

AMENDMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES  
(CENTRAL) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 229 dated the 27th February, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1973/60].

ANNUAL REPORT OF SINDRI FERTILIZERS  
AND CHEMICALS LIMITED

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1974/60].

OPINIONS ON BILL

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. IV to the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 12th December, 1958.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to present the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report to the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (P. & T.), 1956-57 and 1957-58 and Audit Reports (P. & T.) 1958 and 1959.

PETITION RE FACTORIES ACT,  
1948

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding amendment of the Factories Act, 1948.

12.23 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL  
DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1960-61. Today we have taken about 20 minutes already for other work. Then, the Vote on Account will have to be considered and passed. Therefore, I would request the House to sit till 6 O'Clock today.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to participate in the discussion on the general budget for the tenth time in this House, and it is rarely that I am inclined to present a bouquet to the Finance Minister. But this time I will make an exception. Last year too, he was the Finance Minister but I was not inclined to take it that way. It is not about the budget that I would like to commend his work but his overall sound management of the finances of this country.

12.24 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]  
What has he done during the last two years? He has restored confidence in the country. He has turned

the tide of crisis in the foreign exchange situation. The foreign exchange was dwindling at the rate of Rs. 7 crores to 8 crores a week, which was reduced later on to Rs. 2 crores a week. As against that, now our foreign exchange balance has gone up by almost Rs. 20 crores and today it stands at Rs. 210 crores. That is a great achievement, particularly when we are implementing the Plan and when we want to import things of capital value from abroad. Apart from this achievement in the foreign exchange situation, he has made the rupee the strongest currency in the world. Today the rupee that India issues is as strong as dollar, or sterling or the Deutschmark. In the field of import and export, he has reduced the imports to a manageable size. From Rs. 1,200 crores a year I think it has now come down to Rs. 900 crores a year. As far as export is concerned, it is looking up and from Rs. 590 crores I think it has almost reached Rs. 700 crores. So, the gap between export and import has narrowed down, which is a very great achievement.

Having said that, I now turn to budget proper. Of course, my appreciation of the budget proper and my encomiums for that will not be as complete as . . .

**Shri Goray (Poona):** Why does he not say that he has increased food production?

**Shri C. D. Pande:** I will say what I want to say. I cannot be dictated by what you would like me to say.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** Only he, not his Government as a whole.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** I would like to point out that whenever I criticise the budget I am not referring to the Finance Minister individually, because it is the Government as a whole that is responsible for its policies. Therefore, the credit should also go to the

whole Government and whatever criticism I offer should be shared by the whole Government. I have never referred to Shri Morarji Desai either for the good things or bad things done in this country.

Coming to the budget proper, I would like to impress on the Finance Minister that though the incidence of taxation this year is not very high, even that much of incidence was not required, because if you look into the figures for the last three or four years you will find there is a tendency among the Finance Ministers to under-estimate the revenue by almost Rs. 50 crores to 70 crores a year and to over-estimate the expenditure by a few crores of rupees. The result is that by the end of the year when the actuals arrive in your hands you find that the taxation that you have resorted to was not called for and the gap left over in the beginning of the year makes up by itself, because, first of all, you have made a wrong budgeting by under-estimating the revenue and, secondly, by wrongly anticipating a shortfall in expenditure. It is good for a personal individual budget for the head of the family to say "Look here, we are very short of money; we can't do this and that", but in a national budget if you adopt this policy it will not be good, as its reaction will be creating an apprehension in the minds of the people that things are not well in this country, that we are going towards bankruptcy, when actually it is not so and our economy is very sound. If the economy is really sound, as we find it is, why do you paint such a gloomy picture in the beginning of the year?

Now there is a deficit of Rs. 83 crores in the budget and you have tried to make it up to the extent of Rs. 23 crores. Of course, as far as the items of goods are concerned, I am not worried very much about what you have taxed.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Why?

**Shri C. D. Pande:** Why do you worry?

Now, to get these Rs. 23 crores he has introduced excise duties on 8 new commodities and he has altered the excise duties on ten old commodities. If you tax an item which can yield Rs. 5 crores or 6 crores, we have no objection, because we need money. But to tax small item like shoes and cycles rims to get Rs. 26 lakhs out of one item and Rs. 28 lakhs out of another item, that does not seem to be good for a Finance Minister, especially when our annual expenditure comes to Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore, whenever you tax, you tax such items which will yield you some substantial revenue. We do not mind even if you levy one more rupee per maund on sugar, which will fetch about Rs. 6 crores, but the taxation on small items like shoes and cycle rims does not seem to me to be good. I am not saying this because the incidence will fall on the rich or the poor, which is a different matter. Here the item is not one which will yield good revenue.

As far as diesel is concerned, I think it is a serious matter. Last year, the Finance Minister made a speech which was almost identical to the one which he made last time in the Upper House. I very carefully listened to his speech and I found that he really made an attempt to show that the increase is very little. Of course, this year it is 25 nP per gallon, which is not much. But, last year it was 80 nP and three or four years before it was 25 nP. The result is that straw by straw it has become almost cent per cent. In 1957 the diesel oil was being sold at Rs. 1 per gallon. Today it is selling at Rs. 2-1-0 or Rs. 2-2-0; I do not know exactly, but it is not less than Rs. 2. So, in the aggregate, the working of taxation during the last three years has doubled the price of diesel and that has, to that extent, impeded the development of transport. So, I would request the Finance Minister

to consider this, not as a matter of argument but as a really serious case. Otherwise, next year he will come and say "Look here, 25 nP per gallon comes to nearly 11 per mile per passenger, which is not a big sum". Even this year's taxation has raised the price by about 12 per cent. Last year it went up by about 80 per cent and the year before last by about 12 per cent, which makes a total of about 105 per cent. So, such arguments as "this is only a small increment; it does not harm the industry", they may be good for one year but if you adopt them year after year, it will play havoc with the development of that industry.

Then I come to the question of economy. This House has been impressing on the Finance Minister and the members of the Government that there is really no attempt now on economy. They have got a committee to effect economies. What have they done? They have reduced the items of work and saved certain money and they call it economy. I do not think it is real economy. Economy really means doing the same amount of work for a lesser cost. For example, you have got Bhakra-Nangal and other projects. Suppose a project is estimated to cost Rs. 50 crores and you accomplish it with Rs. 45 crores. Then the Rs. 5 crores which you save in that scheme is a real saving. If you do away with the scheme, it is not saving at all. I think every member of this House will bear me out when I say that there is room for saving all-round, at least two to three per cent if not more.

If you spend, say, Rs. 500 crores a year on projects, is it not possible to save Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 10 crores? If you save even Rs. 5 crores, you do away with all these minor taxes, like the tax on heels, soles, rims and free-wheels. Therefore economy has a very important part to play not only to create confidence in the public mind but also to do away with small

taxes which creates vexation. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister is not very happy about getting Rs. 26 lakhs from this tax on soles and heels of the shoes.

But what I am also inclined to believe is that the hon. Finance Minister really and sincerely feels that we must mop up the purchasing power of the people. As far as that is concerned, of course we also believe in the mopping up of the purchasing power, but personally I have a philosophy that you can mop up the purchasing power by making the people to purchase new things and more things rather than to make them purchase the same thing at a higher cost. You want to mop up my capacity to purchase not by giving me wheat and butter at Rs. 15 but by giving me wheat at Rs. 22. Of course you are mopping up, but you are mopping up at a higher price for the same amount of comfort. Therefore some attention should be given to consumer goods also so that people may willingly and gladly spend money and at the same time make the economy active and yield more taxes to you.

Your taxes now are generally tuned to the excise duty and sales tax. The greater the activity in the economic field, the greater is the return to the exchequer. Of course you can say that if you pay attention to consumer goods you will be neglecting industrialisation. But I think in the long run we must devote some attention to the consumer section of the people because, after all, the Plans are a perpetual factor or phenomena. We have got the First Plan and the Second Plan and shall have the Third and the Fourth Plan. I think there will be at least three or four more Plans. So you cannot ask the whole country to wait till the Seventh Plan is accomplished and say, "You go on tightening your belt till your grandchild is born and he will enjoy the wealth that you have produced". Though a man works for tomorrow,

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he must also eat today. To that extent I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that it is absolutely necessary that the consumer side of the economy should not be neglected.

12.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then there are, what I call, invisible items of the Budget or taxation. Last year there was a windfall in the petroleum price transaction. We made Rs. 19 crores—Rs. 5 crores interim and Rs. 13 crores or Rs. 14 crores later on. Of course I ask questions again and again whether it is possible to pass on that amount of Rs. 19 crores to the consumers. I know Dr. Gopala Reddi is shaking his head meaning that it is not possible. Of course I know that it will not be possible, but people should know that in taxing the transport system of this country you have got a windfall of Rs. 19 crores. You are taking Rs. 625 lakhs again, you have made these things before, you have taxed the engine and are taking Rs. 3,000 on every vehicle—Mercedes-Benz or Bedford truck. What is the incidence on transport? Transport becomes very difficult. The hon. Finance Minister in the Upper House said that it is such a small and insignificant amount that we should not mind this. Shall I request him to impress upon the Delhi Transport Undertaking and other transport undertakings in the country, either in Government hands or in private hands, that since the rise in the price of diesel is so little they should not raise the freight? If they do not raise the freight, of course we will be satisfied. But I do not think that they will listen to his advice.

Taxation within the last three years has gone up beyond all proportions. I marvel at the capacity of the Indian people to pay so many taxes. In 1957 the taxes were to the tune of Rs. 590 crores. Today they amount to Rs. 980 crores. This is not all. In

[Shri C. D. Pande]

the States the story is much worse. In 1955 the annual budget of U.P. was Rs. 65 crores. This year it is Rs. 130 crores. In the same manner throughout the whole country these State Governments have doubled their budgets. So, it is about Rs. 1,200 crores in the States, Rs. 1,000 crores here and then there are the municipal bodies and the rest of them. Therefore almost identically stationary the national income or with a 10 per cent rise in the national income, we have taxed 100 per cent more. Of course, people are paying taxes all right but if they grumble, there is a reason for their grumbling. We also realise the difficulties of the hon. Finance Minister. In a developing economy if he does this we do not mind. But he is not only the Finance Minister of this country. At the same time he is a topmost leader. Whereas on the one hand it should be his concern that the budget of this country is balanced, that the economy is sound, on the other hand in the same manner it is his concern—and I am sure it is his concern—to see that he should have a contented and satisfied people with him. Then alone he can take the country with him in his great task. If everybody feels like grumbling, though they may pay taxes, the real and hearty co-operation and satisfaction will not be there. Therefore psychological satisfaction is absolutely necessary for the success of the Plan.

There is one thing more which I have been repeating to the hon. Minister and that is about the exemption limit for the purpose of income tax. All my pleadings of the last four years have been of no avail. But there is nothing lacking in the argument as far as I am concerned. I am also sure that the Department, which deals with income tax is also not satisfied with the bringing down of the exemption limit to Rs. 3,000. It is neither economically sound nor does it yield any revenue. It is only because you want that tax should be broadbased. I think taxation in this

country is so broadbased that nobody escapes it. Why should you worry about broadbasing income tax on such people whose monthly income is Rs. 250? When the Pay Commission considered all these questions they found that Rs. 300 is a very paltry sum and that these people need assistance. They have recommended Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 as increment in their salary. You also feel that these people should be dealt with sympathetically. Is it fair to ask these people, whom you are really subsidising Rs. 30 or are paying more as dearness allowance or otherwise, to pay Rs. 2 per month as income tax and thereby encumber the whole machinery of income tax collection? Almost one-third cases of the Income Tax Department belong to this category. I suggest that the limit should be Rs. 4,200 a year instead of Rs. 3,000. If you accept this suggestion, the Income-Tax Department will be relieved of a great task which is barren of any results. You would be losing, say, Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 2.50 crores, but you will be saving the time and energy of the Department to look into the cases of higher income groups. They will make up for that loss. I think loss of Rs. 2 crores is worth it. It is better that you go to the higher group and see how far evasion is going on.

Many people on this side and on that side think as to why we should resort to indirect taxation and not resort to direct taxes. As far as direct taxation is concerned, it comes almost to 110 per cent in certain cases. But if there is anything wrong because of which people have got just a vague idea, it is because there is some evasion. To catch that evasion is more important than to increase the rate of taxation. There is no room for more taxes. You cannot ask a man who is earning Rs. 100 to pay Rs. 110. That is being done in regard to certain slabs of income. It is also possible—and it is certainly possible—that a large number of people, big or small, whether it is big business or whether it is small business, anybody who is liable to income tax, whether he is a doctor or he is a lawyer or is somebody

of that type, even those who have got an income of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 a year, all try to evade tax. If the Income Tax Department pays some attention to this, there will be a great deal of increase in the income from direct taxes.

So, I request the hon. Finance Minister not to stand on prestige because we have adumbrated a policy that income tax should be broadbased. It is also said that in foreign countries the limit is nearly the same. It might be so. But in foreign countries life is organised in a manner that it may be a surprise to many people to know that in certain respects life in London is cheaper than in Delhi. In the English or European way of life, nobody is dependant on another. The daughter, when she becomes a major, works for herself, and gives part of her salary to her parents for her maintenance. I have never seen a single couple in European countries living with their parents, or parents living with their sons and daughters. Life is so organised and so individualistic. But in this country things are such and we are so sentimental that we cannot afford to send our parents to the poor house, or ask our unmarried sons and daughters to leave our houses and earn for themselves. Therefore, I think it is not sound to give the analogy that in England the exemption limit is about £300 or so. It may be so, but the analogy does not hold good. Therefore, this is the most important point, and I press upon the Finance Minister to give consideration to it and accept it. I think it is more of a *zid* as they call it; otherwise there is no argument for not accepting this suggestion.

With these remarks, I again congratulate the Finance Minister, because it is his policy and the policy of the Government and the policy of the Prime Minister that have made India a place where people are anxious to invest. A climate has been created in this country and foreigners are keen to invest. Help and aid are pouring from both the blocs of the world, and therefore we are in the happy position

and we can develop our industry. We have sympathy and help from all which is due to the sound financial and external policies of this Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Padam Dev. I will call Shri Ghose next. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria must also be in his seat. I will call him also.

श्री पद्म देव (बम्बा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सफल राष्ट्र के लिए सफल आर्थिक नीति का होना अत्यावश्यक है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी चतुराई से बजट इस सदन के सम्मुख पेश किया है और सारी बातों का सम्यक विवरण इस सदन के सम्मुख रखा है। उन्होंने बताया है कि देश की आय क्या है और व्यय क्या है और आय और व्यय में कितना घाटा या वृद्धि है। सभी चीजों का पूर्ण वृत्त अपने भाषण में उन्होंने हमारे सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया है। जो घाटा है उसकी पूर्ति के उपाय भी भली भाँति अपने भाषण के अन्दर और बजट सम्बन्धी पुस्तकों के अन्दर सम्यक-रूपेण उन्होंने प्रदर्शित किए हैं। दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारे राष्ट्र की आर्थिक नीति क्या है, उनके साथ लेन-देन उनके साथ व्यवहार उनसे कौन सी सहायता हम ले सकते हैं और उनको हम क्या दे सकते हैं, इन सब चीजों का भी पूर्ण वृत्त हमारे सम्मुख रखा गया है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह अस्पष्टी तरह से बताया है कि जहाँ पहले अपने देश में इम्पोर्ट अधिक होता था वहाँ आज एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ता जा रहा है और इम्पोर्ट की मात्रा घटती जा रही है और हर वर्ष काफ़ी से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट में वृद्धि हो रही है और इम्पोर्ट में कमी हो रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश में व्यापार तरक्की कर रहा है, प्रोडक्शन अधिक बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

प्रशासन में जो व्यय होता है उसमें इकोनोमी लाने के लिए इस संसद में कई बार चर्चा हुई है। एक सेंट्रल इकोनोमी बोर्ड

## [श्री पद्म देव]

बना हुआ है जिसके द्वारा इस बात का प्रयत्न होता है कि किस तरह से खर्च कम किया जा सकता है। इसके साथ ही साथ इनटर्नल इकोनोमी कमेट्रीज भी बनी हुई हैं। इन कमेट्रीज का काम यह है कि ये देखें कि किस तरह से उनके विभागों में खर्च कम किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार से जब इस वर्ष के बजट का अध्ययन किया जाता है तो पर्याप्त सन्तोष का अनुभव होता है।

सामान्य चर्चा के दौरान में यहां कई प्रकार की भ्रापत्तियां उठाई गई हैं। एक बात यह कही गई है कि यह कैसी विचित्र बात है कि एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ उसके साथ ही साथ मूल्य भी बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि इसके अन्दर कौन सी विचित्र बात है। अगर किसानों ने अधिक उत्पादन किया है तो किसानों का खर्च भी बढ़ गया है। जब उनका खर्च बढ़ गया है तो लाजिमी तौर पर किसानों द्वारा पैदा की गई चीजों की कीमतें भी बढ़नी थीं। जब हर एक का स्टैंडर्ड आउट लाइफ़, हर एक चीज की कीमत आज बढ़ रही है, तो जो चीज वह तैयार करता है, उसकी कीमत भी अवश्यमेव अधिक होगी और यह तब तक चलता रहेगा जब तक कि देश के अन्दर इतनी सम्पत्ति पैदा नहीं हो जाती जो कि हमारे खर्च में नहीं आ सकती है। इसलिए यह जो अद्भुतता इसके सम्बन्ध में बताई गई है, यह निराधार है।

दूसरी एक बात यहां यह कही गई है कि दलाई लामा साहब आए हैं उनका जो सोना है उसको ज्वेल कर लेना चाहिये। कोई महमान आए और वह कोई सामान लाये, उसके ऊपर डाका डाल दिया जाए यह कम से कम हमारे देश की परम्परा नहीं है। उपमे एक बात का पता चलता है कि कुछ लोगों की मनोवृत्ति इस तरह की है कि

कमाना तो कम है, कोशिश तो कम करनी है लेकिन दूसरों की जेब में जो रक्यया है, उसको किस तरह से हथियाया जाए, इस का ज्यादा प्रयत्न करना है, इसको लेने की कुचेष्टा करनी है। इस मनोवृत्ति को देश के अन्दर से खत्म करना ही अच्छा है और जब ऐसा हो गया तभी पुरुषार्थ बढ़ेगा, तभी लोगों के अन्दर उत्साह बढ़ेगा, तभी कमाने की तरफ लोगों का ध्यान जाएगा।

एक बात यहां पर यह भी कही गई है कि दूतावासों पर हमारा खर्च बहुत अधिक होता जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक विचारणीय बात यह है कि क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि जहां हिन्दुस्तान और चीजों में दुनिया का नेतृत्व करता है, कई अच्छी बातों में नेतृत्व करता है वहां पर हमारे दूतावास जो कि दूसरे देशों में हैं वे भी दूसरे देशों के सामने एक आदर्श उपस्थित करें। क्या उनके लिए यह लाजिमी है कि वे उसी देश की रीति-नीति के मुताबिक, वहां की जाहो-जलाल के मुताबिक अपने को बनायें? क्या उनके लिए यह लाजिमी नहीं होना चाहिए कि कुछ इस किस्म की रीति-नीति वहां पर अपनायें जिससे लोगों का पथ-प्रदर्शन हो? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है या इसमें कुछ अनुचित सी बात है कि जो जरूरी खर्चा है उसको न किया जाए। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि बहुत अधिक खर्च अनुचित रूपेण बढ़ाया जा रहा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब केवल इतना है कि हमें कुछ न कुछ पथ-प्रदर्शन दुनिया का करना चाहिये।

यहां पर पे कमिशन की रिपोर्टमेंडेशंस का भी जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि इनसे ज्यादा लोगों के अन्दर असन्तोष पैदा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ असन्तोष तो उनके अन्दर पैदा किया गया है और कुछ उसके कारण भी मौजूद हैं इसका कारण यह है कि जब तक देश से आर्थिक

विषमतायें दूर नहीं होतीं, जब तक वे कम नहीं होतीं, तब तक यह चीज चलती रहेगी। मैंने पहलें एक बार कहा था कि देश में करोड़ों लोग पेट पर पत्थर बांध कर देश की खातिर लड़ सकते हैं लेकिन वे यह सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं कि कुछ लोगों को इतना मिले कि वे उस को पचाने के लिए चूर्ण खायें और दूसरों को इतना भी न मिले कि रात को वे आराम से छत के नीचे मो सकें या अपने पेट की ग्रन्थि को शांत कर सकें।

एक बात यहां पर भूमि सम्बन्धी नीति के बारे में कही गई है। इस में शक नहीं कि भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में कुछ गम्भीरता के साथ विचार ही नहीं किया है। कभी जमींदारी खत्म करने का प्रश्न आता है और कभी उसके बाद सीलिंग का सवाल आता है। अगर तीस एकड़ पर सीलिंग लग जाती है तो जिसके चार लड़के हैं तो वह तीस एकड़ बंट कर उनके हिस्से साढ़े सात सात एकड़ आ जायेगी। इसी तरह से बढ़ते बढ़ते वह कम होती जायेगी। भूमि के सम्बन्ध में जब तक राष्ट्र की एक विशेष नीति, एक सही नीति नहीं बन जाती, हम किसी विशेष नीति का अवलम्बन नहीं करते तब तक यह झगड़ा तो सदा चलता ही रहेगा और यह कभी समाप्त होने वाला नहीं है।

इसी तरह के एजुकेटिड अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कुछ बातें कही गई हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि भारतवर्ष में इस चीज का होना बड़ी घाम की बात है। जहां पर इतना पैसा पढ़ाई लिखाई पर खर्च किया जाये और १५-१६ साल तक पढ़ लिख कर वह बाहर आता है तो उसको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, वह अनएम्प्लायड ही रहता है इसे उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में यह एक विचारणीय बात है। हमें सोचना होगा कि क्या हम इसी तरह से एजुकेटिड अनएम्प्लायमेंट क्रियेट करते चले जायेंगे

और देश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा असन्तोष फैलाते चले जायेंगे ? इसके सम्बन्ध में अवश्यमेव कुछ न कुछ विचार होना चाहिए।

प्रशासन और जनता की बात मैं अब लेता हूँ। मैं, "सब अच्छा है", "सब अच्छा है" उस तरह से कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ जैसे जेल के अन्दर अगर किसी को फांसी लग रही होती है या कोड़े पड़ रहे होते हैं तो जो वादेंन होता है वह कहता है कि सब अच्छा है और घंटों के बाद जब उसकी तबदीली होती है दूसरी जगह के लिए तब भी यही कहता है कि सब अच्छा है, सब अच्छा है। "सब अच्छा", कहने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। लेकिन सब बुरा ही बुरा है जैसे कई लोगों ने कहा है यह भी मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। ऐसे लोगों को कोई अच्छाई नजर ही नहीं आती है, उनको केवल बुरा ही बुरा नजर आता है। मैं इस को भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आज जनता भी सतर्क है और सरकार भी सतर्क है। जनता को हर तरह की टीका टिप्पणी करने का अधिकार है इसलिए कोई भी बात जोकि बुराई की है, लोग कभी बरदास्त करने वाले नहीं हैं और करते भी नहीं हैं। प्रशासन को उस के ऊपर विचार करना ही पड़ता है। लेकिन फिर भी इस सारी बातों के होते हुए भी, अभ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रशासन का खर्च क्रमशः बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। १९५३-५४ में यह व्यय ६८ करोड़ ५७ लाख था। १९५४-५५ में वह ८६ करोड़ ८ लाख हो गया। १९५५-५६ में वह १ अरब ११ करोड़ ७६ लाख हो गया। १९५६-५७ में वह १ अरब २३ करोड़ ६४ लाख हो गया। १९५७-५८ में १ अरब ६४ करोड़ ७१ लाख, १९५८-५९ में २ अरब ४४ लाख और १९५९-६० में २ अरब ३३ करोड़ ३५ लाख और १९६०-६१ में २ अरब ६७ करोड़ ७६ लाख जितना बतलाया गया है। जहां तक खर्च का सवाल है वह बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। हमारी योजनायें

### [श्री पद्म देव]

हैं, और सी तरह के काम हैं जो चल रहे हैं। इस के लिए यह माना जा सकता है कि खर्च का बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन इस सारे खर्च के बढ़ते हुए भी एक बात मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा कि कर्मचारियों के अन्दर मननोष नहीं है। काम में कर्मचारियों को कोई उत्साह नहीं है। कलकंड इस लिए सन्तुष्ट नहीं है कि हेड क्लर्क नहीं बनाया गया, हेड क्लर्क इसलिए सन्तुष्ट नहीं कि वह प्रिन्सिपल नहीं बनाया गया, प्रिन्सिपल इसलिए सन्तुष्ट नहीं है कि वह मुपरिन्टेण्डेंट नहीं बनाया गया। गरज इस तरीके से सब लोग बेबस बैठे हुए हैं सोच रहे हैं कि हमारा क्या बनेगा, हमारा जीवन क्या है। जब यह उन के मन की वृत्ति है तब कार्य के अन्दर कोई उत्साह कैसे आ सकता है? पुराने कर्मचारी सोचते हैं कि पहले तो हम ऐसे काम लिया करते थे, नये कर्मचारी सोचते हैं कि आज आजादी का जमाना है, किसी को क्या हक है कि हम से कोई काम ले? हम अपनी मर्जी से काम करेंगे। हमारी मर्जी होगी तो काम करेंगे, मर्जी नहीं होगी तो नहीं करेंगे। हमारी मर्जी है तो वक्त पर प्रायेंगे, नहीं मर्जी है तो नहीं आयेंगे। इस तरीके से दोनों बेबस बैठे हुए हैं और जो जिमावार कर्मचारी हैं वे कहते हैं कि अगर हम ने कोई कदम उठाया तो पता नहीं उस का क्या परिणाम होगा। तो जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कोई इस समय अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं है। इस प्रशासन में जिस के लिए इतना रुपया हम देश में खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, कोई भी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। पहला दूसरे पर डालता है, दूसरा तीसरे पर डालता है और तीसरा चौथे पर डालता है। इस तरह से फाइलों की ढोड़ धूप चलती रहती है और कार्य कुछ नहीं होता।

इसी के साथ लाल फीतेवाही जिस को कहते हैं वह भी चलती है तब लोगों का काम

बनता है। इस सरकार में मुझे यह बड़ी भारी न्यूनता दिखाई देती है, कमी दिखाई देती है। पहले तो काम नहीं करते हैं उसके बाद जिस समय चारों तरफ से धमकी मिलती है, भूख हड़ताल और दूसरी प्रकार की बातें चलती हैं, या कभी कभी सिफारिशें भी चल सकती हैं, उस के बाद हो जाता है। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग यह सोचने लगते हैं कि धमकी दो, हड़ताल करो, आखें दिखावाओ, तो काम बन जायेगा। अपने देश के अन्दर इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी लोगों को पता नहीं चलता कि हमारी कैसी स्थिति होगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सरकारी कर्मचारी यह न समझें कि यह देश हमारा है, यह न समझें कि यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, तब तक इस देश का सारा काम जो आज हो रहा है, इस को लाभ नहीं पहुंच सकता। उस पर जितना रुपया हम आज खर्च कर रहे हैं उस का सदुपयोग नहीं होगा, न देश को उस का पूरा फायदा होगा। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है पर डर नहीं है कि सन् १९४७ तक तो देश की सरकारी मशीनरी बहुत देशभक्त थी, लेकिन उस के बाद जब हम आजाद हुए तब से एक ही उद्देश्य पकड़ कर बैठे हुए हैं। देश का कोई सवाल नहीं, अपने घर और अपनी जेबों, अपने परिवारों की चिन्ता रह गई है। अगर कोई सवाल आता है तो सिर्फ रस्मी बातें चलती हैं। इसलिए चाहे रेलवे का प्रशासन हो, चाहे पोस्ट आफिस हो, चाहे दूसरे विभाग हों, जब तक सरकारी कर्मचारी ठीक ढंग से अनुशासित हो कर सन्तुष्ट हो कर काम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस देश के अन्दर इस वक्त जितना रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस का कोई लाभ हमें नहीं मिल सकता है। आज चारों तरफ से जितना धन भारतवर्ष में आ रहा है उस को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद भारत के भाग्य में कभी ऐसा समय नहीं आया जैसा कि आज नेहरू जी के

राज्य में आया है कि चारों तरफ से खपया हमारे यहाँ चला आ रहा है। लेकिन ऐसा समय भी कभी इस देश के अन्दर नहीं आया जब कि इतनी बंदर्दी के साथ रुपये का दुरुपयोग किया गया हो।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दिमाग में कभी भी टैक्सेज के खिलाफ बगावत नहीं होती। मैं जानता हूँ कि अग्रर देश के अन्दर लोगों के लिए साधन जुटाने हैं तो उस के लिए हमें अपने खर्च में से कुछ सरकार को देना ही होगा। पहले तो हम लोग धार्मिक तौर पर दिया करते थे अपनी धामदनी का दशांश। चाहे कितनी भी धामदनी हो लोग खुशी से दसवां हिस्सा दे देते थे। इस के अलावा बाकी परिवार का खर्च, दूसरे खर्च, मित्रों के ऊपर खर्च वह अलग होता था। लेकिन वह बालू भाज हमारे अन्दर नहीं रही। आज वह पैसा लिया जाता है टैक्सों के जरिये से। वह टैक्स इसलिए लिया जाता है कि देश के अन्दर दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में जो ऋति है, जो कमी है, उस को पूरा किया जाय। चाहे वह हेल्थ हो, चाहे एजुकेशन हो, उन के सम्बन्ध में ऋतियों को पूरा करने के लिए पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है।

मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि जो हमारी रेलवे है उस की मद में १३ अरब, ५८ करोड़, ५८ लाख और ४८ हजार ६० बनता है लेकिन उस का शुद्धांश जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मिलता है वह ५६ करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं है। आप इस का अन्दाजा लगायें कि क्यों नहीं मिलता। इसी तरह से पोस्ट आफिस और दूसरे विभाग हैं। उन से जितना खपया इस देश के लिए मिलना चाहिए अग्रर वह आ जाता तो किसी को भी यह कहने का मौका न मिलता कि साइकिल पर क्यों टैक्स लगाया या पेट्रोल पर क्यों टैक्स लगाया, शराब पर क्यों टैक्स लगाया या धाग्ररन पर क्यों टैक्स लगाया। इस किस्म की चीज कहने का मौका किसी को न मिलता। अग्रर किसी को

विरोध करना होता तो वह विरोध के लिए किसी और बात को बूझता। आज इस का जो विरोध किया जा रहा है वह इसीलिए कि जो धामदनी बढ़ रही है उसका उपयोग ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। इसी तरह से जितने टैक्सेज लगाये गये हैं इस देश के अन्दर, उन के कलेक्शन में, इकट्ठा करने का जो तरीका है, उस के अन्दर भी आज नाना प्रकार की खराबियां और नाना प्रकार की चीजें चलती हैं। यहाँ पर जितने लोग बैठे हुए हैं संसद् के अन्दर, उन के भी दोस्त होंगे जो यह कहते होंगे कि हम ने फलां जगह पर इस तरह से बचत की, हमारां ऊपर यह कैसे चलाया गया और हम ने इतना दे कर अपने को बचावा। लोग खुले दिल से, धमंड से इस बात को कहते हैं कि अग्रर हम को एक लाख खपया मिल गया और उस में से ५० हजार खर्च करना पड़ गया तब भी ५० हजार ६० की मुझ को धामदनी हो गई। अग्रर देश के अन्दर इस प्रवृत्ति में कमी नहीं आयेगी तो देश प्रागे नहीं चल सकता। इस के लिए मैं समझता हूँ जब तक सरकारी मशीनरी यह न सोचे कि यह देश हमारा है, हम इसके लिए जियेंगे, इस के लिए मरेंगे, तब तक . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member must conclude his speech. I shall call another hon. Member now. I have given him eighteen minutes already, but he goes on without hearing the bell. Now, Shri Bimal Ghose. Ordinarily, I allow 15 minutes to an hon. Member. But I have allowed him 20 minutes because he comes from Himachal Pradesh.

13 hrs.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** What about his last sentence?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will stand as it is.

**Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):** The Finance Minister has received many bouquets for the Budget he has presented, particularly from business and commercial circles. I am afraid I

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

cannot offer him any. On the contrary. I find the Budget to be rather disturbing and certainly disappointing.

The Budget is disappointing because in the first place, it has not fulfilled the expectation of the market in respect of the tax burden that it expected it would be called upon to bear. The market expected much more taxation and the Finance Minister's tax proposals do not come up to the expectation of the market. Sir, it is a bad thing not to tax the people as much as they expect to be taxed both in the national interest and in the interest of raising resources for the Plan.

The Budget is disturbing and disappointing, in the second place, because it has left a large deficit uncovered. It is true that in so far as the receipts are concerned, they probably have been under-estimated. The receipts from the excises may be much greater than have been estimated. On the other hand, it is more than probable that the expenditure on defence will increase, and therefore, it is not proper that so much deficit in the revenue budget should have been left uncovered.

In the third place, there is another disappointing and disturbing factor, and that is the price situation in the country. The price situation in the country is extremely serious and references to this have been made by many other hon. Members. I doubt if the Finance Minister attaches to it the seriousness it deserves. Now, it is said that if production increases, we need not be afraid. That is an axiomatic truth. If production increases more than the rate of money supply, then prices will not rise. But what is the actual position? The actual position is that prices have been rising. In 1958-59, production has been rising; prices have been rising. In 1957-58, when production was less and deficit financing was more, prices rose less. But the fact of the matter is that there was some other cause operating in the earlier years in the economy which is

not operating today, and that is the large import surplus financed by drawing down sterling reserves and by aid from other countries. That disinflationary factor is not operating today and, therefore, deficit financing today has become more dangerous. On the one hand, prices are increasing; on the other, deficit financing has not decreased to the extent it should. Deficit financing today is less than what it was two years ago but conditions two years ago were different. Now production is hampered because of import restrictions, and we cannot be sure of our agricultural production because that depends upon nature more than on anything else. Therefore, we cannot be sure that production next year, either agricultural or industrial, will be very much more than it was this year, because production is being curtailed by import restrictions which have been imposed.

Many hon. Members have referred to the improvement in production in 1958-59. That was because of the more liberal import policy compared to earlier years. In view of our foreign exchange situation, I do not think that we can liberalise our imports very much more. The balance of payments has improved because of import restrictions, not that we have very much improved our exports as such. So our balance of payments position has improved because we have restricted imports.

In the fourth place, this Budget is disappointing because it does not bring out the true picture of the Plan. The Budget is merely a stage in the fulfilment of the Plan. What is the position regarding the Plan. On the one hand, the resources position has been much more satisfactory than could have been expected at the beginning. So far as taxation is concerned, more additional taxes have been raised than were assumed in the Plan. The Plan estimated that additional taxation to the extent of about Rs. 825 crores could be raised, including the gap of Rs. 400 crores. We have already raised about Rs. 975 crores. Market borrow-

ings have also been satisfactory. Of course, small savings have not been so satisfactory—there may be a shortfall of Rs. 100 crores—Rs. 150 crores there. But our foreign aid position has considerably improved. We estimated that we would need about Rs. 800 crores of foreign loans. The amount that is available for utilisation in the Second Five Year Plan is nearly Rs. 1,500 crores, and we have already utilised about Rs. 850 crores—in 3½ years upto September, 1959.

So in every way, the resources position has been more satisfactory than was expected to be when the Plan was formulated. Yet, we have been unable to implement a Rs. 4,800 crore Plan. There is a shortfall of Rs. 200 crores—Rs. 300 crores, although on the resources side there should not have been any deficiency.

Why has this been so? The reason is that we have incurred expenditure on non-Plan schemes. Secondly, we have no effective control on the States which are responsible for implementation of the Plan. I believe so long as we have not got a machinery for controlling non-Plan expenditure and an organisation to exercise supervision over the States, no Plan will ever succeed in this country.

Then again, about foreign loans, there is one thing to be said. It is not good that we depend on foreign aid to such an extent for the implementation of the Plan, namely, for about 25—30 per cent. of the total resources. This much is contributed by way of foreign assistance. The also raises another question. I was reading in the *Financial Times* of the 17th February an article entitled "Is India wasting our aid?" That is a portent. Is India wasting our aid? It says:

"The help western countries are putting into the tank is running out of 'unplanned' holes at the bottom in the fact that investment during the Second Five Year Plan has not expanded commensurately with the increased use of

foreign exchange resources drawn from the reserves and donated by other countries".

This is the question raised in foreign countries, as to the way in which we are utilising the foreign assistance for our Plan. We have brought about that situation. It is not a happy situation.

The Budget is also unsatisfactory in certain other aspects, as for example, in regard to receipts and expenditure. On the receipts side, I want to draw your attention to a small point. That is in regard to our profits from State undertakings. We have made an investment of about Rs. 421 crores. I will concede that about Rs. 300 crores have been spent in the steel plants and they will not earn anything just now because they are just going into production. In 1958-59, I believe our earnings on the investment was about Rs. 168 lakhs. In 1959-60, it is about Rs. 140—Rs. 145 lakhs. For 1960-61, the estimate is only about Rs. 130 lakhs. Why should our earnings from State undertakings be going down from year to year whereas all commercial and business undertakings in the private sector are making profits? This requires to be thoroughly examined, because we have made an investment of Rs. 421 crores and even if we take the steel plants out, it comes to an investment of Rs. 121 crores yielding Rs. 135 lakhs, which is about one per cent. return, a very poor return considering that all the private sector industries are earning very much more.

On the expenditure side, I shall not say anything because a lot has been said already by other hon. Members. I will only draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a small point. Why should the tax collection expenditure increase by Rs. 2 crores in the budget year? There is not much additional taxation or much additional staff required to collect the taxes. Why should it increase by almost Rs. 2 crores? The whole of it cannot be as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

The fifth disturbing and disappointing feature of the Budget is that it envisages a shift in favour of what I may call the private sector. There is a tendency to please the stock-exchanges. Some hon. Members said that it was influenced by the Swan'tra policy. I believe this is what they mean, that there seems to be a definite shift in favour of the private sector. I do not know its value at the moment although I do not personally like it. This has a consequence. If it is the desire of Government to encourage the private sector, then, consequentially, they should allot a much greater task to the private sector than is allotted to them under the present set-up of the Plan. If we want to encourage the private sector then, we should give them more work to do because we want more savings to be accumulated in the private sector.

The last point that I want to make is this. We hear a lot about evolving a self-generating economy, about reaching the take-off stage. The hon. Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech that we are striving towards a self-generating economy. That is very good. I want to have some precise information about that self-generating economy. At what point do we state that an economy will have reached the self-generating stage? When shall we have reached that take-off stage?

We indulge in picturesque language. But we do not know if we always attach any precise meaning to what we want to say. Is it by the rate of investment or by the *per capita* income that we shall judge as to whether the economy has reached the take-off stage?

Prof. Rostow who is an eminent economist said that about 10 per cent investment of the national income would take us to the take-off stage or would take us to the self-generating economy. He also stated in a lecture he delivered at Cambridge that countries like Argentina, Turkey, India

and China are now passing through the take-off stage. Is that true? I do not think even the Finance Minister will make that claim that we have arrived at the take-off stage.

If it is *per capita* income, then the minimum effort should at least be more than 5 or 6 per cent, which amount is eaten up by increase in population. Five to six per cent annual *per capita* income is required to account for the increase in population. Our *per capita* income should increase more than that.

What has been the position of our *per capita* income? I find, in the other House, the hon. Minister stated that during the first three years of the second Plan the *per capita* income had increased by 10.4 per cent. But, from the figures, I find that this is not so. It has increased by only a little over 6 per cent. The index from 111 has come to about 118 at constant prices. That comes to an increase of only about 6 per cent. That is not sufficient to develop a self-generating economy.

There is another question. The common man in this country is entitled to say: 'I have contributed all that is expected of me. I have contributed more than what was expected of me for the Second Five Year Plan and what have I got in exchange?' The Plan envisaged that there would be an increase in *per capita* income of 5 per cent per year, which means that at the end of the three years there should be an increase of 15 per cent; whereas the actual increase is found to be a little over 6 per cent or 6 per cent. By the end of the five year period, probably, it will not be more than 10 or 12 per cent at constant prices. That means that there would have been no scope for evolving any self-generating economy because that increase will not, probably, be sufficient to impart that amount of momentum to the economy that it would become self-generating. Therefore, I feel, whichever way we look, either from the price angle or from that of the benefit

that has accrued to the common man or the burden the common man has been asked to bear or has borne the position does not appear to be a satisfactory one. And, the prospect also does not seem to be very bright today. The Finance Minister owes an explanation to this House as to what he has done with all the money that he has raised for the Plan. If he has failed to utilise it for the Plan, he, certainly, owes an explanation to the House and to the people as to what machinery he will set up so that the resources that he raised are used for the purposes they are raised.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Sangam Lakshmi Bai. I will call Shri Patnaik also. Shri Bharucha has had many opportunities. After a while I will call Shri N. R. Ghose.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। पिछले दो दिनों से बजट पर चर्चा हो रही है और हर एक मمبر साहबान इस के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहे हैं और करों आदि के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को सुझाव दे रहे हैं। मैं भी सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगी।

एजुकेशन में ४३ करोड़ खर्च हो रहा है जिसमें से टेकनिकल पर २३ करोड़ खर्च हो रहा है और जो कि पूरा मिला कर ६५-६६ करोड़ हो जाता है। अब गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के कामों में मानव वेलफेयर बोर्ड में २ करोड़ और ६० लाख रुपये की धनराशि रखी है और मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो लड़कियों के वास्ते २ करोड़ ६० लाख रुपया रखा गया है वह बहुत नाकाफी है और उनके लिए इतना कम पैसा रखना एक तरह से उनके साथ नाइंसाफी करनी होगी। हिन्दुस्तान में गर्ल्स एजुकेशन पहले से ही बहुत कम है और हमारी बड़ों को

एजुकेशन नहीं मिल रही है। गांवों में लड़कियों को पढ़ाने के वास्ते स्कूल नहीं हैं और युनिवर्सिटीज में बहुत कम लड़कियां जाती हैं और श्री चिन्तामणि देशमुख ने जो एक कमेटी बनाई थी, नेशनल कमेटी फोर वीमेन, उस ने एक अच्छी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। उस कमेटी ने लड़कियों में शिक्षा के प्रचार के लिए कई एक सुझाव दिये हैं। रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि हमें उस के वास्ते काफी पैसे खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। वर्ड फाइव ड्यर प्लान में आप को बहुत से टीचर्स की जरूरत होती है। जहां पर यह कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन एम्पलीमेंट होगी तो उससे लिये हर सबजेक्ट के टीचर्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी, वेलफेयर वर्क्स, नर्सिंग और इंस्पैक्टर्स की जरूरत होगी। कोई आठ लाख लोगों की जरूरत होती है। ८ लाख लोगों को ट्रेन करने के वास्ते आपने इस साल के बजट में केवल २ करोड़ रुपया रखा है। अब मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि कैसे आप इतने सारे लोगों को ट्रेन कर ले जायेंगे इस एक साल में कम से कम एक लाख लोगों को तो ट्रेन करना ही पड़ता है और उस के लिये यह पैसा कम है। मैं सदन की तवज्जह इस ओर दिलाते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि लड़कियों की एजुकेशन पर जब तक आप ज्यादा पैसे खर्च नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। आजकल की एजुकेशन नहीं बल्कि अच्छे ढंग से एजुकेशन देंगे तभी हमारी प्रगति हो सकेगी। अब लड़कियां तो बगावत नहीं करती हैं, न ही वे स्ट्राइक करती हैं। अच्छी तरह से मन लगा कर पढ़ती हैं लेकिन उन की पढ़ाई के वास्ते आप बहुत कम पैसा देते हैं। परीक्षाओं में भी लड़कियों के पास का परसटेज लड़कों की अपेक्षा अधिक होता है। लड़कियां लड़कों की अपेक्षा अधिक पास होती हैं तब भी उनके वास्ते कम पैसा दिया जाना नाइंसाफी है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय बहुत समझदार हैं और भूखे प्राणों के लिए वे इधर ध्यान देंगे और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री

## [श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

को लड़कियों की एजुकेशन के बारे में ज्यादा पैसा प्रोवाइड करेंगे ताकि लड़कियों पर ग्राज की अपेक्षा अधिक धनराशि खर्च की जाय।

अब मैं थोड़ी सी होम मिनिस्ट्री की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहती हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में श्री पद्म देव जो बोले: वह ठीक ही बोले। ग्राज होम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर कितना पैसा खर्च होता है जिसकी कि तादाद नहीं और वह खर्चा रोज-ब-रोज बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। पहले की अपेक्षा ग्राज प्रशासन का व्यय ४ गुना बढ़ गया है। सरकारी दफ्तरों में कर्मचारियों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है और हालत यह है कि ग्राज हर एक सरकारी मुहकमे में काफी सरप्लस कर्मचारी हैं और साथ ही उनकी तनखाहों में बहुत बड़ी विषमता भी है। जहाँ एक सरकार का बड़ा अधिकारी ४००० रुपये मासिक तनखाह पाता है वहीं सरकार का सबसे छोटा प्रोहदेदार ८० रुपया मासिक पाता है और ग्राजकल के मंहगाई के युग में वह प्रोहदेदार जो कि ८० रुपये पाता है उसको भी अपने कुटुम्ब का लालन पालन करना होता है और ४००० रुपया तनखाह पाने वाले अफसर को भी अपने घर को चलना पड़ता है। अब आप स्वयं बलूबी समझ सकते हैं कि वह बेचारा ८० रुपये में क्या खायेगा, क्या घर वालों को खिलायेगा और क्या ही घर वालों को कपड़े आदि पहनायेगा? उसको जो यह तनखाह मिल रही है वह उसकी जरूरतों के लिये बहुत ही थोड़ी है क्योंकि ग्राज मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ गयी है और सभी आवश्यक चीजों के दाम बेतहाशा बढ़ गये हैं। एक सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ सोसाइटी में यह ८० रुपये और ४००० का इतना भारी फर्क कहां तक मेल खाता है, यह आपके देखने और सोचने की बात है। इतनी आर्थिक विषमता नहीं होनी चाहिये इसके

13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

है कि यह लोग सिवाय आराम करने के और हुक्म देने के कुछ नहीं करते हैं, बहुत कम काम स्वयं करते हैं। खसूसन दिल्ली के कई आफिसों की बात तो मुझे मालूम है कि यह बड़े बड़े अफसरान बहुत कम काम करते हैं, आफिसों में यहाँ बहुत कम काम हो रहा है, भले ही स्टेट्स में कुछ काम होता भी हो लेकिन यहाँ पर तो यह बड़े बड़े अफसरान जो कि मोटी मोटी तनखाहें ले रहे हैं, केवल २, ३ घंटे ही प्रतिदिन काम करते हैं। पुराने जमाने में न तो ग्राज जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी थे और न ही ग्राज के जितना प्रशासन पर व्यय होता था। लेकिन ग्राज हम देख रहे हैं कि प्रशासन पर बेतहाशा व्यय बढ़ता जा रहा है और जितने आप टैक्सेज लगा रहे हैं उसको पूरा करने के लिये उतना ही वह प्रशासन पर होने वाला खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है। चूंकि डेफिसिट बजट है इसलिये आप उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये तरह तरह के जनता पर टैक्सेज लगाते जाते हैं तो दूसरी तरफ चूंकि मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है इसलिये सरकार के छोटे प्रोहदेदार कभी स्ट्राइक करते हैं, बगावत करते हैं और तनखाहों में बढ़ोतरी की मांग करते हैं और जिसका कि परिणाम यह हो रहा है उधर तो उनकी तनखाहें बढ़ाओ और इधर टैक्सेज बढ़ाओ दोनों तरफ बढ़ोतरी होती जाती है लेकिन समस्या हल होती नजर नहीं आती। जब टैक्स बढ़ते हैं और प्रोहदेदार हड़ताल करते हैं तो आपको लाचार होकर उनकी बढ़ोतरी की मांग को थोड़ा बहुत मानना पड़ता है और उनको तनखाह में अथवा भत्ते में

या फिर बोनस की शकल में कुछ सहुलियत देने पड़ती है। इस तरह से यह दोनों चीजें हो रही हैं। एक भारत है और एक चिल्लाता है, चिल्लाने से भारत है और मारने से वह चिल्लाता है, अर्थात् दोनों ही बगावत करते हैं। मैं तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय से विनती करती हूँ कि कई साल तक के लिये आप टैक्सज बन्द कर दें और साथ ही कई साल तक के लिये यह कानून बना दीजिए कि कोई बगावत न करे तो मैं समझती हूँ कि शायद यह समस्या किसी हद तक मुलमल जाय। आज हालत यह हो रही है कि पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है और काम जितना होना चाहिये उसके अनुपात से वह भी नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी कि पुराने जमाने में हांगामा कि स्टाफ कम था तो भी आज जितनी खोरियाँ, डकैतियाँ और अन्य अपराध देश और समाज में नहीं होते थे। लेकिन आज जब कि इतना अधिक पैसा प्रशासन पर खर्च हो रहा है तब हम देखते हैं कि खोरियाँ, डकैतियाँ और अन्य अपराधों में कमी नहीं हो रही है बल्कि उन की संख्या बढ़ ही रही है और यह हमारे लिए बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। आज सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम नहीं होता, ईमानदारी नहीं है और प्रशासन में बेईमानी बढ़ गयी है और जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप अपराध बजाय घटने के बढ़ रहे हैं। आज पेपर में है कि एलेक्शन में बाप, बेटा दोनों को मार डाला। आज ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बहुत इनएफिशिएंसी है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि वे प्रशासन में सुधार की ओर तत्काल ध्यान दें और आज जो फिजूल खर्च हो रही है उसको रोकने का यत्न करें। उनको सरकारी कर्मचारियों में ऐसी व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए ताकि वे मेहनत और ईमानदारी से फौजियों की तरह अपना कर्तव्य निबाहें और जो आज फिजूलखर्च

हो रही है उसको खत्म करे और इस तरह देश के सामने एक आदर्श रखें।

सदन में हमारे कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर भी तशरीफ रखते हैं। मैं उनका ध्यान खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगी। जब हम स्वराज्य के लिये लड़ते थे और यहां पर ब्रिटिश शासन चलता था तब देश में हम खादी का प्रचार करते थे और खादी देश में बहुत लोकप्रिय भी हो गई थी लेकिन आज यह खेद का विषय है कि स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पश्चात् जब कि हमारी सरकार कायम है तब खादी का जो विकास होना चाहिये और लोगों द्वारा जो उसका उपयोग होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आज यह आपके बड़े बड़े अफसरान और ४०००, ४००० तनखाह पाने वाले अफसरान खादी के कपड़े पहन कर दफ्तरों में क्यों नहीं आते। हमारे सरकारी अफसरान खादी को क्यों उपयोग में नहीं लाते? यह ठीक है कि रेलवेज में खादी का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन वह छोटे प्रोहदेदारों तक ही सीमित है। जब अंग्रेज लोग यहां थे तो हम उनकी नकल नहीं किया करते थे और देश में हर जगह खादी का प्रचार करते फिरते थे और लोग खादी पहनते थे लेकिन आज अंग्रेजों को चले गये १२, १३ साल हो गये लेकिन अंग्रेजों की नकल करने का शौक हममें बदस्तूर कायम है। क्यों नहीं हमारे मिनिस्ट्रान अपनी अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में इसके लिए अहकामात जारी करते कि सभी दफ्तर के कर्मचारी अनिवार्य रूप से खादी के कपड़े धारण करें। अब खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, देश में उसका विकास करना चाहते हैं, अम्बर चखौं की तादाद देश में बढ़ाई जा रही है लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता कि आज जो पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक तादाद में खादी तैयार हो रही है उसका उपयोग भी हो और वह बेकार पड़ी न रह जाय। आज अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि खादी पहनने वाले कम होते जा रहे हैं

### [श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

घौर कई करोड़ रुपये की खादी जमा हो रही है और वह माल बेकार पड़ा रहता है। प्राखिर सबसिडी देकर आप कितने दिन तक उसको जिन्दा रख सकेंगे ? वक्त भा गया है जब कि आप इसको अपने पैरों पर लड़े होने लायक बनायें और वह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि आप यह देखें कि लोगों द्वारा खादी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग होता है। रेलवेज में मैं देखती हूँ कि वहाँ पर कोई ज्यादा तादाद में खादी खरीदने वाला नजर नहीं आता। वैसे मुझे हर एक डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में भ्रम भ्रमण मालूम नहीं है लेकिन धामतीर पर मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि खादी पहनने वाले आपको देखने को नहीं मिलेंगे।

आप बहुत से लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देते हैं, एगटिजंस की ट्रेनिंग करते हैं लेकिन बहनों की ट्रेनिंग ज्यादा तादात में नहीं करते हैं। आपको मालूम है कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज में चाहे वह एपीकलचर हो, रंगाई हो बुनाई का काम हो या कतार्ड का काम हो, स्त्रियों का उस में भाषा अनुपात है। आपको लड़कियों को कोई बहुत ताबाद में पढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग एक भाष महीने की देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मेरा मतलब यह है कि हमारी बहुत सी बहनें जो कि भाज गांवों में बेकार हैं और जिनको कि काम नहीं है वे इन बंधों में थोड़ी सी ट्रेनिंग देकर लगाई जा सकती हैं। ऐसा करके हम गरीबी का भी किसी हद तक उन्मूलन कर सकेंगे।

एपीकलचर के बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने इस साल पहले के सालों की अपेक्षा अधिक रुपया दिया है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। मैं एपीकलचर के बारे में भी सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। हमारे प्रांथ प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा पंडो है, प्रायलसीड्स हैं और शुगरकेन है। यह सब चीजें हमारे पास होती हैं। लेकिन इतना उत्पादन होने पर भी कई चीजों की हमें सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है। वहाँ पर

फर्टिलाइजर्स फॅक्टरीज नहीं हैं, समय पर अच्छे बीज और खाद उनको मुहैया नहीं की जाती है जो कि होनी चाहिए। इन चीजों का अभाव रहने से हो यह रहा है कि चाहे कितनी ही मेहनत करो हालत यह है कि शुगरकेन का भाव दो परसेंट गिर गया है। जब कि और सब चीजों का भाव बढ़ता जा रहा है तो हमारे शुगरकेन का भाव दो परसेंट गिर गया है। वजह यह है कि वहाँ पर समय पर खाद नहीं देते, समय पर पानी नहीं देते और वक्त पर अच्छे बीज नहीं देते। पौधे जब लगाते हैं जमीन पर और उनको समय समय पर जो खाद और पानी मिलता रहना चाहिए, जब वह नहीं मिलता है तो वह पनप नहीं पाते हैं। उनको वक्त पर खाद और पानी प्रादि मिलते रहना चाहिए। मगर वहाँ पर मिलता नहीं, और बीच में देने से किसान को नुकसान होता है और शुगर का परसेंटेज नहीं बढ़ता। इस बारे में एपीकलचर मिनिस्टर को सोचना चाहिए। किसान को समय पर बीज, खाद और पानी मिलना चाहिए। हमारे यहां ७० परसेंट इरीगेशन तालाबों से होता है। ये अकसर खराब हालत में हैं, उनकी मरम्मत होनी चाहिए। किसानों को पाना देने के लिए इन तालाबों में नदियों से पानी देना चाहिए। यह माना कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है लेकिन आप उनकी स्टेट को सबसिडी देकर और सलाह मशविरा देकर मरद कर सकते हैं किसानों को हर चीज वक्त पर मिलना चाहिए इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। वह यह कि गांवों में जो चीज पैदा होती है वह गांवों में ही मंहंगी बिकती है। जैसे शहर में अन्न चावल रुपये का दो सेर मिलता है तो देहात में रुपये का सेर भर भी नहीं मिलता। आप देखें कि नई दिल्ली में चीनी १ रुपये १ आने सेर मिलती है लेकिन गांवों में १ रुपये ८ आने सेर मिलती है। इसका कारण

यह है कि वहाँ के बारे में कोई सोचता नहीं और इसलिए देहात के लोगों में बड़ी नाराजी है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इन चीजों को देखने के लिए ग्रामको पंचायतों को ज्यादा ताकत देनी चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ प्राग्ध प्रदेश में तो पंचायतों ने और जिला बोर्डों ने धमल करना शुरू कर दिया है। ग्रामको चाहिए कि गांवों में वहाँ की पापुलेशन के हिसाब से वहाँ के लिए गले और दूसरी जरूरी चीजें रखनी चाहिए और जो चीज ज्यादा हो वही बाहर भेजनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो ग्राम चाहे जितना भी कानून बनायें और चाहे करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करें, पर ग्राम किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकते।

पंचायतों के बारे में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। वह पंचायत की इनकम के सम्बन्ध में है। इसका हर स्टेट में अलग अलग तरीका है। हमारे प्राग्ध प्रदेश में टोटल रेवेन्यू का १५ पर सेंट पंचायतों को देना मुकर्रर किया है, मद्रास वाले २५ या ३० परसेंट देते हैं, बिहार वाले १० परसेंट देते हैं, और पंजाब में टोटल रेवेन्यू का ४ परसेंट देने का तरीका है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसकी जगह सारे देश के लिए एक ही तरीका होना चाहिए और वह यह कि टोटल रेवेन्यू का २५ परसेंट पंचायतों के लिए देना चाहिए। अगर ग्राम ऐसा कर देंगे तो लोगों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी और पंचायतें सेल्फ सफीसैंट हो जायेंगी और वे गांव वालों की खाने की चीजें, दवा आदि की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकेंगी। किसी दूसरी तरह से यह काम नहीं हो सकता। यहां से होम मिनिस्ट्री से पंचायतों की सबसिडी देना ऐसा है जैसे कि बीमार भ्रादमी को ताकत देना है। पंचायतों को बढ़ाने के साथ साथ उनकी भ्रादमी को भी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। अगर पंचायतें ठीक तरह से बढ़ जायेंगी तो हमारे देश की बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है। आज शहर बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि गांवों से भ्रादमी भ्रा भ्रा कर शहरों में बस जाते हैं

और गांवों में काम के लिए भ्रादमी नहीं मिलते। अगर ग्राम गांवों की उन्नति करेंगे तो यह चीज खत्म हो सकती है और गांव का भ्रादमी गांव में ही रहना पसन्द करेगा।

मैं हैलथ मिनिस्ट्री को भी एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। एक कमेटी बनायी गयी थी, उसने कहा कि यह नहीं होता, वह नहीं होता। ग्राम हजारों लाखों रुपया खर्च करके गांवों में पैमफलेट भेजते हैं लेकिन उनको कोई पढ़ने वाला वहाँ नहीं है। कुछ पैमफलेट तो ग्रंथेजी में होते हैं जिसको गांव वाले पढ़ ही नहीं सकते। जो लोकल भाषा में भी होते हैं उनको भी पढ़ने वाले बहुत कम हैं। मेरी कई बहिनों से इस बारे में बात हुई है। वे गांवों में काम करना चाहती हैं। अगर उनको गांवों में जाने के लिए कार की या जीप की सुविधा दी जाये तो वे बहुत सा काम कर सकती हैं। वह तो काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर उनको सवारी की सुविधा दी जाये तो बहुत काम कर सकती हैं। लेकिन उनको ऐसी सुविधा नहीं दी जाती। ग्राम रूस और चीन की बातें करते हैं, भ्रमरीका की बातें करते हैं। वहाँ बहुत सी बहिनें बीस बीस पच्चीस पच्चीस साल से अपने देश के लिए काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन यहां पर इस तरह से हम नहीं सोचते कि औरतों को गांवों में जाकर काम करने की सुविधा दी जाये ताकि वे वहाँ जाकर वहाँ की औरतों को खाने के बारे में, बच्चों को पालने के बारे में बता सकें और उनको सिखा सकें कि किस तरह से वे अपना बजट एडजस्ट कर सकती हैं और जैसे थोड़े धन से ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकती हैं। इस काम के लिए सरकार को कुछ ट्रेनिंग कैम्प चलाने चाहिए। ये औरतें एक एक हफ्ते गांवों में जा कर काम करें। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर इस काम में एक औरत पर एक दिन में एक रुपया खर्च भ्राता हो तो उसका भ्राधा ग्राम में और भ्राधा पंचायत वाले दें। ग्रामको थर्ड फाइव इम्पर प्लान में गांवों के बास्ते चार लाख हैलथ विजिटर्स, डाक्टरों और नर्सों की जरूरत होगी। इनकी ट्रेनिंग के बारे में ग्रामको भ्रमी से सोचना चाहिए। ग्रामको इनके

## [श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

शार्ट ट्रेनिंग कोर्स के लिए पैसा देने को जरूरत है। जो सम्पन्न घर की धीरतें हैं उनको आप इस काम में लगा दें तो वे गाँवों में जाकर बहुत सा काम कर सकती हैं।

आखिर में मुझे होम मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहनी है। यह ठीक है कि आप बहुत भ्रष्टाचारी तरह से और बहुत प्रेम से दुनिया को बताने के वास्ते बहुत से काम करते हैं। मगर कुछ बातें मैं आपको अपने यहां की बतलाना चाहती हूँ जिनकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं अपने यहां के जागीरदारों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ, जो कि हैदराबाद से अपनी बात कहने के लिए आप के पास यहां भी आये थे। जागीरदारी तो खत्म हो गयी है पर उनके परिवार वालों को भी जो सबसिद्धी या प्रिवी पर्स दिया जाता है वह बहुत कम है। इससे उनको बहुत कष्ट हो रहा है। तो हमारी नीति यह नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हम भूमिरोँ को गिरावें। उनको स्टेट से बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। हम को यह नहीं करना चाहिए कि उनकी भ्रष्टाचारी ऐसी हो जाये कि उनके बच्चों को और वीवियों को हाथों में कुल्हाड़ी लेकर जंगलों में जाना पड़े। हमारी नीति यह होनी चाहिए कि गरीबों को बढ़ावें और भूमिरोँ को गिराने को हमारी नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो ऐसा सोचते हैं कि भूमिरोँ को गिराया जाये वे भ्रष्टाचारी काम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपको बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

**Shri N. R. Ghosh** (Cooch-Behar):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must say that the Budget as a whole is a good Budget. It has shown sympathy, consideration, foresight and an objective outlook, and it is a matter of gratification that the Finance Minister has taken note of the fact that our country, so far as direct taxation is concerned, is over-saturated. While saying these words, I want to

place a few points, some disquieting features of the economy of the country vis-a-vis the Budget.

There cannot be any denying of the fact that there is an inflationary tendency in the country. The cost of living is going up and up. Though there has been some increase in production in the industrial sector, still the cost of living is going frightfully up. Now, the common man, the low income group, they are being hard hit. As a matter of fact, the middle-class is facing extinction. People have not sufficient food. They have not money to purchase even a pair of dhoties in the course of a year. That is the picture of the country, more or less.

Many people say that this inflation is due to deficit financing. Sir, this may be true, this may not be true; but I feel, many people feel, that this deficit financing and the issue of treasury bills has got some connection with the present inflation.

With the increase in the cost of living there are reactions in many other spheres. The Finance Minister knows that more and more there is demand from many quarters for increase in the wages. It is very natural, but in the wake of the increase stalks inflation and the increase in the wages is neutralised by the increase in the cost of living. We seem to move in a vicious circle. I do not say that the demand for increase in wages is always *bona fide*; I know that it is sometimes due to the activities of political leaders, especially when you find that very easily, without practically any cause it ends in strikes which do harm to them and very great harm to the country. It is upsetting our growing economy. Both the public sector and the private sector are compelled to yield to this frequent demand for increase in wages. It does very little help to the wage-earners because, as I have already submitted, it is neutralised by the inflation that starts and the consequent increase in the cost of living, but it does cause a good deal

of harm to the industries both in the public sector as well as in the private sector.

What is the remedy? I would submit that the only remedy is to increase our agricultural output, especially foodgrains. This will go a great way towards stabilizing the prices. We are short of foodgrains and if actually our production of foodgrains increases that will be practically a solution to most of these problems. Unfortunately, in the Budget emphasis is wanting in this direction about the increase in our agricultural output. In this connection, I would submit that West Bengal is very deficient in foodgrains. There ought to be fertiliser plants in West Bengal, especially one in North Bengal which is almost cut off from Calcutta. There are vast agricultural lands and all the tea estates of West Bengal are situated in North Bengal. If there be a fertiliser plant in that area it will not only cater to the needs of the agriculturists there, but it will also be a very great boon to the tea industry and will result in greater production of tea. The Finance Minister knows that we are not getting sulphate of ammonia to the extent which is absolutely necessary for our agriculture and very little for tea. I, therefore, feel that the only remedy is greater emphasis on the increase of our agricultural produce.

To come back to the question of inflation as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission the country shall have to pay Rs. 55 crores more. It is a big demand on our resources, but will it help the people concerned. The Finance Minister will certainly take into account the fact that most of these benefits will be neutralised by the increase in the cost of living. There must be some way found out for stabilisation of prices. Unless that is found out, these difficulties will continue.

Another aspect of the Budget, if I may be allowed to point out, is the habit of bringing up supplementary

demands as a matter of routine. Supplementary Demands should be resorted to only when the expenditure could not be envisaged before. That, of course, is a normal feature, but to come out with Supplementary Demands as a matter of routine does not reflect great credit on the part of the Ministry. The ministries should be firstly told that they have to keep within budgetary units.

This aspects of the plan budgets may also be taken into consideration. The initial estimate of a plan budget sometimes gets doubled, trebled and even quadrupled. There ought to be some discipline in the financial atmosphere. There is always an element of uncertainty but such big gaps cannot be explained by that factor.

I want to refer in brief to the budget provision for defence. In my humble opinion, in the present background of our border problem the allocation ought to have been more liberal and I completely fail to understand how the expenditure on air force could be cut down. I think it is dangerous.

Turning to another part of the budget I may mention that the film industry, especially in West Bengal, has been hard hit by the present budget. The Finance Minister can get it verified that there is no big money behind the film industry of West Bengal. It is living by its quality of production. He ought to remember that it is the Bengal films, which have put the Indian films on the world map. In today's newspapers, the Finance Minister may find the opinion regarding the matter of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy and the statement of Shri Satyajit Ray who has gathered laurels for Indian films and has made the name of India great in the Film World. They say that Bengal films will practically be killed by the present budget. Practically three-fourths of Bengal is lost to Bengal Films. Our films cannot go. There are barred. If something is not done in this direction, then the Bengal film will not survive

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I know that the Finance Minister is sympathetic and I have also seen his reply in the Rajya Sabha. Still, I would request the Finance Minister to take this fact into his sympathetic consideration.

Another thing is with regard to the export promotion of tea. I think the Tea Board should be given a free hand in the matter. Our export of tea is naturally dependent on the London market, but with the growth of tea plantations in East Africa, we cannot always bank on this market at least to the extent we are doing. We must find out other fields. I would submit that in Morocco about 20,000 tons of tea are consumed every year. We ought to see whether we can create a market there. At present their entire tea is supplied by China.

In connection with budget discussion, I might be permitted to say that top priority is not always given according to the merits of the case. What I have in mind is the Farrakha barrage. The Finance Minister knows and the entire Government knows that there is a vital connection of Farrakha barrage with the very existence of the port of Calcutta. It is an admitted fact. Everybody knows and everybody admits that 45 per cent of our import and export trade passes through the Calcutta port and the hinterland of this port is not only West Bengal but its hinterland is also Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Nepal and a part of Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, the port of Calcutta ought not to be the headache only of West Bengal.

Even during the British regime, Bhagirathi was silting up. As a matter of history or tradition, I may point out that it was Bhagirath who dug the canal of Bhagirathi from the Ganges, and resuscitated and conserved this region going with Ganga Sagar. We are not his worthy successors. We are allowing Bhagirathi to silt up and to die. Some people say "It is being dredged, what more do you want? It

is like saying: "I am putting oxygen into your lungs. You are allowed to breathe. Never mind your disease". I would submit that this is a very small solace. They shut their eyes to the tragedy which is written on the wall. It is absolutely certain that death has been creeping up the river Bhagirath through silt now overtaking it with leaps and bounds. That means the killing of the port. That means the killing of Calcutta, Howrah and other suburban regions. Salinity in the river is increasing in a frightful manner. The region will be a desert unless immediate steps are taken.

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

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Two or three minutes more, Sir. We are told again and again that this matter will be given top priority. This assurance was given by Mr. Patil when he was the Minister of Transport and also by the Irrigation Minister and by various other persons. But somehow or other we find that the matter is being delayed. It has been investigated by international experts. They say that Farrakha barrage is the only answer to this problem. It will also control the frequent floods which are now creating a havoc. We know that. They also know that. But somehow or other, we find that the matter is not taken up. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this question seriously. I do not find anything in the budget to show that it is being taken up immediately. If Calcutta port dies, if Calcutta dies, then I would submit that in the maelstrom of that disaster, in the vortex of that destruction, a substantial portion of our economy will also founder.

Pandit Munishwar Dutta Upadhyay (Pratapgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing our budget . . . .

श्री मन्मथ सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) :  
माननीय सचिव हिन्दी में बोलें ।

**Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay:** I have started in English. As our expenditure has been gradually rising in the Centre and also in the States and the size of our budget has been increasing every year and increasing by leaps and bounds, so to say, we have to make provision for the additional expenditure that we have to incur every year in the Centre and also in the States. On the eve of the budget, we always fear that some taxes are coming. Some taxes are bound to come because the expenditure has increased and especially during this period, when we are going on with the five year plans. In the Plan, as we have seen, thousands of crores of rupees are being spent, and I do not know how it is possible and it would be possible to make provision for all this expenditure. Really, when we started with the Plan we could not imagine how it would be possible to meet the expenditure that we were likely to incur in the execution of the Plan. Somehow or other, with the help of foreign countries and also through deficit financing, market borrowing and all that, which we have been doing in this country and outside, we have carried on so far.

This year also, when the budget was coming, we thought that we were bound to have some taxes, because this is the last year of the second Plan. In the last year of this Plan, as we had not sufficient resources in the other years and as we lag the resources in the fourth year, we thought that there must be some provision and we were really fearing that a large number of taxes of a heavy magnitude might come in. But I think that in the budget as has been presented, the amount of taxes that have been proposed is very small compared to the apprehensions and the contemplations that we had regarding the taxation that was likely to come in. The taxes amount to Rs. 23 crores. When the amount to be spent in the coming year is about Rs. 1,100 crores, Rs. 23 crores is a very small sum and that too, these taxes have been divided

over a number of commodities, so that one particular commodity or community in society may not feel the pinch. A suggestion was made by my friend, Shri Pande. He asked, why tax so many commodities and collect small sums like this? Why not collect big sums? Even over these small sums, there is so much of hue and cry and protest from the opposition. If attempts had been made to collect bigger sums, I do not know what would be the situation. As a matter of fact, taxes are never popular; they are never liked and welcomed. But these taxes are being utilised for greater production, for the development of the country; by them we are likely to have much greater advantages in the near future. So, I think Rs. 23 crores out of an expenditure of Rs. 1,100 crores is a very small sum and I do not know how the hon. Finance Minister is trying to manage the whole thing. I will come to it later. The question which should be seriously considered is, how these taxes should be distributed over different commodities.

It has been said that road transport has been very heavily burdened. My idea is that during these few years, road transport has been making very large profits and I think that it has been competing with the railways to a certain extent. When they are making so much profits, why not give a small share for the development of the country?

**Shri Sampath (Namakkal):** The fare is increased and it is the people who suffer.

**Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay:** I do not know. I heard many hon. friends speaking and they said that road transport was heavily burdened. As a matter of fact, this tax on road transport is very much justified and I do not think there should be any complaint on that account.

As regards the tax on bicycle parts, of course, it pinches the pocket of the

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poor people. I really have great sympathy for that class of men and I would like that there should be no tax as far as possible for those people. But so far as the bicycle itself is concerned, about 40 years back, when I had an opportunity to purchase a cycle, it was sold for Rs. 180, Rs. 200 or even more. The quality may not be same—maybe superior or inferior—but on an average, the price of a bicycle now ranges from Rs. 120 to Rs. 160 or Rs. 170. If you consider how much the value of the rupee has gone down, the price of the bicycle I purchased would come to hardly Rs 30 or Rs. 40. So, I do not think there should be any great protest against this tax of Rs. 10 on these free-wheels and rims. There is no doubt that I very much feel for those people and I also want that there should be no tax on that class of men. But to say that the cycle should not be taxed at all is not correct, when on account of certain protection, the cycle industry has been making a good profit. I do not exactly remember, but there is quite a heavy protection on account of which the prices of cycles is so low in the country.

Coming to the tax on diesel oil, I do not think this is a heavy tax. But if it retards agricultural production in any way, I would suggest that it requires consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. So far as it affects agricultural production, I think it should be either reduced or exempted where it is used for agricultural production. Otherwise, the tax proposed is not heavy. I would suggest that taxes should not be levied on articles that are overburdened, on sources that are poor and on sources where production, specially agricultural production, is retarded and also where the collection charges are very heavy and the amount that is yielded by the tax is too small. There too taxes should not be collected. I would not go into the details of the small taxes that have been suggested, but it might be useful if this sort of test is applied to these proposals.

One suggestion I have to make in this connection. Instead of trying to collect these small taxes from these articles, if he could manage it by improving the administration of his department—the collection department—he could very easily manage to collect more than Rs. 23 crores which he is trying to collect from these small sources. From the report of the Enquiry Committee, it appears that more than Rs. 200 crores of direct taxes are in arrears. We had great expectations of the wealth Tax, expenditure tax and estate duty. But now the position is that probably the major portion of these taxes has not been realised. So, on account of the inefficiency of the collection machinery, we are coming almost to the conclusion that some of them should be written off. Some exemptions are also being made in direct taxation, although on other grounds. The other impression that is going down is that direct taxation has come for exemption whereas by indirect taxation, small articles of poor people are being taxed. I do not know how far those exemptions in direct taxation are justified. Some of them may be, where there is double taxation or that kind of thing. Otherwise, they may not be justified.

14 hrs.

The position, as it appears from the present budget, is that provision has to be made for Rs. 1,100 crores or more and the provision that has been made is Rs. 250 crores from market borrowing, Rs. 362 crores from foreign help and Rs. 177 crores from treasury bills. So, as a matter of fact, out of this amount Rs. 789 crores are being met either from foreign aid or from borrowings or by taking from this quarter or that quarter, and income from small savings and miscellaneous items, two or three items, hardly contribute anything to the income which has to meet an expenditure of over Rs. 1,100 crores or so. The position is very delicate in the sense that although the foreign exchange position has improved, and other improvements are also taking

place, dependence mostly on either borrowing or foreign exchange will not create a sound economy.

Then, the most disturbing factor to which the hon. Minister should look to is the rise in prices in the country. We had always been assured that as production increases the prices will come down. The production has, in fact, increased. So far as industrial production is concerned, it has increased by 7.4 per cent and agricultural production has also increased. In spite of these increases, the prices are going up. It is much more so in the case of food articles and raw materials which are very relevant for industrial production. Some steps must be taken to bring down the prices of commodities which are rising so far. The question of prices has come up so many times before this House and the answer has always been that an attempt is being made to check their rise. But I do not think the answer which the Hon. Minister gave in the other House to the points raised in this connection is very satisfactory. The rise in prices is such a serious that it vitiates the entire atmosphere of the economy in the country. Therefore, an attempt should be made to bring down the prices somehow or other. I find that the price of agricultural produce is not now going up. It is coming down, although it has gone up quite high. But this coming down of the agricultural price is not very certain. Therefore, we have to rely on certain data by which we may be able to assure a certain level of prices in the country. That level of prices may be possible only when there is increased production. As the Ford Foundation Team has pointed out, there should be three times greater speed in our agricultural production if we are to meet our requirements fully. But no attempt is being made in that direction. I am saying this because I find that the provision made for agriculture is not what was desired by the Planning Commission, the leaders of this country and the several committees which were appointed in this

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connection. I would say that there should be greater provision for agriculture.

Then I come to the Community Development blocks, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the country. The idea is that a number of departments should join and work through the Community Development blocks. The working of the Community Development blocks is not very satisfactory, and they have not contributed much in increasing our production. A number of charts, maps and other things are being published and so much paper work is being done but very little is done in the case of field work. I think even co-operation is being entrusted to them, because we want through co-operative farming, service co-operatives and other instruments to increase the agricultural production of our country. I do not know what will be the fate of those agencies and how they will work.

**Shri U. C. Patnalk** (Ganjam): I will not go into the details of the proposed budget expenditure now but will do so at the stage of the Demands for Grants, particularly under the head of the Ministry of Defence. I will only refer to certain fundamental problems which should have been considered in framing the budget.

Firstly, I will refer to our sterling balances. Before independence our sterling balances were about Rs. 1,422 crores. Then, you remember, in 1948, 1949 and 1950 there were a number of defence purchases agreements, contracts and all that, with the result that our sterling balances came down in 1951-52 to Rs. 625.27 crores. On 19th February 1960, last month, according to the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, our sterling balances have come down to Rs. 163 crores. The foreign exchange reserves, including gold, bullion and coins in 1951-52, according to the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, was Rs. 848.44 crores. It is on page 84 of the *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* for January, 1960. It has now come down to Rs. 387.84 crores. Our reserves, our assets have gone down and

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are still going down, though we are grateful to the hon. Minister that he is trying to stem the tide, to some extent.

Our sterling balances have been frittered away, our foreign exchange reserves have been depleted, in buying outmoded planes, ammunition and weapons that would not fire, contracts with foreign firms for junk, obsolete and obsolescent stores, and very often many of these things have benefited the individuals. I am not merely referring to old things. Even in the latest Audit Report you have got some instances of horrible fraud against the country's finances. In particular, I refer to the 1959 Audit Report where you have got quite a good bit of transactions regarding spare parts, how a firm was first denied the contract because there was a lower tenderer, then again it was given the same contract and there has been a loss of several lakhs of rupees to the Exchequer. These sort of things are happening every day, particularly taking advantage of the secrecy in defence purchases and also taking advantage of the national crisis from time to time. You will remember well, Sir, in 1948-49 there were all those contracts with Sir John Marshall Cornwell and others. In 1957, again, when Pakistan was getting foreign aid, we went in for huge equipments of various types of aircrafts and our agreements and purchases make very sad reading.

Thus, from the position of a creditor nation at the time of independence, within twelve years our assets have diminished, and our liabilities have gone up at a very fast rate. In the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget it is stated at page 81 that rupee loans stand at Rs. 4,328·28 crores, sterling loans Rs. 123·54 crores and other foreign loans Rs. 810·47 crores.

The total burden of debts on our country today amounts to Rs. 5,262·86 crores. For interest payable on these

loans please see page 32 of the Explanatory Memorandum. The interest payable last year was Rs. 167·22 crores. The year before last it was Rs. 163·22 crores. During this Budget year it is going to be Rs. 191·80 crores. Only last year we were on the point of defaulting in the payment of principal and interest, but we were technically saved—not really saved but technically saved—by fresh loans which our hon. Finance Minister was able to secure from foreign countries during that tour. This year as well as in every future year, under the present circumstances we will have to repeat the same performance of going with a begging bowl to different countries in order to pay back some loan. We have to incur loan to pay back some other loan. I am afraid that we are befooling the ignorant and credulous masses of our country by all kinds of wordy and financial juggleries and high sounding shibboleth. But the outside world has begun to feel that we are tending towards pauperism. During the last two years there have been articles in financial magazines, in the *London Times* and others, contributed by people who were otherwise very friendly to India which point out that India is heading towards bankruptcy. We may not be. Our hon. Finance Minister may be able to save us from that. But still we should like to know, the Parliament and the country should like to know as to what are the liabilities, what was the purpose of the debts, how they were spent.

Of course, since 1957 our Finance Ministry is kind enough to publish that booklet on External Assistance, but that is not adequate. Apart from the adequacy of the information given there, we should like to know what are all these loans, what are they contracted for, how are they being spent or how are they proposed to be spent. Unless we know these, the country will not be satisfied about these huge amounts that are being borrowed.

Our Parliament Secretariat must be thanked for bringing out a very interesting brochure on 'Public Borrowing'. It was published as early as February, 1956. It points out how in every country, other than India, public borrowing is always based upon the prior sanction of Parliament. It points out how in Sweden, for instance, the Public Debts Office is a branch of the Parliamentary organisation. In Australia there is a public debt organisation which is also subordinate to the Parliament. The public debt procedures in Canada, the UK and the USA are very stringent. The public debts organisation of every country is practically under the Parliament of that country and that organisation deals with all public debts. The most important thing to note is that there is prior legislation there for incurring debts and loans. In addition to the Budget proposals, the booklets and brochures on external assistance, it is contemplated that there should be parliamentary control and prior sanction of Parliament of each democratic country before a farthing is spent.

In our country also there are certain provisions in the Constitution which provide for that. For instance, I will quote article 292 of the Constitution. It reads:

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed."

So it is contemplated here that like other countries there should be legislation before money is sanctioned as loans. The same thing is there in article 119 where regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business has been laid down. In our country we have legislation, for instance, for prevention of cruelty to animals. Here is a case where it is a cruelty to the posterity of India and all future generations who are bur-

dened with loans and for which legislation should have been brought in.

This was the subject matter of a resolution some time back in this House whereby one of our ex-Finance Ministers proposed that there should be some such legislation. The hon. Finance Minister told the House that no legislation was necessary because it was covered by the Budget proposals. I submit that Budget is quite different from legislation for sanctioning foreign loans. The Budget, as you know, is discussed within a few days. Very important subjects, like the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, do not get more than six hours for discussion. It is impossible during the Budget discussion to allow detailed discussion of these foreign loans. Apart from it, if the Budget statement on foreign loans which have already been incurred is adequate, why should the Constitution provide for additional legislation? In every country where there is the Budget showing the loans there is also legislation to incur loans. Budget, as you know, is not legislation by itself. The Budget is followed by the Appropriation Act, which is the law. So, the Budget is not the law itself. The Appropriation Act refers to expenditure and not to the loans borrowed from other countries. In addition to the Budget the financial statements and all these things, it is a very salutary provision everywhere that before any Government incurs any loan it has to take the prior concurrence of the Parliament by way of legislation. I submit that in our country also our Law Ministry as well as the Finance Ministry should consider this problem and see that no public debt is incurred without prior sanction of the Parliament.

All the talk and the excitement about the adventure of planning, the building of new India in a very big way and all these things, I submit, are mere make-believe because, as a matter of fact, we are becoming a debtor nation day by day. We will

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become a debtor nation and our posterity will not be able to discharge the loans that we are incurring for our so-called plans. I would not go into the details about planning, but I submit that the common man in India has not had the benefit of the Plans and of these foreign borrowings and borrowings in our country, which we have been told is very important. I respectfully suggest to the Finance Minister and the Law Minister that the highest priority should be given to legislation under the Constitution, since the Constitution came into force ten years ago and we have about 50 articles in the Constitution which require legislation to be undertaken.

In framing our Budget we have to see what our requirements of manpower are, how it has to be allocated, how it is to be utilised. At present our Plan is not for manpower utilisation; it is only expenditure-budgeting. In almost every other country a manpower budget accompanies or precedes the general Budget. The United States, Australia, New Zealand, France, Czechoslovakia etc. are instances. Our Planning Commission examined it in the First Plan, but they thought that manpower budgeting was required only for other countries where there was shortage of labour and not for India where there was so much of labour. That view does not agree with common sense because it is in India where you have great requirement of technical manpower, that manpower budgeting, manpower training and schemes for manpower organisation should have been introduced. After the speeches of Prof. Mahalanobis and others at a conference convened recently by the Home Ministry, experts have come round to the view that manpower budgeting is also necessary, though they feel there are some difficulties. It is absolutely necessary that we know our requirements of manpower, both skilled and unskilled, and how it should be trained and organised so that we can compete with other nations.

For the last six or seven years we have been pressing for co-ordination between and integration of our civil and defence organisations. In every other country there is such co-ordination with the result that by spending the minimum on defence, they ensure the maximum defence strength. We can utilise the defence forces for various socio-economic plans and programmes so that the country would have the benefit of our trained and disciplined organisation. We have suggested that there should be coordination of the engineering services in the matter of building roads, bridges, dams etc., wherever it can be done without impairing military efficiency. We have pointed out that the educational set-up should be reorganised as was done in the U.K. about a hundred years ago. We have been suggesting that ex-servicemen could be better utilised in various activities in the national life. You yourself, Sir, before you occupied this office, made a suggestion about the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, a huge category which is being maintained without adequate return. It has to be rationalised so that the shortage of thousands of officers could be met from this organisation. There have been a number of suggestions which would have meant savings under defence head and at the same time greater military efficiency and greater tempo in development schemes. Although we have been crying hoarse for it for the last several years, there seems to be no change.

I shall not go into details of defence expenditure now, but do so later on at the time of the Demands for Grants if you permit me to speak, but there are certain unhappy things about the proposed Defence Budget which make us rather nervous about our defence preparedness. The Defence Budget indicates no change in the pattern of expenditure for which we have been urging all these years. There is no change in the strategy of defence. Maybe there will be a few more roads and a few more purchases, but there

is no overall change. Without going into details, I shall point out the connection between the Defence Budget and the defence proposals, the no-change policy in general strategy and certain statements which have been made here.

Firstly, we have very often been told that not a blade of grass grows in the Ladakh area. We have been told by the Defence Minister that he will protect our "administered" territory meaning thereby that there is no question of the unadministered territory. These statements, read with the budget proposals for defence without any reorganisation, without any change in the over-all policy, make us feel, rightly or wrongly, that there is a chance of our giving up the Ladakh area. I hope we will not give it up. I hope our Government will fight for the Ladakh area with whatsoever means possible. I hope the country will be made to feel that the Ladakh area is militarily and strategically very important. But, having given up 42,000 square miles to Pakistan in Kashmir, having given up the Berubari and other areas to Pakistan, we have a feeling that there is perhaps a chance, particularly in the coming Chou-Nehru meeting, of the areas in Ladakh occupied by China going over. We hope that it will not be, we wish and pray that our Government will not do it.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** Why do you forebode things which are not likely to happen?

**Shri U. C. Patnalk:** I take this opportunity of expressing my fears to the Government when they are presenting the Budget without any change in the strategy, without any change in the over-all pattern of defence in the light of the border problem. I request them to consider it. I feel that those two statements were feelers to ascertain the country's opinion. The

country does not seem to have taken them very seriously, and is concentrating on the so-called difference regarding the Macmahon Line which involves only Long Ju. This is the forum where we can anticipate things, express our fears and point out to Government that they should not think of giving the country the psychological satisfaction of the evacuation of Long Ju and the recognition of the Macmahon Line, which runs only from Bhutan to Burma, to counteract the other militarily strategic loss of the Ladakh area.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):** I have many important points to mention to the Finance Minister.

To begin with, I would like him not to levy taxes directly on cycles, diesel oil or anything of that kind, but allow the States to tax them and then he can tax the States. That is to say, you ask every State to give so much money. That will be right. Whenever I ask any question, they say it is a State matter. I think the taxes that you have levied are all State matters.

So, I say to begin with, that the system of taxing should be changed. I have often said that if the Centre has to tax and the States also have to tax, then it is necessary that the system of taxing should be changed entirely.

It is a very bad custom now, or bad law I might say, that at every step we are taxed. If some people are going by car or by truck, they are stopped on the road, and they are taxed. So, I say that taxes should be levied only on land and on property; or if there is any money in the bank, then you can tax that, but you cannot tax at every step. But you are taxing sugar, you are taxing tobacco, and you are taxing this, and you are taxing that.

As regards the film industry which has been taxed, I think they may better be taxed more, because, I believe that these films, as they are, spoil the character of the people. But if

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the films are educational or in any way moral, then they should not be taxed, in my humble opinion.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha** (East Khadesh): I think the Finance Minister agrees with you.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I think Government should never trade. Our ancient culture says that whenever kings began to trade they ruined the country. So, Government should not trade. Government should give every freedom to the people, and leave the initiative with the people to develop business as they like. Of course, Government should guide the people and see that they do not misuse the money. I have often said that it does not matter to us how much money you have, but it matters to us how you use that money. If you misuse that money, then, of course, you are doing something against society.

As regards migration, that is, people going out of the country, I believe Government are not taking a right decision in the matter. I believe that Government should encourage people going out. That will help our country, because those who go out make a lot of money, and they will be sending a lot of money here. I know that China made a very great profit by sending men out and getting money from outside. I think there should be a right ideal before us. What is the ideal before us? Is the ideal to make India just another England or America? Or is the ideal to make India a model country in the world?

I have said that I have never agreed with the non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. I have said that if a Hindu is a Hindu, he will have to believe in Shri Krishna, and Shri Krishna says 'Fight for *dharma*'. If someone is a Mussalman, he will have to believe in the Quran where God says 'Do *jehad* for *Iman*'. If there is a Sikh, he will have to believe in Guru Govind Singh, and Guru Govind

Singh fought with sword in the field. So, I never agreed with the principle of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi as he preached it. But I beg to say that Mahatma Gandhi was a great Mahatma, a great leader, a great man of the world. He has shown some way, and that is the way of simple living. Are you practising that? If I were the President of India, I would have gone to the Bhangi Colony where Mahatma Gandhi lived. So, I beg to say that our Ministers should try to economise on their living. If that is done, then they will be showing a way to the people.

As regards defence, I shall not speak about that just now, because I have asked for some little time to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Defence Ministry separately.

As regards our foreign expenses, I should like to say a word. I am very sorry to see that a lot of money is squandered by our Legations and Embassies and Consulates. They only want to imitate foreign governments

**An Hon. Member:** Also by the Ministers.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I am speaking of our Embassies here. They spend a lot of money just to show to the world that they are the Ambassadors. They do not show that India which respects Mahatma Gandhi, and respects the simplicity of Mahatma Gandhi. They should go in *khaddar*, but not in this way that they put on *khaddar* and have furniture worth Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 50,000. That is not the way, they put on a *khaddar* cap and go about in cars costing Rs. 30,000. That is not the way that Mahatma Gandhi has shown.

I beg to say that money is not the important thing; the ideal should be that the time and energy of the people should not be wasted. I find that the time and energy of the people is wasted in such a way that we lose a great

deal of our energy and time, which we could have used for producing our necessities.

So far as the tax on cycles is concerned, many hon. Members have spoken about it already, and, therefore, I need not repeat it. I also believe that for poor people, it is very hard to pay these taxes on cycles or their parts. On very expensive cars, if you levy a tax of even Rs. 5000 I do not mind, but so far as small cars are concerned, I believe that no taxes should be levied on them.

As regards loans, I have to say a word. I think our Government are burdening our country a great deal, and it might be very difficult to pay back these big loans. It appears to me that a day may come when our Government might say in the words of Galib, that:

मुप्त की पीते थे मैं और कहते थे कि हां  
रंग लाएगी यह हमारी फाका मस्ती एक दिन।

**An Hon. Member:** What is meant by that?

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Galib was drinking and drinking without paying any money. Afterwards, he was sued in the court, and he said in the court 'I was drinking without paying money, but I can see now that it has become very difficult for me to pay the price'. I mean to say that one day Government may find themselves in the same difficult position and might say before the court of the world, 'We never knew that we shall also have to pay some day.'

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** The Finance Minister does not drink.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I know that the Finance Minister does not drink, and I am very glad that when he was Chief Minister of Bombay, he started prohibition, but I am very sorry to say at the same time that Bombay is more wet than formerly.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Is that his personal experience?

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** As regards strikes, I believe that some law should be made that there should be no strikes, because a great deal of energy is wasted in strikes. I believe, as I said once before, that we should make it our principle that the age of Mahatma Gandhi is finished, and the age of world federation has begun, that is to say, there should be no strikes, no hartals, no bhokh-hartals and people should work. As some hon. Members have suggested, and quite rightly too, they insist and get higher salaries, and then the prices go up. It is a law of economics. It must be so. So I say that there should be no strikes and there should be no higher salaries. I am very sorry to say that it appears to me that the intellectuals of India have conspired to tax the people and divide the money among themselves, not caring for the poor people down below. It appears to me that such is the condition.

As regards inflation, I will say a word. Many people do not understand that inflation is only due to a lot of notes being printed. Whenever we get salary, we get new notes. They are quite new. So it is very clear that they are printing and printing notes and do not care for the fact that inflation will result thereby.

As regards speculation also, I have a word to put in. This speculation in shares is nothing but gambling. I think our Finance Minister as a very moral man should do something to stop this speculation altogether. We are against gambling.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** He is not.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** We are against horse racing. I believe we should be against speculation in shares also.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** What about prize bonds?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** He has started prize bonds.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** That, I must say, is just a slip. I think he has slipped a bit.

As regards income-tax also, I have a word. I have already said that the way income-tax is collected is not very good. I know of instances of income-tax collectors making money sometimes. It is corruption. So I think the tax collection should be done by very high authorities in the districts and at the Centre.

As regards prohibiting the import and export of gold, I have said several times: please do not stop the coming in of gold. Let gold come. As much gold as you will have in the country will mean that you will have so much more value for the rupee. The world is always calculating currency on gold backing. So I say: please allow people to bring in gold, but stop sending out of gold. That is the correct policy.

Also tax imports, that is, the things that come in. But please do not tax exports. If it happens that by reason of more exports the prices of certain commodities go up, then you stop exporting of that commodity for some time, two, three or four months. By that method, you will allow people to export more of what is not needed in the country.

In the end, I will say what we should encourage and what we should ban. We should encourage the making of a happy society, a moral society, to help the movement of world unity, world order and World Government. If there is a World Government, then we need not spend a lot of money on defence.

**Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan):** Who will be the Prime Minister of the World Government?

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Then I come to what things should be banned. We should ban litigation among the peo-

ple. Litigation means a great deal of waste of time and energy. Intoxication should be banned. Shows should be banned. Expensive sports should be banned. Dancing of girls before men should be banned, speculation should be banned and gambling should be banned.

**Shri Somani (Dausa):** Our annual budgets now have become the instruments for implementing the programmes of economic development as laid down in the successive Five Year Plans. This year our Finance Minister had, apart from finding the resources for the ever-rising tempo of developmental expenditure, also to provide additional resources for the requirements of defence as well as for meeting the cost of implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Under these circumstances, there were widespread apprehensions that the Finance Minister would come out with a much heavier tax burden than what actually he has decided to. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that in spite of all the need for raising additional resources, he has been able to manage the budget in a manner which will not cause any undue burden on any section of the economy.

It is argued and pointed out that the burden has been much less than what he should have imposed. Here I think we are forgetting the taxation efforts made by the Centre in the period of the Second Five Year Plan. Indeed, we know that the Planning Commission had envisaged a taxation effort of the order of only Rs. 225 crores during the Five years, but as we all know, that target has been far exceeded. Therefore, there is no warrant for the assumption that the taxation effort has been less than what it should be. There is also no basis for the impression prevalent in certain quarters that the hon. Finance Minister has been much more favourable to the private sector or the payers of direct taxes than the payers of indirect taxes. Indeed, even that great architect of the memorable Budget of May 1957 had

also at that stage clearly indicated while imposing all those memorable burdens that the policy of Government in later years of the period of the Second Plan would be to give relief, specially in the field of personal taxation. The present Finance Minister has not only not implemented the assurance that was given by him, but he went a step further last year when he increased the wealth tax on individuals and also modified the expenditure tax in a manner which imposed a heavier burden. I am therefore pointing out that the Finance Minister has not in any way given any relief whatsoever even in certain directions in which such relief should have been forthcoming. At the same time, I must pay a tribute to the Finance Minister for his performance in restoring stability, confidence and buoyancy in the economy without rearing any revenue from any of the sources. Indeed, it is particularly gratifying and amazing that while not yielding a rupee of revenue in any direction he has been able to create conditions in the economy where it is possible now to take a big step forward to take the economy towards what is called the take-off stage. I, therefore, welcome the psychological change which has been brought about by the Finance Minister in a remarkable manner.

**An Hon. Member:** In which sector of the economy?

**Shri Somani:** Before I go to the Budget proposals, I would, however, at the very outset like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the sort of very loose budgeting that appears to be the feature of our annual Budgets. We find that our estimated deficit in 1956-57 of Rs. 18.4 crores turned out to be a surplus of Rs. 86.40 crores; our anticipated deficit of Rs. 26.87 crores in 1957-58 turned out to be a surplus of Rs. 42.45 crores and our anticipated deficit of Rs. 28.02 crores in 1958-59 turned out to be a deficit of merely Rs. 5.29 crores. Our anticipated deficit of Rs. 59.08 crores for 1959-60 has turned out to be a deficit of only Rs. 15.39 crores. This

under-estimation of revenues becomes the basis for imposing more and more burdens. And, it is, therefore, only right and appropriate that the House should expect from the Finance Minister that the basis of estimating the revenues should be much more realistic and practical than the way in which these have been estimated during the last few years.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I point out to the hon. Member that in spite of what he is saying, the deficit financing of 1957-58 was Rs. 496 crores and it turned out to be more than what was estimated. Therefore, it was not only that the revenue was under-estimated. Both things happened like that.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** He is right so far as the revenue budget is concerned; and the Finance Minister is right so far as the total budget is concerned.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am talking of the total budget.

**Shri Somani:** I am talking of the revenue budget. My submission is that the estimated revenues every year have gone up and that will be the case this year also. The revenues have not been properly estimated under the various heads; and, there is no doubt that the estimated deficit will be substantially reduced again this year.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Let us hope so.

**Shri Somani:** I would not take up the question of price inflation. It has been talked about by almost all hon. Members. The first thing I would like to refer the hon. Finance Minister to is about the implications of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations. Here I need not say much; but, I would only like to make a reference to something which was said by Shri Morarka and Shri Mathur yesterday in regard to the activities of the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance. The work they have done during the short period really seems to be very remarkable and impressive and it should be the endeavour of the Ministry to widen

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and strengthen this organisation so that very big economies in the various fields of our planned development may be effected so as to neutralise the incidence of the burden that has been imposed by the recommendations.

In a very short period, they have examined quite a few departments of Government and the results they have indicated are really very remarkable and very impressive and give the hope that if their organisation is strengthened and if their activities are extended, then, really, we can meet a big or a major portion of the additional burden by better efficiency and better productivity methods as have been suggested by that Unit.

Talking about the implications of this wage increase from the point of view of the private sector, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the recommendations of the Wage Board for the Textile Industry. Even no less a person than the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had openly expressed a sort of concern over the implications of the recommendations of the Wage Board for the Textile Industry. I do not know why the Labour Ministry rushed to implement these recommendations without going into the implications of these recommendations. It has been estimated that the additional burden to be imposed by these recommendations will come to about Rs. 14 crores immediately and the amount will rise to Rs. 16½ crores two years afterwards.

There was a lot of criticism—and to some extent, I think, rightly—about the rise in cloth prices recently. The Industry and Government took a series of measures which has resulted not only in arresting the rise but the cloth prices have come down substantially during the last few weeks.

What will be the position of the textile industry arising out of the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board? Where is

this additional burden of Rs. 14 crores to come from? The units especially in Madras, West Bengal and Rajasthan have been so seriously hit that either there should be a corresponding rise in the cloth prices or the mills simply have to close down. Therefore, in implementing these recommendations, it would have been much more desirable if the increase in the wages and emoluments had been linked with increase in productivity.

Take the instance of the textile mills in Rajasthan. There are 22 workers for 1,000 spindles in the textile mills in Rajasthan as against 8 or 9 in Bombay or Ahmedabad. The disparity is too great. Certainly, it would have been better if the Labour Ministry had taken the initiative and asked the State Governments that while implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board they should ensure that there is a scientific assessment of the work loads in the various centres, that these increases are given in a manner which will neutralise the additional burden that is sought to be imposed by these recommendations.

I just want to draw the attention of Government to the serious implications of this vicious circle. We are giving an increase in wages because there has been an increase in the cost of living. You are giving an increase in the wages which will again mean an increase in cloth prices; and you can go on in this vicious circle. We have to fight this issue and bring about a rationalisation and modernisation of our various industries and control this inflationary spiral in a manner of increased productivity which alone can solve this problem of high prices in various essential commodities. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will take some positive steps to ensure that the machinery both at the Centre and at the States will take serious note of the problems that have arisen due to various increase in wages and see that there is simultaneous effort in the field of nationalisation of industry and that this wage is not allowed to increase in

a manner which will result in a direct increase in the prices of such ordinary and essential commodities as cloth.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):** Will you kindly explain further? Were not the mill-owners a party to this and was not the point raised by you considered then?

**Shri Somani:** Unfortunately, it is true that the representatives of the industry were also a party to these recommendations.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Not fortunately!

**Shri Somani:** Unfortunately in the sense that they did not go into the implications of these recommendations. They thought that the level of dearness allowance that is being given in Madras, West Bengal and Rajasthan is too low and they just made vague recommendations. So far as Madras is concerned, they said that the dearness allowance should be based on 100 per cent. utilisation and for other zones on adequate basis. This led to certain calculations and certain interpretations which were not quite clear at that time. As a matter of fact, they had an impression that the resolutions of the Indian Labour Conference were a sort of mandate to the Wage Board and that they must implement those recommendations. Whereas the Finance Minister himself has pointed out—and the Labour Minister also pointed out—in the House, they are more or less in the nature of guiding principles and the resolutions of the Labour Conference were not at all mandatory. I still hope that it will be possible to do something. Otherwise, a serious crisis might develop so far as the textile units in Madras, West Bengal and Rajasthan are concerned.

Of course the burden will be severe even in the case of other units. But so far as those centres are concerned I am quite sure that the repercussions will be quite serious. The hon. Finance Minister himself may take certain positive measures to increase production and productivity. For instance, we know that the depreciation allow-

ance on the third shift was withdrawn a few years ago due to no reason whatsoever. At a time when there is a great need for increased production, it is necessary to encourage the working of the third shift and they should see their way to restore the additional depreciation which it used to enjoy until a few years ago.

15 hrs.

There are, of course, various other ways by which production and productivity could be encouraged by suitable incentives and I need not go into details. There are only two ways. One way is a negative way of imposing physical controls. Looking to the weaknesses in our society, it is simply not practicable to think in terms of them. We had bitter experience of these controls in the war and post-war periods. So, positive steps should be taken to improve our productivity by certain incentives which are absolutely feasible and capable of being implemented.

The hon. Finance Minister said something in the Rajya Sabha about the taxation of bonus shares that they had nothing to do with the tax on dividends. On the 16th of March 1956, Shri C. D. Deshmukh said—I am quoting briefly:

“You cannot have a tax on dividend without a tax on bonus shares. You cannot have a tax on bonus shares without a tax on dividends.”

He made a categorical statement that in this integrated system of taxation, he had to introduce a tax on dividends and at the same time on the bonus shares. The statement which the hon. Finance Minister made in the Rajya Sabha seems to be quite contrary to the logic that was given by Shri C. D. Deshmukh about the same matter. So far as the bonus share issue is concerned, somehow the attitude of the advisers of the Finance Ministry seems to be so stiff that it is high time that this matter was examined at an expert level by some committee such

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as the National Council of Applied Economic Research. We find that the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the Royal Commission on Taxation in U.K. and several other expert bodies have gone into the question of bonus shares and have unanimously said that there was absolutely no case for taxing these bonus shares and that they did not create any additional resources for the company and that it was just a book entry. Even if the Finance Minister does not see his way to give any relief, let it be examined at the expert level as to what are the reasons for the Ministry of Finance to differ from the views expressed by such august bodies which I referred to.

Now, with regard to the stock exchanges also, there is something to which the Finance Minister should give his attention. It is welcome to find a new class of investors in the stock exchanges. It has been possible for various new issues to be floated successfully and the response has been quite overwhelming. It has paved the way for better capital formation and for the development of the private sector. But these favourable conditions are restricted to particular industries. Certain industries like cement or banking or investment companies have not at all shared in these boom conditions. It is time that the Government took note of the policy followed by the Tariff Commission in fixing prices for the various industries which are controlled: steel or cement or paper. Their policy should be in conformity with the trends in the general economic situation as a whole. There seems to be a lot of difference in the profit yielding capacity of the various industries simply because of the fact that the Government are following a particular policy in regard to the price fixation of the various industries. The Government should make an expert review of the position of those industries whose prices are controlled on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission so that suitable adjustments could be made in line with the requirements of the present situation.

In the end, I would like to welcome the relief which the Finance Minister has given in the matter of charities and I have no doubt that it has been done for a very good cause and it will permit and enable the various companies and individuals to utilise more money for good causes.

**Shri Basappa (Tiptur):** Sir, I have listened carefully to the speeches of the hon. Members including the serious speech of my friend, Shri Somani and also the novel ideas of Raja Mahendra Pratap. The Budget proposals of the Finance Minister had evoked mixed feelings and many have expressed great disappointment at some disturbing features but many have also welcomed the Budget. In the context of a growing economy for a country like ours it is not an easy work that the hon. Finance Minister has undertaken. The various features of the Second Plan and the prospects for the Third Plan are to be seen in this Budget. There are certain achievements which we cannot ignore but there are certain really disturbing features which cannot be forgotten. The high prices really shock many people in this country and the common man is really hard hit. We see a sort of a big shift from direct to indirect taxation and naturally some are apprehensive while there is a sense of some relief for the people affected by direct taxes. In this atmosphere, he is right in saying that great incentives have been given to production, investments and savings. But we have been seeing that the results of all these developments have gone more to the richer classes than to the poor; the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer. I have heard that nearly 60-70 per cent. of the real wealth of the country is in the hands of 100-200 big business houses and hence there is the necessity to see the proposals before us in the correct perspective. After all, we see around us that tax evasion is going on and there are accumulation of arrears. So, we should see that people who could afford to pay more must be taxed more sufficiently. There was expectation also.

In this context, I feel that certain relief should be given to the people who come under indirect taxation.

Of course, Sir, my hon. friend, Raja Mahendra Pratap was very light-hearted when he said about the film industry. Our hon. Finance Minister may take a serious view of the whole situation in the film industry. But the taxation seems to be very heavy. 50 naye paise for a millimetre would go a long way, I am told. If the cost of a print is about Rs. 1,500, the tax will be about Rs. 2,500, and at this rate for about 10,000 prints, it may go up to about Rs. 2 crores whereas the Finance Minister has estimated it only at Rs. 75 lakhs. The people in the film industry are, therefore, very very apprehensive.

My hon. friend, Shri Ghosh, has already spoken about Bengali films. I would like to speak about Kannada films which have been recently started. They will be hit hard. One may ask why I should speak about the film industry which is earning a lot. I can understand if the tax is on the film actors, actresses and others who are making money, who are doing black-marketing and other things, tax evasion and so on. By all means, take stringent measures against them. But, Sir, there are a number of small producers in the industry. These regional films will be hit hard.

Again, it is all right for production to be charged from a future date. Supposing they have planned to have a picture at Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs, if at the last minute you go and say that they have to pay a tax of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs, how are they to balance their budget? It will become very difficult for them. Therefore, what I want to say is, the taxation in their case is very heavy and this question must be looked into because this is an industry where we are having a good amount of income by way of entertainment tax and import duty on raw films. The cost of raw materials may even go up to 400 per cent. The unemployment that will result by closure of some units of this industry

will have also to be considered. After all, who will suffer? I do not mind if the big studios, big producers are taxed like this. There are small producers who have entered into the field. There are touring talkies which cater to the needs of rural areas. What I say is, the regional films have to be given relief and taxation reduced in their case.

Then, sericulture industry is also taxed. Sericulture industry has some importance in my State. A large number of poor families are depending on it. I am sure there will be some consumer resistance when the prices are increased with the result that the people who will be really hit hard will be those poor families, those lakhs of families who depend on this industry. I would like the Finance Minister to consult the Silk Board which is already in the field. Also, the Commerce and Industry Ministry had appointed a working group on this industry. They have produced a big report. I hope the Finance Minister will have some time to look into that report before he finalises this tax.

I do not want to go into the question of taxation on road transport, but I would like to say that the refund of excise duties on certain exports is a welcome thing. It has to be extended in the case of certain raw materials which ultimately result in the manufacture of things which could be exported.

The question of amalgamation of sales tax and excise duty has been hanging on for a long time. In respect of certain articles it has been done. In the case of coffee, for example, the sales tax can be amalgamated with excise duty. It would be easy for collection also. Of course, the State Governments will have to be persuaded. Some of them are already agreeable to this proposition.

The most important thing is the administration in respect of excise duties. The people in charge of collection go as police officers and try to harass the

[Shri Basappa]

people. Some serious steps should be taken to see that taxes are collected in a manner which will be liked by the people. Nobody would like to pay a tax easily, but, at the same time, we are in a welfare State and we must see that these taxes are collected to the liking of many.

Now I come to the question of estimates. My hon. friend was saying, after all, only Rs. 23 crores is going to be collected by way of tax this year. But ultimately, at the end of the year we will see that this sum of Rs. 23 crores will go up to a large figure. I have already given an instance about film industry. The Finance Minister expects about Rs. 75 lakhs, but we are told that it may even go up to Rs. 2 crores.

There is another aspect about which I would like to refer. What is happening in the border areas of the various States. I come from Mysore State. There is a big agitation going on for Belgaum between Maharashtra and Mysore. I do not understand the kind of agitation that is going on. They want to raise a "no-tax campaign". We are in a democratic set-up. People from Maharashtra go over to Belgaum and Mysore State and instigate the people there not to pay any tax.

**Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad):** Not the people of Maharashtra, but the people there.

**Shri Basappa:** You will see from the reports of the Home Ministry who are the people who go there. Sir, the Government send revenue officials to collect taxes. Those officials are harassed. Nearly 60 to 70 police officers have been beaten.

**An Hon. Member:** Not M.L.As.?

**Shri Basappa:** Under those circumstances, I think this House should take serious note of it. After all, things have to be settled in a normal, calm

way. When big questions like the Chinese issue are going to be settled in a negotiated manner, it is really bad that we should make this kind of an agitation. Already negotiations are going on. The Chief Minister of Bombay had a meeting at his residence of the Congress Committee and there these things are discussed. It is really surprising. Thus the Government of Mysore is put to ridicule. This is really something which I cannot imagine.

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** What meeting was held with the Chief Minister?

**Shri Basappa:** After all, there are certain formulas. It is not a question only between Mysore and Maharashtra. There are other border questions between so many States. All these things will have to be decided in a calm atmosphere....

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** By accepting certain principles.

**Shri Basappa:** There are certain principles by which these things are settled in a calm way. They are not settled in an agitational manner. There is the question of Kasergod about which we have been asking often. We are not taking up an agitational attitude although we have every right to have that portion of the area. There are other questions like Madakasira, Talawadi Firka and Akalkote. We have not taken up an agitational attitude. They may feel that they are strong enough. I welcome their decision to have bifurcation of Bombay. Let them live peacefully in a big Maharashtra State. I welcome it. I know that in Bombay there are lakhs of Kannada people. Therefore, if this is their attitude, I would rather say, let Bombay be kept separate, as proposed under the report of the States Reorganisation Commission, because, after all, the city of Bombay does not belong to anyone.

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Why not Mysore be kept separate?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We should not import those disputes here.

**Shri Basappa:** If this is the attitude, I think they will have to change their opinion in all these matters. There seem to be very big pulls that are going on even in the matter of regional development in this great country. Certain parts are developed while certain other parts are not developed. Regional development is a very important thing. Justice will have to be done in respect of this matter. Because certain States are more powerful, other States should not go without their proper due.

In this context, I must say that we have been asking for a tool and alloy steel plant at Bhadravati, a major port and a railway line in Mysore. So many years have passed, but nothing has been done. So, I wish the Government takes note of the strong feelings of our people there and see to the establishment of these things. After all, the need for Hasan-Mangalore line is there. This is not the railway budget and I do not want to say anything, but still, when that question is raised, the question of a major port is brought in. Unless a major port is established, a railway line will not be had, and unless the railway line is laid, a major port cannot be formed! What is this? I have not been able to understand this logic of the Planning Commission. Well, I think I should not say more about it—as to what is happening in the Planning Commission.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I also request him not to do that! His time is up.

**Shri Basappa:** Why I have been asking for a tool and alloy steel plant is, Bhadravati is in the public sector under the State Government. After all, it cannot stand comparison with

the gigantic steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur. But some day it has to be converted into a high-grade steel plant. Even expert opinions in the past had been to the effect that a tool and alloy steel plant could have been located at Bhadravati, but even this has not come true.

Again, there is the question of sharing the waters of the Krishna and the Cauveri rivers. This work has not been done properly. The Planning Commission will have to look into this matter also.

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

**Shri Basappa:** There is another point. There is a report called the Backward Classes Commission's report. I do not know why it has been shelved. I am sorry to say it. They went round the whole country and prepared a report. The Chairman signed the report. Later on I do not know what cold storage it has found.

There are some more points which I wanted to dwell upon, but the time is up. Against the big context of the Chinese aggression, the budget proposals and the high food prices, one thing that is attracting the attention of everybody, though not to the liking of many of us, is the question of corruption. Even this morning, there were several questions about it. Of course, a tribunal cannot be appointed in the face of what our Prime Minister said.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** What is the difficulty?

**Shri Basappa:** In the country, there is a great feeling that some serious steps will have to be taken. I hope the Government will take them.

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

**Shri Basappa:** One or two words more, Sir. There is the question of indiscipline, that we have been noticing including my State.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Exactly, I have that complaint too. (*Laughter*).

**Shri Basappa:** The Aligarh university has caused great worry to everybody. We have heard enough about Banaras university. Now the Aligarh university has come in. Therefore, the Education Minister will also look into this question. I have taken a lot of time and I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak.

**Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister's new budget proposals have their good features and he deserves the congratulations from the House for these. The most important of these is that the outlay in the last year of the second Plan has been raised to over Rs. 4,800 crores, which is Rs. 100 crores more than the revised financial target of the Plan.

The second good feature of the budget is that the additional taxation is not heavy. The estimates relating to deficit financing have been limited to Rs. 188 crores after taking into account the new tax proposals.

What is not so welcome is the levy of additional duty on diesel oil and motor vehicles. These levies comprise of Rs. 2,500 as duty on all trucks, a ten per cent duty on internal combustion engines and a duty increase of 25 p.p. per gal'on on diesel oil. While the cumulative effect of these proposals would be to check and restrict the growth of road transport by raising the capital cost of trucks and by enhancing the operational costs of diesel-driven trucks, it would have serious repercussions on the backward economy of the hilly areas. As is well known, there are no railways worth the name in these areas and people there depend entirely upon motor transport for the necessities of their lives, which mainly have to be imported from the plains.

The Finance Minister no doubt will get about Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8

crores from the tax on trucks and diesel oil but it will make the living conditions in the hills many times more difficult. Already, the price variations between the plains and the hills are quite sharp and this new levy will make them sharper.

This brings me to the general question of the food problem in the hilly areas. As is known, when Shri A. P. Jain was the Food Minister, he appointed a committee to go into the question of agricultural development of the hilly and inaccessible areas. This committee, I believe, has submitted its recommendations. The most important of these provides for the development of communications in these areas. As the committee was convinced that these areas were not in a position, because of their climatic condition and poor quality of land, to produce enough food for the people, the committee is believed to have recommended a re-orientation of agriculture and the introduction of horticulture and vegetable farming. Food was to be imported. The new tax on vehicles is going to make this task more difficult. Food will have to be imported at a higher cost. Fruits and vegetables from the hilly areas will become costlier. Though the committee had submitted its report sometime ago, it is not known how Government are going to deal with it.

On the question of defence, in spite of the Finance Minister's assurance that he would not hesitate to ask for further allocations if need be, I feel that a higher allotment was called for. Considering the situation that has arisen in our country as a result of the threat from the north, the additional allocation for defence as compared to the revised estimate, which is of the order of about Rs. 30 crores, is quite meagre, especially considering the magnitude of the problem that we face. The Prime Minister has said time and again that for the first time two mighty powers—India and China—are face to face in the north and will continue to do so

for all time to come: and we cannot afford to be complacent. All these years, we have left our northern borders undefended. Even if the proposed meeting between the two Prime Ministers were to bear fruit and peaceful conditions were established in the north, I do not think it would be the intention of the Government to revert back to the old days. If that be so, our border defence would have to be strengthened. An immediate change that is required is to have a uniform security set-up in the border areas. At present in Assam, the Assam Rifles are entrusted with this work. In U.P., Punjab and Kashmir, the State Constabulary are employed for the purpose. Would it not be possible to have an integrated border security service or force under the command of the Army? This would facilitate uniform training and standard of service.

Another suggestion which I have to make in this connection is that our border checkposts should be established closer to the border all the year round. At present in many places, they shift to milder climates in the interior in winter.

I am a little disappointed with the hand-book on defence service estimates supplied to us. I have never come across a document which gives less information than this. Nearly 200 pages are devoted to a bare recital of different services of the army, the salaries paid to various ranks with such gems of information as these:

"The infantry is the backbone of the army and no battle can be fought without it."

"The basic unit of the infantry is a battalion equipped generally with rifles and other small arms. Though fighting is done on foot, infantry-men are generally speedily transported by mechanical transport."

Are Members of this House such ignoramuses that they should be doled out this type of information? We would have at least expected some information on our strength and our preparations to meet aggression. Read any foreign paper; it is full of information about the strength of the Army, the types of aircraft and weapons it has, etc. An unnecessary secrecy is not helpful at all.

Before I conclude, I would like to congratulate the Government for the steps it has taken to reorganise the administration in the border areas. It is a good start, but that should not be the end. The U.P. Government have set up separate districts adjacent to the border and have given the Deputy Commissioner enhanced powers which would free him from red-tape. My suggestion is that the Centre should loan officers of the Indian Frontier Service for running the administration of these districts. They have been specially selected for the job. As the new set-up gets going, I am sure it will be found that the economy of these new districts is also linked with those areas from which they have been separated for administrative purposes.

I would also submit to the Government that a machinery should be devised to provide for association of people with the new executive. The least that could be done is to have a committee of the M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the areas concerned to advise the Deputy Commissioners and help them in running the administration.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput):**  
Sir, the budget proposals this year are very considerate and deserve the commendation of the House. The imposts that have been imposed are such as would not materially affect the poor man. The Finance Minister has created a congenial climate for industrial expansion and has thrown a challenge to the industry to rise to the occasion. It is for the industry to take advantage of the conditions that have been created and rise to the occasion.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

My friend, Shri Somani, was complaining about the lack of incentives for industrial progress. The other day I found in the newspapers a resolution of the FICCI—Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, that the budget has not created suitable incentives for industrial expansion. I would invite their attention and ask, are they not getting sufficient incentives so far in a series of deficit budgets all these years, which have enhanced the purchasing power and have provided a seller's market for most manufactured goods? Import cuts give protection against foreign competition and there is also an assured supply of raw materials. It has also prevented internal competition. These are some of the incentives which the industry has been taking advantage of all these years.

My friend, Shri Mahanty, yesterday complained that direct taxes in India amount to about 7 per cent, which is the lowest in the world. I would appeal to my friend that national income should not be the criterion to assess whether the direct taxes in the country are larger or lower. It is the per capita income which should be the criterion. Take USA, for instance. There the per capita income is very high and direct taxes amount to about 85 per cent. But in India, considering the per capita income, direct taxes are already high. I do not mean to say that there should be no increase in direct taxes. In course of time, as production increases, certainly the Finance Minister will necessarily go in for more direct taxes. One will appreciate that the taxation proposals are based on the needs of the Plan. The objectives of the budget during the Plan period have been laid down in the second Five Year Plan. Some of them are that the taxation proposals should produce sizeable addition to the public revenue; they must produce incentives for larger earnings and more savings and they must in a way reduce the disparities in income.

Shri Dange and Acharya Kripalani yesterday complained that the budget has not led the country a step forward towards socialism. I would respectfully ask my friends whether taxation can lead to socialism. Socialism is a slow process with minimum resources. To think or imagine that by budgeting and by imposing taxes socialism can be furthered—in my opinion it is not the correct approach.

Complaints have been voiced in the House about indirect taxes. In a country like India, where hardly 0.2 per cent of population pay income-tax, Government, of necessity, have to resort to indirect taxation. Secondly, for raising the resources for the Second Plan, it is not always possible to confine to direct taxation. If you look into the existing rates of indirect taxation in other countries, you will find that the rate of indirect taxation in India is much lower than in most of the under-developed countries like ours. In Pakistan, it is 80 per cent; Ceylon 70 per cent, Burma 60 per cent, U.S.S.R. 83 per cent and so on. So, you cannot complain about the indirect taxes being very high. But if we look into the Budget we find that this year the proportion is rather a bit higher, about 77 per cent, whereas the direct taxes amount to 23 per cent only. But, nevertheless, I would say that there is no room for complaint.

Then I want to refer to some aspects of the economy measures that the Government are pursuing. The Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech that steps have been taken not to fill the vacancies that arise and also to stop the promotions. But I would say that there is enough scope for further reduction in civil expenditure. If you look into the list of staff of each department or Ministry you find a number of Secretaries. I was surprised to find from the telephone directory that in every Ministry there are Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy

Secretaries, Under Secretaries and so on.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** How many P.As.?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Yes, not to speak of the P.As.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So the hon. Member had so much leisure to study these details from the directory?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** These details are very striking. They are very telling. The moment you open the directory you cannot miss them, because they are very striking. I am not saying that the Finance Minister has not looked into this. The Government should see to it that the services do not expand unnecessarily. Any expansion in the light of the development plans should be commensurate with the needs of the Plan.

I have a feeling that conferences and committees have become the fashion of the day. In every Ministry we find that so many committees are appointed. The moment a committee gives its report another committee is appointed to review its work, and the process goes on. I think we have got technical skill and experience which are sufficient for our purposes. We should take advantage of the prevailing skill instead of appointing more committees. I was glad to find this morning from the newspaper that the Government have decided not to appoint a commission on agriculture. It is a good thing. Because, many of the State and district officers are called from their headquarters to Delhi to attend these conferences and thereby much of their valuable time is lost which could otherwise be fruitfully employed in the development work. That is one of the ways how the Government can think of conserving their revenues.

Coming to irrigation projects, I think we have come to a stage when

we have enough of these big irrigation projects. They are, of course, necessary, and I have nothing to complain about them. But the time has come when the Government should pay greater attention to see that minor irrigation works are taken up so that every village, or at least every panchayat, has some irrigation source for irrigation.

The UN team on Community Development have stated that the community development programme should be staggered. But the other day the Minister for Community Development stated that the Government will push through their plan and that the whole of India would be covered by community blocks. On paper the progress looks spectacular and phenomenal. But let us try to consolidate what we have done, what we have achieved. The agricultural production in these blocks has not increased considerably. Let us try to intensify agriculture and see that the agricultural production goes up. In all the irrigated areas which are covered by big projects double crops should be raised and maximum utilisation of the irrigation potential should be aimed at. Otherwise those projects will not pay their way.

Then I come to small savings. The second Five Year Plan has fixed a target of Rs. 500 crores, at the rate of Rs. 100 crores per year, by way of small savings. But we find that we are far behind the target. In 1956-57 the collection from small savings was Rs. 59 crores; in 1957-58 Rs. 69.5 crores; 1958-59 Rs. 75 crores and 1959-60, according to the present Budget figures, Rs. 82 crores. So, we are far behind the target fixed. Though several steps have been taken by Government to mobilise small savings, we are far behind our target. So, serious efforts have to be made to see that collections from small savings rise so that we can bank on small savings as resources for the Plan.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

In this connection, I would like to repeat some suggestions which I made last year. Firstly, the Government should carry out a study of the statistics relating to small savings with a view to finding out the savings potential of each class of people in the rural and urban areas. Then we would know which class of people are in a position to contribute and we can also know their economic conditions, how they have progressed and so on.

Then, I find that no interest is payable on the prize bonds that have been introduced this year. They are mere prize bonds. I would suggest that some rate of interest should be provided—let it be even one per cent—so that even though everyone cannot hope to get a prize, at least every one will get some interest on the amount invested and people would be tempted to purchase them.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Then it would not be a lottery.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Yes. It will not be a lottery, but certainly it would be an additional incentive.

Then, the limit of Rs. 25,000 on small savings may be raised to Rs. 50,000.

**The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):** Then the question of payment of income-tax comes in.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** You can have income-tax on the interest that accrues. After a particular point, you can reduce the rate of interest. Why limit it to Rs. 25,000? You can call it national savings, instead of small savings. Small savings have not made any headway in a real way. I suggested last year, I again repeat it this year, that in the rural areas mobile van propaganda should be carried on in the harvest time and the small savings agents should be made to go to the rural areas so that the tenants who

have money in their hands would be able to invest it on small savings.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Have they got anything?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** It is really gratifying to know that in the sphere of industries we have made good progress and the steel plants which were started have gone into production. I think we will be in a position even to export steel.

Export trade has increased during the last year and engineering goods have brought Rs. 66 crores of additional revenue. Engineering goods have shown a record figure and they have been exported even to industrially advanced countries like U.S.A., U.K. and Canada. The export of engineering goods is an index of the country's industrial progress.

**Shri Masani** criticised the Budget as being practically controlled by the Planning Commission. He represents the Forum of Free Enterprise; now it is Swatantra. He wants greater freedom for the individual for everything in the world. But in a planned economy no person or industry can think of unlimited or unrestricted freedom. Every industry has to confine itself within the framework of the Plan. It is not correct to say that the rich have become richer and the poor poorer.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Question.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Rich have been taxed well. The only thing is that some people evade taxes. Taxes are not collected readily and so we find a huge amount of arrears. If the Department could collect these huge arrears, certainly it would take us a long way towards the implementation of the Plan.

Then I want to make one submission about the direct taxes. There is a psychological feeling in the country that people are being over-burdened with taxes, because we have numerous taxes in the country. If a person has an

income, he has to pay income-tax. If he saves his income, he has to pay wealth tax. If he spends his income, he has to pay expenditure tax. If he makes a gift, he has to pay gift tax. If he dies, leaving behind some property, his successors have to pay estate duty. So, there is a psychological feeling that people are over-taxed. Therefore, I would suggest that the tax-structure should be framed in such a way that the people will not feel the burden so much and, at the same time, the collection can be made more easily.

Our planning has been successful so far and our targets have been achieved to a considerable degree. But planning is a continuous process and we cannot think of stopping it or cutting it down. As our Prime Minister has put it, planning is like riding in a bicycle. If we stop the cycle, the cyclist will fall down. Therefore, we have to proceed till we reach the end. We have to see that the economy becomes self-generating. It is not correct to say that we are sacrificing for the unborn generations. In another ten or fifteen years we would be reaping the results, though perhaps more results would be realised and reaped by the unborn generations.

The hon. Finance Minister's visit last year to foreign countries has produced a good climate in those countries. Many of the western countries as also other countries have agreed to come to the aid of our Plan. We have every hope that the hon. Finance Minister will lead the country to progress and prosperity.

**श्री धर्मुज सिंह भदौरिया :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी मुल्क का बजट देश का दर्पण होता है। जिस तरह से किसी भी शीशे में किसी भी व्यक्ति या इंसान की सूरत दिखाई पड़ती है उसी तरह से उस मुल्क के बजट में उस देश की और उस देश की सरकार की शकल या उस की हालत दिखाई पड़ती है। अब हम को इस प्रस्तुत बजट में जो कि सन् १९६०-६१ का है देखना

है कि देश की हालत क्या है और साथ ही साथ इस बजट के दर्पण में इस सरकार की भी शकल को देखना है। इस वर्ष के बजट दर्पण में हिन्दुस्तान की धार्मिक, सामाजिक और राजनैतिक, मुल्क के सियासी, इन्तसादी और सामाजिक चित्र को भी, उसके नकशे को भली भाँति देखा जा सकता है और समझा जा सकता है।

अभी पिछले दिनों जो कलकत्ते में रूस के प्रधान मंत्री के सम्मान में एक स्वागत समारोह हुआ था जिसमें उन्होंने जो कहा उससे अन्दाज़ लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान को किस तरफ धकेला जा रहा है, उन्होंने यह फरमाया। उन्होंने खुशी का इजहार किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान रूस के रास्ते पर चल रहा है। उन्होंने इस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री का बहुत इत्तफाकाल किया और उन का स्वागत किया और कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान अब बहुत ही तेजी से मुल्क का औद्योगिकरण और मशीनीकरण कर रहा है। उन्होंने सही बात कही। अब हम को यह देखना है कि अगर मुल्क मशीनीकरण के रास्ते से चल रहा है, अगर मुल्क का औद्योगिकरण हो रहा है तो उस में कितने लोग खपाये जा सकते हैं, कितने लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है और कितना बेकारी की समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है। हमारा यह मुल्क है। हम को देखना यह है कि भाल्खिर यह हमारा मुल्क बसा कहाँ है। अगर इस पर शौर किया जाय तो दिखाई पड़ेगा कि यह मुल्क दो हिस्सों में बँटा हुआ है। प्रथम भाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है और दूसरा भाग शहरी क्षेत्र है। अब अगर हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र पर शौर करें तो वह मुल्क की टोटल आबादी का ८३ प्रतिशत है और शहरी क्षेत्र मुल्क की पूरी आबादी का केवल १७ फ्रीसदी है। अब देखना यह है कि एक तरफ तो ८३ फ्रीसदी लोग और दूसरी तरफ १७ फ्रीसदी लोग जो कि शहरों में बसने वाले हैं और इन

### [श्री धर्मुंन सिंह मवीरिया]

१७ फ्रीसदी शहर में बसने वाले लोगों पर भी अगर आप धीर करें तो उनमें भी ज्यादातर ३२ फ्रीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि मिलों और कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, रिश्ता चालक हैं और छोटे छोटे कुली, मोटर ड्राइवर्स और दूसरा काम करने वाले मेहनतका लोग हैं। मुल्क के सिर्फ ५ फ्रीसदी शहर में बसने वाले लोगों के हितों को ध्यान में रख कर यह बजट बनाया गया है। अगर यह कहा जाय कि यह सारा का सारा बजट ५ फ्रीसदी लोगों के हितों के लिए और ९५ फ्रीसदी लोगों का बलिदान करके बनाया गया है तो अनुचित न होगा। ५ फ्रीसदी लोगों को ध्यान में रख कर, उनके विकास के लिए और उन की तरक्की के लिए यह सब कुछ किया जा रहा है। इन दोनों भागों में से किस भाग में बसने वाले लोगों का भाग्य तो बुलन्द हो रहा है और किस भाग में बसने वाले लोगों का भाग्य जानबूझ भाड़ में झोंका जा रहा है। अगर इस पर आप धीर करें तो साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि पिछले तीन, चार वर्षों के बजट को देखने से देश की कुछ वर्तमान शकल हमें दिखलाई पड़ती है। सन् १९५८-५९ का बजट घाटे का बजट था और जिसमें २८ करोड़ का घाटा दिखाया गया था। सन १९५९-६० का बजट यह तो बिलकुल दिवालिया बजट था जिसमें ५७ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया था। अब यह सन् १९६०-६१ का बजट तो हमारे सारे प्राचीण भारत को मरबट की तरफ़ लिये जा रहा है और आज इतनी बड़ी बेचैनी उन ८३ फ्रीसदी लोगों में है कि आखिर हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर, हमारे मुल्क की हुकूमत की कुर्सी पर जो बैठने वाले लोग हैं, आखिर उनको ही क्या गया है। आज उनके अन्दर इसके कारण कितनी बड़ी बेचैनी और असन्तोष है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि कल या दो, चार दिन के अन्दर होसी घाने वाली है लेकिन शककर

पर टैक्स, चाय पर टैक्स, काफी पर टैक्स, साइकिल पर टैक्स, सारे के सारे यह जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये जाते हैं उनका आखिर बोझा किन पर पड़ता है? आप देखेंगे कि गांवों में बसने वाले या शहरों में बसने वाले जो निम्न मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं उनकी चाय का प्याला ठंडा होता चला जा रहा है, सारी की सारी चाय फीकी होती चली जा रही है। मैंने अभी आप को बताया कि प्रस्तुत बजट में ८५६ करोड़ ५५ लाख की प्राय है जब कि उसका खर्चा ९८० करोड़ ३५ लाख है और इस प्रकार से इस वर्ष के बजट में ८३ करोड़ ९० लाख रुपये का घाटा है। इस ८३ करोड़ ९० लाख के घाटे के अलावा भी १९६०-६१ के नये बजट में २३ करोड़ और २३ लाख के नये अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये जा रहे हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि यह ८३ करोड़ ९० लाख रुपये का जो घाटा है वह आखिर कहाँ से वसूल होगा? इसका अगर सामोशी से अध्ययन किया जाय तो मालूम पड़ता है कि वह जो डेफिसिट बजेटिंग है यह जो ८३ करोड़ और ९० लाख रुपये का घाटा है, उसके पीछे अप्रत्यक्ष कर छिपे हुए हैं। इस से बिलकुल ही यह बात साफ़ जाहिर होती है कि अभी इस बजट में नये और अप्रत्यक्ष कर छिपे हुए हैं। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के नाम पर सारे के सारे कर वसूल किये गये। सारे का सारा धन गरीब जनता से मुल्क के निर्माण के लिए, मुल्क की तरक्की के और मुल्क के विकास के लिए तो वसूल किया जाता है और हर आदमी और मुल्क का हर इंसान अपने मुल्क को बनाना चाहता है और नये देश को और नये मुल्क को बसाना चाहता है और इस के लिए वह तैयार भी है। अगर हम द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के नाम पर जो कुछ भी पिछले टैक्स लगे, उन को देखें तो १९५६-५७ में ६८ करोड़ ५ लाख रुपये के कर लगे, १९५७-५८ में ८० करोड़ और ८० लाख रुपये के कर लगे, १९५८-५९ में

५० करोड़ ८३ लाख रुपये के कर लगे, १९५६-६० में २३ करोड़ ५ लाख के कर लगे और अब सन् १९६०-६१ में २३ करोड़ ५३ लाख रुपये के कर लगाये गये हैं।

सारे के सारे टैक्स देस के निर्माण पर डरीबी और बेकारी के निवारण के नाम पर और देस की खुशहाली के नाम पर वसूल किये जाते हैं। अब देखना यह है कि गरीबों से लिया हुआ धन आखिर खर्च किस प्रकार से किया जाता है और मुल्क के किस हिस्से पर और कितने फ्रीसदी लोगों पर खर्च होता है? अगर हम वर्तमान सिविल एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर होने वाले खर्च को देखें तो हमको मालूम पड़ता है कि प्रशासन या नौकरशाही पर सन् १९५०-५१ में जो खर्चा था वह ४८ करोड़ और ८० लाख था जो कि अब पिछले इन दस वर्षों के दौरान में सन् १९६०-६१ में यह नौकरशाही का खर्चा बढ़ कर २७२ करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इसका मतलब हुआ कि नौकरशाही पर स्वराज्य के दस वर्षों में दस गुना खर्चा बढ़ा है और बीस गुना उनका धाराम, रोब और दबदबा भी बढ़ा है। इस खर्च में डिफेंस का खर्चा या फौजी खर्चा शामिल नहीं है, जो कि लगभग २७२ करोड़ २६ लाख का है। हमें डिफेंस के खर्च के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना है। अगर अपने मुल्क को बचाने के लिए, देस की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करने के लिए डिफेंस पर कुछ खर्चा ज्यादा भी हो जाए तो इस बात को मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा सदन स्वीकार करेगा, लेकिन देखना यह है कि यह जो बजट है यह मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिए है या कि चीन की इमदाद के लिए है। अगर आप देस की नब्ब को परखें तो पता चलेगा कि जो हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, आज देस के धन्दर उन पर देस की जनता का और मुल्क के भवाम का विश्वास नहीं है। इसीलिए लोगों के धन्दर एक बहुत बड़ी बेवैनी और चबराहट है। जब कभी खवाल किया जाता है कि चीनियों द्वारा देस के कितने हिस्से पर कब्जा हो गया है तो

कमी कहा जाता है कि कुछ हज़ार एकड़ भूमि पर कब्जा हुआ है, कमी कहा जाता है कि कुछ हज़ार बर्गमील पर उनका कब्जा हो गया है, और वह अब बढ़ कर १०—१२ हज़ार बर्गमील हो गया है। मैं विल मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जब यह बजट तैयार किया तो जो उन्होंने खोया है उस खोये हुए हिस्से को भी इस बजट के घाटे में दिखाया है या नहीं, कि हमने इतने धरब रुपये की जमीन अपने हाथों से खो दी है। और हमको यह भी बताना चाहिये कि हम अपनी उस जमीन को वापस लेंगे। इसलिए अगर डिफेंस बजट में कुछ वृद्धि होती है तो हम उसका स्वागत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन तभी जब हम अपनी खोई हुई धरती को उन लोगों से वापस ले लें जिन्होंने हमला करके हमको बेजबान कर दिया है। उनसे हमें अपनी पवित्र भूमि को छीनना है। उसके लिए अगर डिफेंस बजट बढ़ भी जाए तो उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए।

16 hrs.

हमारे देस का कैपिटल बजट ११३६ करोड़ का है जिसमें से १७३ करोड़ के कागज के सिक्के छपेंगे यानी नोट बनाए जाएंगे। इससे मुद्रास्फीति होगी और चीजों की महंगाई पैदा हो जाएगी और रुपये की कीमत गिरेगी। ३६२ करोड़ का विदेशी कर्जा लिया जाएगा और उसको सहायता का नाम दिया जाता है। लेकिन उसकी ब्याज की दर उस ब्याज की दर से अधिक है जो कि हम अपने देस में लोन पर लेते हैं। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के पिछले तीन वर्षों में, अर्थात् १९५६-५७, १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ के गत तीन वर्षों में ६५० करोड़ रुपये के नोट छापे गए हैं और १९६०-६१ में १७३ करोड़ रुपये के नोट छापे जायेंगे, जो कि कुल मिलाकर ११२३ करोड़ रुपये के होंगे। अभी धन्दाबा किया जाता है कि द्वितीय योजना के समाप्त होने तक १०० या २०० करोड़ के बीच में नोट और

## [श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

छापे जाएंगे। इस तरह से यह कुल मिला कर १३०० या १४०० करोड़ के कुल हो जाएंगे।

अगर पूरे बजट पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो ज्ञात होता है कि यह सारे का सारा डेफिसिट बजट है जो कि सरकार की दिवालिया नीति का छोटक है। हमारे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में देश के ८३ प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं और शहरी क्षेत्र में केवल १७ फ्रीसवी लोग रहते हैं और इन १७ फ्रीसवी में ५ फ्रीसवी बड़े बड़े मिल मालिक, बड़े अफसर लोग और हुकूमत की कुर्सियों पर बैठने वाले मंत्री लोग हैं। हमें देखना यह है कि स्वराज्य के पिछले १२ वर्षों में किस क्षेत्र के रहने वालों की कितनी तरबकी हुई है और किस हिस्से का कितना उत्थान और विकास हुआ है। बेहाती लोगों की औसत आय पर अगर आप गौर करें तो सन् १९४८ में इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की पर कैपीटा आय यानी प्रति व्यक्ति की प्रति वर्ष की औसत आय १५१ रुपया थी जो कि उसके बाद वाले दस वर्षों में अर्थात् सन् १९५७-५८ में १३६ रुपये रह गयी है। मतलब यह कि इस बीच में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के प्रति व्यक्ति की आय १५ रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से कम हुई है। अर्थात् स्वराज्य के १२ वर्षों में सवा रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से देहात में रहने वाली ८३ प्रतिशत जनता की वार्षिक आमदनी में प्रति वर्ष कमी हुई है। अब शहरी जनता की ओर आप गौर करें। शहरी जनता की प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ष औसत आय सन् १९४८ में ७३३ रुपये थी जो कि सन् १९५७-५८ में ८१० रुपये हो गयी। अर्थात् शहरी क्षेत्र की जनता की प्रति व्यक्ति की वार्षिक औसत आय में इन १२ वर्षों में ६७ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई अर्थात् प्रति व्यक्ति की औसत आय में प्रति वर्ष साढ़े ५ रुपये के हिसाब से वृद्धि हुई। शहरी क्षेत्र के लोगों के पास जो रुपया बढ़ा है उस में अधिकतर मिल मालिकों, पूजी पतियों और

अनी वर्ग की ही तरबकी हुई है। इसीलिए सीधे कर न लगा कर अप्रत्यक्ष कर बराबर लगाये जा रहे हैं। मैंने बताया था कि बजट देश का दर्पण है जिसे आज नई दिल्ली में भ्रष्टी तरह से देखा जा सकता है। एक तरफ तो सारा मुल्क है और दूसरी तरफ मुट्ठी भर लोग हैं। आप नई दिल्ली पर गौर करें तो आप पायेंगे कि नई दिल्ली एक नई दुलहिन की तरह सजायी जा रही है और सारे देश को मरघट की तरफ धकेला जा रहा है, और इसी लिए आज सारे मुल्क के अन्दर, जिसे मरघट की तरफ धकेला जा रहा है, मरघट की सी शान्ति है और इसी मरघट की सी शान्ति के कारण देश का जो शोषण और लूट हो रही है उसके विरुद्ध कोई बहुत बड़ी ज्वाला नहीं भड़क रही है। लेकिन आप यह न समझ लें कि यह ज्वाला सदा इसी तरह से छिपी रहेगी। कभी न कभी इसमें विस्फोट होगा। इसलिए मैं सूचित करना चाहता हूँ उन लोगों को जिन पर आज मुल्क को बनाने की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, और जो अपने को आज मुल्क का कर्णधार कहते हैं, जो प्रशासन की कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए हैं और हाकिम बने हुए हैं, उनके हाथ में यह बहुत बड़ा काम है कि मुल्क में आगे चल कर आने वाले विस्फोट को रोकें, और यह तभी रक सकता है जब कि गाँवों में बसने वाले, शहरों में बसने वाले, २४ घंटे के अन्दर १८-१८ घंटे जो काम करने वाले हैं और जो आज भूख की ज्वाला में घू घू कर के जल रहे हैं, उनके पेट के लिए खाना दिया जाए। वह लोग जो मिलों और कारखानों में काम करते हैं और जो अपने मजबूत हाथों से करोड़ों गज कपड़ा रोज तैयार करते हैं, हम देखते हैं कि उनको, उन मजदूरों को, अपनी बेटियों और माताओं की शर्म तक ढकने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिन पाता। आखिर इसमें आपकी भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह असंतोष रुके तो जो काम करने वाले हैं उनकी आवश्यक-

कृताओं का ध्यान रखिए। वह लोग जो कि दिनरात काम करके करोड़ों टन गल्ला पैदा करते हैं वह भूले हैं और हम देखते हैं कि दामों की लूट जारी है। उनकी मुस्कराती हुई चेती जब कट कर खलियान में धाती है तो वह सारी की सारी फसल दस रुपये मन में से ली जाती है और कुछ ही समय बाद उसका दाम दुगना हो जाता है। इस चीज पर नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिए कि गल्ले पर और एक फसल से लेकर दूसरी फसल के बीच तक मुक्त के अन्दर एक धाना सेर अर्थात् सवा १६ प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं होना चाहिए।

जब मुक्त में अंग्रेज का शासन था तो सन् १९४८ में अन्ने की कीमत दो रुपये मन की और चीनी का दाम ६ आने सेर या २४ रुपया मन था। अब अन्ने की कीमत घटती चली जा रही है। और चीनी की कीमत बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आखिर गन्ना पैदा करने वाले लोग कौन हैं? ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले हैं वे अफसरों के और नेताओं के दुश्मन हैं। पर शक्कर की कीमत लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है। आखिर शक्कर बनती किस चीज से है। आप और कीजिए कि गन्ना जिससे शक्कर बनती है उसकी कीमत तो गिरती जाती है और शक्कर की कीमत बढ़ती जाती है। इसी से मालूम होता है कि गन्ना पैदा करने वाले हमारे नेताओं के दुश्मन हैं और हुकूमत की बुसियों पर बैठने वालों के नातेदारों की मिले हैं। इसी लिए शक्कर की कीमत बढ़ाई जा रही है। अगर ये कीमत इसी तरह से बढ़ती रहेगी तो इसके लिए आपको और हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट को कोई निश्चित कानून बनाना होगा कि कारखानों में जो जिनदगी की जरूरत की चीजें बनती हैं उनकी कीमत में भी एक सीमा से अधिक वृद्धि नहीं होगी। अगर शक्कर की लागत घाट आने सेर है तो यह कानून बनना चाहिए कि इधरे से अधिक

कीमत शक्कर पर नहीं ली जा सकती है, अगर घोती का जोड़ा चार रुपये के लागत खर्च में बनता है तो छः रुपये घोती जोड़ा से अधिक इजाफा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार तथा पार्लियामेंट अपनी दाम नीति, अपनी भाषा नीति तथा अपनी जाति नीति निश्चित करे और जब ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी हमारे समाज और शासन में फैला हुआ भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो सकेगा, तभी हम उसको दूर कर सकने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे। आप देखें कि सन् १९४८ से बराबर इस बात की मांग करते हुए जले आ रहे हैं कि पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट लागू की जाये। लेकिन लागू करने की बात तो परफिनार रही, हमारे गृह मंत्री महीवय ने उसको सदन में पेशा तक नहीं किया है, उसको बहस के लिए यहाँ उपस्थित करने की तकलीफ तक गबारा नहीं की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर हम को कब तक अंधेरे में रखा जायेगा और क्यों इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट को सदन में पेशा नहीं किया जाता है।

अभी राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप जी ने कहा कि शराब पर, नशे पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिए। अगर आप नशे वाली चीजों से होने वाली आमदनी को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सन् १९४९-६० के अन्दर अफीम से जो आमदनी हुई थी वह ४ करोड़ २६ लाख रुपये हुई थी और अब इस साल के बजट में वह बढ़ कर ५ करोड़ ६९ लाख हो गई है। यह है गांधी जी का देश जो चाहते थे कि मुक्त के अन्दर शराब-बन्दी हो, तथा दूसरी नशीली चीजों पर पाबन्दी लगे। इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत हम देखते हैं कि शराब पर, अफीम पर, गांजे पर हमारी आमदनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि हम गांधी जी के रास्ते को छोड़ करके या तो रूस के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं या अमरीका के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे यह रूस का रास्ता हो या अमरीका का रास्ता हो, पूंजीवादी रास्ता हो या साम्यवादी रास्ता हो

### [श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भवौरिया]

ये दोनों ही रास्ते एक सिक्के के दो रूप हैं। हम इन में से किसी भी रास्ते पर चल कर के अपने मुल्क को बना नहीं सकते हैं। अगर मुल्क को बनाना है तो गांवों में बसने वाले करोड़ों लोगों को हमें रोजगार देना होगा। आज वहां रहने वाले बेकारों की आबादी लगभग ७ करोड़ तक पहुंच चुकी है। इन सात करोड़ लोगों को काम देने के लिए हम को छोटे-छोटे उद्योग खोलने वहां शुरू करने होंगे। हम राजरकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई या भाखड़ा से हिन्दुस्तान के इन सात करोड़ बेकार लोगों को काम नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर इनको काम देना है तो फिर हम को छोटी-छोटी मशीनों पर ध्यान देना होगा, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के ऊपर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना होगा, इन बड़े-बड़े कारखानों के मुकाबले में इन छोटे-छोटे उद्योग क्षेत्रों को तरजीह देनी होगी, इन छोटे उद्योग क्षेत्रों पर हो रहे खर्च को बढ़ाना होगा। इस दृष्टि से जब देखा जाता है तो इस बजट के दर्पण में इस सरकार की बदसात और ग्रामीण भारत की गरीबी साफ-साफ दिखाई पड़ती है।

आप पूछेंगे कि हम कौन से विकल्प रखना चाहते हैं जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का कुछ भला हो सकता है या आमदनी बढ़ सकती है, हिन्दुस्तान मजबूत बन सकता है? मैं दो तीन विकल्प उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी मार्फत इस सदन के सम्मुख पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासकीय खर्च में कमी हो और उद्घाटनों पर आज जितना खर्चा हो रहा है वह बन्द हो, या कम हो। आज देखने में आता है कि अगर ५० लाख रुपया एक पुल को बनाने में खर्च होता है तो उद्घाटन समारोह में एक लाख रुपया खर्च हो जाता है, या एक लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाता है। अभी बहूपुत्र पर पुल बनाया गया था। उसके बार में मैंने सवाल पूछना चाहा था कि उस समय जो स्वागत समारोह किया गया

प्रधान मंत्री का किया गया, सेवा पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया लेकिन यह सवाल स्वीकार नहीं हो सका है और इसका कारण यह था कि उस में यह पूछा गया था कि स्वागत-समारोह पर कितना खर्च हुआ . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** सवाल को स्वीकार करना स्पीकर साहब के प्रस्नार्यार में है और वह नहीं किया गया। मिनिस्टर साहब को कहां प्रस्नार्यार हो जायेगा ?

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भवौरिया :** मैं आपकी मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वागत समारोहों पर होने वाले लाखों रुपये के खर्च में कटौती होनी चाहिए। यह जो तस्वीरें खिचवाने वाली बात है, ट्रैक्टरों पर बैठ कर फोटो निकलवाने वाली बात है यह बन्द होनी चाहिए। यह जो साधु समाज, मंगल समाज, भ्रमंगल समाज, ये जो भ्रनायालय खोल रखे हैं इनको दी जाने वाली मदद को बन्द किया जाये और उस रकम को हम गांवों में बसने वाले लोगों की भलाई के लिए खर्च करें।

इसी तरह से भूतपूर्व नरेशों को जो पेंशन दी जाती है, यह क्यों दी जाती है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। जिन लोगों की खुद करोड़ों रुपया सालाना आमदनी है उन में से एक-एक आदमी पर पांच-पांच और दस-दस हजार रुपये प्रति दिन और प्रति मास क्यों खर्च किया जा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। अगर वे भूखे होते, तो उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए, उनको खिन्दा रखने के लिए हम उनकी मदद कर सकते थे और हम इस चीज को मंजूर कर सकते थे। लेकिन जिन लोगों के पास घरों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति है, जिन के पास हीरे, जवाहारान सोना, चांदी और पता नहीं क्या-क्या हैं और किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों को मदद पहुंचाना, उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करना, उनको प्रिवी-पर्स देना, यह देश के साथ

नाइसाफी है और गरीबों की जेबें काट कर मुट्ठी भर लोगों की जेबों को भरता है।

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए। विदेशी पूंजी का राष्ट्रीकरण होना चाहिए। मैंने पिछले दिनों असम का दौरा किया था और वहाँ पर आप सैकड़ों मील चलते जाइये आपको चाय के बाग ही बाग दिखाई पड़ेंगे। अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद आज भी वहाँ आधी से अधिक विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है। इनका राष्ट्रीकरण होना चाहिए। मिलों और कारखानों का राष्ट्रीकरण होना चाहिए। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर शाकर की मिलों का ही केवल राष्ट्रीकरण हो जाय तो लगभग १५-२० करोड़ रुपया सालाना आपको बचत हो सकती है जिससे हम उत्तर प्रदेश की भ्रामाभकर जमीनों पर से, दस बीघे पक्की से नीचे की जमीन पर से लगान माफ कर सकते हैं जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ने में सह-यता मिल सकती है, गरीबों का हीसला बढ़ सकता है और वे समझ सकते हैं कि यह हमारी अपनी सरकार है। इस तरह से हमारा मुल्क सबल और मजबूत बन सकता है।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अब इसको छपवा दीजिये।

श्री धर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : जो सच्ची बात कही गई है वह छपेगी ही।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सब खत्म हो गया है।

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for over two days the hon. House has been discussing the Budget and I rise to intervene in the debate to answer some of the points raised. Before I do that, I may confess that I was listening very patiently to the hon. Member who just preceded me and was rather surprised or amazed at the word of unrealism that he lives in. Whatever points he made about

the Budget or the economic affairs are totally removed from the facts that obtain today. Naturally he came to the most unrealistic conclusion that the whole country was moving towards the cremation ground, except Delhi . . . (Interruptions). I do not think that any hon. Member will say so.

श्री धर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया : बन्दई और लखनऊ भी शामिल हैं।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** He also said although the Government believe in the policy of prohibition, still the revenue from tax on opium was going up. Information has been given repeatedly in this House that we have a policy of banning opium consumption for addicts. Whatever revenue is coming is there because it is used for medicinal purposes or it is exported. If he has cared to learn things and see things, he would have come to a different conclusion.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I submit, that liquor being a provincial or State subject, there it is rising.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Opium exports are also for medicinal purposes. Opium has been stopped even for the addicts from April last year or is being stopped from April this year. These are hard facts which should be known to the hon. Member.

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरा खयाल है कि आप सुनिये। अफ्रीम इतना नशा क्यों कर रही है आप के ऊपर।

श्री यादव : मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बैठने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं इस बास्ते आप ही बैठ जायें।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** So far as the general question is concerned, that the

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villages are overlooked, several hon. Members also made this point that the pace of industrialisation is fast enough but the agricultural development is being ignored. I think this misconception should be removed as early as possible. We have on our side been trying to do our best but still since this misconception prevails and is lurking, I would like to emphasise that the whole agricultural programme in the Second Plan was based on a certain policy. After a year or two of the Second Plan, in 1956, when we thought that the agricultural programme should go ahead with a definite purpose, the whole targets were revised after a series of conferences. The targets, particularly, for items like seed farms, fuller utilisation of manual resources, programme for minor irrigation and overall target for agricultural and rural development were increased. So far as the actual utilisation of those provisions are concerned, the Second Plan provided Rs. 200 crores for community development. So far, up to date, Rs. 180 crores have been spent. Rs. 341 crores were provided for various other agricultural programmes. That was subsequently revised to Rs. 313 crores because the overall target of Rs. 4,800 crores was reduced to Rs. 4,500 crores. According to the progress on utilisation it is estimated that these agricultural programmes will consume about Rs. 340 crores, much more than the target provided. Therefore, if you look at these various facts and the analysis that I have given, you will find that not only agricultural development or rural development has been going on but it has been given special emphasis and importance in terms of financial and physical targets, because we believe that it is necessary that industrialisation should go ahead to achieve a dynamic economy, which is more known as a self-generating economy, and it is equally necessary or, rather, more important, that for such an industrialisation to take place, to have a sound footing, agricultural development should take place at a fast pace.

It has been repeatedly said—I think it is worthwhile saying it again—that the misconception that rural economy is being ignored is a very regrettable one, and to say that the whole country except Delhi is moving to a cremation ground—I do not know how to describe it . . . .

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** May I know whether the *per capita* income of the rural people is increasing or decreasing?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I can only say that it is regrettable.

With these words, Sir, I now come to the point raised by another hon. Member who spoke a little while ago about the prize bonds. Some other hon. Members have also decried it on the ground that we are encouraging it in a spirit of gambling. However much we may dislike gambling, gambling has not been unknown in this country from the ages past. Even then, this is not a gambling measure, if you care to understand it. The main object in introducing this scheme is to raise additional resources for financing our development plans. There has been a general consensus of opinion that a scheme of this type—prize bonds—to mobilise savings should be tried. The scheme placed before the House is not a straightway lottery where the participant is apt to lose his investment. The principal invested in the bonds will be repaid in full after five years. The scheme is intended to appeal to those sections of the community who are not interested in earning any interest on the amount invested by them with the Government but would like to try out a chance of winning a prize.

A question was asked by one hon. Member, why not pay a small interest to make it more attractive?

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):** Will the prize be taxable?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The usual rules of income-tax will in such cases apply and the prize money will be free of

tax. The point raised by an hon. Member was that a small rate of interest of one per cent. should be given to make it more attractive. In this connection, Sir, I may point out that the amount of prize to be awarded has been fixed so as to include a rate of interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The amount of prize has been determined taking into account a rate of interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This is quite an attractive incentive for a treasury deposit of five years. This amount will be with the Government for five years and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest is quite an attractive proposition. If we give away one per cent., we will have to reduce the amount of prizes and that will make the scheme not as attractive as we may like it to be. If we make it one per cent., it would also be disproportionate in charging. Therefore, I think the idea of having a one per cent. rate of interest is not practicable.

About small savings, it has been said that we have not been able to achieve the target of Rs. 100 crores. That is true but the figures cited by the hon. Members would show that the collections have gone up from Rs. 54 crores to Rs. 82 crores. We would very much like it to go up to Rs. 100 crores or even more. For that we are trying to popularise it as best as we can, and we can achieve the target if we do it in all enthusiasm. The State Governments resources have been tapped. The voluntary organisations are there. We have an advisory committee to look after it. We are trying in every way to popularise it. We even go to the rural areas because we believe that unless the vast resources of the rural areas are tapped for this purpose, we would not be able to achieve this target of Rs. 100 crores or even more. On the other hand, if we do it with greater enthusiasm, the danger of criticism is there, namely, that we are trying to make it compulsory. Already complaints have been voiced in this House from certain other quarters that we are trying to indulge in forced collections. It is true that we do not believe in

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forced collections, because it is usually possible that you cannot make a movement involuntary or you cannot force it for a longer period of time.

Indeed, in some of the States we have seen that undue enthusiasm has been shown by the officers and a certain amount of pressure might have been exercised. But as a result of that, there has been disincentive after that. So, the net collection has been low. Therefore, even from this practical point of view, we discourage any force or any compulsory collection. But a balance has to be struck because we have to popularise savings and give all natural incentives and make it wide all over the country so that the target of Rs. 100 or more may be achieved. We have to tap the resources as best as we can so that we could reach the target. We have not yet reached the target but still we think that in future the yield from this source would be progressively more and more.

The point has been made that the return from capital investment in Government industrial undertakings has been very low. The hon. Member, Shri A. C. Guha, who has considerable knowledge about these matters has referred to it, and I am surprised that he should have given the impression that he did. According to him, a sum of Rs. 700 crores would be invested by the end of 1960-61 on Government industrial undertakings, and that the return was only Rs. 1.3 crores annually. That is what he said. This statement is not quite correct. The figure given in Annexure 14 of the *Explanatory Memorandum* would indicate that a sum of Rs. 548 crores is expected to be invested up to the end of next year on industrial undertakings which alone would yield a return of Rs. 1.3 crores to which the hon. Member has referred. He apparently included an investment of Rs. 229 crores of other commercial departments, that is, P & T, Damodar Valley Corporation, ports, etc. The capital investment of

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P & T alone is of the order of Rs. 148 crores, but this would give a dividend of Rs. 4½ crores. The total investment on DVC by the Central Government at the end of the next year would be of the order of Rs. 38 crores on which an interest of Rs. 1½ crores would be realised though the interest recoverable is capitalised during the construction period.

As regards the capital of Rs. 448 crores, it takes into account the Rs. 300 crores of the Hindustan Steel—of the three steel plants—and as the plants are on the stage of construction, we cannot expect any return now, but after the commencement of their work we will have a return. If you take the overall picture, the return is quite encouraging, and not a meagre amount of Rs. 1.3 crores.

Then, the hon. Member raised another point, and that was about funding of the treasury bills.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** May I ask one question?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is better if he puts the question afterwards. Otherwise, it breaks the trend of the argument. Shri Guha said that the funding of treasury bills is a trick to hide the extent of deficit financing. I would not accept this charge from the hon. Member who had something to do with finance. It is only an incorrect statement of fact but an unkind interpretation of procedure. The funding of treasury bills only alters the maturity pattern of the investments held by the Reserve Bank. It does not in any way conceal the extent of deficit financing. The latter is stated clearly in each budget and the funding operation is by no means a secret. When we take account of deficit financing every year, when the Finance Minister in his budget speech takes account of deficit financing, all these funded or unfunded debts are taken into consideration. So, there is no trick or secrecy about it.

Similarly, he said borrowing from the commercial banks is inflationary. I do not know what he meant by that. The fact is that Government does not borrow from the commercial banks directly. The commercial banks buy Government securities. For these, they have to pay cash. So, there is no inflation as such. They have no power to create cash. Only the Reserve Bank has got that power. That is why borrowing from the Reserve Bank through sale of treasury bills by Government is treated as deficit financing.

I should like now to deal with some of the points about taxation. Taking direct taxation first, as a hardy annual Shri Pande said that the exemption limit must be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200. This point he has been making every year. It is good to remember that as development proceeds, a large and progressive increase is expected in the incomes within the Rs. 3,000—Rs. 4,200 range. If the exchequer is to benefit proportionately from the expansion of income consequent on development, it is essential that these incomes are brought within the income-tax range. Even with the exemption limit at Rs. 3,000, the ratio of minimum taxable limit is one of the highest. It is 11 per cent. In Japan it is 2.2 per cent; in U.K. it is 1.4 per cent; in USA it is 1.2 per cent. So, this does not by any means bring hardship to the lower income groups. It is reasonable to expect that those with an income of Rs. 3,000 should also make their contribution, however small, to the public exchequer. It should be recalled that the Taxation Enquiry Commission had also recommended such a reduction in the exemption limit for income-tax. Besides, marriage allowance as well as allowance for children are provided and the tax prospect in this range of income group is very small. So, it need not be a very serious burden.

Another point was made that the collection of income-tax excluding

corporation tax is going down from year to year. This is another misconception that has come about. The income-tax collection from 1955-56 has been progressively going up. Corporation tax has gone up from Rs. 37 crores to Rs. 57 crores by the end of 1958-59. Income-tax has gone up from Rs. 131 crores to Rs. 168 crores by 1958-59. In 1959-60, as the House is aware, a new form of company taxation has been introduced. This resulted in the increase of the corporation tax and a decrease in the income-tax. There has been no net decrease.

Income-tax went down from Rs. 168 crores to Rs. 152 crores because a part of that year was taken to the new system. In this year, it is Rs. 105 crores, whereas corporation tax has gone up from Rs. 57 crores to Rs. 78 crores and it will be Rs. 135 crores next year. So, there is no corresponding increase or net fall in the revenue from income-tax. It is just an accounting process, which was the result of the new form of corporate tax.

Another unfair and rather sweeping charge was made by Shri Dwivedy on the income-tax department. It is again an incorrect statement of facts and quite misconceived. He said, arrears are mounting up because the income-tax officers are corrupt. Before I deal with the general question of arrears I plead that there is no connection between the two. It is a pity that in spite of the correct position of the arrears having been explained several times in the past, light-hearted remarks should have been made, alleging corruption among income-tax officers as the cause of the outstanding arrears. The presumption that large arrears are outstanding because of the inaction or corruption on the part of income-tax officers is incorrect.

The truth of the matter is that in any scheme of direct taxation on the computation of an income which has already accrued before assessment is made there is always a time-lag bet-

ween the income that accrues and the assessment that takes place. That leads to emergence of arrears and accumulation of irrecoverable demands inevitably. Sometimes it happens that the income that accrues evaporates, because of the time lag, by the time the assessment proceedings are complete. Either it is concealed or it is transferred. Some such thing takes place. So, to say that, because the income-tax officers are corrupt or the Department is corrupt arrears are mounting up is not true.

Then I come to the general question of arrears. It was said that the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee said that an amount of Rs. 271 crores were outstanding as arrears at the end of 1958-59. But the point that this is a gross amount is missed. This includes arrears which fall due after the 31st March, 1959. According to the ordinary procedure it is due after the 31st March, 1959. So the effective arrears as on that date, that is, on the 31st March, 1959 amount to Rs. 152 crores. The Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee have themselves stated that when we take into account the amounts which are likely to be cancelled and which may prove to be irrecoverable the amount of collectable arrears is very much less. This is the opinion of the Committee itself. As I said, there are principally two reasons. Sometimes the assesses go in appeal. When they go in appeal they get a writ from the court and we cannot have any collections. Then another big item is that the certificate proceedings or attachment of properties are all administered by the State Governments. They do not show the same enthusiasm which the Income-Tax Department shows. The biggest lump of arrears is under these two heads. For example, of the Rs. 152 crores, Rs. 87 crores is the amount covered by certificates issued to the Collectors. Another Rs. 15 crores is the amount pending disposal of appeals. So you see that a very big chunk of it is due to these factors

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over which the Department as such has no control. But on the whole if you see the progress made, you will find that we are making our best efforts to reduce the arrears. The valuable suggestion of the Tyagi Committee is there. We are considering it. I can assure the House that it is our desire and earnest effort to bring the collection as up-to-date as we can and to reduce the arrears as much as we can. We have succeeded in that. But there are certain factors which are beyond our control and the House must appreciate that.

I now come to indirect taxation. A number of hon. Members spoke about the tax on cycle freewheels and rims. It was made out that the common man has been hit. But again even in this case if we go into the merits we would come to a different conclusion. The cycle industry in India has developed as a result of high protective import tariff, import duty on complete cycles being 65 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 80 per cycle, which ever is higher, if it is of British origin and if it is of non-British origin the duty is 10 per cent more *ad valorem*. That is an additional tax. On cycle parts the rate of duty is also very high. Because of the rapid development of the industry, the import was progressively reduced and the revenue from the customs duties on this account came down from Rs. 2.75 crores to Rs. 50 lakhs per year. It is one of the principles of an excise tax that at least as much duty that we lose on import duty or customs should be replaced by internal excise duty, and, of course, to the extent the industry can bear. The total burden of the excise duty of Rs. 10 per cycle is indeed very much less than the import duty of Rs. 80 per cycle. Because of this protective duty and other measures taken by the Government, this industry has developed very fast, and the result has been that the prices of cycles have been reduced. In fact, the average price of a cycle has gone down by at least Rs. 20 and the excise

duty imposed now is only half of the price advantage which the consumer has gained within the last decade. Also, if you take the percentage of duty, it is 6.25 if you take the average price of a cycle between Rs. 120 and Rs. 190, whereas the percentage of the burden of total excise is 19 or so. From this point of view also, the duty is not excessive. It has been repeatedly said that a cycle or the rims or the freewheel usually lasts for ten years at least. From all these points of view, it can be said that this duty has been very well chosen, and is not an excessive burden on the people.

Shri Moraka made a number of points about the taxes relating to diesel oil. Firstly, he emphasized that in levying a new tax, to prevent inflationary pressure, the maximum revenue must be collected at the minimum cost. I agree with the principle propounded by him and I can only say that we have followed this principle. In 1956-57 the cost of collection for all the excise duty was 2.76 per cent. In 1960-61 according to the Budget estimates it will come down to 1.75 per cent. So, the cost of collection has been coming down. He referred to footwear in this connection. Actually, the only new excise is on soles and heels made from rubber or its composition. This being not a new excise duty, the cost of collection is going to be very negligible if not nil.

He mentioned that according to the *Economic Survey* production of electric motors is falling and said that the Finance Minister should have considered more carefully the levying of an excise duty on this item. It is true that there has been a slight decline in the production of electric motors in 1959, though the previous years showed a rapid increase in production from year to year. So, taking an over-all picture, there has not been a decline in production, and this year also the estimated decline in production is only about 2 per cent. But this is not due to any real decline in the demand

for electric motors or any setback in this industry. It is due purely to other reasons, and the most important reason is that there has been a qualitative change in the type of motors that are being produced. Instead of lower horse power motors, bigger horse power motors are being produced, and qualitatively the production has increased, an improvement, inasmuch as the country is now in a position to avoid the import of very large sizes of electric motors, while continuing to be self-sufficient in the smaller sizes of electric motors. So, the levy of excise duty is not going to mark a setback for this industry, or hit it in any way.

Shri Morarka gave the impression that the railways are consuming too much of diesel oil and advised the Finance Minister to persuade the railways to give up the use of diesel oil. I would like to inform him that the diesel oil consumed by railways forms only 2 per cent. of the total diesel oil consumption in the country. So, although the railways appear big, they do not consume too much.

He also said that one of the points in introducing a tax on diesel oil is to reduce its consumption so as to conserve foreign exchange. He said that efforts should be made to pursue this point further. I agree with him. As a result of these measures, diesel oil, which in 1958 had shown an increase in consumption by 38 per cent, has during the year 1959, shown an increase of only 16 per cent in consumption. So, as a result of the previous taxes on it, the consumption has already gone down. Actually, in terms of quantities, the import of diesel oil has gone down from 245,000 tons to 217,000 tons. So, from that point of view also, this excise duty has served that purpose.

Another point that he made was about the apprehension of double taxation, so far as the duty on internal combustion engine was concerned. I would like to say that orders have already been issued permitting adjust-

ment of actual duty paid on such internal combustion engines while making assessment of duty on a complete motor vehicle. As such, the question of double taxation does not arise.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** That is very good.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** This takes me on to some general issues that have been raised in the course of the debate. As was expected, the debate has covered wide ground, such as the taxation policy in general, the desirability or otherwise of particular taxes, some of which I have gone into just now, various aspects of the economic situation and indeed the whole philosophy of economic policy and planning in this country.

I would like to deal with the problem of prices which a number of hon. Members have raised. They have spoken critically of the Budget and said.....

**Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar):** Would the hon. Minister yield for a minute? Since he has come to philosophy, I would like to have a little clarification. If he would yield for a minute, I shall just put a question only.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have not yet started dealing with it.

**An Hon. Member:** He will lose the thread if he yields.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The question has been asked why prices have risen. It has been asked both in this House as well as outside. The fact that prices have risen causes, I might say, as much anxiety to Government as to many outsiders. The Finance Minister, in the course of his speech in the other House as well as in his Budget speech, has shown his extreme concern about the rise in prices.

16-47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

It is necessary, however, in finding remedies, to make sure that the under-

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lying expansionary forces in the economy which make for economic development are not negated. "While reducing the prices, we should not reduce the momentum of the economic development which will just negative the very effect that we want to produce. Price rise occurs because there is a lack of balance between demand and supply. And this imbalance is also general. The whole general economy is concerned; it is sectorial as well. There may be an imbalance taking the economy as a whole, or there may be an imbalance in particular sections of it. It is easy to cut down demands and to settle down to a low-level equilibrium, as Shri M. R. Masani suggests, but that is only postponing the evil day. It is not solving the problem as such, because it is not consistent with development. We have, therefore, to resolve the bottle-necks in production and see that the supply increases. So, the supply side, at the present moment, is more important.

So, our approach has been that the agricultural production must go up, because that determines in a very large measure the trend of the prices. Agricultural production last year was good, and industrial production showed a rising trend. Nevertheless, prices kept an upward trend, and the argument has repeatedly been flung at us, 'Look, this year, the agricultural crop was record figure, namely 73 million tons, and yet the prices went up.' This is true, but this is because this rise in agricultural production was preceded by a very bad year previously. So, there was pressure on the prices. The stocks with the peasants were depleted, and it is a natural tendency that when there is an increased crop, the previous year's stocks are filled in. Further, as a result of various measures, particularly, the popularisation of the co-operative movement, the co-operative credit increased, although we have reduced the banking credit in respect of advances against foodgrains. But that is a very

small part of it. Co-operative credit increased, and rightly, and that has strengthened the holding power of the farmers. We cannot say that if they are better off today, the holding power should decrease. So as a result of these various forces, it has happened that although we had a record crop last year, the pressure on prices continued. But if we had not laid emphasis on agricultural production to the extent we did, the pressure on prices would have been heavier. That should be borne in mind.

Then they say that prices are rising because deficit financing has been going on. This is another misconception which should be removed. Government and the Planning Commission have always taken the view that deficit financing can be a good tonic or a curative, but it cannot be a sustenance. In an under-developed economy where the resources are not fully utilised, both in the agricultural sector as well as in the industrial sector, deficit financing acts as an impetus and has a multiplier effect, whereas in a society where the resources are fully utilised, a little credit creation can create panic so far as prices are concerned. On that assumption, we have been following a policy of controlled deficit financing, a moderate dose of deficit financing, keeping watch on the prices and on other sectors of the economy.

Figures have been quoted on the other side. They have been mentioned in the Budget speech also. It will be seen that the quantum of deficit financing has also been controlled and reduced. In 1957-58, it was Rs. 496 crores. In 1958-59, it was Rs. 136 crores. In 1959-60, the figure is estimated at Rs. 174 crores and in the next year, in the budget estimate, deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 153 crores has been taken into account. So you can see that we have always been trying to keep a watch and have been following a policy of development with stability.

**An Hon. Member:** What is the total of deficit financing?

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** Then again, take the taxation policy. On the one hand, our friends want to control prices; on the other, they want to curb the inflationary pressure and then they also say that we should not go in for taxation. I want to ask them what should be the policy. What should be the quantum of direct and indirect taxation? What should be our objective in the given conditions of today?

Taxation policy and economic policy are all integrated. We have been following a taxation policy so as to boost up investment and curb consumption. If you view indirect taxation in this light, this will be understood. Instead of viewing it in this light, every year we are only having a wordy duel. Even in a country like Soviet Russia, the quantum of indirect taxation is enormous, rather preponderant—90 per cent turnover tax.

Our personal income-tax and other direct taxes are already high. Through the taxation policy, through the choice of various excises, we have been trying to limit consumption. It has been said that these excise duties add to the prices and consequently, inflationary pressure. It is true that taxation in the form of various excise duties adds to the prices a little. But this is just a moderate increase in prices because the economy settles at a lower level. But, if instead of taxation we resort to deficit financing or if we have treasury bills there would not be a moderate increase in prices but there would be the spiral of increasing prices. Those who criticise that we are hitting the common man and also want that prices should come down and development should take place, I think, are asking for the impossible. So, the best approach would be to look at the whole question in an integrated manner.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I would like the hon. Minister to state in a few words

what amount will be required for the collection of these new taxes.

**Shri B. E. Bhagat:** It am sorry I cannot give off-hand the figures.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** At least approximate figures.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** There is an estimate of Rs. 7 lakhs.

**An Hon. Member:** That figure has been given.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** It is Rs. 7 lakhs as given in the memorandum.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Shri Masani said that the 6 per cent *per capita* increase last year was a multiple of the rise in prices. I would like to correct him that this is not a multiple of the rise in prices. The price increase has been taken into account and this is real increase—what we call in economy as the real increase.

**Shri Bimal Ghose:** Constant prices.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Again, he said about agricultural that it is impossible to raise agricultural production by more than 45 per cent in 25 years. It means that he under-estimates the contribution made to agriculture by technology and scientific advance. Even if we see the last 8 or 10 years, the increase in production has gone up although we are not satisfied with it and we want the rate of increase should go up. You will see that the agricultural production has gone up from 55 million tons to 73 million tons in 8 or 9 years. It is an increase of something like 30 per cent—though I would not commit myself to it. Even this rate of increase falsifies the argument of Shri Masani.

He has quoted an agricultural economist, Prof. Arthur Lewis. I do not know whether he is an authority on agricultural development, but he is, certainly, an authority on economic growth. I would like to quote another passage from him so that Shri Masani's point is met effectively. He says:

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"Government has also a pioneering job to do. The more backward the country the greater the scope for a pioneering Government. It is a misfortune for a backward country to have a Government which is committed to *laissez faire*, whether from indolence or from philosophic conviction."

I do not know the freedom which Shri Masani propounds is either a result of indolence or philosophical conviction.

An hon. Member: Both.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But certainly the economic conditions of the country will not give the economic tone to the freedom which he wants to advance.

Lastly, I would like to add that all the burdens that the country has been facing have not been in vain. The Finance Minister through taxation and policies of borrowing and otherwise has a record for raising the domestic resources which has meant hardship for the people. But it has paid its dividend also and we see the prosperity in our economy all round in the country. I want to pinpoint it in a more specific manner that this hardship has not gone in vain. The amount of capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government has gone up steadily. If you see the economic classification of the Budget which has been circulated to the hon. Members the other day...

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): We received it only this morning.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If you see that you will find—the hardship to which several hon. Members have referred should be judged in relation to Table VI (i),—that in 1950-51 the capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government was Rs. 88.5 crores and in 1955-56 it had risen to Rs. 431.2 crores. For 1959-60, the economic classification of

the Budget places the figure at Rs. 798 crores and in 1960-61, the Budget estimate is Rs. 873 crores. When one considers this large increase in investment, one cannot but see that the economy is progressing markedly and I would submit to the House that in any fair and unbiased appraisal of the economic situation it would be wrong to ignore this positive side of the picture. I know the Finance Minister is the last person to be complacent but he would have some satisfaction that the taxation policy and the economic policy he has pursued and the Plan have given rich dividends and the country is on the economic march in the right direction.

17 hrs.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I want to know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether he agrees that the return earned on public undertakings has been 1:30 crores on an investment of Rs. 121 crores, excluding Rs. 300 crores on the steel plants and if so how does it work out as percentage? (*Interruptions*).

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The return is not Rs. 1.3 crores. I said that. The return comes to much more..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is himself giving the figures.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What was the return?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I gave that information—Rs. 4.5 crores for the P and T, Rs. 1.5 crores for the DVC.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What percentage?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot say the percentage.

Mr. Speaker: If he does not say it, let the hon. Minister say later on.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Figures have been given. They can calculate it.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar):** Sir, the Finance Minister deserves congratulations for presenting a realistic, sound and a balanced Budget.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** You support the taxation.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** There is no scope for criticism but there are some friends who are habituated to criticism, whether it be good or bad. The Deputy Finance Minister asked a question. The expenses are going up because of the Pay Commission and Wage Board's recommendations and so what alternative is there for the Government than putting an excise duty? There is one formula. If they can get the Aladdin's lamp and rub it, they can find wealth. That is not possible.

Anyhow, this year's Budget shows that there is the likelihood of a revenue deficit of Rs. 60 crores which, I think, will not be there at the end because Government will get more excise duty from cloth, sugar and so many other things. The greatest burden of the new excise will fall on diesel oil, cycle rims and free-wheels. The duty on the cycles is a small matter; it comes to about one crore. If it is based on one million cycles per year, it will be Rs. 1 crore. The cycle production is going up and there are also 8-10 million old cycles which will require rims and free-wheels. So, the Government will get much more than one crore. They are putting a duty of Rs. 10 on rims and free-wheels. I would suggest that they may reduce it to Rs. 6. It may not look very much to the Government if there is a reduction of Rs. 4 but it is a big thing for a lower middle-class man who uses the cycle. I will request the Finance Minister to do this. He has created a good atmosphere

but some people, as I said earlier, are habituated to criticism always. I would request him to reduce the tax on cycles from Rs. 10 to Rs. 6 and put more tax on films. There is no harm. If they can pay Rs. 3-4 lakhs to one hero or heroine and that also without showing in their books—the books show only Rs. 50,000—what is the harm if you put more taxes on the film industry? It can bear that. It will produce less 'pick-pockets'. One of their productions is called 'pick-pocket.' Let the length of the films be reduced to 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Hindi films are generally 1300 ft. to 1400 ft. long. Let the length of films be reduced. Let them be taxed more and let the tax on cycles be reduced. That will make a good impression. I am sure you will reduce it because last year you reduced the tax to some extent on khandsari sugar and that gave a great amount of relief to the people. If you do not want to increase the tax on films, you can tax nylon, rayon, cigarettes and other things. This small tax on cycles which will yield a crore of rupees should be reduced and that will help the people.

There is one thing which should have been given more attention. I do not know why it has been neglected during the last two or three years. I am referring to the tea trade. Tea is the biggest foreign exchange-earner of India just now, even better than jute. I do not know what are the reasons for this tea industry being neglected for the last two or three years that I have been here. The jute industry and the textile industry have got the NIDC which gives them loan at a reasonable rate of interest returnable in eight or ten years. In the case of the tea industry, although they had applied to the Tea Board many many years ago, the Finance Ministry for reasons best known to them have turned down their request. As I said, tea trade is the biggest foreign exchange-earner and tea is also a drink of the poor people. The village people who cannot afford to

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have milk depend on tea. That industry is neglected. No re-plantation is taking place, because no relief is given for re-plantation. If a new machinery is put in an industry there is relief given. There is the development rebate in respect of other industries, but there is no development rebate for tea re-plantation. I would, therefore, request the Government to look into this question. Make some rule whereby re-plantation will be free of tax or there will be less tax for two or three years. That will increase the production of tea. As you know, there is a growing competition from East Africa and also Ceylon. These things should be taken into account and something should be done to encourage the tea industry.

There was much talk about corruption both yesterday and also today. Many hon. Members from both the sides talked about corruption. All that I would like to say is, the more corrupt the people are, the more they want to talk about corruption just to see that their own corrupt practices are suppressed. It is just like a thief shouting "There goes the thief", being a thief himself. Corruption may be there. I would say, corruption is there in all countries. I do not think that our country is more corrupt than any other country. If we say like that, it is only showing ourselves lower in the eyes of other people. If we ourselves say that we are corrupt, this and that, we lower ourselves in the eyes of other people. Because one man—it may be Shri Deshmukh—has said something vague without any proof, all hon. Members, everybody in the country, all newspapers are shouting that there must be a tribunal, this and that. I do not think it is reasonable to ask for complaints. Let the complaints come and then we will deal with them. Let the complaints be given in a definite way, and then we can think of them.

Now I will say something about procedural delays in the Government. It is a general complaint that there is

delay in the disposal of cases due to the procedure adopted in government offices. If one man applies for a permit to set up a small factory, it will take at least two years for that application to go up from the office to the Under Secretary, then to the Deputy Secretary, to the Joint Secretary, to the Secretary, to the Deputy Minister and the Minister and back to the office. After all, that it has got to go to the Planning Ministry and also the Finance Ministry and so many other Ministries. By the time the application returns and the man is given the licence, he may not be in a position to put up the factory. There is a talk about this. So, something should be done to make the Government procedure move quickly. Now it takes too much time. There are too many advisory committees. They are also responsible for the delay. People ask, "What can these advisory committees do?" or they say that the advisory committees have not advised the Government. I imagine that they should have an advisory committee to see how the advisory committee has advised the Government!

After the L.I.C. deal,—I do not know whether it was good or bad for the country—things are more delayed now. No officer wants to take the responsibility on his shoulders. He sends the file to the other officer and it goes on like that. I plead that the tempo of work should be made quicker, because we are planning for the Third Five Year Plan. So we should do something to see that there is tempo on the part of the officers and there is some co-ordination among the different Ministries, so that things could be done reasonably early.

We are depending upon foreign aid and collaboration for the success of our plans. For that reason, I think we have created some new posts of Commissioners-General on Economic Affairs. We have got one Commis-

sioner-General on Economic Affairs, Shri Swaminathan, in London and Shri B. K. Nehru at Washington, in the U.S.A. There is some rumour—it might or might not be true—that there is difference of opinion between our Ambassador, Shri Chagla, who was formerly the Chief Justice of Bombay, and Shri B. K. Nehru who was an able I.C.S. officer. There is some difference of opinion—it is rumoured—between them in the United States. This should be found out. If it is there, it should be just patched up, because in America, if they come to know that there is difference of opinion between two high officials of the Government of India, in America, our aid programme will suffer. They will think twice before further aid is given, if there is no one opinion amongst our men. So, this thing should be looked into. I hope it is wrong, but still it is there. It should be found out. If there is any such difference of opinion, it should be found out and we should try to see that there is no difference of opinion or anything of that kind. Or, they should be given definite jobs to look after.

I should now refer to prices. Some hon. Members referred to rising prices. The report of the Wage Board has not approached the Members yet. It has been laid on the Table. I do not know who is responsible, and again it is the usual delay in Government offices. The Wage Board has recommended a rise of Rs. 8 per worker per month. It has been done this way. Those workers coming under the first category, namely, Bombay, Ahmedabad, etc., will be given an additional amount of Rs. 8 per month. But the poorest Rajasthan mills also have to pay about the same increase in wages. It has not been considered as to how the mills would bear this burden. On the one side, the workers may be getting Rs. 8 more. But on the other side, there would be a closure of many mills. That will result in unemployment in the country. I would plead for full employment and greater work.

In this connection, I would request those of my friends who are leaders of trade unions, etc., to see that the country does not suffer on account of less work and going slow in the work. Because, nowadays we see both in the public and the private sectors, they go slow. There is hartal for this and that. There should be a law—I do not know whether we can make a law for that—to see that hartals are banned and the people concerned should also be imprisoned. (*Interruptions*). Because these hartals are against the interests of the country. There are many critics on the capitalist side also—this and that,—who will say that this is the biggest danger to the country. There are hartals every time. We have been seeing the bank employees' hartal yesterday. They are demanding something more. If we go on listening to them, we cannot pay.

One hon. Member was just now saying that our standard is going down or that the income is going down. I do not know what he meant. But a labourer in Bombay is now getting Rs. 150 per mensem. It is more than what a middle class clerk can get. The clerk is working himself all the while whereas the labourer works in the field with his wife and two or three members of his family. I am not against his getting even Rs. 200 or Rs. 300; I am happy about that, but we should expect work from them also. They would not work; they will go slow and will always demand more. I do not think any Government can meet their demands. It may be our Government or the West German Government. The only way of meeting their demands is to get the Alladdin's lamp, just rub it and get whatever is wanted. Then there will not be any criticism; there need not be any excise duty and the opposition benches also will be happy.

Sir, the budget is good and sound and there is nothing to criticise. There is only one small thing. All the Members will be happy if you reduce the cycle tax; you may increase the tax on films or have some new taxa-

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tion on rayon, paper or cigarettes, but please reduce the cycle tax and you will be more congratulated.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Moolchand Jain. He is not here. Hon. Members must be here at least for the budget session. They purchase return tickets and want to go away. I am obsessed with this. Some Member has written to me, "Please call me before lunch. I have booked my passage this evening". If he has booked his passage, by all means, let him go; why should he ask me? Shri Manabendra Shah.

**Shri Manabendra Shah** (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first like to refer to the point raised by the hon. Minister regarding the prices and the implication that it is due to inflation. "Agricultural production recorded a large increase in 1958-59, and there has been a marked recovery in industrial production in recent months. Despite these encouraging trends of production, both wholesale prices and cost of living have shown a significant rise." This is what the hon. Finance Minister has said in his speech. So far we have been told that prices have shown a tendency to rise simply because there has been less of production. Now we are faced with a situation when the hon. Minister says that the prices are running high and the increase in production is also there. This is a contradictory statement. In the first place you are told that because production goes down, prices are high. Then, you are told production has gone high and prices are also going high. There is some defect somewhere. The hon. Minister said that there is no concrete proposal given by anybody about it. The hon. Minister also quoted to some extent the Planning Commission. I would also like to quote the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission said in the first Five Year Plan summary, page 13 :

"To bring about the desired allocation of resources, to keep down prices, it is necessary to have

a system of control. Controls limit the freedom of action on the part of certain classes, but properly administered, they are an instrument for securing a balance between the claims of different sections of the community."

Some hon. Members very arbitrarily said that control is out of question due to our experiences of the war. But I feel that whatever experience we have had during the war should be to our advantage, so that we do not make any more mistakes as we did before. We should not be really frightened about controls. All that we should do is to keep a watch so that we do not make the same mistakes.

Recently the Asoka Mehta Food-grains Enquiry Committee also suggested something known as the Price Stabilisation Board. He only suggested a price stabilisation board for food-grains. I would go a step further and say that this price stabilisation board should not only see to the prices of foodgrains, but also of cash crops and other economic commodities. Then only we can break this vicious circle of commodities versus foodgrains.

As most of our planning will be affected by whatever dispute is taking place in the border, I would like to refer to it also. I find from the *Explanatory Memorandum*, item 14 on page 46, that Rs. 30 lakhs this year and Rs. 40 lakhs next year have been included for grants to Assam for economic rehabilitation of areas which have suffered distress as a result of stoppage of Indo-Pakistan trade.

This is a very healthy step and I think it will boost up the morale of the border people. However what I fail to understand is why Assam alone has been selected for this consideration. There is also the Indo-Tibetan border. Why this consideration only to the Indo-Pakistan border? There used to be trade between India and Tibet in the border regions and for the last two or three years this trade has more or less come to a dead stop.

Therefore, if any consideration is shown to Assam, it also implies that similar consideration should have been shown to the Indo-Tibetan border. It is also clear from item 18 on page 46 of the *Explanatory Memorandum* that additional provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the next year's estimates for grants to the States in the border areas. I am also aware that separate border districts are being made there. In Assam also, many portions have been taken out and made into a separate district. There also the administration is there, a better administration, and that type of administration is to be given to the Tibet border areas. Therefore, Assam has these things also. Apart from that, they have been given something more, and that is for the rehabilitation of the people who have been adversely affected by the stoppage of trade with Pakistan. Therefore, I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider this aspect also.

This brings me, because it touches the question of borders, to the subject of defence. I find for defence this year there is an increased provision of Rs. 28.56 crores, out of which army accounts for Rs. 27.75 crores. Some of this increase is due to the territorial army and the N.C.C. and also enhanced payment to the defence personnel on the basis of the recommendations of the last Pay Commission. The implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission is a very sound step. But I feel that the increase in the defence budget should primarily be for the defence of the border. The hon. Minister has stated in his speech that, if necessary, he would raise the grant later on. But this is the policy that has been putting up into trouble all along. This is the backward policy which has been adopted by the Government. The policy that should have been really adopted is the forward policy, the policy to foresee what is necessary and take precautions accordingly. It is no use taking steps after a thing has taken place. Therefore, to have a forward policy, it becomes necessary to plan

our defence projects as well as increased allocations on a scientific and perfect system of intelligence. I feel that if that is done our work will be lightened to that extent. Otherwise, we would not be in a position to meet an emergency when it arises. Therefore, I hope Government will seriously consider the question of strengthening our intelligence and whatever finance the Defence Ministry requires will be made available to them.

I am surprised to learn from the Finance Minister that Government have decided to place the P. & T. department as an independent body from the next financial year as in the case of the Railway Board. The reason given is that, as the department is expanding its own capital capacity and technological activities at a rapid pace, it is but right that it should govern its own affairs and contribute to the general fund in the same manner as the railways do.

I am afraid this argument does not carry much weight. If, for argument's sake, I accept this argument there are many other departments of the Government which would also come under this classification and then it would result in many departments getting out of hand. I fear that this proposal has really come in because various departments do not want parliamentary control. In this connection, Professor Laski has stated that, if we are having autonomous bodies or separate public undertakings, then, the control of the Parliament is only a myth. That is what he has stated and, fortunately or unfortunately, he has given the example of the status and place of Posts and Telegraphs in Britain *vis-a-vis* parliamentary control; it is there that he has stated: if you have an autonomous body, it will be only a myth to think that Parliament has control over it.

I think it is necessary that there should be parliamentary control. In fact, some time back Shri Krishna Menon was the Chairman of some committee and the committee also recommended that a committee should

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be set up to see how the existing autonomous bodies are working.

If this committee is set up, it would be much better because then we will be able to judge for ourselves whether it is to our advantage to have more such autonomous bodies or to scrap the existing autonomous bodies. Therefore I would strongly recommend to the Government that before they take steps regarding the P. & T., they should first create such a parliamentary body to go into the working of the existing autonomous bodies and come to a conclusion whether for or against it.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have already spoken about the taxation proposals. I would also like to make some remarks about them. The hon. Finance Minister has proposed certain taxes. I find that except for one or two items, like the one on wines or expensive motor cars, every other proposal hunts the poor people. Even the poor man's rubber chappal will cost more. His transport, either by cycle or by bus, will cost more. Even if the poor man once in a while likes to go to the cinema or should like to see a film, he will have to pay more money for that. Some hon. Member, I think Shri Tantia said that the proposed tax on cycles be withdrawn and the cinema industry be taxed. I do not accept this proposal so far the taxing on Films is concerned I do not agree with this. If you impose tax on the film industry, it cannot produce more and many of the films industries may collapse. The effect would be that not only production will suffer but at the same time hundreds of people, who are poor or middle-class men and who find employment in that particular industry, will have to suffer. Particularly those who produce regional language films, like Bengali, Marathi or Malayalam films, which do not possess the large markets open to the Hindi films, will have to suffer from that very much. Many

people in this industry will then have to wind up their concerns. That is why I ask the hon. Minister to consider this and withdraw the taxation proposal on this industry. We are not getting much money out of it and it will not be a great loss to the exchequer. Even that loss can be made up if we tighten the collection of income-tax.

The next point I come to is the country's food position. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech and the hon. Deputy Minister just now said that foodgrain production in the country has already increased largely. There may be some increase in the volume of food production, but actually how much relief it has given to the ordinary people has got to be seen. We cannot escape from the fact that even after the completion of the First Five Year Plan and also in three years of the Second Five Year Plan, the normal annual imports of foodgrains range from 2 million to 3 million tons. In the year 1960-61 the average availability of foodgrains per year is estimated to be 69 million tons as against the average annual demand of 79 million tons, that is, we will have a deficit of 10 million tons. This itself shows that we are far from solving this problem. Sometimes Government offers some explanation and says that our population is growing faster than our foodgrains production. They seem to find some consolation in this, and they wanted to give this explanation, but I do not consider this a valid excuse. No doubt there is increase in population, but we could certainly have bridged the gap to a great extent if we had taken proper steps to increase food production in the country.

One of the biggest factors in this connection is the inability of the Government to provide lands to the tillers. The main force that can generate production upsurge of course, is related to land relation and to land reform so that the tiller of the soil gets more

land as well as incentive for increasing production. The rural sector today stands with a concentration of land in the hands of a handful of landowners and landlords, while the great bulk are the agricultural tillers. This is the main source of stagnation in our agriculture. This factor has to be noted, and it should be the impertive task of the Government to provide lands to these people.

We must also undertake a network of irrigation projects. Irrigation constitutes the most important factor for the improvement of our food production. It is not at all impossible to bring about rapid progress in this sector if we take steps.

Here, I would lay more stress on minor irrigation projects, because they offer two advantages. Firstly, they are less costly, and secondly they yield quicker returns. This is evident from the fact that between 1949-50 and 1955-56 the area irrigated by tanks and wells increased by 5.1 million acres, while at a much heavier cost, the area irrigated by canals increased by only 3.3 million acres. Of course, I do not rule out the necessity of having big projects, but there should be a balance between the two.

We spent over Rs. 500 crores on big projects in the First Plan itself, but barely 50 per cent. of the additional irrigation potential has been utilised so far. In the Second Plan, between 1956 and 1959 an additional 11.2 million acres have been actually irrigated out of the potential of 18.7 million acres created, and we have spent more than Rs. 70 crores for that.

The failure to utilise the irrigation potential is due to the absence of field channels. There is almost no provision for this in the Plan. If you study the figures, you will find that 90 per cent. of agricultural families in India are landless, and they have no direct interest in the development of land. Further, 48 per cent. of them have got less than five acres per family, and

their tiny holdings are also scattered over a wide area. They have neither the means, nor the facilities, for digging the field channels while the upper strata of the landowners, particularly the landlords and the rich peasants who possess the major part of the land under cultivation, are generally interested more in speculative profiteering than in greater production. I therefore suggest that the construction of the field channels should be the sole responsibility of the Government, as otherwise these poor people cannot make the channels and cannot utilise the water which has been supplied by our big projects. This fact must be taken note of.

Coming to Tripura, I should say that during the last 12 years our Government could not make much progress in the State, particularly in relation to the food problem. Before partition, Tripura used to be self-sufficient in foodgrains, but now every year we have been taking rice from the Centre just to feed our people. We could not even provide the requisite amount of food to the people, and every year some people die of starvation. The Union Territory of Tripura is a very isolated territory. It has about 4,116 square miles of area, that is 26,34,240 acres. The total population of the Territory is now about 9.50 lakhs, and this population also is overwhelmingly rural.

**Mr. Speaker:** What had they all been doing before this Government came?

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Before this Government came, it was a surplus area. Now, after the influx of the refugees, our population has become double, and this doubled population has not been provided any facilities to produce more. That is why our Territory has become a deficit area now.

The net area under crops in 1957-58 was 5.65 lakhs acres, of which approximately 0.78 lakhs acres were double-crop area. Here, one point

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

must be noted, namely that during the last twelve years, either in the First Five Year Plan or even in the Second Five Year Plan, there was little scheme for small irrigation works there, not to speak of any big irrigation projects; of course, Tripura does not provide any scope for having any such big projects, and, therefore, I do not ask for any big projects, but I would ask that some small irrigation projects must be taken up there, and adequate provision must be made for them. What we find is that last year, there was some budget provision, and before that also, we used to get some money for irrigation works, but the money was wasted for the last twelve years, because we were not getting any irrigation engineer who could execute the work. That is what Government has said, but I do not believe all this story that Government have not been able to find out even a single irrigation engineer who could be posted in that Territory. It is a fantastic explanation, and I cannot accept it, and my people cannot accept this explanation from Government. If Government are serious in increasing food production there, if they are serious in starting small irrigation works there, they must find out some engineer and post him there, so that the work could be started.

You know that last year we suffered from very heavy drought. So, we lost more than a hundred lives due to starvation deaths, and they were mostly the tribals and the new refugees who were very poor. This year, we have got the rat invasion. In the entire tribal area, where jhoom cultivation has been practised, the crops have been completely damaged, and these people are now facing starvation. I am told that some money has been sent there, and some relief work has been undertaken. But from the information that I have, I find that the relief work has not started there. There is only some news that they are asking for these relief camps, but actually the relief work has not been

started there. Last year also, we lost many lives, and this year also, we are going to lose many lives. Therefore, Government should be very careful about this matter, and relief must go there and Government must feed the people who are suffering from starvation.

Secondly, I would like to stress on the need for reclamation. Apart from irrigation works, Tripura should be provided with reclamation facilities also; for, we have got land, and if we spend money on the reclamation of land, then we can get more of cultivable land in our State. But in the Plan, there is almost no provision for this. No reclamation is taking place there, and no serious effort is being made either in this behalf.

Thirdly, I would like to say a word about the utilisation of fertilisers. I may inform the House that so far, the Tripura Administration has set up six bone digesters at a cost of Rs. 40,66.31. The target was that these six bone-digesters should produce 1200 maunds of bone dust every year. But they could not. The figure is much below that. During the First Plan, the production was 170 maunds. In 1956-57, it was 260 maunds, in 1957-58, 310 maunds and in 1958-59, only 150 maunds. So it is much below the target. Why has it happened? The reason that in Tripura the transport system is very inadequate. You cannot collect these bones even if they are available. But the main thing is that bone is not available. So what is the use of spending a lot of money on this? Let there be two or three, but not more. The amount saved can rather be diverted to reclaim land, to have small irrigation works, to construct bunds and bridges over small rivers, to supply people with pumping machines, to dig tube-wells to supply water and so on. If Government proceed in that way, I think the people will be benefited more. Instead of that, if money is spent unnecessarily on other things, it will be a wastage.

Now I want to say a few words about the tribal problem. We have got even now more than 25,000 tribal families who are exclusively engaged in *jhum* cultivation, that is, shifting cultivation. We have spent a lot of money to rehabilitate these *jhumias*. But practically the effect has been minus. These tribal people have been asked to settle on certain *tilla* lands, that is, high lands, where water is not available at all. They were given Rs. 500 per family as grant and asked to settle there. But after being settled there, they cannot continue there because this *tilla* land which has been given to the *jhumia* people yields far less than the land where these *jhumias* were used to have *jhum* cultivation. In this condition, it cannot be called an economic rehabilitation. My proposal is that these people should be given *lunga* lands, that is, plain lands. If you give them such lands, they can utilise those lands and there can be some economic holding.

As regards *tilla* lands, only two or three acres were given. This is also uneconomic. If they are provided 6·4 acres of *lunga* land per family, that can very fairly be considered as an economic holding. This much land has to be given to each family. Again, I do not expect that within a short period, our Government would be able to provide irrigation facilities in the *tilla* lands. So they should not be settled there, until and unless such facilities are provided to them. That being so, they should be settled on plain lands.

Regarding development works in Tripura, for many years the question has been raised. Recently even during Question Hour, I asked a question regarding the Agartala Town Development Scheme. It was the opinion of experts that 80 per cent. of the water in Agartala Town is contaminated and is unfit for drinking purposes. You will find that one person out of every five has some stomach trouble, indigestion and so on. The reason is that the water contains too much of iron. We have been asking Govern-

ment to have some water supply schemes there and also a drainage scheme. Much time has been taken on this already. Year after year they are making plans. One plan is rejected. There is replanning. Again it is rejected. Like that it is going on. Only during this session, I was told that it is going to be finalised very soon and a scheme is going to be started. I do not know whether it will be started. If it is started, well and good. If not, the Ministry must see that it should not be delayed for a further year. It must be started here and now.

At one time, Agartala was a very fine cultural centre with music and other things. But now it is rapidly deteriorating because Government did not provide any effective help in that respect. Even in Agartala town where there are more than one lakh of people, we do not have any town hall and sports field. During the Maharaja's period we collected some money for that, but that money was not utilised. I would request the Government to expedite it.

I shall not say much about rehabilitation work now. But I should say that rehabilitation work in Tripura was far from satisfactory and those refugees who have been already settled on 'tilla' land are also suffering just like the tribals because it is more uneconomic. Everywhere you find the refugees dying of starvation. I do not like to dilate on it and I will take another opportunity when the Rehabilitation Grant is taken up.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है और उस के साथ जो देश की स्थिति का चित्र रखा है, उस से भ्रम तौर पर सभी को संतोष है। हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन और कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ा है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन तो काफी बढ़ा है, परन्तु कृषि-उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में हमें संतोष नहीं हो सकता कि वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ा है। हम को सोचना

## [श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

चाहिए कि इस का कारण क्या है। देश में दूसरी चीजें काफी पैदा होने लगी हैं। कपास काफी पैदा हुआ है और दूसरी वस्तुओं की पैदावार भी बढ़ी, लेकिन भनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए धरबों रुपया खर्च करने पर भी जितनी चाहिए, उतनी वह नहीं बढ़ सकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कुछ न कुछ दोष जरूर है और इस बारे में शासन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए कि उन दोषों के कारण को दूँधें और उन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, किसान को भनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए जितना उत्साह होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है, क्योंकि उस को ठीक कीमत नहीं मिलती है। पिछली वफा स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की नीति का काफी प्रचार हुआ था, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज उस पर ठीक रूप से धमल नहीं हो रहा है। गत वर्ष चावल और गेहूँ के भाव मुकर्रर किये गये, लेकिन किसानों से उस मूल्य पर खरीदने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज मेरे राज्य के चावल और गेहूँ का निर्यात बन्द है। वह ठीक है और मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था नहीं है कि जो कम से कम भाव मुकर्रर हों, उन पर भी किसान का भनाज खरीदने की हर जगह व्यवस्था हो। आज नई गेहूँ की फ़सल धा रही है। पिछली बार साध मंत्री ने प्राइस बोर्ड का एलान किया था, लेकिन कोई कीमत निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। किसान के पास जो पुराना गेहूँ रखा है, वह बाजार में धाता है, तो वह कीमत भी शासन देने को तैयार नहीं है, तो किसान को भनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने में कैसे उत्साह हो सकता है? अगर पूरा भनाज गवर्नमेंट नहीं खरीदती है, तो व्यापारी से किसान को जो भी कीमत मिले, वह ले कर उस को भनाज बेचना पड़ता है, क्योंकि मानोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं है। किसान से भनाज खरीदने के बाद व्यापारी कीमत बढ़ा कर भनाज बेचता है।

गवर्नमेंट ने चाँदह रुपये से लेकर सोलह रुपये तक गेहूँ की कीमत मुकर्रर की थी, लेकिन उस के खरीदने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिन व्यापारियों ने गेहूँ खरीदा था, उन्होंने भठारह, उन्नीस, बीस रुपये तक गेहूँ बेचा और इस के भलावा लोगों को वह समय पर भी नहीं मिल पाता है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में उचित व्यवस्था करे और भनाज को खरीदने का तुरन्त प्रबन्ध करे और जो भनाज खरीदा जाये, वह उपभोक्ताओं को समय पर मिले।

भनाज से सम्बन्धित एनिमल हसबैंडी, डेयरी, फ़ारेस्ट्री और वैटिरिनरी सर्विसिज हैं। उन की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक इरिगेशन का सवाल है, मैं ने देखा है कि सिंचाई की योजनायें बनी हैं और उन पर धरबों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी पर्याप्त सिंचाई नहीं हो पाई है। जो खर्च किया गया है, उस की जितनी रिटर्न मिलनी चाहिए, जितना लाभ होना चाहिए, जितना उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो सका है। शासन को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए कि पानी का ठीक उपयोग हो और जितनी ज़मीन को पानी दिया जाना चाहिए, वह दिया जाये। अगर लैंड रिक्लार्म्व भी जल्दी धमल में लाई जायें, तो भनाज का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ सकेगा और यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी।

खाद का जहाँ तक सवाल है, उस की काफी कमी है। लोग चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक खाद के कारखाने कायम किये जायें। मध्य प्रदेश में कम से कम दो खाद के कारखाने तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कायम किये जाने चाहिए। एक्सपर्ट कमेटी मध्य प्रदेश में घूमी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह उज्जैन, इटारसी और कटनी भी गई थी। उज्जैन के लोगों ने उस को एक मेमोरेंडम पेश किया है। उज्जैन

में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से एक बड़ा खाद का कारखाना कायम करने के लिए एक बड़ा उपयुक्त स्थान है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

टैक्स के बारे में काफी कहा गया है। साइकिल टैक्स और डीजल प्रायल के टैक्स के बारे में कहा गया है। साइकिल के बारे में इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि साइकिल पर जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि जितना बढ़ाया गया है, उस से प्राधा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। घाजकल साइकिल एक बहुत आवश्यक वस्तु हो गई है और खास तौर से बड़े कस्बों और शहरों में विद्यार्थी और छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारी, क्लार्क वगैरह, साइकिल के बगैर अपना काम नहीं चला सकते हैं। इस टैक्स से विद्यार्थियों पर बहुत अधिक भार पड़ने वाला है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा नम्र सुझाव यह है कि टैक्स का जो रेट साइकिल के पार्ट्स—फीट्टील्ड और रिम्ड पर लगाया गया है, उस को कम से कम प्राधा कर दिया जाये। इस से लोगों को काफी राहत मिलेगी। कई माननीय सदस्यों का कहना है कि डीजल प्रायल पर टैक्स बढ़ाने से ट्रांसपोर्ट महंगा होगा। मेरे पास कुछ तार प्राये हैं। लोगों की शिकायत इतनी डीजल प्रायल पर टैक्सेशन पर नहीं होगी जितनी कि उन की शिकायत यह है कि उन को जो टायर और ट्यूब मिलते हैं, वे वाजिबी कीमत पर नहीं मिलते हैं। शासन को उस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। उस तो बढ़ाया ही जाता है, लेकिन उस के 4 ही ट्रांसपोर्ट वालों को वाजिबी कीमत से बहुत ज्यादा कीमत दे कर टायर और ट्यूब खरीदने पड़ते हैं और इस तरह बीच वाले मुनाफा खाते हैं। इनकम टैक्स और प्रॉफिट टैक्स बचाने के लिए बिल तो ठीक दिया जाता है, लेकिन ऊपर का रुपया लिये बिना टायर और ट्यूब नहीं देते हैं। इस बात की एकदम की जानी चाहिए कि ट्रांसपोर्ट वालों को वाजिबी कीमत पर सामान मिले। ऐसा करने से उन को शिकायत नहीं होगी।

टैक्स के बारे में आम तौर पर कहा जाता है कि मध्यमवर्ग और गरीब लोगों पर उस का असर पड़ता है। अगर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा, तो हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं का काम कैसे चलेगा? यह देश गरीब लोगों का है और यह कोई मालदारों का देश नहीं है। यहां के गरीबों को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी। कुछ लोग गरीबों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उस का फायदा उठाते हैं और उन के नाम से उस का विरोध करते हैं। अगर तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना है, और देश को प्रागे बढ़ाना है, तो देश के अस्सी नब्बे फीसदी गरीब लोगों को टैक्स के भार को बहन करना होगा और वे करेंगे। वे टैक्स देने को तैयार हैं और उन को कोई शिकायत नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन उन की बातों की तरफ भी शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहां देश तरक्की कर रहा है, वहां कुछ बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक न्याय का सवाल है, प्राज धवालतों में न्याय सुलभ नहीं है। मेरे राज्य की यह स्थिति है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट्स में महीनों तक तारीख नहीं लगती है। कोर्ट फीस काफी है और वचों तक मुकदमों के फैसे नहीं होते हैं। लोग चाहते हैं कि उन को न्याय मिले, लेकिन संविधान लागू होने के बाद भी, लोगों को न्याय देने का हमारा इकरार होने के बाद भी हम न्याय सुलभ नहीं कर सकते। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

देश की प्रगति के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि देश का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा उठाया जाये और लोग अधिक परिश्रम करें, लेकिन शिक्षा के बगैर यह नहीं हो सकता है। प्राज हम देखते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में इनडिसिप्लिन बढ़ रहा है। विद्यार्थियों की क्षमता, योग्यता का स्टेडरें नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। शिक्षा पर धरनों करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन शासन को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये अच्छे मापदंड कैसे तैयार होंगे। जब तक

## [श्री राबेलाल व्यास]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा होस्टल का निर्माण नहीं होगा, गुरुकुल पद्धति से लोगों को शिक्षित नहीं किया जायगा, उनको शील की शिक्षा नहीं दी जायगी, मारेले एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायगी, तब तक हमारे देशवासियों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता है और उनका चरित्र निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है और वे सामाजिक बुराइयों और करप्शन दूर नहीं हो सकतीं, जिनका भाज इतना जिक्र किया जाता है। इस तरफ भी अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भ्रामूल परिवर्तन करके कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये, जिससे अच्छी शिक्षा मिले और अच्छे नागरिक तैयार हो सकें।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्विसेन्सी की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। लोगों को शिकायत है कि फ्राइलें महीनों तक नहीं निकलती हैं और जो छोटे छोटे काम जल्दी हो सकते हैं, उनमें बड़ी देर लगती है। इधर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। लाल फ्रीताशाही दूर होनी चाहिये। नेपाटिज्म और पक्षपात की भी बहुत शिकायत है। ग्राम तौर पर छोटे कर्मचारियों में शिकायत होती है कि जहां तरक्की होनी चाहिये, उनके काम की कद्र होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं होती। इसकी भी कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हार्ड ट्रीब्यूनल तो मुकर्रर नहीं किया जा सकता है और वह उचित भी नहीं है लेकिन एक कम्प्लेंट बोर्ड जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश में बना हुआ है कायम किया जा सकता है इस बोर्ड को कोई भी भ्राममी शिकायत भेज सकता है, और यहां पर भी यही चीज होनी चाहिये और कर्मचारियों को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वे भी कम्प्लेंट बोर्ड या सजेशन बोर्ड के पास एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्विसेन्सी को सुधारने के लिए, शासन के काम को सुधारने के लिए, उसको अच्छा करने के लिए उसकी बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए सुझाव भेज सकते हैं। इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक कम्प्लेंट बोर्ड

हो जिस में गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति, अनुभवी व्यक्ति, योग्य व्यक्ति, चरित्रवान व्यक्ति हों और इससे बहुत कुछ जो शिकायतें हैं वे दूर हो सकती हैं।

करप्शन का सवाल भी हमारे सामने है। यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जो सारे देश के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, सारे देश के साथ इसका सम्बन्ध है। अगर समाज में कोई बुराई है तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भी वह होगी। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिन की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। कल श्री मुरारका ने बताया था कि कनाडा से, अमरीका से माल खरीदा गया और उस माल की कीमत ५०० डालर होनी चाहिये थी लेकिन उस पर हजारों रुपया दिया गया। यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। उन्होंने कुछ और भी उदाहरण दिये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी पूरी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिये और अगर कुछ भ्रफसरों ने यह करके वाकई में गलती की है, कुछ गफलत की है, तो उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये। हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि कई बातें ऐसी होती हैं जो कि हमारे नोटिस में आती हैं लेकिन जाबतेबाजी में ही वे चली जाती हैं, उसमें ही काफी समय व्यतीत हो जाता है, काफी समय जांच पड़ताल में निकल जाता है, निर्णय करने में ही काफी वक्त लग जाता है और अन्त में परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं निकलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

व्यापार के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में बहुत सी चीजें देश के बाहर से आती हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि सरकार उन डीलर्स की जो इनको बाहर से लाने का प्रबन्ध करते हैं, सहायता करती है, उनको फारेन एक्सचेंज देती है, लेकिन वे हमारे देश में कंज्यूमर्स को, उपभोक्ताओं को ठीक कीमत पर नहीं मिल पाती हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण

रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ बाहर से पारा धाता है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है ११०० रुपये में एक बोटल पड़ती है। लेकिन जो भ्रूयुर्वेदिक शोधशाला है, जो अनुसंधान करना चाहते हैं, जो दवाइयाँ बनाने वाले हैं उनको भी यह चीज ११०० या इससे कुछ अधिक पर मिलने के बजाय ३३०० रुपये में मिलती है। स्टेनलेस स्टील को लीजिये। जो बाहर से धाता है वह यहाँ पर चार गुना कीमत में मिलता है। ये सब चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनकी धोर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उसको देखना चाहिये कि ये चीजें मुनासिब कीमत पर उपलब्ध हों। जो चीजें बाहर से धाती हैं जिसके लिये ध्राप फारेन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उनके बारे में ध्रापको यह देखना चाहिये कि वे कंज्यूमर्स को सही कीमत पर मिलें और ध्राप चाहें तो उनकी कीमतें मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि इतने मुनाफे से ध्रगर ज्यादा लिया जाएगा तो वह जुर्म होगा और उसके लिये सजा होगी। हमारे यहाँ शूगर की कीमत मुकर्रर है। लेकिन अध्पक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शूगर तीन रुपया सेर, बिक चुकी है और देहातों में मिल नहीं रही है। ध्रापने इसकी कीमत एक रुपया दो नए पैसे मुकर्रर की है, क्या ध्राप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि कोई भी इसको एक रुपया एक ध्राना सेर से अधिक नहीं बेच सकता है और ध्रगर बेचेगा तो यह जुर्म होगा और इसकी उसको सजा होगी? इस ध्रोर ध्रमी तक शासन का ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस ध्रोर ध्यान दें और देखे कि ठीक भाव पर चीजें कंज्यूमर्स को उपलब्ध हों और व्यापारी ध्रनाप-ध्रनाप भाव पर इनको न बेचें। ध्राम जनता को टैक्सों की इतनी शिका-यत नहीं है जितनी कि इस तरह की चीजों की है। इस वास्ते इस ध्रोर ध्रापका ध्यान ध्रवश्य जाना चाहिये।

ध्रापका ध्यान स्वास्थ्य की ध्रोर भी जाना चाहिये। ध्राज देखा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े

ध्रस्पताल बन रहे हैं और दूसरे तरह तरह के काम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की ध्रोर इतना ध्यान दिया था कि उन्होंने प्रण कर लिया था कि मुझे कोई भी बीमारी क्यों न हो उस पर मैं एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करूँगा, दवाई नहीं लूँगा और उन्होंने प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की ध्रोर ही ध्रपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया था। लेकिन ध्रापका उस ध्रोर बिन्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं है। बीमारियाँ बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं, ध्रस्पताल बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, डाक्टर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, रुपया ध्रनाप-ध्रनाप खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन मैं ध्रापको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ध्रायुर्वेदिक, प्राकृतिक, होम्योपैथी पद्धतियों हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही उपयुक्त साबित हो सकती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक मास्टर को, हर एक अध्यापक को ध्रगर एक पुस्तक प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पर पढ़ा दी जाए और उसमें ध्रापका कुछ खर्च भी नहीं ध्राएगा तो बहुत कुछ रोक बीमारियों की अध्यापक कर सकेंगे। इस ध्रोर ध्रापका ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

18 hrs.

नदियों के गन्दे पानी को रोकने के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है। तीसरी योजना में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। ध्रगर इन इंडस्ट्रीज का पानी नदियों के पानी में मिला दिया गया और उस को गन्दा होने दिया गया, उसको दूषित होते रहने दिया गया, जहरीला होते रहने दिया गया तो यह स्वास्थ्य के लिये बहुत हानिकारक होगा। जहाँ रेयन फीक्ट्रीज हैं उनका पानी ध्रगर नदियों में जाने दिया गया तो यह बहुत खतरनाक बात होगी। हमारे यहाँ चम्बल में पानी इसी तरह से कई बार दूषित हो जाता है, और जब वहाँ का पानी मवेशी पी जाते हैं, तो कई बार देखा गया है कि वे मर गए हैं। मछलियाँ कभी कभी मरी हुई पानी के ऊपर ध्रा जाती हैं। मवेशी पानी पीते हैं

## [ श्री राधेलाल व्यास ]

तो बीमार हो जाते हैं, भ्रावमी बीमार होते हैं। लेकिन इसकी धोर किसी का कोई ध्यान नहीं है, इसके बारे में कोई इतिजाम नहीं किया गया है। इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं लेकिन पानी को दूषित होने पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाता है। स्वास्थ्य को बिगड़ने से ऐसी हालत में कैसे रोक जा सकता है? क्या भ्रस्पतालों की धरण लेकर स्वास्थ्य को सुधारा जा सकता है? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस धोर भी ध्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

ट्रांसपोर्ट एण्ड कम्युनिकेशन की धोर भी ध्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। रेलों के बारे में कई मिश्रों ने कहा है कि जहाँ ये सुलभ हैं वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोण इनका उपयोग करते हैं। लेकिन मैं ध्रापको बतसाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे राज्य में बहुत ही कम रोड्स हैं और जो सारियां और ट्रक्स बर्गरह चलती हैं वे कन्बी रोड्स पर चलती हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान रोड्स बनाने की तरफ दिया जाना चाहिये। तीसरी योजना में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान इस धोर दिये जाने की ध्रावश्यकता है। देहातों में लोणों की शिकायत यह रहती है कि चार चार महीने तक वे गांव से बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं क्योंकि रोड्स नहीं हैं। धगर ध्राप

रोड्स नहीं बना सकते हैं तो कम से कम नदियों और नालों पर पुलियां तो बनवा दीजिये और धगर ध्रापने ऐसा किया तो लोण कहेंगे कि शासन कुछ कर रहा है।

ये कुछ बातें हैं जो मैंने ध्रापके सामने रखी हैं और यदि शासन इनकी धोर ध्यान देगा तो ध्राम जनता भी ऐसा ध्रनुभव करेगी कि देश ध्रागे बढ़ रहा है, उसके वास्ते बहुत कुछ बातें हो रही हैं और धगर लोणों का इसमें विस्वास बड़ा तो लोण ध्रापसे सहयोग करेंगे और हमारी ध्राने वाली योजना बहुत कुछ सफल होगी और उसको सफल बनाने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जनता का सहयोग ध्रापको मिलेगा।

**Shri Venkatasubbalah (Adoni):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member has just started. He might continue tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 10th March, 1960/Phalguna 20, 1881 (Saka).*