कि हमार यहा ईख का जितना उत्पादन हाना चाहिये, उतना उत्पादन नही हमारे देश भे सिचाई भीर लाद हो रहा है की व्यवस्था भीर उसके साथ ही हमारी भूमि व्यवस्था ऐसी नही है कि हम अपनी -पैदावार बढा सके। जहापर इस सम्बन्ध में हासत कुछ प्रच्छी है, वहा पर चीनी का परसेटेज ज्यादा है। इस परिस्थित में हमारा यह उद्याग विदेशों में उतनी मद्रा प्राप्त करने में कामयाब नहीं हो रहा है, जितनी प्राप्त हो सकती है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश मे ६८ शुगर फैक्टरिया हैं और बिहार में ३३ ३४ के करीब है और वे विशेष कर उत्तरी बिहार में है। धगर ये योजनायें कार्यान्वित की जाती है, तो हम चीनी का भाव कम कर के उस

को अधिक मात्रा में विदेश भेजने में काम-याव हो सकते हैं।

यव में भापका ध्यान खेती करने वालो को जो कर देना पडता है, उसकी भ्रोर विलाना चाहता हु। जो किसान है, जो खेती करने वाला है, बाहे वह बडा हो या छोटा हो, उसको जो कर भूमि पर देना पडता है, उसमें एक सूबे के मुकाबले में दूसरे सूबे में धन्तर होता है। एक सूबे में एक व्यवस्था होती है तो दूसरे में दूसरी । मै परमानेंट सेटेलमेट की बात को लेता हू। उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ। हिस्सो में किसानो की भूमि पर जो कर लगता है, वह कम है तथा दूसरे हिस्सो में अधिक है। बिहार के परमानेट सैटलमेट के अनुसार जो कर है, उसमे भी बहुत अन्तर है। मै मानता हू कि यह जो विषय है यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में ताल्लुक रखता है। लेकिन तब भी भूमि के सम्बन्ध में, भूमि के सुधारो के सम्बन्य में, जो पालिसी हो, जो कार्यक्रम हो, जो नियम सरकार बनाये, उसके साथ ही साथ भूमि पर जो कर लगता है उसकी मोर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि देश में यूनिफार्मिटी मा सके। मै चाहता हु कि कम से कम अमीन की जो उपज है, जो उसकी फरटिलिटी है, उसको ध्यान में रत्व कर, कूछ कमी बेशी करके कर---लैडरेवन्यू---फिक्स करना चाहिए। हमें उसी भाषार पर इसको नही करना चाहिए जिस ग्राघार पर ब्रिटिश गवनंगेंट ने किसी जमाने में, एक सौ साल पहले या दो सौ साल पहले तय किया था। इस तरह से नही होना चाहिये कि एक किसान तो बहुत ज्यादा दे भीर उसका जो पडौसी किसान है वह बहुत कम दे। एक ही पालिसी सब पर लागू होनी चाहिए।

दैनी प्रकोपो के कारण, देवी विपत्तियों के कारण, सूखे के कारण, बाढ़ के कारण, जो रिलीफ दिवा जाता है वह बहुत कव 4771

होता है। मैं बाहता हं कि हमारे किसानों को वैसी ही सुविधायें निसें जैसी फिसी कैस्टी के मालिक को उत्पादन में कमी पर या मुनाफा कम होने पर, टैक्सों में कमी के तीर पर दी बाती हैं या भीर किसी तरह से बी जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस स्रोर विशेष ध्यान दे और किसानों को उचित संरक्षण प्रदान करे।

भव पैदावार बढाने की बात भाती है। इसके लिए फॉर्टलाइजर्स की धावश्यकता होती है। इस समय देश में करीब दो मिलियन टन फरटिलाइजर की भावश्यकता है जबकि हम लगभग पांच लाख टन फरटिलाइजर पैदा करते है। इस धावश्यक वस्तू का उत्पादन बढाने की भोर भी हमें विदेश ध्यान देना होगा । उसका उत्पादन बढ सकता है। मै चाहता ह कि गवर्नमेंट इस श्रोर भी ग्रप राध्यान केन्द्रित करे।

एक भौर छोटी सी बात है जिसकी भोर मै गवनंमेंट का ध्यान भाकपित करना चाहता हं। हमारे देश में भव भी खेती करने के लिए जो भीजार इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं वे बहुत पूराने हैं भीर ये वही हैं जिनका प्रयोग सदियो पहले किया जाता था। जिस तग्ह से पहले खेती की जाया करती थी, उसी तरह से धाज भी उन्ही भीजारों से कई जगहों पर की जा रही है। ये घौजार बेकार साबित हो रहे है। भ्राजकल के जमाने में जबकि हमको उत्पादन बढाना है, इनकी जगह हमको दूसरे घौजार काम में लाने होंगे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम टेक्टरों की तादाद बढाई जाय। धाज हम ट्रेक्टर विदेशों से मंगाते है। लेकिन उनकी इतनी प्रधिक कीमत होती है कि छोटा मोटा या साधारण किसान उनको खरीद नहीं सकता है। मैं चाहता हं कि हमारे देश में ट्रेक्टर बनें भीर इसके साथ ही साथ ऐसी सहकारी समितियों का संगठन भी होना चाहिए। ऐसे सहकारी संघ भी स्थापित होने चाहियें जो सेती के बरे-बरे भीजारों को तथा बरी-बरी हैनी मैशीनरी को धपने पास रखें बौर उसको किसानों को किरायों पर दें। को-भोप्रेटिव सोसाइटी इसको स्वयं रखे या शरीदे । धगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो गवर्नमैंट की कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए जो किसानों को इन चीजों को किराये पर दे ताकि बे उनका इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

सन् १६४७ में यह कहा गया था कि २४ परसेंट जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई थी जो जोती जा सकती थी। लेकिन जोती नहीं गई, उसमें खेती नहीं की गई। यह लैंड कल्टीवेबल थी। माज इस बात को दस साल हो चुके हैं। हो सकता है कि यह जो २४ परसेंट मृमि थी, इसमें भव कुछ कमी हो गई हो। तब भी जितनी भी जमीन है, उसको हम इस्तेमाल में ला सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रवेश में तराई में काम शुरू भी हो गया है। इसी तरह का काम दूमरी जगहों पर भी किया जा सकता है। भोपाल में एक योजना बनी थी और एक बहुत बड़ा फार्म बनाया गया था । यहां पर छोटे भीर बढ़े फार्मों के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि यह भूमि जो हो सकता है ग्रब २० परसेंट रह गई हो या १०-१२ परमेंट का भन्तर पड गया हो, खेती योग्य है। इसको खेती के लिये उपजाऊ बनाया जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो उत्पादन काफी बढ सकता है। योजना का चर्चा बहुत होता है

Mr. Speaker: This hon. Member has been speaking only on agriculture all the time. There are four Ministers in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture but there is none here to take notes and then reply. There is the main Minister, another Minister and then two Deputy Ministers. ask the whip of the Congress Party to take note of it. This member has been speaking all these twenty minutes only on agriculture.

Shri Rane (Buldana): The Finance Minister will speak on all these points [Shri Rane]

and the Deputy Minister is taking all the notes.

Mr. Speaker: That is not it. At such times, the Agriculture Minister may also be here.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch Castes): Let there be one Minister for all the Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: I have said it twice. I am not going to say it again.

श्री विक्रम नाम राय प्लानिग की ग्राजकल बहुत चर्चा होती है। यहा पर मैं कम्य्निटी डिबेलेपमेट भीर एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स की बात कहना चाहता ह। इसके बारे में जितना हमें करना चाहिये था उनना हमने नही किया है भौर न ही लोगो ने किया है जितनी हम उनसे भाशा करते थे। हम ऊपर ऊपर से देख लेते हैं। लोगों में बहुत जोश नहीं है। कुछ सड़के बना दी जाती है, कुछ घरो की सफाई को देख लिया जाना है, कुछ घरो में हई सफेदी को देख लिया जाता है। असली सबाल यह है कि पैदावार कैसे बढे। उत्पादन कैसे बढाया जाए । इस भोर ध्यान न देकर. सडके बनाने की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। खेती में कैसे काम हो, क्या क्या किया जाना चाहिये. इस म्रोर घ्यान नही दिया जाता है। ग्राज तक इसका प्रचार नहीं हुआ है। अफसर जाते हैं और जीप में बैठ कर ही सड़कों को देख कर वापस ग्रा जाते है । में द्यापका व्यान इस श्रोर श्राक्षित करना चाहता ह कि गावो में आप किस तरह से प्रचार कार्य कर सकते है, इसको धाप सोचे । गाव का जो मध्यापक होता है, चाहे वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का हो, चाहे किमी और का हो, भाप यदि उसक भन्दर दिलचस्पी पैदा कर दे तो भ्रापका प्रचार कार्य स्वतः यांव में फैल आयेगा भीर भापके पास एक एजेंसी हो जाएगी जिसके जरिये से भाप काम ठीक तरह से चलवा सकते है।

श्री बाजपेबी (बलरामपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं
किया जा सकता कि धार्थिक दृष्टि से हम
अपने को एक सकट की परिस्थिति में पाते
है। यह संकट जहा कुछ घशो में निर्माण का
सकट है वहा अधिक अशो में जिस ढग से योजना
बनाई गई है धौर जिस तरीके में उमें धागे
बढाया जा रहा है उसके कारण भी पैवा
हुआ है।

प्रधान मत्री ने मन्तरकालीन वित्त मंत्री के रूप में जो बजट पेश किया है भौर उसके साथ जो ग्रायिक समीक्षा रखी गई है. उसमें से भाषिक संकट की एक छोटी सी शलक दिखाई देती है। उन्होने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि ग्रन्न की उपलब्धि की स्थिति कठिन है। भौद्योगिक उत्पादन में इस वर्ष वृद्धि की गति पिछले कुछ वर्षों की भपेक्षा बहुत मामुली रही है। प्रतिभृति बाजार (स्टाक मार्किट) में मुल्यो भीर काम काज का रुख घटती की भीर रहा है। भनिश्चित ब्याजवाले हिस्सो (इन्बिटी शेयरो) के मृत्यो में धगस्त १६५६ की तूलना मे २५ प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। सर्वोत्कृष्ट प्रतिभृतियों (गिल्ट एज्ड सिक्योरिटियो) के सुचक भक्त में ८ ७ प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। सरकारी (गवनंमेट सिक्योरिटीस) प्रतिभतियो के मृत्य में ७ परसेट की शुद्ध कमी है। रिजवं बैक की विदेशी सम्पत्ति जो १६४६ के ग्रन्त मे ४३० करोड थी. १६४७ के ग्रन्त मे घटकर २६८ करोड रह गई है। छोटी बचतो में पहले वर्ष की ध्रपेक्षा १४ करोड रुपय की कमी है। चालु वर्ष के पिछलं दस महीनो में ३७ ६ कराड की शुद्ध प्राप्ति हुई है जबकि गत वर्ष इस भवधि में ४४ - ८ करोड की प्राप्ति हुई थी।

प्रधान मत्री ने राज्य नभा में इस बात को भी स्पष्ट कहा है कि हमने जो विदेशों से ऋण सिया है उसकी भ्रदायगी हमें १६६० भीर १८६२ में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में करनी पड़ेगी । १८५८-५६ में २३ करोड़ से कुछ प्रधिक का विवेशी ऋण हमें घडा करना है। १८६१-६२ में यह रकम १२३ करोड़ हो आयेगी और १८६० से लेकर १८६३ में यह घनराशि ६२ करोड़ से लेकर १२३ करोड़ तक पहुंचेगी।

13.33 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि सौ करोड रुपये से प्रधिक विदेशी ऋण को वापिस करना हमारे लिये कठिन होगा। लेकिन उन हे भाषण से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि हम इस विदेशी ऋण को किम तरह में वापिस करेंगे। हमें विचार करना होगा कि किस क्षेत्र का किनना ऋण है ? डालर ऐरिया का या यूरोप का किम मात्रा म हमने ऋण प्राप्त किया है और वह किम देश में वापिस किया जायेगा।

श्री ग्रशोक मेहता ने कहा कि हम स्टील का उत्पादन बढायेगे भौर उसका निर्यात करेग। देखना यह है कि जिन क्षेत्रों से हमने ऋण लिया है, क्या उन्हें हमारे स्टील की भावत्र्यकता हागी ? इस चोज का एक भौर भी पहल है। अमरीका में ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मदी भ्रा रही है भीर श्री भगत ने राज्य सभा में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। प्रक्त यह है कि उस मदी का हमारी प्राधिक स्थिति पर क्या भसर होगा । यूरोप में भी कामेन मार्केट के स्कीमो की चर्चा चल रही है। वहा एक प्रस्ताव तो स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है लेकिन उमका ग्रसर हमारे देश पर क्या पडेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये। किन्तू इस दृष्टि से किस मत्री 4: भाषण में किसी प्रकार की रोशनी नहीं डाली गई है और नतीजा यह है कि बजट के प्रस्ताव देश की जनता के हृदय में यह विष्वाम पैदा करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं कि जो भी भाषिक सकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है सरकार उसका सफलतापूर्वक निराकरण करने में समयं होगी ।

हमारा बजट इस वर्ष चाटे का बजट है। २७ करोड़ से कुछ ऊपर का बाटा है। यदि में गलती नहीं करता तो सन् ४७, ४८ के बाद पहली बार यह डेफिसिट का बबट रखा गया है। लेकिन इस घाटे के बजट से एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि सरकार भी इस परिणाम पर पहुंच गई है कि श्रव श्रविक टैक्स नहीं लगाये जा सकते और इसीलिये शायद उन्होने बजट में घाटा छोड दिया है। इस दृष्टि से जो पिछने माल का अनुभव है वह भी मच्छा मन्भव नही है। प्रोफेसर कैल्डार के अनेक टैक्स सम्लाव लेकर उनको हमने अपने देश में लगाया और उनमे देश में विरोध का वातावरण भी पैदा हुधा लेकिन उन टैक्सो से जितनी भाय हानी चाहिये थी उतनी ग्राय नहीं हुई । प्रधान मत्री ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो भी टैक्स लगाये गये उनसे अनुमान की तुलना में बहुत कम धन हमे मिला । श्रव एक गिपट टैक्स लगाया है। उसमें ३ करोड़ की प्राप्ति का अनुमान किया गया है। मुझे आञ्चर्य नही होगा यदि श्रामामी वर्ष यह ३ करोड की प्राप्ति एक करोड ही रह जाय क्योंकि सम्पत्ति कर और रेलो के किराये से होने वालो प्राप्त के सम्बन्ध में जा भा भावडे रखे गये है वे सरकार के पिछने भनुमानो का गलत साबित करते है भीर इन टैक्मों का लगा कर हमने जिस क्लाइमेट भ्राफ इनवेस्टमेट का पुत्रीपितयो की शब्दाविल के म्ताबिक उस क्लाइमेट माफ इनवेस्टमेंट को भी बिगाड दिया भौर जो राजि हमे पववर्षीय याजना के लिये मिलनी चाहिये थी वह भो हमे नही मिली। मतलब यह है कि न खुदा ही मिला न विसाले सनम, न इबर के रहेन उधर के रहे। टैक्सो के साथ २ ग्रगर सरकार ग्रपने सर्वों की भोर च्यान दे तो ऐसा दिखाई देगा कि सरकार के सर्चे निरन्तर बढ़ने चले जा रहे है। ऐक्वएल रेबेन्यू भीर एक्सपेन्डिचर एकाउन्ट की दृष्टि से धगर हम देखें तो जो चित्र हमारे सामने रला गया है, यह बड़ा निराशाजनक है। नये टैक्सों से जो भी धन प्राप्त होता है

13 MARCH 1968

थि काजवेथी

यह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और नौन प्लान धाइटम्स पर सर्च कर दिया जाता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो रेवेन्यु का बजट है वह भी टैक्स बजट के रूप में बदल जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में में ने कुछ झाकडे इकट्टे किये कि संग्कार का सर्चा किस गति से बढ़ रहा है। सिविल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मे सन् १६४३ ४४ में ६४ १७ करोड क्या सर्च किया था जो कि बढ़ते बढ़ते सन् ५८,५६ के बजट एस्टिमेट्स में यह सर्वा २०० ४४ करोड हो गया। पुलिस की मद में मन ५३-५४ में हमने ३ १६ करोड रुपया खर्च किया था भीर सन् ५८,४६ में यह रव म बढ कर ८ २७ करोड हो गई है। विदेश मत्रालय के खर्चे में भी पर्याप्त बृद्धि हुई है। सन् ४३, ४४ में यह लर्चा ४ ५६ करोड था जब कि श्राज वह बढ कर ७ ४० करोड हो गया है। डिफेस का सर्चा ता जिस मात्रा में बढ़ा है उसकी भोर प्राय मभी सदस्यों ने सकेत किया है। सन् ५४-५६ की तुलना में यदि हम भौमन लगा कर देखें तो सिविल एक्सपेटिचर में ११३ फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है भीर डिकेन एक्सपेडि-चर में ६२ फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है। टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने इस बात का हिमाब लगाया था कि धगर मरकार सिविल ऐंड-मिनिस्टेशन में एक ज्वा खर्च करती है तो नौन गवनंभेट ऐक्सपेडिचर में उसे १ रुपये में मे ६ भाने ६ पाई खर्च होते हैं, ३ माने सोशल सर्विसेज पर खर्च होते है ग्रीर ग्राधिक विकास पर केवल साढ़े तं न आने खर्च होते है । यह सर्चा बढाया जा रहा है विकास के नाम पर, टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं निर्माण के नाम पर, मगर परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जिन करो का विकास मे कोई सम्बन्ध नही है उन पर सार्चा बढता जा रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार कहा था कि अपूरोकेशी के जगल में फाइलें गुम हो जानी हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी योजना का बहुत बंब भी गौकरशाही के जगल में गुम होता बारहा है।

फाइनेंस कमिशन के वैधरमैन मि॰ सन्वानम ने घमी कुछ दिन हुए महास में भाषण करते हुए कहा था

"There is a tendency in New Delhi to equate public expenditure with development"

सरकार का सर्वा बढ़ता है तो यह समझा जाता है कि निर्माण हो रहा है लेकिन को सर्वा निर्माण के कार्यों पर नहीं होता उस सर्वे में सरकार कमी करने में भसफन रही है। टैक्सेसशन इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने भी इस बात की म्रोर सरकार का घ्यान सीचा था। उन्होने एक स्थान पर लिखा है

"Efficiency in administration and economy in public expenditure which make far more effective use of public funds secure a better return on investment of tax proceeds should at least diminish people's unwillingness to suffer an increase in tax burdens"

लेकिन धाज न ता ऐडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एफि-शियेमी बढाई जा रही है और न सबें में कमो की जा रही है। ग्राम जनता से त्याग की भ्रपीले की जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि दूमरी योजना के तीन वर्षों में ग्राम जनता ने याजना के लिए जो भी सहयोग प्रदान किया है वह कम नही है। भगर हम हिमाब लगा कर देखें तो हमें पता लगेगा कि जितना टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी ग्राम जनता ने उतना टैक्स दिया है। सन् १६४५-४६ में टैक्स रेबेन्यु में ४०६ ६७ करोड रुपये की द्याय हुई थी। सन् १६-१७ में यह बढ़ कर ४८६ ७१ करोड़ हो गई घीर ५७-५८ के रिवाइण्ड ऐस्टिमेट्स में यह रकम बढ़ कर ५५३.५५ करोड़ हो गई घीर सन् ५८-५६ के बजट ऐस्टिमेटम मे यह रक्तम ४६२.५१ करोड हो नई है। इस प्रकार पिछने तीन वर्षी में 4779

एडीस्नल टैक्स रेवेन्य ३७५.२० करोड़ का प्राप्त हसा है। योजना के पांच वर्षों के शन-मानों के घनसार यह रकम २२५ करोड़ ६० होती बाहिये थो । पांच वर्षों में हर साल २४ करोड ६० इस टैक्स से प्राप्त होता है। धगर इसी को हम ओड से तो यह रकम ५५० करोड २० हो जाती है और दितीय योजना का जो भनमान लगाया गया है उस में में भी खनता से ६४० करोड ७० के टैक्स की प्राक्षा की गई। तो जनता से वह धन ले लिया यया है, इस की प्राप्ति की उस से अपेक्षा की गई थी, लेकिन शासन से जो धपेकाये जनता ने की थी उनको शासन पूरी नहीं कर मका है। यह कारण है कि योजना के चलते देश मे निराशा पैदा हो रही है। यह निराशा विरोधी दलो ने उत्पन्न नहीं की । हम तो देश में भाशा का वातावरण उत्पन्न करने में सहायता देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मरकार की नीतिया ऐसी है जो कि देश की शायिक स्थिति को ठीक दिशा में नहीं ले जा रही है। भौर इस का परिणाम हमारे सामने ग्रा गया है।

सुरक्षा व्यय में, डिफेन्स एक्स्पन्टिचर में जो भी बद्धि हुई है उस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस की हम न पहले में कल्पना नहीं की थी। मुझ भारवयं होता है कि हम राष्ट्र की कोई योजना बनाये भौर उस में सुरक्षा का विचार न करे। इस में बढ़ कर हमारी बद्दरदिशना का भौर कोई प्रमाण नहीं हो सकता । राप्ट्र के विकास की योजनाये बनाये तो उस म सुरक्षा का विचार होना चाहिये, लेकिन हम ने ऐसी योजना बनाई जिस मे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का कोई ब्यान नही रक्ता गया । पाकिस्तान का निर्माण कल की बात नहीं है। धमरीका के साय उस का गठथन्थन कोई नया नहीं है। उस से जो सकट पैदा हो रहा है उस के सम्बन्ध में हमें पहले से पूरी बानकारी होनी चाहिये थी। हम प्रनमान लगा सकते थे. उस के वास्ते व्यवस्था कर सकते है । आह भी मेना का बर्चा वह रहा है। इसका मतलब यह नही है कि वेश सुरका की दुष्टि से श्रविक सबस हो रहा है,

क्योंकि जो सर्व बढ़ रहा है, जहा तक मेरा भनुमान है, वह पूराने हथियारो की अगह नये हिषयार साने पर बढ़ रहा है। उस से देश का विफेन्स पोटेन्शल बढ़ाया जा रहा है, इसके बारे में मझे सन्देह है। एक देश में जब सुरक्षा का सर्च बढता है तो वहा के लोगो को काम भी मिलता है, लेकिन हमारे यहा डिफेन्स एक्स्पेन्डी-चर तो बढ़ता जा रहा है मगर उस से कुछ नये लोगो को काम मिल रहा हो, ऐसा नहीं विकाई देता । भावश्यकता इस बात की है कि योजना के दौरान में जो भी मकट खढ़े हो गये है उन की भोर हम यथार्थवादी दृष्टि से देखे। योजना किमी पार्टी की प्रेस्टिज का विषय नहीं है, भगर यह मच्चे भयों मे राष्ट्रीय योजना है, जिस का मत्तारूढ दल दावा करता है तो फिर उसे किसी पार्टी की प्रनिष्ठा के साथ नही जोडा जाना चाहिये। जो भी कठिनाइया उत्पन्न हो गई है उन्हें स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये और वास्तविक नीति ग्रपना कर उन के निराकरण का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

इस नये बजट में गिफ्ट टैक्स लगाया गया है। मै न इस टैक्स का स्वागन किया है। प्रोफेसर कैल्डोर की जा टैक्स पद्धति थी उस में गिपट टैक्स की कमी थी ग्रीर उस कमी को पूरा कर दिया गया है। लेकिन प्रोफसर कैल्डोर का यह भी कहना था कि एस्टट इयुटी बिल्कुल हटा दी जानी चाहिये । उन्होन कहा ऐन्टिक्वेटेड टैक्स है यह एस्टेट डयुटी । उन का कहना है

"The true incidence of heritance tax falls on the receipients of the inheritance and not on the deceased"

हम ने एक्स्पेन्डियर टैक्स ने लिया. वेल्य टैक्स ले लिया. गिफ्ट टैक्स भी हम ने जोड दिया ।। पर श्रोफेसर कैल्डोर की सिफारिशो के मनसार एस्टेट डबटी में जो परिवर्तन होना चाहिये या बह हम में नहीं किया । उस में जो लिमिट थी, श्रविष थी. उस की घटा दिया गया है

4781

भीर एक लाख से प्रचास हजार रुपया कर दिया गया है। इस से यह होगा कि जो एस्टेट इयटी देने वाले है, टैक्स के जाल में उन के फसने की संख्या तो बढ बायेगी. धीर धगर जाल धविक फैलाया जायेगा तो उस पर सरकार का खर्च भी बढेगा। भीर इस खर्चे के धनमान में धविष को घटाने से हमें कोई प्राप्ति होगी इस के बारे में मझे बढ़ा सन्देह है। गिफ्ट टैक्स में भी शादी के भवसर पर जो १० हजार रुपये तक देने की व्यवस्था की गई है उस के बारे में भी मेरा निवेदन है कि कही इस से दहेज देने की पदित को प्रोत्साहन न मिले। हम देश में दहेज का, डावरी सिस्टम को. खत्म करना चाहते है. न्हें किन इस गिफ्ट टैक्स में जो १० हजार की छट दी गई है उस के कारण किन्ही प्रान्तों में दहेज की पद्धति का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, जो कि नहीं मिलना चाहिये, इस प्रकार की मुझे आशका है। एक बात और है गिफ्ट टैक्स के बारे में कि सरकार ने चैरिटेबल इन्स्टिटयशन्स धौर गवनंमेट कम्पनियो को भ्रपवाद बना दिया है, उनको छट दे दी है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही जो पब्लिक कम्पनिया है भौर जिन का कामकाज ६ या ६ से भ्रधिक व्यक्तियो द्वारा नियत्रित होता है उन को भी एक्सेप्शन के रूप में रख दिया गया है। मै वह समझने मे असमर्थं ह कि यह किस कारण से किया गया है। कोई भी कम्पनी जिस में ६ या ६ से अधिक व्यक्ति है भगर वह गिफ्ट टैक्स से मुक्त कर -दी जायेगी तो इस बात की सम्भावना है कि -बह ग्रपने धन का दुरुपयोग करे। राजनीतिक दलों को इस प्रकार की कम्पनिया सहायता देंगी और वह धन गिफ्ट टैक्स के काम नही श्रा सकेगा। मै समझता ह कि इस सम्बन्ध में को भी अपनाद किया गया है, मैं सरकारी कम्पनियों या ग्राटोनोमस कारपोरेशन्स के -बारे में नहीं कहता. जो निजी कम्पनिया है, 'बिल' का ६ या ६ से प्रधिक व्यक्ति नियंत्रण करते हैं, उन में यह छट देना ठीक नहीं है, इस सह का रूप्पयीय किया जा सकता है।

धव सवाल यह चटा होता है कि योजना के तीसरे वर्ष में हम कौन से उपाय अपनायें जिन के द्वारा हम राष्ट्र का विकास कर सकीं। मेरा सञ्चान है कि सरकार को अपने अन-डेवेलपमेन्टल एक्स्पेन्डिचर को कम करना चाहिये और यदि ठीक दग से काम किया जाय तो मेरा धनमान है कि केन्द्र और राज्यो को मिला कर कम से कम ४० करोड रुपये की हर साल कमी की जा सकती है। जिस गति से सर्च हो रहा है. नये विभाग कायम हो रहे हैं. उन में भरती हो रही है, धगर उस में कटौती करे और मन्द विधि अपनायें, तो ४० करोड रुपया हर साल बचा लेना कोई बडी बात नहीं है। जो एक्स्पेन्डिकर दैवेलिंग के ऊपर होता है, जो भरो बनाये जाते है, जो यात्राये की जाती है जिन्हे जनसम्पर्क का नाम दिया जाता है, उन में कमी की जानी चाहिये। सब से बडी बात तो यह कि जो पब्लिमिटी और प्रोपैगैन्डे पर स्वर्च किया जा रहा है उस में भी कमी हो सकती है। दूसरी योजना में इस के लिये १३ करोड र० रक्बा गया है। मेरा मनमान है कि इस में कम से कम भ्राधा रुपया बचाया जा सकता है। हर एक मत्रालय भ्रपनी पत्रिका निकालता है, उस में अपना विज्ञापन करता है। इन पत्रिकामा पर थोडा भी एक्स्पेन्डिचर करना उस रुपये को बेकार में बाटा जाना है। धाज ''सोशल बेलफेग्रर''. "योजना" निकाली जाती है। भौर सब से माश्यर्थ की बात यह है कि एक "मासिक लेखसार" भीर "समाचार सार" निकासा जाता है जो बिल्कुल नि सार है। पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो को बाटा जाता है। जो प्रति दिन दैनिक पत्र पढ़ते हैं उन्हें समाचारों के सार की जरूरत नहीं है, उन का प्रकाशन रोका का सकता है। देश में योजना का काफी प्रचार हो गया है. देश की जनता कागजी प्रचार नहीं बाहती, इस बोजना के परिवासस्बक्त जो स्थल निर्माण हो रहा है उस को शपनी शांखों से देशना चाइती है। इस सम्बन्ध में सर्च में कमें की का सकती है।

General Discussion

एक बात मैं और भी निवेदन कर दू।
मैं सरकार के सामने दो सुझाव रखना चाहता
हूं। भगर हमारी सरकार हार्जीसंग बान्ड्स
इस्यू करे, लोगों को हार्जीसंग बान्ड्स दे और
उन से स्पया के धौर उस स्पये से तीन या
चार लाख प्लाट्स का विकास करे, उन
प्लाटों का विकास कर के लोगों को जो
नो प्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर उन को
सरीदना चाहें, प्रिफरेंस दे कर बेच दे तो
सरकार की काफी भ्राय हो सकती है और
देश में जो मकानों की कमी है उसे पूरा किया
जा सकता है। इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को
गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

एक सुझाव और भी है कि जो शहरों के रहने वाले लोग है और जिन की मीमित आय है और जो सरकारी कर्मचारी की कोटि में आते हैं, उन के लिये अगर सरकार राशन बाड जारी करे और एक निश्चित कीमत पर उन्हें राशन देने का विश्वाम दिलाये तो में समझता हू कि राशन बाड्स से भी आठ दस करोड रूपये की प्राप्ति हो सकती है।

झस्प बबत योजना जितनी सफल होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हुई । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम धन को आकृष्ट करने के लिये नये तरीके अपनाये और अगर मकान देने की ओर और निश्चित कीमत पर लोगों को अनाज देने की व्यवस्था सरकार कर सके तो मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को काफी धन की प्राप्ति हो सकती है । मुझे विश्वास है कि इस मंबंध में सरकार गम्भीरता में इन सुझाबो पर विचार करेगी ।

एक बात जो भन्त में मैं निवेदन करना बाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारी फाइनेन्शल इसर पहली अप्रैल से गुरू होती है और ३१ मार्च को समाप्त होती है। यह पढ़ित अप्रैजो ने चलाई थी और इस पढ़ित का हमारे देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हमारे यहां रबी की फसल दिवाली के समय प्राती है। उस समय मानसन का भी पता लग जाता है । भगर हम बजट एक भ्रक्तूबर को पेश करें भीर भ्रपनी फाइनेन्शल इग्रर में थोड़ा मा परिवर्तन कर दें तो मै समझता हं कि सरकार को जो बजट पेश करने के बाद सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाइस पेश करनी पडती है क्योंकि बजट के समय फसल का ठीक भन्मान नहीं हो पाता, वह भाव-इयकता नही रहेगी । फ.इनेन्शल इग्नर में भगर हम परिवर्तन करें भौर उसे दिवाली तक ले जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह देश की फमल की दृष्टि से प्रधिक उपयक्त होगा ।

श्री म॰ प्र॰ मिश्र (बेग सराय) . बनियो को भी रुचेगी ।

श्री बाजपेशी: बिनयों को भी रुषेगा निं बहुत प्रच्छा लेकिन में तो किसानों की दिष्टि में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। विनयों का विचार तो सरकार कर ही रही है और काग्रेस पार्टी भी करती है श्रीर उनका विचार किया जाये यह ग्रावश्यक भी है। लेकिन ग्रगर हम श्रीर दृष्टियों में भी भोचे नो में समझता हूं कि यह सुझाव लाभदायक हो सकता है।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The present budget, though it is a status quo budget, is noticeably deficient in one respect, and that is that the Finance Minister has not stated anything at all about the economies that should be effected either in the civil administration or in the Defence organisation. In a period of less than two years, our Defence expenditure per year has increased by Rs. 86 crores and our civil expenditure has been increased by Rs. 80 crores. This is a fairly heavy demand on the resources of the country, particularly at a time when the demand for our Plan implementation is also very big.

[Shri Morarka]

There is another small point to which I would like to refer, and that is about the presentation of the budget to the House. We have been provided with an Explanatory Memorandum. To section 3 of that Memorandum there is an Appendix. that Appendix contains the Balance Sheets and Accounts of the various State corporations i.e., Central Government corporations. In this Memorandum the Balance Sheets accounts of only 17 corporations have been included. The Central Government alone has got more than 50 such corporations under it. So, I do not know on what basis the 17 corporations have been selected. opinion, it would be advisable to have a separate document containing information i.e., reports, accounts etc. of the Central Government corporations.

There is another suggestion which I would like to make, and that is about the document on the Five Year Plan. It was suggested in this House last year, even the year before last, that along with the budget papers they should circulate a separate document containing the actual performance of the Plan projects, both here in the Centre as well as in the States. We find that no steps have been taken towards that till now. I do not understand what difficulty Government finds in preparing such a document by compiling the list of such projects, the amount that is spent on them, how the budgets have been revised, what is the total allotment etc. I think. there should be no difficulty in compiling such a document and in circulating the same to Members along with budget papers.

This year, along with the budget papers, we have got a document called Economic Survey, 1957-58. I must say that it is a very well-written document and it is very valuable and useful for understanding various economic problems. In this document a mention is made of our foreign

exchange position. It shows that the position is improving. We are also told here time and again that foreign exchange position is improving. I wonder whether that is really so. In this connection the first question that one should ask is: Have our exports increased? The answer that can be found in Table VIII pages 36 and 37 appended to this Economic Survey, 1957-58. What do we find there? We find that our exports for the six months April-September 1957 are only Rs. 278 crores as against the total exports of Rs. 667 crores during the year 1956-57. There is a noticeable fall in the export of Whereas during 1956-57 the export of tea was about Rs. 150 crores, during these six months it has come down to only Rs. 38 crores. If our exports are not only not rising but are falling-and falling substantiallyhow can one say that our foreign exchange position is improving?

14 hrs.

Take then the second thing. Are we getting more external assistance either by way of loans or by way of grants? There also the answer is no. In the last year's Budget we budgeted for Rs. 150 crores. What we actually got was Rs. 105 crores, i.e., there was a deficit of Rs. 45 crores. How then can we say that our foreign exchange position is improving?

The third question that you can ask about it is: Are our imports decreasing or increasing? True, our imports are decreasing, maybe not to the extent that we want, but still they are decreasing and to that extent one can say that our foreign exchange position has improved. But it is a negative improvement. You cannot call it an improvement in the real sense. All that you can say is that you had to curtail your needs because you could not afford to buy. Should we not augment our resources to buy all that we need? And if our foreign

4787

resources are not augmented we cannot say that our foreign exchange position is improving.

Then I want to say something about the excise duty on cloth. Many hon. Members have already said that the textile industry is passing through precarious condition because of the high rates of excise duty. I wish to say two or three things in this connection. One is that today a textile mill is paying Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3,500 by way of excise duty per loom per year and if you want to buy a new mill, you can buy it almost at the same price, i.e., Rs. 3.500 per loom basis. In other words, the amount of excise duty paid during the year to the Government is almost the total value of a textile mill. Therefore it is becoming difficult. Many units are facing, today, complete annihilation because of this high rate of duty.

Secondly, the price of cloth, which was prevailing in September 1956 when this duty was enhanced. was slightly higher than the price prevailing today. In other words, the entire burden of the excise duty has fallen on the industry and most of the units in this industry are today not in a position to bear that.

It would be a short-sighted policy for the Government to stick to this and not reduce the excise duty. In that case, what would happen is that production would fall. Mills have already started closing down. Other mills have started closing shifts. Thus the production falls and the income of the mills falls. There will be no revenue either by way of excise duty or by way of income tax. Therefore it would be a short-sighted policy, apart from creating unemployment which is in itself a very big problem. for the Government to stick to this and not to reduce the excise duty.

Then, Sir, I wish to say a word about Section 23A companies. As the House knows, Section 23A companies are those companies in which the

public is not substantially interested and these companies are compelled by law to declare a certain dividend, namely, the entire profits made during a particular year if their reserves etc, are equal to the paid-up capital and so on and so forth. Now, this year the hon. Finance Minister has accepted the principle that since these companies are forced to declare a dividend, excess dividend tax should not be applicable to these companies. beyond a certain percentage. principle is accepted and the hon. Finance Minister in his speech says this on page 18 of Part B:

"For the financial year 1958-59. I propose to fix the excess dividend tax rates for Section 23A companies only in two slabs, 10 per cent on the slab of dividends over 6 per cent of capital and 20 per cent on the slab over 10 per cent of capital. This change is desirable as under the Act these companies are required to distribute the whole or a large proportion of their profits to the shareholders. It is not possible to estimate the loss of revenue in this proposal, but it is likely to be very small."

Once this principle is accepted and it is realised that what was being done was unjust, then why is justice being distributed in this grudging and half-hearted fashion? Either you do not compel these companies to distribute dividends or when they distribute dividends then do not compel them to pay a dividend tax. There is no rationale. Either you ask them to declare a dividend-in that case do not charge the excess dividend taxor you do not compel them to declare this dividend-in that case you can charge the dividend tax provided it declares a higher dividend. Here, you are first compelling them to declare a dividend and then because they have done so, you make them to pay excess dividend tax. This, in my opinion, is not very fair.

[Shri Morarka]

Now I wish to say a few words about the speech the hon, the Leader of the Communist Party made here He made a big grievance of the fact that the members of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry made a direct demand for the reduction of direct taxes and he was surprised at the emboldenness of these capitalists to make such demand. The hon. Member should know that in this country we still have freedom of speech and expression. People, who are affected by the direct taxes, if they made a demand on the hon. Prime Minister of this country for reconsideration of reduction or even for the abolition of certain taxes, I do not think that there is anything wrong in it. He may not agree with them. He is entitled to have his views, just as those members are entitled to their views They are, therefore, perfectly within their right to make any such demand. In this connection it would be very interesting to know what direct taxes we have. When I say this, I am talking only about the direct taxes levied by the Centre, leaving aside the State taxes and the municipal taxes. number of Central taxes in all the civilised countries-there are 13 countries taken to illustrate this-is eight and in India out of the eight direct taxes that can be levied on an individual we had six till last year and are going to have, with the addition of the Gift Tax, seven from this year onwards

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We are most civilised

Shri Morarka: In no other country in the world has an individual to pay so many different types of direct taxes.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): What is the one remaining?

Shri Morarka: That is the Inheritance Tax That has not yet come

In erder that one may not away with the misgiving that—we may have more number of taxes, but still we do not have our taxes as high i.e., the cumulative effect of all these taxes is not very high. I may say that it is calculated that an individual has to pay 103 odd per cent of his income as direct tax whereas in no other country he has to pay more than 80%. In America it is much less than that. Sir, now that is not the case only with individuals. Take the case of corporate bodies. are eleven types of taxes which are known and which can be imposed on these companies and in India out of those eleven we have got eight. Eight types of different taxes are put on our corporations and from the point of view of percentage our position is second in the world. The first is U.K. where the tax is 57.6 per cent and in India, our rate is 56 per cent. From that point of view also, in direct taxes, we are paying the highest both in number as well as in quantum Therefore, if the Federation people make this demand that there is a case for review of the direct taxes, I do not think that the Leader of the Communist Party should feel so jittery about it

Shri S. A. Dange further said that the collection under estate duty very low He said that the Government expected to collect Rs 21 crores. but they got only Rs. 10 or 12 lakhs I am really surprised at the reading of the figures by hon. Member and at his appreciation of these figures Actually, collection under estate duty is more than Rs 2 crores and the share of the Centre which is only the collection charges, was Rs. 10 or 12 lakhs. It is true that the expectations of the Government under this head have been belied But that may be because they over-estimated or they expected people to die more quickly or in larger numbers. To that extent. the Leader of the Communist Party may be rightly disappointed. But, one must understand that, after all, this 479I

measure of tax-estate duty-is not for the purpose of raising revenue. Its purpose, more or less, is to reduce inequality of wealth. It cannot be done overnight. It has to pass through few generations before wealth can be completely equalised, depleted or passed on to the State. Therefore, to expect a big revenue or miraculous results under estate duty is not practical expectation. Besides for such loopholes as the Government found. they have brought an amendment which is pending before the House and I think that might satisfy the hon. Member a little more. However, if he wants, there can be one way of meeting his desire and that is, for the purpose of estate duty, a man who attains the age of 60 may be treated as dead. Just as you treat a person who becomes a sanyasi as dead, similarly for the purpose of estate duty, when people attain the age of 60 or 65, you may amend the Act and say that he will be treated as dead and estate duty collected.

Then, there was a question about compulsory deposits. The Leader of the Communist Party was very eloquent. He said, so far as the companies are concerned, all reserves, depreciation reserves, etc., should be collected. He wanted to know what was the total collection under the scheme which was brought by the ex-Finance Minister. If Shri S. A. Dange had cared to follow some recent questions in this House, he would have found that the total collections under this head are Rs. 3.48 crores. He would have also known that the exemptions given to the companies for legitimate purposes are over Rs. 20 crores. What does this indicate? The major portion of the reserves are being invested in legitimate purposes—approved Government-by those very corporations. Therefore, out of Rs. 30 crores, the actual amount that the Government got was Rs. 3.48 crores. Therefore, there was no justification for continuing this particular provision and I think that it would remove a lot of hardship if the Government dispenses with this requirement. does not, after all, bring any revenue. It is only a question of deposit with the Government for some time. After providing this elaborate machinery, what happens? Out of Rs. 30 crores. Government gave away Rs. 20 crores after considering their needs. Out of remaining Rs. 10 crores. Rs. 64 crores are under dispute. Government have been able to collect only Rs. 31 crores. Why then do we have all this botheration? It is not worth while. Therefore, I would submit that it may be reconsidered whether it is worthwhile continuing this measure.

Finally, I would like to say a word about oil prices. The Leader of the Communist Party was very much perturbed and he was suggesting that when oil prices all over the world have fallen, why is it that oil prices m this country are not reduced. He was appealing to the Government that they must take steps to see that these oil companies which pay a very meagre price to the poor Arabs should not be allowed to charge a high price here. That may be true, or that may not be true. But, there is one fact to remember that this Government has an agreement with the oil refineries in this country, and under this agreement, the oil companies are allowed to charge a price which the consumer in this country would have to pay had he imported these oils from foreign countries. That is the ceiling provided and up to that price, the companies are allowed to fix any price they like-They cannot fix beyond that without the consent of the Government. That is the agreement. The Government cannot go beyond this agreement. It is quite a different thing if by negotiation with the oil refineries, the Government come to some agreement. But, the Government cannot force, cannot dictate to these people that they will have to accept a lesser price. It is quite possible that, to some, this agreement may appear inequitous. In retrospect, to me also it appears one-sided. But that is not the point. The question is whether

[Shri Morarka]

without this agreement, these refineries would have come here, secondly, whether the consumer has suffered anything by installing these refineries here and thirdly whether the country as a whole has benefitted by the refineries being established here. My submission is, the country has benefitted at least in so far as it saves about Rs. 10 crores every year in her foreign exchange resources.

भी रा० क० वर्मा (निमाड) : · उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे ग्रर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने ग्रपने भाषण में स्वयं यह फरमाया है कि यह नीरस बजट है। दूनिया के इतिहास में हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ग्रीर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ही प्रथम बार अपने बजट भाषण में यह बतलाया है कि यह बजट नीरस बजट है। देखने में ग्राया है ग्रीर पढ़ने में भ्राया है कि दरग्रसल जो बजट नीरस होते हैं उन में भी ग्रपने प्रचार द्वारा जबरदस्ती रस भरने की कोशिश की जाती है। आज हम इस बजट की देखते हैं तो हम को बड़ा ग्रानन्द होता है क्योंकि इस बजट के द्वारा भ्राम जनता के ऊपर कोई नया बोझा नहीं डाला गया है।

एक म.न रीय सदस्य : पहले ही डाल **मुके हैं** ।

भी रा० क० धर्ना: ग्राज दुनिया के देशों की जो प्रार्थिक स्थिति है उस से सभी को बड़ा धक्का लग रहा है ग्रीर दुनिय। के देशों में उसे सुधारने का बड़ा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, इस वक्त हमारे देश की ग्राधिक स्थिति खराब होते हुए भी जनता के ऊपर नया बोझा न डालना एक बड़ी बात है, भीर उस के बावजूद भी हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय यह फरमाते हैं कि हमारा बजट नीरस बजट है। मुझे बड़ा ग्रानन्द ग्रीर ध्रिममान भी होता है कि दर ग्रसल हमार श्राक्स वह सचाई ग्रीर हिम्मन मीजूद है

जोकि हभारे देश के लिये भावश्यक है। उस से हम सूने नहीं हैं।

इस के साथ में दो बातों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान भाकाँवत करना चाहता हूं। स्वयं प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बजट पेश करते हुए फरमाया था कि जो हमारे लिये सब से भाविक दुःख की बात है वह यह है कि जहां हम एक तरफ भपने देश का विकास कर रहे हैं, भपने कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की काशिश कर रहे हैं, भपने भीद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, भाविक से भाधिक लोगों को काम देने की काशिश कर रहे है, वहां दूसरी तरफ हम को विदेशों से करोड़ों का भनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है। इसी कारण हमें भपने देश की भाषिक स्थित को सुधारने में बड़ी ही किंटनाई हो रही है।

दूसरी बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि जब हमारे देश के अन्दर भौद्योगिक विकास हो रहा है, हम प्राइवेट मेक्टर से पब्लिक सेक्टर में जा रहे हैं, और में तो यह मानता हूं कि हम ने इस दिशा में काफी प्रगति की है, फिर भी हाल क्या है ? हाल यह है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में अवस्य अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर की देखेंगे तो हम को मालुम होगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उत्पादन बढ़ा है भीर उत्पादन बढ़ाने में प्राइवेट सेवटर ने रिकार्ड बीट किया है, भीर भ्रगर हम १६५०-५१ के प्राफिट को न गिनें, जबकि हमारे देश में से काफी माल निर्यात किया गया भौर निर्यात को ले कर देश में लोगों को समय पर कफन क लिये कपड़ा भी नहीं मिलता था और मिलों को बेहद मुनाफा हुमा, उस के बाद से तो हम देखेंगे कि प्राइबेट सेक्टर में प्राफिट के मामले में रिकार्ड बीट किया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हुं कि एक तरफ हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में लोगों को काम दे रहे हैं, हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ जा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जहां उत्पादन ग्रौर प्राफिट बेहद बढ़ा है, वहां उसी परिमाण में एम्पलायमेंट नहीं बढ़ा है। बन्कि लोगों को प्रधिक तादाद में रोटी रोजी से महरूम किया गया है। इस चीज को भी हमें देखने की बरूरत है। जहां हम लोगों को जिन्दा रखने के लिये विदेशों मे भ्रनाज मंगाते है, उसी प्रकार से हम को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उत्पादन ग्रौर प्राफिट बढ़ा है भीर कैरीटल बढ़ा है, उमी परिमाण में एम्पलायमेंट बढ़ने क बजाये गिर क्यों रहा है। इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

में यह मानता हूं कि कृषि उत्पादन से हम ग्रपनी जरूरतें पूरी कर मकते है। मुझे इस मे कोई कठिनाई दिखायी नही देती । यह हम ग्रामानी से कर मकते हैं। लेकिन कृषि उत्पादन क बारे में एक बात मोचनी होगी कि जो लोग कृषि : ऊपर निर्भर है उन को कृपि में दिलचस्पी है कि नहीं। खुद खेती के काम को करने वाली मे ७५ प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं कि जिन को उस काम में दिलचस्पी नहीं है ग्रीर इसिनये दिलचस्पी नहीं है कि माज जमीन 🕏 ऊपर ऐसे लोगों का कब्जा है जो स्वयं खेती नही करते, जो हल चलाना नहीं जानते और जो बैल की पूंछ मरोड़ना नही जानते लेकिन जो मशीनरी के ग्राधार पर ग्रौर लोगो को नौकर रख उन से जानवर की तरह काम लेन हैं। जानवरों को तो संभालने भीर भूसा डालने की भी चिन्ता रहती है लेकिन जो खेती करने वाले कृषि मजदूर है उन क लिये उन क मालिकों को रोटी की भी चिन्ता नही रहती है। एक कृषि मजदूर की बीवी, बच्चे यानी सारा परिवार जमीन मालिक के यहां पूरे समय लगा रहता है, लेकिन उस के पास पेट भरने के लिये मन्न तक भाज नहीं है। भगर भाज उस पर उस के मालिक क ५०० रुपये का कर्जा है तो भगले माल १५० भीर बढ़ जायेगा भीर उस क ऊपर बढ़ कर ६५० रुपये का कर्जा हो जायेगा । ग्रौर इसी प्रकार कम चलता रहेगा तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विकास के युग में जब हम बड़ी उन्नति कर रहे हैं उस वक्त हर एक को इस बात में दिलचस्पी होनी चाहिये कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय ग्राय किस तरह से बढ़े। जब अनाज ही हमें बाहर में मंगाना पड़ता हो जिसे भ्रच्छा नहीं कहा जा सकता, दूसरी तरफ़ टैक्स्टाइल मिल्ज बन्द करने की नौबत भा रही हो भौर उस ह उत्पादन को ठप करना चाहते हो, तो भ्राज हमारे देश क लिये ये दो बड़े भारी खतरे है, या दूशमन है। जो कवल पैसा कमाने क लिये, एक क दो करने अ लिये, ग़रीबो का शोषण करने क लिये गरीबो को जानवर बना कर काम लेने वाले हैं, उन की तरफ हमें देखना भ्रोर उम पर बंदिश लगाना चाहिये। इस समय हमारा शासन बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहा है। फिर भी हमारे विरोधी दल कं कुछ मित्रों ने यांजनाओं की टीका की। में ग्राप मे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे यह क्यो नहीं बताने कि इतने टाइम में किस देश ने इतना विकास किया है। क्या रशिया ने किया ? क्या यूगोस्लाविया ने किया ?

श्री स० म० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : चीन ने किया है ।

श्री रा० क० वर्मा: मंने जा कर देखा है। मंने यूगोस्लाविया में भी देखा श्रीर में ने रिशया में भी जा कर देखा श्रीर बहुत से कम्युनिस्ट देशों में भी जा कर देखा।

भी स॰ म॰ बनर्जी: चाइना ।

भी रा० क० वर्मा: सभी चाइना तो बहुत दूर है। सभी चाइना की क्या बात

[भी रा० क० वर्मा]

करते हैं ? में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि धाप हमारे विकास का काम देखें, तो हम दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि जितना विकास हिन्दुस्तान में इतने थोड़े टाइम में हुमा है, धाप को वह किसी देश में नहीं मिलेगा।

भी यावच (वारावकी) : विनाश को विकास कहते हैं।

थी रा० क० वर्मा लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि हमारे देश मे विकास मे बाधा पहुचाने वाले भी लोग रहते हैं। जब हमारे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाइना जाते हं भौर चाइना की सरकार उन का शानदार स्वागत करती है, तब हमारे देश के कम्यू-निस्ट बिरादरों को यह पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान श्राजाद हो गया है। उससे पहले वे यह नारा लगाने रहे कि "यह ग्राजादी भूठी है"। मैं ने स्वय १५ भ्रगस्त को एक जगह नही, हिन्दुस्तान मे जगह जगह पर कम्यूनिस्टो के प्रोसेशन देखे । उन का एक ही नारा था कि "यह आजादी झुठी है" यानी हिन्दुस्तान भाजाद नही हुआ है । उन्हें पता ही नही चला कि हिन्दुस्तान धाजाद हुआ है। जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का चाइना में शानदार स्वागत होता है भीर स्वागत करते हुये वहा के प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहते है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन्होने हिन्दुस्तान को गुलामी से मुक्त किया और साम्राज्यवाद के साथ इतनी जबदंस्त टक्कर ली कि बिना खून की बृन्द बहाये हुये हिन्दुस्तान भाजाद निया, तब हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट बिरादरों को पता चला कि धच्छा, हिन्दुस्तान भाजाद हो गया है। तब तक उन्होने कभी १५ धगस्त नही मनाया---विरोध कर के ही मनाया । इसी प्रकार से जब १६४५ में स्राश्चेब घीर बुलगानिन हिन्दुस्तान मे पथारते हं भौर भाखरा-नगल जाते हं भीर कहते है कि हिन्दुस्तान की योजना बहुत शानदार तरीके में सफल हो रही है, तब हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट कहते है कि भरे बाप रे, योजना भी सफल हो रही है। उस वक्त तक कम्युनिस्टो का यह नारा था कि योजना का एक ढकौसला है, योजना के नाम पर काग्रेमी भारी रकम चाट गये, ये स्वा गये, यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया, देश का बरबाद कर रहे हैं। १६४७ में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता, गोपालन माहब, भाखरा-नगल जा कर कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की योजनाये भागे बढ रही है। खुद की वृद्धि नहीं है, सोचना विचारना नहीं है, बस यहा आ कर कुछ भी गप्प ठाक देना है भौर जब इस से रस्मी हिली कि ऐसा नहीं ऐमा, तब कहेंगे कि हा ऐसा । पिछले बजट मेशन में हमार मित्र, विरोधी दल के नेता डागे जी न कहा कि टैक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री का राप्ट्रीयकरण विया जाय ग्रीर इस वक्त वह फरमाने हैं कि कपड़ा उद्याग पर मे एक्साइज इयुटी को हटा दिया जाय। क्यो ? क्या बात हुई ? ग्रब पृजीपति भीर कम्युनिस्ट भाई भाई, वे एक दूसरे की मदद पर आये हैं, यही बात है न '

जहा तक अम्बर चर्ले के विराध का सम्बन्ध है, म यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप यह देखिये कि सामाद्याग के द्वारा हम कितने लागों को काम दे रहे हैं और दूसरे उद्योगों के द्वारा—टैक्सटाइल इडस्ट्री के द्वारा कितने लागों का काम दे रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूगा कि मिलों में जितने मजदूर काम करने हैं, केवल गृह उद्योग में सूत कताई और कपडा बुनाई के द्वारा हम उन से चार गुना आदिमियों को काम देते हैं। यह देहातियों के लिये बड़ी भारी चीख है। आज हमाने लिये प्राफिट का सवाल नहीं है—जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा कर

का सवाल है, लोगों को रोटी देने का सनाल है। मैं निवंदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रगर हम ने लोगों को रोटी दे दो, पहनने के लिये कपड़ा दे दिया, रहने के लिये जगह दे दी, फिर चिन्ता किम की ? लेकिन प्राज लोगों को खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं मिल रही है, कफन के लिये कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है इसी दिल्ली में फुट-पाथ पर कितने लोग पड़े हुये हं, चलिये में ग्राप को दिखाऊ।

भी बनराज सिंह (फिराजाबाद) : यह किस की जिश्मेदारी है 2

श्री रा०क० वर्मा यह भ्राप की श्रीर हमारी दोनों को जिम्मेदारी है। हर मार-तीय की जिम्मेदारी है, जा ग्रपने का भारतीय कहलाता है, उस की जिम्मदारी है। कहने ग्रीर नारा लगाते है कि नीकरशाही । म बुद्धना चाहता ह कि नौकरशाही में कीन है ? तुम्हारे चाचा, मेरे मामा, किसी के साल किमी के बहनाई--श्रपने ही घर के लाग हं भारतीय है जिस की ग्राप नौकरशाहा कहते हैं। मैं भ्राप में निवेदन करना ह कि में पार्लियामेट का मैम्बर हु। हो सकता है कि मेरे बच्चो का काम-धन्धा नहीं मिले. तो वे किमी होटल में कप-प्याले धाने का काम करे । हम भारतीय ह, हमे मेहनत मजदूरी करने मे शर्म नही है । मुझे यह देख कर दूख होता है कि अपने को मजदूरों के नेता कहलाने वाले इस तरह की बात वरे। यह बडे अफमोस की बात है। सवाल यह है कि उन्हें देश की बनाना नहीं है, बिगाडना है और बिगाडने के लिये इस के सिवा दूसरी क्या बात हो मकती है ?

मै यह निवेदन करना चाहना हू कि जमीन का सही बटवारा होना चाहिये मौर जो खेती करे, उस की ही जमीन होनी चाहिये भीर जो खेती नहीं करता है, उस के पास जमीन नहीं रहने देनी चाहिये। ग्राम विकास

के लिये हमारे शासन की तरफ मे यह कहा जाता है कि दर-ग्रस्ल हमे टैक्निकल हैंडज नहीं मिलते हैं, गावों में विकास के लिये लोग जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि ग्रगर हम ने शहरो की भीड को कम करना है और गांवो का विकास काम करना है, तो यह सिटी एलाउन्स बन्द कर के ग्राम एलाउन्म देना श्रुक कर दीजिये भीर फिर देखिये कि थोडे टाइम में हम कितनी तरक्की करने हैं। जो शहरो में रहते हैं, सारी सृविधायें उन को उपलब्ध है । क्या सुविधा उन को नही मिलती है ? उन के लिये हाउम एलाउन्म, मिटी एलाउस भीर न मालूम क्या क्या एलाउंस है । मैं बड़े दूख के माथ कहता ह कि यह उल्टी गगा बह रही है। इन एला-उसिज को बन्द कर के जब ग्राप ग्राम एला-उस देना शरू कर देगे, तब हमारे भ्राफिसजें लोग और जितने भी हमारी मर्विमिज के ग्रन्दर है, वे यह माग करेगे कि श्रीमन, हम देहात में जाने के लिये नैयार है, हम वहा जा कर काम करने के लिये तैयार है। लेकिन ग्राज-कल लोग वहा जाने के लिये नैयार नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि शहर में वेनन और एलाउस ज्यादा मिलते हैं भौर सुविधा भी ज्यादा मिलती है। मेरा निजी भन्भव है कि देहात में जो टीचर जाता है, तो वह पाता है कि विद्यार्थी नहीं, स्कूल नहीं, रहने के लिये जगह नहीं, जगल है, खाने के लिय कछ मिल नहीं भकता है।

इस के साथ ही में भ्रापके द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्राईवेट मैक्टर में भ्राज उत्पादन घटने लगा है। यह हमारे लिये एक बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है भीर खासकर के टे^{ड्}मटाइल में। जहां तक टैक्मटाइल का सवाल है, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भ्रगर यही ट्रेड रहा, तो थोडे टाइम में एक जबदंस्त काइसिस भाने वाला है भीर शहरों में एमप्ला-यमेट का एक बड़ा सवाल पैदा हो जायेगा। श्री रा॰ क॰ वर्मी

में यह नही कहता कि भ्राप एक्साइज इय्टी हटा लीजिये और ग्रम्बर चर्ला बन्द कर दीजिये। मै तो इस मान्यता का ह कि घाप ग्रामोद्योग के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर दीजिये. लेकिन हमारे जो उद्योग चल रहे है, वे बन्द न हो भीर उन को हम किमी तरह मे चाल रखें। मजदूर बेकार न हो यह सब से बडी बार है। जहां तक टैक्सटाइल मिल के नक्सान का सवाल है इस के क्या कारण है? में तो यह भी कहगा कि टैक्सटाइल वाली में गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर बहुत भ्रसर बना रखा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह प्राईवेट सैक्टर तब तक सफल नहीं होगा, जब तक कि चार्टड एकाउटेट की प्रथा का राष्ट्रीयकरण नही किया जायेगा । ग्रगर गवनंमेट को देश की श्राधिक स्थिति सुधारनी है तो प्रथम प्राईवेट मैक्टर के ऊपर प्रकृश लगाना है तो पहली बात यह है कि चार्टर्ड एकाउटेटम की जो प्रथा है इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये क्योंकि सारे घोटाले इनी के द्वारा होते हैं।

दूसरी चीज जिसका में जित्र करना चाहना ह वह खरीद भीर बेचान के बारे म है। इस पर भी अकृत चाहिये। श्रीमन् इस सदन में कम्पनी एक्ट में मजाधन पर यह ठहरा दिया गया था कि मैनेजिंग डायरैक्टर्म भीर मैनेजिंग एजेट विननी विमिशन ले सकते है। मिनिमम जो रक्म हमने ठहराई थी बह मनाफे का १० ग्रीर १२ परमेट या ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक ६०,००० रुपया मालाना रखा था। लेक्नि, श्रीमन में ग्रापको बतलाना चाहता ह कि इस पर भी कितनी गडवडी वहा हानी है। इसके अलावा खरीद भीर बेचान का कितना ही कमीशन कम्पनी की ग्रोर में भीर भी ल जाने है। जो लिमिट फिक्स की गई है उसका कोई ब्यान या बधन ही नहीं रह जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप सत्म करे।

भी एा० क० वर्मा . दो मिनट में में सतम किये देता ह।

उपाध्भ महोदय भव दो मिनट नही, एक मिनट में ही भाप खत्म कीजिये।

थी रा० ५० वर्मा बाइग कमिशन भीर मैलिंग कमिशन के द्वारा ये लोग लाखो रपये ने जा रहे हैं। जो लिमिट रखी गई थी, उसमे यह भीर क्यो बढा जाता है, यह समझ में नहीं भाया है। एक तो बाइग कमि-शन दी जाती है भीर दूसरी सैलिंग कमिशन ग्रीर खरीद बेचान का सारा खर्चा कम्पनी के चोपड़ों के हिसाब में लिखा जाता है

में भापको टैक्सटाइल के भन्दर जो भ्रभी प्रथा हो गई है, उसको भी बनाना चाहता ह। उसमे जो मेठ जी है मैनजिंग डायरेक्टर बन जाते है। ग्रब जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के लडवे होने है उनको भी कम्पनी में बड़े बड़े पदो पर नियुक्त कर दिया जाना है भीर किमी को चार हजार, पाच हजार श्रीर छ हजार रुपया उनका मासिक तनस्वाह देना शरू कर दिया जाना है। उस पर भी कम्पनी की तरफ मे उनको माटरे इदी जाती है और काम उनके पास करने को कुछ हाता नही है। इसके ग्रलावा जा बहनोई माहब होने है बें स्टोर की दुकान लेकर बैठ जाते हैं। जो साले माहब है वह रग केमीकल की दुकान लकर बैठ गये भीर जा फुफा है वह जिनिग फैक्टरी के मालिव है भीर जो मामा है वह भायल मिल के मालिक है मारी खरीद उन्हीं में होती है। बिल बनाना भौर बिल चकाना सब कुछ उन्ही के हाथों में होता है। सारे के मारे प्राइवेट मैक्टर के ग्रन्दर इस तरह से बाम चल रहा है। भीर जब स्वार्थ में कमी हुई मिलो के बद के नोटिस लगने हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ग्राप तो करोड-पति के परिवार में चले गये, शब एक मिनट में कैसे खत्म कर सकेगे।

श्री रा० क० वर्नी: में भापको यह सब इस लिये बतला रहा हूं कि राजाना उन्हीं के कारण हमें टोकरी उठानी पड़ती है। यह सब कुछ में बड़े दु.ख के साथ कह रहा हूं। में अभो खत्म किये देता हूं।

में केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जा ऋइसिस टक्सटाइल इडस्ट्रा के ऊपर भाया है, कानून के द्वारा या किसा भा तराके से, शासन का उसका भार ध्यान दना चाहिए भीर यह देखना चाहिए कि ये जा मिल है, ये जा कारखाने ह, ये बन्द न होने पाव भार मजदूर बेकार न होने पाव। इतनो ही मरा प्राथना है, इतना हो मरा निवदन है।

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug). The Prime Minister has conferred a great honour on this House by personally presenting the Budget this year Sympathetic as he is towards the aspirations of the people and always respecting their views, it was expected that he would come out of the groove set up by the previous Finance Ministers, and he would reorientate the financial policy and also give some relief to the poor

We are in the midst of very difficult times Financial difficulties are hovering all around us We are faced with a deficit Budget We have to depend on deficit financing Under these circumstances, it is not a pleasant job to present a Budget, and the presentation of the Budget is a task of great nervous responsibility Finance Ministers have come m with great expectations, but they have gone out utterly disappointed During the last decade, a number of Finance Ministers have come in and gone out This is a clear indication that the financial policy of the Government is not quite sound, nor is it quite stable, nor is there any continuity in the financial policy of Government. And the Prime Minister has yet to find a new Finance Minister

Shri Parulekar (Thana): He has found.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be the information of one hon. Member and not the others,

Shri Mohamed Imam: Anyhow, I am not aware of it If he has found, I am sure we shall get one full of sympathy, who will be fully of understanding and who will control the expenditure of Government and who will check all unnecessary expenditure

The time for the presentation of the Budget causes equal concern to the public also, and it causes a certain amount of tension throughout the country, because the people know that when the budget is presented, it brings forth nothing but taxation, nothing but extra burdens, while they are certain that they cannot expect any relief

A decade has passed since independence dawned on us Years have rolled by Lach year has brought a new budget During this period what icmarkable changes have taken place in the country and also in the financial world, in the financial field. The revenue of the country has gone up b) more than 4 times. The entire income has gone up to nearly Rs. 800 croies from Rs 200 ciores Similarly, the corresponding expenditure has outstripped the income, the revenue We are faced with a of the State big deficit finance which was not there previously We are depending on deficit financing, we are depending on issue of treasury bills

For this entire period of ten years, I think we must have spent not less than Rs 10,000 crores Rs. 10,000 crores must have passed through the hands of the Government I do not deny that some achievements have been made Some mighty irrigation projects have been constructed, some industries have been established or are in the course of establishment. A lot has been done. But my question is: is the return, is the achievement commensurate with the huge amount we have spent so far?

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

It will be interesting and worthwhile to analyse as to how much has been spent on capital works, how much has been spent on industries, how much has been spent directly for the benefit of the people and how much has been spent on services, on administration and on our officers, out of the total amount. I may state without fear of contradiction that of the total amount that has been spent. a sum of not less 65 per cent has been consumed by our officers and personnel by allowances and other things

If we review the budget of this * year, we feel more and more worried and our anxiety for the depends The budget presented is quite plain The current year's revenue and expenditure resulted in an over-all deficit of Rs 384 crores against Rs 284 crores taken into consideration in the budget. There is an increase of Rs 100 crores This shows that this is not sound budgeting Similarly, m the coming year, the normal expenditure exceeds income by about Rs 34 crores It is a big deficit

Many Members have expressed the view-and I also do the same-that there is a tendency to mount up the expenditure under defence and civil administration So far we have raised a tax revenue of more than Rs 700 crores Every year there has been additional taxation Every year there has been increased taxation, but all this revenue from taxes is consumed by normal expenditure Very little of our tax revenue, as will be pointed out later, is ear-marked for capital expenditure

Let me take the debt position As I pointed out, our budget is a deficit one It is a grave and serious matter It does not allow of any surplus which can be used for our Plan Similarly, let us take our debt position far is the nation indebted? The debt of our country in 1939-40 was Rs 950 crores It went up to Rs 3350 crores

in 1956-57, and during the present year it has gone up to Rs 3950 crores This is not all The Government has to shoulder the additional liability of Rs 1184 crores which comprises unfunded debt, repayment of foreign loans, depreciation fund and other funds In all, the total indebtedness of the country, of the Government, comes to Rs 5100 crores It is a very sad state of affairs

I do agree that in times of emergency or when we need funds for productive works, we do borrow, we do need foreign funds But borrowing has become an annual feature Unless borrow, Government government activities get paralysed This is the sad state of affairs I have no objection to contracting debts, but what about our repaying capacity when the time for repayment comes?

The Prime Minister has recently admitted in the Rajya Sabha difficulties that we have to face in subsequent years in the repayment of debt He said that in the year 1960-61 alone, Government have to pay Rs 1160 crores Previous to that, we have to pay on an average Rs 100 crores This is not the end of the debt position After all, we have to contract debts This year we have provided for nearly Rs 450 crores under Apart from-it is not this head merely a liability which we owe to the nation-we have been taking loans from every conceivable country are indebted enormously to America, to Russia to France, to Canada, to Australia and to every other country That shows that our financiers do not understand or have not worked out, the proper implications of the debt position

I agree we do need funds, but it must be pointed out by the Finance Minister to what extent the country can contract debts, to what extent we can borrow so that our future may be safe and we will not burden posterity with too much debt. This is a 4807

13 MARCH 1958

very grave matter. I do not know what the position will be after five years, because every year we have to borrow. The Prime Minister has admitted that we have to borrow hereafter every year. The implementation of our Second Five Year Plan depends entirely on borrowed funds. Nothing is available from normal revenue. This is a very serious matter and this is good deal of burden.

Sir, we have been spending a lot of money. Some of our statisticians have calculated that the national income has gone up. They have calculated that the per capita income of the people has also gone up. The statisticians who are government employees have to prepare these statis-I do agree that the per capita income of the people living in urban areas, the government servants, the industrialists and the Members of Parliament and Legislatures has gone up. These form only 20 per cent of the entire population. What about the remaining 80 per cent who form the bulk of the agricultural population, who are the wage earners, who depend upon agriculture? I may submit without fear of contradiction that their per capita income has not gone up. They are in the same old position.

I know our Ministers tour and tour They visit only big places, only urban areas. I would like to know from their diaries how many villages they have visited-not around Delhi, but in the south, in Madras. I know they tour direct from Delhi to Madras, Madras to Bangalore, Bangalore to Bombay and back to Delhi. When they tour, I am reminded of the Russian sputniks.

I say the condition of our rural population remains the same. are still under-fed, under-nursed, illclad and ill-housed and no attention has been paid to them. All this I must point out is the effect of this deficit financing and more spending.

And, more borrowing, as inevitably and as certainly as anything else. leads to inflation. We have to face inflation. Of course, some Members said that we need not be afraid of inflation. Personally, I am not afraid of inflation. We must consider inflation with reference to the poor people, the poor villagers and the low-paid employees

Deputy-Speaker: The Mr. hon. Member should conclude soon.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Under inflation people get much less goods for what they pay The value of the social necessities has gone up. I will take only a few minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 'A few' very indefinite

Shri Mohamed Imam: Regarding the Plan, I am one with others that the Plan must be implemented. I am one with others that we have to take all possible measures I do not think there is anybody here whose soul is so dead as to say that our country should not prosper. It is said that the Plan is the only means of bringing prosperity to our country. But the Government should think of how to implement this Plan. We do hear of assurances from the Prime Minister and others that the Plan will be implemented at any cost. But, I would like to know how they are going to find the funds.

It is quite certain that the Plan can be implemented only out of two sources, taxation and borrowed funds. I must raise one serious objection against taxation. Every year new taxes are being levied and the rates of taxes are being enhanced on the ground that it is meant for the implementation of the Second Five Year Last year also, taxes were Plan enhanced to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. With what result? I am afraid very little of this taxation is made use of for the implementation of the Plan. While on the revenue side, it is Rs. 786 crores, on the side, other it is Rs. crores. If you analyse the Budget

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

you will see that a large portion is set apart for Civil Administration, for Defence and other things. I have not the time for going into details. What is the surplus that can be diverted towards the implementation of the Plan?

Whenever tax is levied for the sacred purpose of implementing the Second Five Year Plan, it is wrong to divert it for non-Plan purposes. Tt is not at all wise Whatever revenue is collected from taxes. яt least an adequate percentage of it must be set apart for the Plan I have no objection to taxation. Government cannot be run without taxation. But the taxation must be made use of for the purpose for which it is intended But, here, you raise the tax in the name of the Second Five Year Plan and you divert it towards normal purposes and for normal expenditure I think this is misleading the public.

Similarly, the loan position. There are other sources of revenue which could be implemented very well the Plan itself there are some aspects which could very well be given up. which could be considered as extravagant and which could be considered as unnecessary or superfluous. For example, the amount we spend on Community Projects and NES Blocks or social service and other matters which are of doubtful utility and success can be pruned I have absolutely no objection to the expenditure for the implementation of big irrigation works for the amelioration of the poor, for industries and such matters. But, I object to ideological schemes. For instance, I am not a khadi wearer. I do not believe in khadi. The amount spent is nearly Rs. 10 crores on the development of khadi and Ambar Charkha. Personally, I am of opinion that this venture will not succeed.

Then, there is prohibition. Whatever revenue is there or whatever sources are there must be utilised. It is not the time for prohibition. We

all know how far prohibition has succeeded. If we can say that any cottage industry has succeeded, then it is prohibition, because we have illicit distillation and stills in every house in the villages. (Interruption). any cottage industry has developed, it is corruption; it has made every house corrupt. Every Minister knows that; every Member knows that and every man says it must go. But the Government still wants to retain it because it wants to enhance its prestige Every attempt must be made to get the revenue you want. Introduce the salt tax. We must not stand on formalities; we should not stand on ceremonies when we need huge funds for the implementation of our Tap all possible sources and see that the Plan is a success.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, several speakers who preceded me used several adjectives for the Budget I am not going to use any further adjectives for the Budget.

An Hon. Member: Use an adverb.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: There are several friends who are against lowthe taxable minimum of incomes; there are some friends who There are still are against taxes some other friends who are against deficit financing. They do not spare any cause either here in the House or outside when they do not raise their voices against realising taxes for the development of this country and for the implementation of the But, still, they express lip sympathy for the implementation of the Plan.

My friends like Shri Vajpayee and several others who do not spare any opportunity to incite people either in the name of language or in the name of States or in the name of no tax realisation slogans, day in and day out, have been trying to stand in the way of the implementation of the Plan. They have quoted several

statistics to suit their political slogans. I would also like to quote some statistics to prove that we are going in the right direction and that we are proceeding cautiously.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will hear the hon. Member tomorrow. We many take up the discussion now.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C. FOR 1956-57

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur I beg to move: (Pali):

"That the Report of the U.P.S.C. for the year 1956-57 and Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1957, be taken into consideration."

At the very outset, I wish to make it clear that it is not my intention to focus the attention of the Government or of this House on one particular case where the Government has considered it necessary to agree with the advice given by the U.P.S.C. Not that I am in agreement with the decision taken by the Government in this particular case, but it has never been my contention and I am prepared to concede that the Government has got a right and responsibility in this matter. In discharging this responsibility which devolves on them, they have sometimes for certain extraordinary reasons to be given by them, to disagree with the Commission in discharge of that responsibility. we look at the figures, we will find that even for disciplinary action about 118 cases were referred this year as against 58 cases last time to the Commission. Out of these 118 cases, Government has only disagreed with the Commission in one individual Thus, there is very little complaint against Government for disagreeing with the Commission as such.

I am going to deal with the larger issues much more important, certain basic fundamental issues, with which we are concerned in the administra-Now, it is common knowledge that the standard and moral of the services is deteriorating. We have got to fix the responsibility or investigate the causes for this falling standard and falling morale. It is on the advice of the independent Commission that Government makes appoint. It is on the advice of the Commission that the Government makes promotions. It is on the advice of the Commission that the Government takes disciplinary action. all these matters of appointment, promotion and disciplinary action, Government acts on the advice of the Commission and this special responsibility and function has been given to an independent body which enjoys a special position and status in our own Constitution, so that they may conduct themselves in a manner that a healthy atmosphere is generated in the services, so that the services feel secure and are ensured justice and are in a position to discharge their responsibilities in an independent manner. We have to consider whether it is so; whether the services have played their part.

1956-57

I do not make any general statement of condemnation. But as I said in the beginning, it is common knowledge that anybody who is in intimate touch with the services will tell you that the services have not played their part. What are the I would ask the hon. reasons? Home Minister to let us know whether he has held any consultation in this matter with the U.P.S.C. would strongly urge that in consultation with the U.P.S.C. they might appoint a study team or a working team to investigate into the causes and take necessary steps to remove The U.P.S.C. have not those causes. referred to this matter, but they have made a pointed reference to their difficulties in recruitment. Thev have been making this remark from year to year but this year, I would