12.47 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS†—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF FINANCE *contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance. Out of 8 hours allotted for these Demands, 2 hours and 10 minutes now remain.

How long would the hon. Minister take?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): About one hour.

Mr. Speaker: So, I shall call him at 1·15 P.M. After that, the cut motions will be disposed of, and the Demands put to vote.

Shri Chandak may continue his speech now.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): On a point of order. We are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning. So, far as the Planning Minister is concerned, unfortunately, he has not been present in the House. Would you kindly ask the Minister concerned to show a little more courtesy and respect to the House, because we are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to two Ministries? On the former occasion, you had given a ruling to that effect.

Mr. Speaker: I did not follow the hon. Member fully.

Shri Khadilkar: We are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to two Ministries, namely the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning. Throughout the discussion, the Minister of Planning has not been here, nor does it seem from the position now that he is going to reply at all.

Mr. Speaker: He may or may not reply. I cannot force him to do so. I can only request the hon. Ministers to continue to be present here. I cannot ask the planners to be here.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I am also a Member of the Planning Commission, and, therefore, I can also reply? Moreover, my hon. friend is also here. Therefore, both of us are here. I do not know why it is said that they are not represented here.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is not the Planning Commission's Demands that we are discussing but it is the Planning Ministry's Demands which we are discussing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Chairman of the Planning Commission is also present here. But we want the Minister concerned to be present.

Mr. Speaker: As far as possible, all hon. Ministers, the Demands relating to whose Ministries come up for discussion, will kindly participate in the discussion or at any rate be present in the House.

श्री चांडक (छिंदवाड़ा) : माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, इस समय फाइनेंस और प्लानिंग की जो डिमाण्ड्स हाउस के सामने हैं, उन डिमाण्ड्स पर मैं दो चार बातें कहना चाहूंगा।

पहली बात तो यह है कि कुछ महीनो पहले मुल्क में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो गया था कि जब फारेन एक्सचेंज का अभाव सा प्रतीत होने लगा था और इधर हमारे मुल्क में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन घट जाने के कारण भाव भी काफी बढ़ गये थे। उस वक्त हम यह सोचने पर बाध्य हो गये थे कि हमारी यह जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना है यह किस प्रकार से पूरी होगी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के प्रयत्नों से वह स्थिति अब टल गई है। इस वर्ष के बजट

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री गंडक]

प्रोपोजल्ज को जब हम देखते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि कई अच्छी बातें की जा रही हैं। एसेसमेंट के जो बहुत सारे केसिस पेंडिंग थे उनकी संख्या घट गई है। नए सिरे से इंटरनल रिसोर्सिस को मजबूत करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये गये हैं और टैक्स इवैजन जो होता था, उसके लूपहोल्स को बन्द करने की भी कोशिश की गई है। इसी तरह से लगभग २३ करोड़ रुपये के नए टैक्स लगाने के भी सुझाव रखे गये हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बाहर जाकर हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज के सवाल को भी लगभग हल कर लिया है। हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी काफी परिमाण में बढ़ रहा है। लोहा और इस्पात के तीन कारखाने जो लगे हैं, वे भी प्रोडक्शन करने लगे है और आशा की जाती है कि अब योजना की पूर्ति में आने वाला संकट टल गया है और हमारी योजना जो कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक सुधारों की दृष्टि से बहुत आवश्यक है और उस ओर एक ठोस कदम है, वह सफल होगी और हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। इसमें मुझे कोई सन्देह मालूम नही देता है।

लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ कुछ और बातें भी हैं जिनकी ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। सारी योजनायें हमारी पूरी हो रही हैं या निश्चित कदम हम उनको पूरा करने की ओर बढ़ा रहे हैं, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं हैं। लेकिन जहां तक खेती के उत्पादन का सवाल है, हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है और यह कहा जाता है कि खेती के उत्पादन को दृष्टि से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस पर काफी जोर दिया गया था। बात सही है और जोर दिया भी गया था। लेकिन क्या कारण है कि हमारा खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ नही रहा है। बड़े बड़े बांध भी बांधे जा रहे हैं, इरिगेशन और पावर प्राजैक्टस भी बड़े बड़े कायम किये जा रहे हैं और इन सब को भी अगर हम दृष्टि में रखें तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि जरूर कुछ प्रयत्न हो रहा है और इसमें सन्देह की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े बांध बांधे जा रहे हैं उनमें से अधिकांश का पानी अभी तक खेतों में नहीं पहुंचा है और जितनी बिजली पैदा हुई है या हो रही है उसमें से केवल छः प्रतिशत बिजली ही इरिगेशन के काम में आती है और ७४ प्रतिशत बिजली उद्योगों के उपयोग में आ रही है। मेरा अनुमान है कि खेती के उत्पादन या कृषि सम्बन्धी जो योजनायें बनाई गई हैं, उनको बनाते समय कुछ प्रयोरिटीज की ओर ध्यान कम दिया गया है। यह कहा जाता है कि यह नैशनल एक्सटेंशन स्कीम्स और कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट्स की जो स्कीमें हैं, उन्होंने देहातों में एक क्रान्तिकारक परिवर्तन किया है। लेकिन जहां तक मैंने देखा है और अनुभव किया है, इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अवश्य कुछ काम देहातों में हुआ है लेकिन वह इतना कम हुआ है कि उनका असर कृषि के उत्पादन पर तो शायद बिल्कुल पड़ा ही नहीं है। जरूर कुछ कच्ची सड़कें देहातों में बन गई है, कुछ नए प्राइमरी स्कूल खुल गये हैं और बीज और खाद का कुछ बटवारा किया गया और कुछ तकावी भी बांटी गई है लेकिन इनके अतिरिक्त देहातों की सुधारने के लिये जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता थी, वे बहुत ही कम हुई है और उस ओर ध्यान नही दिया गया है। एक काम करने वालों की बड़ी फौज की काम जरूर मिल गया है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है लेकिन जो हम चाहते थे, जो हमारा उद्देश्य था कि ये योजनायें देहातों का नक्शा ही बदल देंगी, एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन वहां ला देंगी वह चीज नहीं हुई है। यह बात निर्विवाद है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह मानी हुई बात है कि अन्य कोई भी साधन उपलब्ध हों, लेकिन जब तक पानी और खाद की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, बिजली देहातों में नहीं पहुंचाई जाती है, तब तक अन्न का उत्पादन या खेती का उत्पादन अधिक नहीं

बढ़ सकता है । यदि इन बड़े-बड़े बांधों के साथ-साथ छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं की ओर भी अधिक ध्यान दिया गया होता, प्रथम ध्यान दिया गया होता तो आज जो खाद्यान्नों की कमी महसूस की जा रही है, मेरा अनुमान है, वह कमी न हुई होती । आज हम जिस संकट में फंसे हुए है, वह संकट हमारे सामने न होता । इसलिये मै अर्थ मंत्री जी से विनय-पूर्वक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि यदि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है—और बढ़ाना आवश्यक है, यह निर्विवाद है, क्योंकि हमारी सारी योजनायें खेती के उत्पादन पर निर्भर करती है और इस बात को सभी ने माना है—तो सबसे पहले और अधिक से अधिक ध्यान हमें देहातों की तरफ देना चाहिये । देहातों की हालत को सुधारने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये और छोटी-छोटी जो सिंचाई की स्कीमें हैं उनको प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये । जहां जहां सम्भव हो, आप बड़े-बड़े बाध भी बाधे लेकिन इन स्कीमों की ओर अधिक ध्यान दे । आज लोग हम से पूछते हैं कि भाखड़ा बांध का पानी तो हमारे खेतों में आने वाला नही है तो क्या कारण है कि हमारे लिए छोटी छोटी स्कीमे शुरू नही की जाती हैं । जहा-जहां पर बडे-बडे बांधो का पानी नही पहुंच सकता है, वहा आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नाले खोदे जायें, नहरे खोदी जायें, तालाब बनाये जाये, जो चीज भी सुविधापूर्वक बनाई जा सकती है, बनाई जाए ताकि उन क्षेत्रो को पानी मिल सके, जहां पानी बड़े-बड़े बांधो का पहुंचाया नही जा सकता है । इस वास्ते मै चाहता हूं कि छोटी-छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की तरफ सब से पहले ध्यान दिया जाए ।

इसी तरह से गांवो में बिजली की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है । इतनी बिजली पैदा हुई है लेकिन फिर भी देहातों में बिजली की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं हो पाई है और वहां पर बिजली की बहुत अधिक मांग है । जितनी बिजली आज पैदा होती है, उसमें से केवल छ: प्रतिशत बिजली इरिगेशन के काम में आती है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के काम को बहुत जल्द किया जाए और जल्द से जल्द देहातों में बिजली तथा पानी पहुचाया जाए । इसी तरह से खाद का भी इंतिजाम किया जाए जिस की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है ।

वैसे ही एक दूसरी बात की ओर भी मै आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि अभी किसानों को उन की जरूरत के अनुसार अपनी खेती को सुधारने के लिये कर्ज नहीं मिलता । जहां तक मैं ने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट को देखा है, उससे मालूम हुआ कि अब हमारे रिजर्व बैंक ने कोआपरेटिव बैंक के जरिये २८ करोड़ रु०—२५ करोड रु० लांग टर्म कर्ज और ३ करोड़ रु० शार्ट टर्म कर्ज—की व्यवस्था की है । आप सोच सकते हैं कि यह कितनी कम व्यवस्था है । इस से किसानों को जो कर्ज मिलता है वह कम परिमाण में मिलता है और वे अपनी खेती का विकास नहीं कर सकते । मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय । ३० जून, १९५८ तक के लिये २८ करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई थी, इस वर्ष के लिये शायद ६ करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था रिजर्व बैंक और करने वाला है । लेकिन यह व्यवस्था बहुत अल्प मात्रा में है । ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट को जो कर्ज मिलता है वह रिजर्व बैंक से तो डेढ़ परसेन्ट ब्याज पर दिया जाता है, लेकिन किसानों के हाथ में वह कर्ज पहुंचता है तो उन को ९ या १० परसेंट ब्याज देना पड़ता है । मेरी आप से विनय है कि इस ब्याज की जो दर है उस को घटा दिया जाय ।

साथ ही मुझे आप से यह कहना है कि ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को मदद करने के लिये आप को और भी कदम उठाने चाहिये । जिस प्रकार से इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद करने के लिये आप ने इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन

[श्री चांदक]

कायम किया है उसी तरह से ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स की मदद करने के लिये एक एग्रिकल्चरल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन भी कायम किया जाय। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि लाइफ इंश्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन प्रतिवर्ष लगभग ४० करोड़ रु० इन्वेस्ट करता है। इस ४० करोड़ रु० में से ५० परसेन्ट तो उसे गवर्नमेंट सिक्योरिटीज में इन्वेस्ट करना पड़ता है लेकिन जो बाकी की ५० परसेन्ट रकम है यदि उस में से आधी रकम भी इस ऐग्रिकल्चरल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन को, खेती करने वाल किसानों को कर्ज देने में इन्वेस्ट करने के लिये दी दे जाय तो यह फंड ज्यादा बढ़ सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आपइस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

मेरा आप से यह भी निवेदन है कि भले ही हमारी दिल्ली शहर को न्यूयार्क बनाने की कल्पना हो, लेकिन रूरल हाउसिंग की स्कीम किसी भी प्रकार अमल में नही आ रही है। देहातों का नक्शा आज भी वही पड़ा हुआ है जो कि पुराना था। आप स्वयम् जा कर देख सकते हैं। वही टूटे फूटे घर हैं जहा स्लम क्लिअरेंस नही हुआ है, घास फूस के घर और कच्चे मकान हैं जिन में उन को रहना पड़ता है। देहातों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये जब तक आप छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों, ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक देहातों की हालत सुधरने वा ी नही है। हर एक आदमी इस बात को अनुभव करता है कि जो खेतों में काम करने वाले आदमी हैं, यानी किसान और देहातों में रहने वा े या दूसरे आदमियों को कोई काम नही मिलेगा, कोई सब्सटीट्यूट काम नहीं मिलेगा खेती की जगह पर और खेती के साथ-साथ तब तक उन की हालत सुधरने वाली नहीं है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है।इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। हालांकि हम बड़े उद्योग धंधों की जरूरत है, लेकिन जब तक यह चीजें नहीं होंगी तब तक देहातों की तथा कृषि की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती है।

मेरी आप से एक और विनय है। स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन के फलस्वरूप हमारे नये मध्य प्रदेश का उदय हुआ। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है जिस का क्षेत्रफल १ लाख, ७१ हजार, २०१ वर्ग मील है। आप जानते हैं कि इस में चार यूनिट शामिल हैं जिस की राजधानी भोपाल बनाई गई। केन्द्र की इच्छा के अनुसार भोपाल राजधानी बनी है। यह राजधानी तो बन गई लेकिन राजधानी बनाने योग्य साधन वहां उपलब्ध नहीं थे। इस कैपिटल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये प्रयत्न हो रहा है लेकिन वहां पर आज स्थिति क्या है इसे आप समझ सकते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार आज ६ जगहों में बटी हुई है, उन के डाइरेक्टर ६ जगह बटे हुए हैं। कुछ रायपुर में रहते हैं, कुछ ग्वालियर में, कुछ इन्दौर में, कुछ भोपाल में, कुछ रीवा में। इस तरह से ६ जगहों में डाइरेक्टोरेट्स बटे हुए हैं। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि डाइरेक्टर्स तो एक दूसरे से ३००–३०० और ४००–४०० मील दूर रहें और सेक्रेटरीज भोपाल में रहें, हमारे मंत्रिगण भोपाल में रहें, तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कारोबार किस तरह से चलता होगा। सारे आफिसेज को एक जगह पर लाने के लिये जगह नही है, जगह का अभाव है, मकानों का अभाव है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक बार, दो बार नही, कई बार आप से विनय की है कि उन्हें कैपिटल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये आप से मदद मिलनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से चंडीगढ़ और भुवनेश्वर आदि नई राजधानियां बनी उसी तरह से भोपाल भी नई राजधानी बनी। केन्द्र की ओर से चंडीगढ़ और भुवनेश्वर की राजधानियां बनाने में मदद दी गई। क्या वजह है कि मध्य प्रदेश की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती जब कि दूसरी राजधानियों को बनाने के लिये केन्द्र की ओर

से मदद दी गई? मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की ओर भी आप ध्यान दें। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार आज कैपिटल प्राजेक्ट के प्रयत्न में लगी हुई है। उस की शायद १५ करोड़ रु० की स्कीम है, लेकिन वह उसे पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है। जब केन्द्र की इच्छा से भोपाल राजधानी बनाई गई तो केन्द्र का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह इस कैपिटल प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिये, राजधानी को फुलफ्लेज्ड रूप से इस्टैब्लिश करने के लिये वह मदद करे।

इस के साथ-साथ १९१ करोड़ रु० का मध्य प्रदेश का डेवेलपमेंट बजट है जिस में से, यह कहा गया था, १४४ करोड़ रु० केन्द्र की ओर से मिलेगा और ४७ करोड़ रु० उस में राज्य सरकार को लगाना होगा। राज्य तो अपना हिस्सा पूरा कर रहा है लेकिन मुझे यह पता लगा है कि केन्द्र की ओर से द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये प्रति वर्ष जिस परिमाण में रुपया मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि १४४ करोड़ रु० को पांच वर्ष में बांटा जाय तो हर वर्ष के लिये २९ करोड़ रु० आता है। कम से कम इस वर्ष का रुपया तो मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को मिलना ही चाहिये।

परसों हमारे मित्र श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में इतना फारेस्ट है जो कि सारे देश के फारेस्टस का चौथाई हिस्सा है। यह तो आप जानते ही हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत पार्टेंशलिटीज हैं, वहां बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां बहती हैं, वहां बहुत घने जंगल हैं, जंगलों की बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति है, वैसे ही भूगर्भ में भी अनेक प्रकार की सम्पत्ति भरी हुई है। लेकिन उस को डेवेलेप करने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहे हैं, और यदि हो रहे हैं तो बहुत कम। केन्द्र को इस के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

वैसे ही आप जानते हैं कि वहां डाकुओं का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। चम्बल और बेतवा नदियों के बीच में जो बड़े-बड़े टीले बने हुए हैं, रेवाइन्स पड़े हैं, उन के अन्दर इन डाकुओं के रहने के स्थान हैं। यह हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन है। यदि इस जमीन को रिक्लेम किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि एक ओर तो वहां पर कुछ आबादी बस सकती है और दूसरी ओर जो वहां जमीन है उस से पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है साथ ही जो डाकुओं का संकट है वह भी टल सकता है। इस पर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अब एक दो बातें मैं आप को सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में सुझाना चाहता हूं। सब तरफ से आवाज आती है कि हमारी सेल्स टैक्स की पद्धति ऐसी है कि हर एक प्रान्त में, हर एक चीज पर अलग अलग सेल्स टैक्स लगाया जाता है। आप की रिपोर्ट से भी मालूम होता है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि यदि सारे प्रान्तों में एक सा यूनिफार्म सेल्स टैक्स हो, और सेल्स टैक्स ऐट सोर्स हो, जैसा कि आप ने शुगर, तम्बाकू, कपड़े आदि कुछ चीजों के सम्बन्ध में किया है, तो इस से बहुत सी अड़चनें और उलझनें दूर हो सकती हैं। पैसा अधिक मिल सकता है और जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों के मार्ग में अनेक प्रकार की दिक्कतें आती हैं वे दिक्कतें भी दूर हो सकती हैं। और आसानी से यह सेल्स टैक्स का पैसा वसूल हो सकता है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूंगा कि इस प्रकार से यह यूनिफार्म सेल्स टैक्स लागू हो और सेल्स टैक्स ऐट सोर्स वसूल हो, इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनाई जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी मैं ने देखा कि आपके जो अंक हैं उससे पता चलता है कि गत तीन वर्षों में १२११ करोड़ रुपया बाहर से कर्ज मिला है, बाहर से मदद के रूप

[श्री चांडक]

में मिला है लेकिन इस कर्ड में से केवल ४७८ करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग हुआ है अर्थात् केवल ४७८ करोड़ रुपये युटिलाइज हुए हैं और ७३३ करोड़ रुपये इस तीसरे वर्ष के अन्त में भी अनयुटिलाइज्ड पड़ा हुआ है । हमने देखा कि ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह चीज आई कि हमारे तीनों स्टील प्लांट्स की कीमतें बढ़ गईं और वह इस कारण हुआ कि चूंकि समय पर पैसों का युटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ, समय पर पैसा उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया । इतनी बड़ी रकम जो हमने मेहनत करके बाहर से प्राप्त की है उसमें से केवल ४७८ करोड़ रुपये युटिलाइज हुए और ७३३ करोड़ रुपये तीन साल के बाद में भी, तीसरे साल के अन्त में जब कि हम चौथे साल में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं तब भी वह रुपया अनयुटिलाइज्ड पड़ा हुआ है । आखिर क्या कारण है और क्यों वह रुपया युटिलाइज नहीं हुआ है ? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस काम के लिए जो रुपया आये यदि समय पर उसका उपयोग नहीं होता है तो जिस तरह से तीनों स्टील प्लांट्स की कीमतें बढ़ गईं उसी तरीके से वह कीमतें भी बढ़ सकती हैं और समय पर रुपया युटिलाइज नहीं हो सकता ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स की ताईद करता हूं और मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं । साथ ही अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए चन्द एक मिनट दिये उसके लिए आपको अनेकों धन्यवाद ।

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a little over a decade has now passed since independence. Looking at the performance of the Government of India, the nation is confident that at least in one sector, I mean the industrial sector, this Government has laid the foundations on solid rock. We have now established our steel production plants, explored mines and oils, installed electrical plants and are going to instal big and small machine-making industries. We are confident that when this base is once built, in the coming future the country will be able to produce large numbers of industrial plants, big and small and cottage scale, with which the country will be able to march forward in solving poverty and misery. In that respect, the Finance Ministry has, all along, done its part creditably. It has not only raised finances within the country—revenue and capital—but has also succeeded in getting financial assistance from abroad.

But, in the other sector, I think the Ministry has not devoted that much attention which it had given to the industrial sector. We know the difficulties; we know the drawbacks; but, in spite of that, my feeling is that the Ministry has not done that much which it could have done. I am not making this remark simply on supposition; but, I want to base my remarks on certain facts. I would refer, therefore, to the Report of the Agriculture Ministry of last year. At page 3 of the Report, it is said that:

> "The cultivators are increasingly becoming fertilizer-conscious and the demand is in excess of supply. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers has, therefore, to be necessarily restricted and during 1958-59 the actual consumption, in terms of sulphate of ammonia, is expected to be about 9 lakh tons. The demand for 1959-60 comes to about 18.8 lakh tons in terms of sulphate of ammonia. Owing to the difficult foreign exchange position, it may be possible, according to the present indication, to meet only 50 per cent of the demand."

Sir, these remarks in the Agriculture Ministry's Report are very significant and from these we are entitled to infer that this foreign exchange bottle-neck has operated very harshly in the agricultural sector rather than in other sectors. When we look to

the loans and other sorts of assistance, we find that by the year 1959-60, the country will be incurring a loan to the extent of more than Rs. 600 crores or Rs. 700 crores.

Even in the year 1959-60, we are in need of more than Rs. 300 crores of external foreign assistance. I do not know what the foreign assistance involved in procuring from outside the extra 9 lakh tons of sulphate of ammonia, which is needed for the agricultural sector, would be. From this, I am constrained to observe that the Finance Ministry has not given that much importance to food production in the country as it has done in the case of industrial development.

We find that this country is deficit in food year after year and the Ministry has to incur a loan on account of food imports. It may be under PL 480; but that is after all a loan and every year, on an average, about 3 million tons of foodgrains are being imported into this country.

When we make a comparison of the expenditure that is involved in importing foodgrains with the expenditure that is involved in importing sulphate of ammonia and other chemical manure that is needed by the country, we will find, taking statistics, that we are acting in a miserly way in the matter of this fertilizer import and that we are too much liberal in our food imports.

For that also, I would like to cite some figures which I have got from a publication of the West Bengal Ministry. In the year 1957-58, when the results of crop competition were out, we got these figures. In the year 1957-58, in an acre of land, about 74.32 mds. of paddy was produced, though the average yield of the State was 16:11 mds. only. In terms of percentage it is 460 per cent. The chemical manure involved is one maund and twenty seers. Of course there are other manures produced within the country, green manure and other things. But so far as sulphate of ammonia is concerned, the particular subject which I have touched, we find that the application of 1½ maunds of this manure has increased the yield by 460 per cent. As regards wheat in the same province in 1957-58 the average yield per acre was 6.33 maunds. By a similar process the yield has been increased to 33.20 maunds—500 per cent. Taking the average food production in our country at 65 million tons, and comparing it with the maximum import figure of 3.5 million tons we find that the food deficit of our country is about five or six per cent. Now, we should ponder whether we are not doing our part in increasing our food production in the country. We find that we can increase it by several times as I have already explained. Our overall deficit for the whole of India is only five or six per cent. Therefore, I want to say that in this respect, in making our country self-sufficient in food, that amount of attention which requires to be paid, has not been paid.

In the year 1951, we imported foodgrains from the United States to the value of about Rs. 93 crores. For that we could not pay the instalments that fell due and we have deferred the payment of some instalments. Simply for that loan alone, we shall have to exert ourselves till the year 1998, I think, or somewhere nearabout that. Apart from that there are many subsequent loans on account of food. It is my submission that in a vital matter like food, the Ministry has not done what it should have done or could have done. It is not simply a question of income or expenditure. On the increase of food production depends largely the fate of our agricultural population or the rural population. Seventy per cent of India's population is dependent on agriculture. Until and unless the Government makes serious attempts to increase food production which is the

[Shri Barman]

only economy so far as the agricultural population is concerned, this large population of our country will remain in a straitened condition so far as the economy is concerned. Their improvement or development is dependent upon the production of food and if we neglect this sector of our economy and be satisfied with importing food from outside, it is not good By selling our industrial products, we may be in a position to import food from outside without any loan but the fact remains that the large population inhabiting this country will remain in a straitened condition. It has been once said by the Earl of Listowell, the last Secretary of State for India, when he observed our development plans, that India is under the greatest experiment so far as democratic socialism is concerned. The success or failure of this democratic process will depend largely upon the rural population being satisfied with the process and if we neglect food production in our rural areas we are at the same time neglecting the psychology of the masses that inhabit the rural area. We are quite convinced that we require at the same time industrial development; we realise that our resources are meagre. But at the same time, we should realise that the psychology of the vast masses of India depends on how this agriculture sector remains and works and it is on them that the success or failure of our democratic principle remains. In the name of the rural sector, I would appeal to the Government that it should not neglect this agricultural sector any more. I do not know what is the amount involved in indenting the chemical manure and I do not know whether we should always be indenting this vital necessity of the agricultural sector from outside. We have launched upon so many big schemes and we are spending so much on our steel plants. Could we not, instead of making three steel plants, cut down one steel plant and with that amount install so many Sindries throughout the length and breadth of our country and make this country self-sufficient so far as chemical manure is concerned? These are points that exercise our minds and we are very much concerned that the Government is not doing its bit so far as the rural area and the increase of our agricultural economy is concerned. I appeal to the Government to consider this matter seriously.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बजट की डिमांड्स की मंजूरी का अखिरी दिन है और आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय आखिरी तौर पर बजट का उत्तर देंगे और अपने बजट प्रस्तावों में आज जिन संशोधनों को वह उचित समझेंगे उनको स्वीकार करने की घोषणा सदन में करेंगे। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय हमको निराश नही करेंगे और इस सदन के अधिकतर सदस्यों ने यहां पर यह आवाज उठाई है कि छोटे मोटे व्यवसायों और गृह उद्योगों पर जैसे कि हमारा खंडसारी का उद्योग है उनको प्रोत्साहन देना सरकार का फ़र्ज है और इसलिए जो सरकार ने खंडसारी पर टैक्स लगाया है वह उचित नही है और सभी सदस्यों ने खंडसारी पर से इस टैक्स को हटा लेने की मांग की है। खंडसारी पर पहले ८ आने का टैक्स होता था जो कि सन् १९५२ से माफ हो गया था। लेकिन अब यकायक सन् १९५९ के बजट में इस तमाम खंडसारी इंडस्ट्रीज पर जो कि पावर से चलती हैं ५ रुपये ६० नये पैसे का सरकार टैक्स लगाने जा रही है। अभी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने छोटे व्यवसायों की परिभाषा यह की है कि ऐसे उद्योग जहां कि ५० आदमी पर शिफ्ट काम करते हो और पावर से काम करते हों और ऐसे उद्योग जहां कि १०० आदमी पर शिफ्ट काम करते हों और जहां हाथ से काम होता हो, वे छोटे व्यवसाय माने जायेंगे लेकिन इस परिभाषा का कोई भी लिहाज न करके सबको इस टैक्स के लिए रख लिया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में हर तरह से इस बात का प्रयत्न हो रहा है कि बिजली की शक्ति और बढ़ाई जाये और यह शक्ति बढ़ेगी तो केवल यह बड़े बड़े कल कारखानों के लिये ही नहीं काम आयेगी बल्कि छोटे छोटे हथ व्यवसायों के लिये भी काम में आयेगी। हम इस प्रयत्न में होंगे कि जहां हम हाथ से काम कर रहे हैं, वहां छोटी छोटी मशीनें लगा कर बिजली से हम काम करें। एक अवस्था ऐसी आसकती है जैसे कि अम्बर चर्खे के लिये भी किसी ने सुझाव दिया है कि अम्बर चर्खा बिजली से चलाया जाय तो हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर वह बिजली से चलने लगे और छोटे छोटे हमारे ग्रामोद्योग जो कि आज हाथ से चलते हैं उन को भी बिजली से चलाये जाने का प्रयत्न होगा। जैसा कि जापान इत्यादि मुल्कों में होता है। इसलिये हमें इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि कौन से छोटे गृह-उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन पर कि हम टैक्स न लगावें क्योंकि यह तो मानी हुई बात है कि अगर किसी में सब से अधिक क्षमता सब को काम देने की है तो वह इन छोटे गृह-उद्योगों में है, बड़े उद्योगों में नहीं है।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सवाल जवाब के रूप में यह बताया है कि सन् १९६१ तक हमारे देश में बेकारों की तादाद १ करोड़ ५० लाख हो जायेगी। इतने लोग काम लायक होंगे। ३० लाख हर साल बढ़ रहे हैं। अब हर साल यह जो बेकारों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है इन को अगर काम देने की क्षमता किसी में है तो वह छोटे धंधों में है और याद रखिये जब तक सरकार का ध्यान इन छोटे छोटे गृह उद्योगों की ओर नहीं जायेगा तब तक आप की यह बेकारी की समस्या सफलतापूर्वक हल नहीं हो सकेगी। उन छोटे व्यवसायों को उसी तरह का प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये जैसे कि आप खेती को देते हैं। यह ३ आने गज का प्रोत्साहन देकर यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जहां खेती लाखों में पहुंचती थी आज वह करोड़ों में बन रही है और कई लाख आदमी उस के अन्दर काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन अगर तीन आने विदड्रा कर के २ आने उस पर लगा दें तो यकीन मानिये कि वह भी बैठ जायेगी। अब छोटे उद्योगों को बड़े उद्योगों के मुकाबिले प्रोत्साहन इसी तौर पर दिया जा सकता है कि उन को ट्रेड ड्यूटी से माफी दे दें। आज आप बाजार भाव देखिये। चीनी जो कि मिलों द्वारा तैयार की जाती है उस का भाव ४० रुपये प्रतिमन है जब कि खंडसारी का भाव ३०,३५ रुपये है। दोनों में ४, ५ रुपये का अन्तर है और अगर यह ५ रुपये ६० नये पैसे का टैक्स खंडसारी पर लगा दिया गया तो खंडसारी उद्योग पनप नहीं सकेगा और यह इंडस्ट्री बैठ जायेगी और वह चलने वाली नहीं है और इस तरह लाखों आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस खंडसारी में जो दो तीन तरीके के आदमी काम करते हैं, ऐसे आदमी जो मशीन से काम करते हैं और कुछ ओपेन पैन लगा कर सल्फर से साफ करके चीनी बनाते हैं और जिन की कि बनाई हुई चीनी करीब करीब मिल की चीनी के बराबर होती है। अब ऐसी खंडसारी इंडस्ट्री पर जो कि सल्फर द्वारा चीनी को साफ कर के ओपेन पैन से काम लेते हैं और जो छोटी मिलों के रूप में हैं उन पर यह टैक्स लगाया जाय तो कुछ समझ में भी आ सकता है लेकिन ऐसे लोगों पर जो कि १० हौर्स पावर या ५ हौर्स पावर तक की मशीन से खंडसारी बनाते हैं उन पर यह टैक्स लगाना उचित नहीं है और उन पर यह टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये। आज सदन में वित्त मंत्री का बजट डिमान्ड्स पर जो एलाउन्समेंट होने वाला है हमें उम्मीद है कि वे खंडसारी उद्योग पर इस टैक्स को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में सदन के हर पक्ष की ओर से चाहे वह कांग्रेस का हो अथवा विरोधी दल का, टैक्स हटाने के लिये जो मांग की गई है उस को ध्यान में रख कर अपनी घोषणा करेंगे और आज उन की घोषणा से ही

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

प्रजातांत्रिक राज्य का सबूत भी मिलने वाला है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपनी घोषणा में कम से कम १० हार्स पावर तक के जो खंडसारी के कारखाने चलते हों उन को इस टैक्स से छूट देने का ऐलान करेंगे ।

दूसरी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा उद्देश्य शुरू से यह रहा है कि बड़े और छोटे के अन्तर को दूर करें, आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करें और आज जो असमानता है उस को काफी हद तक समाप्त करें लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि हम उस दिशा में पूरी तरह कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं और आज भी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यदि आप जायें तो आप को भिखारियों की भीड़ खड़ी दिखाई देगी । आप स्टेशन पर उतरेंगे नहीं कि सामने आप को भिखारियों का झुंड खड़ा मिलेगा । मुमकिन है कि माननीय मंत्रियों को यह न देखने को मिलता हो क्योंकि मिनिस्टर लोगों के आगे पीछे पुलिस तैनात रहती है और उस हालत में उन तक भिखमंगे न पहुंच पाते हों । आप भले ही बड़े बड़े विदेशी मेहमानों को बड़े बड़े नगरों में व्यवस्था के साथ घुमा कर और बड़े बड़े महलों और आलीशान होटलों और कोठियों में ठहरा कर यह सर्टिफिकेट उन से लेने में कामयाब हो जाते हों कि हमारा देश काफी प्रगति कर चुका है लेकिन आज कटु सत्य यह है कि देश में से बेकारी, भुखमरी और नंगापन गया नहीं है ।

आप जहां इतने टैक्स लगा रहे हैं वहां आप एक भिखमंगों का भी एक टैक्स लगा दीजिये जिस के कि अनुसार हर एक से १ आना भिखमंगे का टैक्स लिया जाय और उस टैक्स के जरिये प्राप्त होनेवाली रकम से आप ऐसी व्यवस्था उन के लिये व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि किसी स्टेशन पर और कहीं पर भी कोई भिखमंगा इधर उधर घूमता और भीख मांगता दिखाई न पड़े । आप तमाम भिखमंगों को इकट्ठा कर के उन के लिये एक मकान की व्यवस्था करें जहां कि वह रहते हुए श्रम कर के अपनी रोजी कमावें और वे देश के एक अच्छे नागरिक की भांति जीवनयापन करें ।

गोरखपुर में इस तरह का एक कुष्ठ आश्रम बना हुआ है जहां पर कि कोढ़ी लोग रहते हैं और सरकारी मदद और लोगों के सहयोग के कारण वह स्वर्ग समान बना हुआ है और वहां की व्यवस्था को देखते हुए कोई यह कह नहीं सकता कि यहां पर कोढ़ी लोग निवास करते हैं । वहां पर उन्हों ने श्रम कर के फूल आदि लगाये हुए हैं, सुन्दर फुलवाड़ी लगी हुई है और वहां पर साग सब्जी आदि पैदा कर के सैल्फ सफिशिएंट बने हुए हैं और वे भीख मांगने नहीं जाते । वे एक योग्य नागरिक की भांति जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली जो कि भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है वहां स्टेशन से उतरते ही आप को कोढ़ियों और भिखमगों की कतार सामने खड़ी दिखाई देगी । यह बड़े शर्म का विषय है कि आज दस वर्ष से अधिक हमें स्वतन्त्र होने को आये लेकिन हम उन की कोई माकूल व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दे और उन की कोई उचित व्यवस्था करे ।

हम देख रहे हैं कि जहां एक ओर हमारे देश में इतनी गरीबी और भुखमरी फैली हुई है वहां देश का वह धनी वर्ग दिन प्रति दिन और अधिक धनी होता जा रहा है । अभी हमारी कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा कि वह प्राइवेट काम करने वाली मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज की कुछ आमदनी कम करने वाले हैं । अब हम देखते हैं कि इन प्राइवेट मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज की आमदनी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है । यह कहा गया है कि किसी के पास १० या २० मैनेजिंग ऐजेंसीज से ज्यादा न हों लेकिन इस

पर भी हम देख रहे हैं कि बिड़ला हाउस, टाटा हाउस फैलते ही जा रहे हैं और भगवान जाने किस किस के नाम से ऐबेंसीज बनाते जा रहे हैं। अब एक ओर तो इन की आमदनी बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी ओर देश में चूरबत कायम है और जो गरीब हैं वे दिन पर दिन और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। इन दस बारह वर्षों के अन्दर हम ने जो कुछ तरक्की की है वह शहरों की की है देहातों की तरक्की नहीं की है। इसलिये आप का ध्यान उधर जाना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने गल्ले की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया। मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। गवर्नमेंट ने भी पास किया था कि हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करेंगे ताकि मिडिलमैन निकाल दिया जाये। हमारी कल्पनायें अच्छी हैं, भावनायें अच्छी हैं, लेकिन जब उन को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का वक्त आता है तो हमारा हाथ रुक जाता है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के मसले को पास हुए आठ नो महीने हो गये लेकिन क्या उस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाया गया? कुछ नहीं। अभी परसों जवाब मिला कि फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्कीम बनायी है वह चलेगी। फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्कीम निकाली है कि जो खरीदने वाले बनिये हैं उन को ही लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा और वह सरकार के लिये गल्ला खरीदेंगे। लेकिन आज तक उन को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये और वह मनमाने ढंग से गल्ला खरीद रहे हैं। अभी दस दिन पहले गेहूं का भाव २८ रुपये मन था और अब १५ रुपये मन हो गया है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि आज किसानों को रुपये की जरूरत है, और छोटे छोटे काश्तकार अपना गल्ला बाजार में ला रहे हैं। हापुड़ मंडी की रिपोर्ट है कि ३०० या ४०० मन गल्ला रोज आ रहा है पर कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। महाजन नहीं खरीदते। वह कहते हैं कि न जाने गवर्नमेंट का रुख क्या होगा। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि काश्तकार का गल्ला मनमाने ढंग से १५ रुपये मन पर ले रहे हैं। लेकिन जब दस दिन के बाद हमारे घर से गल्ला निकल जायेगा और फिर हम को बनियों के घर से खरीदना पड़ेगा तो फिर २८ और ३० रुपये के भाव पर मिलेगा। पता नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट अपनी सद्भावनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ती।

एक तरफ आप का स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है। वह बाहर और भीतर तमाम बातों में काम करता है। लेकिन आप की एक संस्था जो बनी बनायी थी उस को आप काम में नहीं लाते। आप ने एक वेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन का कानून बनाया था कि जिस के अन्तर्गत देहातों में काश्तकारों का गल्ला इकट्ठा करने की व्यवस्था करने की बात थी ताकि जब अनाज मंहगा हो तो किसान उस को बाजार में लाकर बेच सकें और उस को इस तरह अधिक दाम मिल सके। लेकिन वह आज तक लागू नहीं हुआ। हम देखते हैं कि जितनी स्कीमें गरीबों के लाभ के लिये होती हैं उन को लागू करने में देरी होती है।

अरहर की दाल जिस का भाव १३ आने सेर तक पहुंच गया था आज हम ने अखबार में देखा है कि उस का भाव १२ से १६ रुपये मन तक हो गया है। तो जब हमारी चीजें बाजार में आती हैं तो उन का भाव गिर जाता है और बाद में उन का भाव बढ़ जाता है। आप ने चावल का भाव निश्चित किया था और उस वक्त चावल का भाव काफी नीचा हो गया था लेकिन आज फिर बहुत ऊंचा चला गया है। आज आप गेहूं का जौ का दालों का भाव निश्चित करेंगे तो वह नीचे चला जायेगा। चावल का भाव जब आप ने निश्चित किया था तो वह १८ से २२ रुपये मन तक चला गया था लेकिन आज आप देखें कि वह ३४ से ४० रुपये मन पर बिक रहा है। लेकिन आप का ध्यान उधर नहीं जा रहा है। आप ने जमींदार और राजे महा-

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

राजों को निकाल दिया लेकिन अभी भी व्यापारी मिडिल मैन के रूप में कायम हैं। इन को बीच में से निकालने की ओर भी गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये। पता नहीं कि सरकार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है कि इधर कदम नहीं उठाती। इस तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी तरफ आप ने कहा था कि जो नये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं वे २३ करोड़ रुपये के हैं। क्या हम यह आशा नहीं कर सकते कि कोई साल तो ऐसा हो जिस में नया टैक्स न लगाया जाये। जब से हम आये हैं बराबर जनता पर टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। लोग तो यह कहने लगे हैं कि शहर में तीन चीजें हैं नून, खून और टैक्स। यह चीजें काफी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। नमक तो सस्ता है और उस के लिये हम सरकार को बधाई देते हैं। क्योंकि उस पर टैक्स नहीं लग रहा है लेकिन और टैक्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अभी हमारे एक पूंजीपति महोदय ने सरकार से मांग की थी कि सरकार व्यवसाय की उन्नति के लिये कुछ समय के लिये टैक्स लेना बन्द कर दे। हम भी चाहते हैं कि टैक्स कम किये जायें। यह जो २३ करोड़ का टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है इस को क्या हम कम नहीं कर सकते थे। क्या हम अपने खर्च कम कर के इस को न लेने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते थे। खर्च कम करने की बात तो कही जाती है लेकिन खर्च कम नहीं हो रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि सात सात आठ आठ स्टोरी के भवन बन रहे हैं उन में कोई भी कमी नहीं है। नाटक अकादमी के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, कल्चरल कार्यक्रमों पर रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, इन कार्यक्रमों पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। अगर इस तरह के खर्च न किये जायें तो नया टैक्स न लगाना पड़े।

हम ने देखा कि सन् १९४८-४९ में सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर ३५५० लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन आज वह बढ़ कर २ अरब २२ करोड़ ७३ लाख हो गया है यानी करीब ६ गुना बढ़ गया है। इस बढ़ने का कारण यह हो सकता है कि लोगों की तनख्वाहों में वृद्धि हुई है, आदमियों में भी वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन अगर हम खोज खोज करें तो हम बहुत अंशों में खर्चा कम कर सकते हैं लेकिन शायद खर्चा कम करने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

अभी पंजाब में जो इकानामी कमेटी बैठी थी उस ने कहा है कि सरकारी अफसरों को जो भत्ते दिये जाते हैं वह तनख्वाह से बढ़ जाते हैं। हमारे यहां भी पबलिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि भत्ते बहुत बढ़ते चले जाते हैं उन को कम करने की जरूरत है। हमारी पबलिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी इस बारे में रिपोर्ट देती है, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी रिपोर्ट देती है कि खर्च किस तरह से कम किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में मौन सी हो जाती है। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हम को अपने खर्चों को भी देखना चाहिये और जब हम जनता से पेट कसने के लिये कहते हैं तो हम भी उस के सामने अपना खर्च घटा कर उदाहरण पेश करें। अगर हमारे खर्च घटाने के बाद और सारी कोशिश कर लेने के बाद भी हमारा काम न चले तो हम जनता के सामने आ कर कह सकते हैं कि अब हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता और हम को नया टैक्स लगाना पड़ेगा।

अन्त में अधिक समय न लेते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह ऐसी कार्यवाही करें ताकि हम आगे बढ़ सकें।

सेठ अचल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मांगे हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश की हैं उन को पास करना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे मौजूदा फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के हाथ में हमारा यह विभाग बहुत सुरक्षित है। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गये क्योंकि सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान के लिये रुपये की सख्त जरूरत थी और उन्हों ने अपनी कोशिशों से और अपनी निपुणता से कई सौ करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज हिन्दुस्तान के लिये हासिल किया। यह तो ठीक है कि मौजूदा फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के हाथ में हमारा यह विभाग सुरक्षित है। लेकिन जो स्कीम्स हमारे सेन्टर से पास होती हैं वह आगे चल कर स्टेट या डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर अच्छी तरह कार्यान्वित नहीं की जातीं, उन का वहां दुरुपयोग होता है।

यहां एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी जाती है लेकिन वह उस तरह से वसूल नहीं की जाती जिस तरह से कि वसूल की जानी चाहिये। स्टेट में ज्यादातर इंस्पैक्टर जो यह ड्यूटी वसूल करने जाते हैं वह लोगों से मिल जाते हैं और पूरी एक्साइज ड्यूटी वसूल नहीं करते और जिस से स्टेट को काफी नुकसान होता है।

13 hrs.

हमारे देश को आजाद हुए लगभग १२ साल हो गये हैं जरूरत तो इस बात की थी कि जनता को कुछ राहत मिलती, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि जनता अपने को बहुत परेशान महसूस करती है क्योंकि उस पर काफी टैक्स लगाये गये हैं। यह ठीक है कि टैक्स लगाये गये हैं क्योंकि जो हमारी योजनायें हैं उन के लिये रुपये की जरूरत भी है। लेकिन जो जनता टैक्स की आदी नहीं थी उस पर इतना टैक्स लगाने से वह बेचैन हो उठी है और खास तौर से जब कि गल्ले और कपड़े आदि के भाव बहुत ऊंचे हो गये हों। आप ने देखा होगा कि आज से महीने भर पहले गल्ले का क्या भाव था। लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता था। जब तक कपड़े की, गल्ले की और जीवन की दूसरी आवश्यकताओं की उचित व्यवस्था न की जाये तब तक जनता को राहत नहीं मिल सकती। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि इधर तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं और उधर नये टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं। इस से जनता को काफी बेचैनी होती है।

भोजन जीवन के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक पैसा रुपया गल्ले पर और दो पैसा रुपया तिलहन पर टैक्स लगा दिया है। इस से जनता परेशान हो रही है। इसी तरह से कपड़े पर, तम्बाकू पर, खांड आदि दूसरी चीजों पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी गयी है उस की वजह से भी लोगों में बहुत बेचैनी है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारे यहां टैक्स इस तरह से लगाये जाने चाहियें कि जनता आसानी से दे सके। इस के साथ-साथ चीजों की जो कमी है—खास तौर पर गल्ले की उस को पूरा करना चाहिये, तभी हम जनता को राहत दे सकते हैं। इस स्थिति से अपोजीशन पार्टीज भी फायदा उठाती है और जनता को भड़काती है। और हर एक आदमी कांग्रेस का मुखालिफ होता जाता है। एक तो कुदरती तौर पर चीजों की कमी के कारण असन्तोष है और उस में अपोजीशन वाले भी योग देते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जनता में बड़ी बेचैनी और घबराहट होती है।

अब मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का क्या हाल है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यद्यपि चरस, शराब और गांजा बन्द है, लेकिन इल्लिसिट तौर पर चरस, गांजा और लिकर गलत तरीके से बिकता है। पुलिस और इंस्पैक्टर इस में मिले हुए हैं और पैसा लेते हैं। जब इस के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन किया जाता है और अधिकारियों

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

से कहा जाता है, तो थोड़ा बहुत किसी को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, मुकदमा चलाया जाता है और मामला खत्म हो जाता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि शराब, चरस और गांजे के अड्डे उसी तरह चल रहे हैं। मैं ने निवेदन किया है कि स्कीम तो अच्छी होती है, लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उस में इतनी खराबियां पैदा हो जाती हैं कि जनता में बेचैनी फैल जाती है और वह सोचने लग जाती है कि यहां पर गवर्नमेंट का राज है या क्या हो रहा है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि आगरे में नाजायज तौर पर काफी शराब बनती है और चरस और गांजा भी बिकता है। हम पुलिस से और एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट से कहते हैं। वे थोड़ा बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन इन चीजों की बिक्री जारी है—बन्द नहीं होती है।

इस तरीके से मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि काश्तकार तम्बाकू पैदा करता है और इन्स्पैक्टर वहां जाता है। अगर उस से बात हो जाती है, तो वह कम ड्यूटी लगा देता है और अगर बात नहीं हुई, तो वह ज्यादा ड्यूटी लगा देता है। इस से काश्तकार बड़ा परेशान होता है और मारा मारा फिरता है। कुछ काश्तकार अपने लिये तम्बाकू पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन उस पर भी ड्यूटी लगा दी जाती है, जिस से उन में बड़ी बेचैनी और परेशानी होती है। वे कहते हैं कि हम ने अपने लिये तम्बाकू काश्त किया है, लेकिन उस पर भी टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। जैसा कि मैं ने निवेदन किया है, सैन्टर से हमारे कायदे, कानून और रूल्ज वगैरह बहुत ठीक बनते हैं, लेकिन आगे चल कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर उन का दुरुपयोग होता है, जिस से जनता को परेशानी होती है।

जहां तक स्मगलिंग का सम्बन्ध है, आप देखते हैं कि सोना काफी मात्रा में बाहर से आया और स्मगल हुआ। मझे खुशी है कि हमारी सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उस बारे में काफी सख्ती की और उसको बन्द किया। इसका फल यह है कि आज सोना १२० रुपए तोला हो गया है, जबकि पहले वह १००, १०२ रुपए तोला बिक रहा था।

इनकम टैक्स के बारे में भी मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। इनकम टैक्स इसलिये लगाया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट को इनकम हो, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इनकम टैक्स आफ़िसर समझते हैं कि व्यापारी बड़े बेईमान हैं, चोर हैं और इसी दृष्टि से उन के बही-खाते देखते हैं, जिससे व्यापारियों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है और उन में बड़ी बेचैनी फैलती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विषय में जितनी भी कम्प्लीकेशन्ज और उलझनें हैं, उनको दूर किया जाये और इनकम टैक्स वसूल करने का सीधा-सादा तरीका होना चाहिये। एक एक जिले में लाखों करोड़ों रुपए इनकम टैक्स के बाकी है। इनकम टैक्स आफ़िसर्ज एडवांस में रुपया जमा करा लेते हैं। वह बरसों तक वापस नहीं होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी एक सज्जन से बातचीत हुई। उन्होंने बताया कि हम ने बीस पच्चीस हजार रुपया १९४६ में जमा कराया था, वह आज तक वापस नहीं किया गया है, तारीख पर तारीख दी जाती है। हमारे मन्त्री महोदय बड़े योग्य हैं और बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहे हैं। वह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें कि इनकम टैक्स, वैल्थ टैक्स और एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स वगैरह वसूल करने की मशीनरी अच्छी बनाई जाये, जिससे जनता की परेशानी में वृद्धि न हो, क्योंकि जो काम करने वाले हैं, वे इस तरह के आदमी हैं कि वे इस के सिवाये कुछ नहीं सोचते कि हमारा किसी तरह फ़ायदा हो और हम जनता को परेशान करें। इससे जनता में फ्रस्ट्रेशन फैलती है और उसमें गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ भावना पैदा होती है। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ कि कुछ लोग नकली नोट बनाते हैं और एक फ़ैक्ट्री हाल में पकड़ी गई है। मुझे बताया गया है कि और भी फैक्टरियां हैं, लेकिन उस तरफ ज्यादा

ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । उस तरफ़ ध्यान देना आवश्यक है ।

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : खाली नोट कहां बनते हैं ?

सेठ अचल सिंह : आगरा में एक फैक्ट्री पकड़ी गई है ।

श्री डी० चं० शर्मा : भगवान् कृपा करे ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : सेल्ज़ टैक्स स्टेट्स का है और इण्टर-स्टेट सेल्ज़ टैक्स सेण्टर का है । उससे बड़ी गड़बड़ी पैदा होती है । किसी जगह कुछ सेल्ज़ टैक्स है और किसी जगह कुछ । इस वजह से एक जगह के लोग दूसरी जगह माल ले जाते हैं, ताकि कम सेल्ज़ टैक्स देना पड़े । फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह तमाम स्टेट्स के वित्त मंत्रियों की एक कान्फ्रेंस करें, जिसमें इस पर विचार किया जाय कि तमाम स्टेट्स में एक सा—यूनिफार्म—टैक्स होना चाहिए, ताकि व्यापारियों को और जनता को असुविधा न हो ।

बेचैनी की एक वजह बेकारी भी है । हमारे यहां काफ़ी लोग बेकार हैं, जिस की वजह से लोगों में परेशानी है । जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववक्ता महोदय ने बताया है, बेकारी तभी दूर हो सकती है, जबकि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये और उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उनमें लग सकें । एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में लाखों करोड़ों रुपए लगते हैं, लेकिन उसमें सिर्फ़ दस बीस फी सदी आदमी काम पर लगते हैं, जब कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में चार पांच सौ आदमी लग सकते हैं और उसमें रुपया भी कम लगता है । फ़ाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे बेकारी दूर हो, क्योंकि अगर बेकारी दूर होगी, लोगों को काम मिलेगा, तो लोगों को राहत मिलेगी ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को स्टेट को इस तरह मैनेज करना है, जिससे लोगों को खाने को अन्न, पहनने को कपड़ा और रहने को मकान मिल सके, ताकि उनकी बेचैनी और परेशानी दूर हो सके । मौजूदा हालत शोचनीय है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर विचार करेंगे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि लोगों को राहत मिले और वे हमारी गवर्नमेंट को अच्छा समझें और उसकी ताईद करें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमान्डज़ की ताईद करता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North): Could you allow me speak for a few minutes?

Mr. Speaker: Has he not spoken at all?

Shri Sugandhi: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him during the discussion of the Finance Bill. I also want to announce to the hon. Members of the House that those who have not spoken at all so far—in the discussion of the President's Address or in the general discussion of the budget or the railway budget or in the course of the discussion on Demands for Grants—may send chits to me and I will give them, as far as possible, preference over others in the Finance Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate on the Demands for Grants under the Finance Ministry. I was carefully listening to all the suggestions and criticisms made. One impression that has been made in my mind is that many criticisms and suggestions are made chronically. Even though from time to time I have clarified certain matters to the best of my light and capacity, the same things have been put up again and again. I do not know whether it would be right for me to go into such matters again and again and take the time of this hon. House. Yet, I owe a duty to the House that every time

[Shri Morarji Desai]

a question is raised I must try to give the point of view of the Government.

I shall start first with my hon. friend from the Communist party, Shri Prabhat Kar. He said that there is no system in the taxation policy or there is no planning in the taxation policy of this Government and that taxation depends upon the whims of every succeeding Finance Minister. He gave two reasons for it as I could understand from his whole speech. One was the capital gains tax and the other was the wealth tax and the excess dividends tax. I do not think he gave any other reason except these two for making a sweeping criticism that taxation is changed according to the whims of every Finance Minister.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The limit of the tax base was also given.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree. I stand corrected. Well, in the matter of the capital gains tax, it was introduced first in 1946 and given up again in 1954 or thereabouts. It was given up because the prices of properties went down and were going down. There was no point in keeping it up and helping a downward process of the properties because that will not benefit the country in anyway. But again, when the trend went up and it appeared to be a sharper trend of price going up, this was again introduced. I do not see how it can be argued from this that it was due to the whim of any particular Finance Minister that this is levied, given up and again levied.

Then, about the wealth tax and the excess dividends tax, the argument has no strength whatsoever. We have not given up the wealth tax and the excess dividends tax, which were levied. It is a technical giving up but we are continuing to receive what we had levied. It is now merged in the corporation taxes which are newly levied and we have done that in order to simplify the process of taxation in this matter. That is what I had explained. But in spite of my explanation, if a criticism has to be made that the Finance Minister is incompetent or that the Government is incompetent or that it has no imagination or that it has no plan, simply because they do not coincide with the purpose and aims of the hon. Member and his party, I wish him joy about it. I cannot say anything more than that because it is not possible for me in that case to bring light to him if he is walking in darkness.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He is not still explaining it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It can never be explained to the hon. Member because he has put a blank wall before him beyond which he does not go.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The argument of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was quoted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Anyway, there cannot be a running commentary in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will be satisfied with whatever explanation is given. The explanation may be given any number of times and the hon. Member may not be satisfied with it any number of times!

Shri Prabhat Kar: It was not my argument. The argument I quoted was from Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not give running commentaries; otherwise the trend is spoiled.

Shri Morarji Desai: Fortunately, I argue for a moment, and therefore, my trend seldom gets broken when I am interrupted. But the hon. Members there get immediately impatient if somebody tries to argue with them at the time they are speaking. So, I do not come in their way; I hear them patiently.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We shall also do so.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hope they will take the lesson sometime.

Mr. Speaker: Even this is an interruption.

Shri Morarji Desai: But they will do so only when they know that it does not pay to interrupt. Now they are realising that it does not pay them to interrupt.

Regarding the taxation limit, the limit which was lowered, etc., there also it is not a matter of any whim of any Finance Minister. As a matter of fact, the Finance Minister is not a dictator at all; it is the Government's policy and not the individual Finance Minister's policy that obtains in this Government. So, it would not be right to say at any time that anything is governed by the view of one person and not by the view of the whole Cabinet. One may not agree with the Cabinet's view or with Government's policy, but that does not mean that there is no intelligence in what the Government does and there is intelligence only in the critic and in nobody else. That is all that I would plead with my hon. friend. He can say that there is something with which he differs and he would like another policy. But to say that there is nothing in the other policy and to arrogate to oneself all the wisdom on the earth is wrong. When one arrogates to oneself all the wisdom, it only means that there is no wisdom in him.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I quoted C. D. Deshmukh also.

Shri Morarji Desai: Anybody who has nothing in himself quotes others. Otherwise, one can give one's own arguments; it is not necessary to take shelter under somebody else when one finds it inconvenient. Why cannot one give one's own arguments?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have had their say; let the hon. Minister reply in his own way.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member said that there is economic chaos practically and we are well-nigh bankrupt. He was careful enough not to say, we are bankrupt. But he has led the people to infer that we are bankrupt by saying that we are almost bankrupt. This phrase may be understood by him as something different, but the ordinary man will understand it as having only one implication and that is that we are now bankrupt. I do not see where we are bankrupt. Where have we evaded any dues? Where have we not paid any dues to anybody either in the country or outside the country, even including my hon. friend? We have gone on paying the dues to everybody wherever they are due. If it is argued that because we are taking less, we are going to be bankrupt, then again, sufficient thought has not been given to this matter.

What is expected of a Government? Is it expected of a Government that it should not borrow at all? Is it expected of the Government that it should have its revenues from taxation and such incomes that it can have and then try to develop the country only within that limit, especially in an undeveloped country like ours? If that is the argument, I can only say that the person concerned does not think of development at all. He might only think of carrying on a Government as it was; not even at that stage, but it can go on deteriorating if that is the policy followed. If there is to be development, resources have got to be brought and such large resources can never be got from taxation. Resources can come only by way of loans, internal or external. External loans become necessary especially in view of foreign exchange requirements, because we have to get capital goods and raw materials from outside, because we cannot produce them here. As long as we are not able to produce them here, we have got to get them from outside and that will require external resources and foreign exchange. Therefore, the only condition required would be that it must be prudent; that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

it must not be done in such a way that we cannot repay it.

We are trying to take all this help or loans from other people only with a view to producing more, with a view to increasing our resources and with an eye to returning all these loans from the extra resources produced from the utilisation of the resources we are borrowing. So, there is no question of misusing these resources or utilising them in such a way that we will not be able to pay them back. It is acknowledged throughout the world be every country that we have been maintaining our credit at the highest level. I doubt if any country has maintained its credit at the level in which we have maintained ours. This Government has a proud record in that direction. Others might have defaulted in their payments, but this Government has never once defaulted in its payment and it will not in future default in its payments as long as those who are in charge of this Government follow the policy that they follow. If, of course, it becomes the misfortune of the country to get into the hands of people who are imprudent or who do not think of the country, but think of other countries, God help our country; I would not say what will happen then. But that is not likely to happen; that day is not going to dawn. I have no doubt about it and so we are safe in regard to that matter.

The question was raised about the ineffectiveness of the Reserve Bank in controlling the banks. That also is not consistent with facts as they are. The Reserve Bank's powers of controlling the banks are quite sufficient and the Reserve Bank is managing its affairs in the best manner possible, as can be seen from the stability of credit and the banking system in this country. I know my hon. friend holds a different view; he can hold a different view. I can have no quarrel with him, because everybody is entitled to have his own view regarding a system or management. In his system, it may fit in to nationalise banks. But in the system that this Government has been following and which the country at large has been accepting, there cannot be any question of nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation. If the purpose is only to control banks, the purpose is served by the powers that the Reserve Bank has and which the Reserve Bank is utilising in the wisest manner possible. If the idea is that there should be no credit given to private business, then I can understand the argument. But that is not the policy that we are following.

We have a mixed economy and that mixed economy is the only good way of developing this country. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Government. We are pragmatic in this country and we do not go by ideologies which go in the air and which have no basis on earth. So, we have got to take things as are useful to us and that is how we are proceeding on every given occasion. If we nationalise the banks, how are we going to increase the resources? I do not understand how these resources also can be used in a better manner than they are being used at present. If at all the banks are nationalised, the deposits might get less. I do not see how they might get more, because it might create a different climate. It is neither necessary nor useful nor in any way profitable to the country to take the step which my hon. friend wants us to take. So, it is a question which is absolutely out of court in my view and I only hope that it will not be brought up from time to time, at any rate as long as they see that their views do not coincide with our views. It may come up from time to time, but I will not refer to it in future whenever it is raised.

It was also said that the recent trend of prices of the daily necessities of life also show that there is chaos in the matter of prices. Here too, if the facts are properly scrutinised and if recent history also is properly taken

into account in its proper light, it will be seen that prices have risen in this country, during the last year, of foodgrains because of circumstances which have no relation to deficit financing or which have no relation to any failure on the part of Government. They were due to the fact that there was less production of foodgrains in this country in the year 1957-58 by about 6·7 million tons, and that was because of bad season.

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The bad season which came last year was so bad when compared to last ten years. As a matter of fact, it was an unprecedentedly bad year. That could not be foreseen by anybody. Yet, in spite of 6·7 million tons less production in the country this Government managed the whole situation by importing only 3·5 million tons of foodgrains. And it cannot be said that the prices have gone abnormally high. Look at the adjacent countries. Look at other countries where inflation had gone up in a similar situation in a terrible manner. And yet that acknowledgment will not be made. I do not expect that it will be made. But let there not be exaggeration of things which will harm the country.

As a matter of fact, it is this sort of propaganda which creates a scare which also leads to the stiffening of prices. Scare is the worst thing that can happen in the matter of price, especially in a country like this where we have not yet stabilised as we should have stabilised; that will take a little time. If that is not taken into consideration by those who understand the situation and if they try merely to create more and more scare, if they take advantage of a situation in order to make the party in power, or the Government in power, unpopular, it will not be an act of friendliness to the country, or an act of service to the country. That is all I have got to plead. Let there be party advantages, but let there not be party advantages at the cost of the country or at the cost of the people. If we do not do that, any amount of propaganda is not going to help us.

Foodgrain production has got to be increased; there is no doubt about it. The basis of prosperity in this country is certainly increased in agricultural production. And we are paying as much attention as we can be increased production. But can we not consider one aspect of this case? Instead of telling the Government every day that it does not do this or does not do that in the matter of food production, is it not the duty of all of us to go to the villages and see that those who have to produce really produce more and they are enabled to produce more by propaganda, by education, which can be done by all servants of the people who go about as servants of the people? And the Central Government has to do very little in the matter of production on land; it has to be done by the State Governments.

We are telling the State Governments, we are suggesting to the State Governments, all the measures that are to be taken. They are also thinking of that. But ultimately their task also becomes a bit difficult, because they have got to deal with millions of people, individual cultivators, who have got to be convinced in the first instance about the efficacy of the methods suggested. Then they have got to be provided with all the facilities, which is also not a very easy matter. Growing of better seeds is also not a matter which can be done within a day. It goes on from year to year and a few years are required in order to supply better seeds to everybody. Therefore, in all these matters a regular campaign of education is necessary and not a regular campaign of criticism. Criticism is healthy and good and we invite it. But that criticism should benefit us in that it enlightens us on certain things, it increases the capacity of the people to cultivate more, to produce more.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

It was for this purpose that this Government has said that we should have service co-operatives in every village and that we should have joint farming, that is, in a co-operative way. But that could be done only if people are educated and people take to it voluntarily. It can be useful if this happens; otherwise, it cannot be useful. And that is also a problem where we have got to go about together and not merely on party lines. We should not go on party lines in these matters where things are useful for producing more.

Then the criticism that this Government is not going its level best will not be a correct criticism at all. If we look to other prices, that is, other commodities barring foodgrains, we will find that the rise is not at all such as can be called very heavy. As a matter of fact, in spite of the rise of price in foodgrains to that extent, the prices of other materials have not gone up correspondingly high. They remain low. That certainly is an achievement of the Government. It cannot be said that is also freakish, or it has happened by itself. But people have co-operated in it. An achievement of Government does not happen merely by a law or by simple directions given to anybody. People have to co-operate in the matter and people will co-operate in everything provided we do not raise discordant voices in fundamental matters, or in matters which are of common advantage to everybody. And that is where I plead with my hon. friends that if their interest is to see that this country is developed on its own lines and that the country becomes prosperous, then certainly it becomes their duty to see that in all measures of Government which are beneficial to the people there should not be discordant notes but there should be only supplementary notes and there should be an action which is co-ordinated and which does not create confusion in the minds of the people.

Then there was the question of planning. It was said that planning also is not going on as well as it should go on. In this connection, my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, made a very valuable contribution. He analysed the scope of planning, or the end of planning, and its objectives, and made a very learned contribution as a thesis on this subject. But, here too, if the work of the Planning Commission is analysed, it will be seen that all the points raised by him are borne in mind by the Planning Commission in what they are doing today. It will not be correct to say that the Planning Commission is not going on with its work as it should. It is possible that another set of planners might think differently or might view differently. I do not dispute that. But, it cannot therefore be said that the planners that are there have no views of their own, or capacity of their own, and others outside are better; you cannot say that people, because they happen to be in the Planning Commission, are useless. It would be a very strange argument, if that is how we consider all people who have to deal with things and deal with matters.

It was also questioned here why the Planning Minister is not present and what his functions are. I have said the function of the Planning Minister is different. The Planning Minister has no separate portfolio. He is called the Planning Minister in addition to his other duties. He replies to questions about planning in this hon. House. He has no separate Ministry of Planning. But he has a separate staff for planning purposes in the Planning Commission itself, where he looks to the questions of planning. He replies to those questions here; or I reply to them because I also happen to be a member of the Planning Commission. And as the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission, anyone of us could reply to these questions. It should not be necessary that only one of them, or

any particular one of them only, should reply at any time, and not any one of them. Therefore, as I had said, the work of the Planning Commission had been properly described by me at that moment. So, this question ought not to be raised from time to time in this manner.

In the matter of planning, when it first started, we had nothing to go by, that is, we had no precedents.

Therefore we had to start from scratch. The First Plan, when it was started, was made from what was obtainable in the country. Several schemes were joined together and the Plan was framed. Therefore it can be said—it would be a legitimate criticism—in respect of the First Plan that there was no clear idea about the planning that was made. Moreover, it was also made here and it did not come from below. But when the Second Five Year Plan was made, it was not made here at all. It came from below. There are District Planning Advisory Committees, there are State Planning Advisory Committees and they do their work. They collect all the material. They make their plans and then send it to the Planning Commission Then the Planning Commission has to co-ordinate all those proposals received from the whole country, from all the States and then fix a plan in such a way that it fits in with the picture that we have of the future of this country, fits in with the economy that we want to produce in this country and adjust the plan accordingly after discussions with each State. That is the procedure which has been adopted. That is the procedure which is adopted also for the Third Five Year Plan. It would not, therefore, be proper to say that people are not consulted in this matter. It is not possible to consult every citizen in this matter, if that is the idea. It is not possible to consult every organisation in the country in this matter. But we are trying to consult as many useful institutions as is possible.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): What are these useful institutions that have been consulted or are being consulted?

Shri Morarji Desai: If the hon. Member is not consulted he need not think that he only is useful.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know the names of the institutions that have been consulted.

Shri Morarji Desai: The institutions are District Local Boards, Municipalities and District Development Boards. If the hon. Member does not happen to be a member of that Development Board, what can I do? It is not my fault.

Then, we have also. . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: May I submit that the way in which the hon. Minister replies is objectionable?

An Hon. Member: This is his usual way.

Shri P. R. Patel: I wanted to know the names of the institutions that have been consulted and that are being consulted in framing the Third Five Year Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as I know the hon. Members of Parliament from particular areas are members of the Development Committees. Therefore the hon. Member is always consulted there.

Shri P. R. Patel: But, Sir,. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I follow the hon. Member. He wanted to know the names of the institutions which had been consulted. As far as the hon Minister could give, he has just now given us that Municipal Boards, Committees, District Development Boards and others are consulted.

Now, the hon. Member has objection to certain words that he added.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): That corollary is objectionable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the interruption might also have been taken in that sense.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): The indignant way in which the hon. Minister replied is very very objectionable.

Shri Morarji Desai: Everything that I say is bound to be objectionable to my hon. friends. I have no quarrel with it. But if a brick is thrown at me and if I do not choose to accept it and it recoils on the person who throws it, it is not my fault. Let there be some sportsmanship in the matter. Why is it objected to? I do not object to what is hurled at me. I am not hurling anything against the hon. Member as this hon. Member has not spoken anything. Well, if he gets up and says something, what can I do about it?

Shri P. R. Patel: The Governor of Bombay, in his speech at Bombay, has stated that only the Development Boards and the Regional Boards will be consulted in framing the Third Plan. This was what he said. Now the hon. Minister has said something quite different. So, I want to know whether the Governor is right or the hon. Minister is right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should place, if there is a conflict, greater credence on what is said here.

Shri Rajendra Singh *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Minister has said that there ought to be some sportsmanship, I thought that there was nothing left behind.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Does he observe true sportsmanship?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no contradiction between what the Governor said and what I am saying because the Regional Board and the District Development Board contain representatives of all those institutions. Therefore they also would be consulted. But these bodies are consulted and if the Governor has said that, I do not know as to why then the hon. Member should have raised this question here and why he was not satisfied. I tried to explain it further and when I tried to explain it further he got annoyed. Now, what am I to do with it? If I can remove that annoyance by any means I am prepared to remove that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then for the Third Plan the Planning Commission has set up 15 working groups. They study different subjects. In the different groups the question which are studied are financial resources, agricultural, irrigation, power and things like that. But we also consider the overall picture and the requirements of the country so that our economy becomes self-generating and from that point of view we fix priorities. It is possible that in fixing these priorities there can be a difference of opinion But ultimately all the differences of opinion have got to be resolved by the Planning Commission according to its best light. There can be some difference of opinion in the matter. With that I can have no quarrel. But because of that, to say that there is no planning in the Planning Commission would not be a correct criticism at all. That is all that I have got to say in this matter

It would not be correct also to say that the Planning Commission is making up its report only sitting in Delhi and is not being in touch with the people as it should be. That was all the purpose of my reply as I gave on this question.

Along with the question of nationalisation of banks there was also a question raised about the nationalisation of general insurance and some other thing also which I do not quite

remember now. But there were two nationalisation questions which were raised. There is one special necessity of nationalisation and that is the nationalisation of minds in this country. I hope that will be attended to.

An Hon. Member: Minds?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not minds but coal mines.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am saying 'Minds' M-i-n-d-s.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He understands it all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: I will now come to the different points raised on particular matters. It was said that while economies are effected in the Finance Ministry, no economies were secured outside it. It would not be correct to say that because since 1956, that is, after 1956 or from 1957 onwards a saving of Rs. 40 lakhs per year has been secured by the Special Reorganisation Units in different Ministries. It works in different Ministries and suggests economies. That is how it goes on doing it. This is also in addition to saving of additional expenditure of about a crore of rupees. Therefore this is being done. But the expenditure in a country which is developing goes on increasing in various ways and in various directions. Therefore the economies are not immediately noticed. We are trying to make still further economies because there can be no limits to economies made and we must go on doing it, otherwise extravagance creeps in. In order that extravagance does not creep in we have got constantly to see that economies are made and economies are realised. From that point of view, a Special Re-organisation Unit, has been established in the Finance Ministry which goes through the working generally of every Ministry along with members of that Ministry and then finds out new methods of working and tries to adjust the administration accordingly so that economy is effected. This work is going on. We have strengthened this Unit recently and we hope that this work will be finished within two or three years so that there will be a more scientific basis of the administration which is carried on in this country. In the matter of increasing expenditure, that is, civil expenditure, it has been a matter of criticism and a matter of worry for all, including myself, including the Government. I may make one thing clear, that we are very clear about the necessity of keeping down the civil expenditure as much as we can. With that purpose in view, we are trying to see that unnecessary expenditure is not incurred and that any expenditure that is incurred is examined every time and it is seen that all extravagance is removed.

In this connection, if I give one significant figure in the matter of expenditure, it will be seen how things become difficult or how they are necessary. The expenditure in respect of Parliament was, in 1951-52, Rs. 32,46,000. In 1958-59, it was Rs. 124,13,000. In 1959-60, it will be Rs. 135,50,000. From Rs. 32 lakhs, it goes to Rs. 135 lakhs. It is all necessary. I do not think hon. Members here consider that the expenditure that is made on Parliament is unnecessary. I do not think any hon. Member will say that. Therefore, let it be examined. I do not mind. We are examining that too. But, there I will not have to say anything. I will have to depend on the advice of others who are more competent to do so. I cannot myself say anything. But, this is going up. It cannot be said that this expenditure is done unnecessarily by the Government. In the same way, in other departments,.....

Shri Khadilkar: May I point out, Sir, this is an argument to silence the whole House. I take very strong objection. For one reason, in 1951-52, Parliament was just beginning. We have to develop this institution. This is bound to grow. That does not apply to the general administration. This is not the way of replying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: This is not an argument.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing to feel so much offended about it. We ought not to be so sensitive. I do not know whether I should say it from the Chair. But, I have examined the whole accounts of Parliament. We had appointed a Committee. There was a reference here by Shri Feroze Gandhi that this expenditure should also be examined. I wrote to Shri Feroze Gandhi, to the Chairman of the Estimates Committee and the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee that they should bring to my notice whether any retrenchment, any decrease could be made in the expenditure. They told me that there was no scope in it. I had invited all opinions on that. Whatever retrenchment could be made, I have done that, and there is a report and any hon. Member can see it. But, the argument, if it is used that because there is general development and increase on all sides and here also we are helpless and the increase has come as in other departments, how could I stop it?

Shri Khadilkar: In order to meet the argument regarding the administrative expenditure going up, he should not bring in that Parliament expenditure is going up. This is not the way of replying.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I can answer, I need not invite any support. The only argument is, where the Government is not to control so strictly and the administration is in the hands of the Speaker, there too, the expenditure has gone up. It does not mean necessarily because the expenditure has gone up, therefore, there is waste. Perhaps, that was the argument that was being used.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What was the purpose in citing the specific case about Parliament? Does he want to justify the increase in administrative expenses in other departments simply because of the specific instance cited about Parliament?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot understand why any objection is taken.

Shri Hem Barua: There is no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I were frank myself and also loyal to the House, I also felt a little. Really that ought not to have been referred to. I also felt it. But, I could not stop him from using the argument.

Shri Morarji Desai: With all due respect to you and with all due respect to my hon. friends, my sole purpose in making this comparison was this. In the matter of this expenditure Government cannot be charged with not thinking about it. In other expenditure which Government is charged with, why should the Government be always considered as not thinking about anything? If expenditure increases in a developing work, in Parliament also, why cannot we assume that some expenditure increases in other Ministries also? I do not see why it should be sacrosanct that I should never mention this expenditure. I cannot understand why anybody should feel sorry.

Shri Hem Barua: We now understand

Shri Morarji Desai: If I am able to silence my hon. friends, why should they be sorry about it?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: Their only argument was that I am silencing them and this is a way of silencing them. I do not in any way silence them. If I can meet their argument in an effective manner and because the effective manner goes home, I do not think one should be so sensitive about it. I must plead with all the humility that I can, that I have certainly a right in this hon. House to mention these matters

which are mentionable. I do not see why they cannot be mentioned. I do not see there is any breach of privilege.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: On the contrary, a privilege is sought to be taken away from me. I can ask for protection from the Chair in this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The analogy is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a matter of economy in the use of words.

An Hon. Member: It is not in good taste. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; let us hear.

Shri Morarji Desai: All the good taste is confined to my hon. friend which is exhibited every day.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I know whether this idea of economy is also taken up with the State Ministries and they are also enabled to effect economy?

Shri Morarji Desai: The State Ministeries are concerned with it and they are trying to think about it. They are doing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The States must be doing it.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know from the hon. Minister if he has applied his mind to the T.A., D.A., salary and other expenses on the Ministers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he has said that he has applied his mind in all directions.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not say that the civil expenditure which is objected to, does not contain any items which cannot be economised. I do not say that. We are trying to do that. But, it should not be imagined that all the expenditure that has increased is extravagant and that there was no justification on account of the developing economy. That is all I have got to say. That is all that I wanted to point out. Nor can it be said that there is no scope for economy even in the expenditure which is there in Parliament. It cannot be said by anybody. If I put forward that argument, I do not know why hon. Members should shout about it.

Shri Khadilkar: I want to raise a point of order. When you have just now said that whatever economy was possible was examined and effected, he has again no right to dispute it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After I have said that, that cannot be the last and final word.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister disputes it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If some other hon. Member feels there is yet scope, where is the harm? Why should we feed so sensitive? (*Interruption*). Order, order; let us proceed.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have always shown the greatest respect to the Chair more than hon. Members opposite do generally.

Shri Hem Barua: That is very objectionable, Sir. We have been so loyal to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should not feel it so much. I have no complaint against anybody. Why should you have?

Shri Hem Barua: This is an aspersion on the opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I assure them, the Chair gets all respect from every side equally well.

Shri Morarji Desai: A question was raised about transferring the services to the Treasury. I do not think tha-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

work will be done better if the services are transferred from the Home Ministry to the Treasury. The work of the Treasury is so vast and difficult, that I do not think any addition to it will make it more efficient.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I was saying, on principle.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am trying to explain on principle. In Britain it is different, because, there, the traditions are different. There, it is a unitary Government, where all the services are under one Government. In this country, we have no unitary Government. We have a Federal Government. And this Government is responsible also for two services, namely the I.A.S. and the I.P.S., which are also there in the States. And they have to be co-ordinated by the Government here. So also is the case with the High Courts. The judges are appointed by the President, but they are in the States. Now, all this co-ordination work cannot be done by the Treasury, and it has got to be done by the Home Ministry, and it is right that the services are under it.

Therefore, I am saying that on a matter of principle too, it is more advisable to keep the system that we are working as it is. If any changes of details are to be made, that is a different proposition. But I do not think that any more control would be coming to the Treasury as a result of this step or any more efficiency will come in as a result of this change. That is all that I have to plead.

14 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My point was this. Does it not become necessary now that the same matter has to go to two Ministries, and this means references and cross-references? Matters relating to the conditions of service, the pay, emoluments etc. have got to go through two Ministries, and it takes a considerable lot of time. If it is not in U.K., will the hon. Minister kindly let us know of any other democracy where it is under the Home Ministry?

Shri Morarji Desai: In the States themselves, the services are not under the Finance Minister, but they are under the Chief Minister. Why go to other democracies? Take our own country. The hon. Member has never raised any question about it, and I think nobody will raise any question about it; and it cannot be said that it should be under the Finance Ministry. I personally feel as a person who has an experience of administration, if not more, at any rate, not less than that of my hon. friend....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not indulge in invidious comparisons.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of comparison. I am only trying to say that out of experience I might say this; there is nothing else; I am not saying anything else. I am only trying to say this out of my experience. Well, every person gets sensitive when anything gets home. That is my difficulty. But in this House at any rate, that should not be the practice. We ought to be able to take these things with a grain of humour.

I am trying to say that in the matter of administration ultimately if it is concentrated only in the Treasury, the Treasury work might get perhaps damaged. That is all that I am thinking of. That is what will happen if they have to look also to the problems of the services. Therefore, it is not proper that all these things should come to the Treasury. They should remain with another Ministry, and the Home Ministry is the proper Ministry for it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Comptroller and Auditor-General been referred to in this matter?

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, it was suggested that a parliamentary committee may be appointed for suggesting economies. Well, we are accepting

all suggestions that are made to us for economies by all hon. Members, and even by others outside this House, if they make them to us. But appointing a committee is not going in any way to solve the problem. On the contrary, it will add to the expenditure on the civil side, because we might thereby be appointing further staff for that committee; and then, to look after the work of that committee, I shall have to appoint another committee. It will go on in that manner. I do not think it is a very useful proposition.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): Some committees might be working free.

Shri Morarji Desai: Some committees are working like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But then the staff has to be appointed.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This is without appointing any staff.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, without staff.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): They are self-staffed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On a point of personal explanation, I would submit that I never suggested any outside or extraneous committees to be appointed. What I said was that these Demands have not been examined by us at all. What was suggested was that in the absence of the Standing Finance Committee, committees of this House should be appointed to go into these Demands, sit with the Ministers in each group of Ministries and examine the Demands and then submit their report; no extra expenditure whatsoever is contemplated. They may be the consultative committees; they are the committees of this House; they should examine and submit their report. Not a pie of extra expenditure is contemplated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope now the hon. Minister will be allowed to proceed uninterrupted. We should hear him now.

Shri Morarji Desai: The Estimates Committee examines all the estimates, and then the Public Accounts Committee also examines them afterwards, and they make suggestions; it may be said that the latter does it afterwards; even then it will be useful for the future.

Immediately when the estimates are made, it is not possible at that stage to take advantage of any committee, because then the whole budget would be out; I do not see how that can be done. It can always be done in retrospect. That work is done by the Estimates Committee; it is the function of the Estimates Committee, and it is doing that in great detail.

Then, it was said that financial control over expenditure was inadequate. I do not find it inadequate in any sense myself. It may be that it is inadequately performed. I am liable for it, if I have not performed it adequately. That is all that I can say, but I cannot say that the powers are inadequate. If that is argued out from the fact that powers have been transferred to the administrative Ministries, and changes have now been made from the past practice, then I would say that that has also been done in order to see that expenditure is made more quickly and efficiently. Formerly, even after things were provided for in the Budget, every time the expenditure was to be made, it used to be referred to the Finance Ministry. Now, that is not so. Now, every Ministry spends from the Demands that are sanctioned by this House; the estimates are approved by the Finance Ministry, and then they are included in the Budget Demands, and after that, the Ministry is itself competent to spend. That is the change which has been made. But even there, there are internal financial advisers appointed, whose advice is taken every time this is done. And the internal financial adviser is appointed by a committee of which the Finance Secretary is a member. If his advice is overruled, then those cases are reported to the Finance

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Minister and also to the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Therefore, it is not that this has been done without any purpose or without any safeguards. But there is also a rule whereby all schemes costing over Rs. 50 lakhs still require the Finance Ministry's concurrence, when expenditure is made. Therefore, there is adequate provision for control over expenditure. And what is required is that it should be more effectively used. That is all that I can say. And we are trying.....

Shri Khadilkar: I have made a point that so far as the planting or the implanting of an internal financial adviser is concerned, he is acting more or less in a subservient manner. Will the Finance Minister enlighten us how many occasions have arisen where the financial advisers with the Ministries have reported certain things against the set-up under which they are functioning?

Shri Morarji Desai: This system has come into force only very recently. Therefore, there is no question of giving any example.

Shri Khadilkar: Not even a single example is there.

Shri Morarji Desai: How can there be any? It is not necessary that it should be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the financial advisers can exert their influence and get the Ministries round to their views, why should they report?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what the general purpose is.

Shri Khadilkar: They are acting in a subservient manner, and I gave an instance also.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May we know on what facts he has come to this conclusion? Can he cite any instance?

Shri Khadilkar: Yes, I had quoted an instance.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, there was an unkind criticism made that the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor-General are not duly respected. There, I would make a very humble protest, that it is not fair to us to say that. We pay the greatest respect to whatever is said by the Public Accounts Committee or by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. And yet, when the responsibility of government is on Government, Government have got to discuss with them and come to their own conclusions. And where we differ, we say we have got to differ. But that does not mean that we do not respect them. Otherwise, government will have to be carried on by other agencies, and there will be the charge against Government that Government do not perform their functions.

Therefore, it is not true to say that this is not done. We are doing it. Most of them are carried out. If in some matters we find that practically it is not possible, and that what is said may be ideally all right but practically impossible, then we have got to say that we cannot carry it out, and we have got to maintain this sort of system. Therefore, there is no question of any disrespect or want of importance attached to these important bodies.

One criticism was valid to my mind, and that was about loose budgeting. It was said that the budgeting was a bit loose. I agree that that criticism is not very wrong, but there also we are now improving the system. I will have to specify also the exaggerated picture that was given in this matter.

It was said that 50 to 70 and even 80 per cent. was the expenditure not made, or was the saving in a Demand which was sanctioned. It may be in one item in some Ministry this has happened, but on the whole it never went beyond 20 per cent. There too, we are now trying to see that the Demands are properly scrutinised, and provision is made only for what

can be spent in the year. It was also with a view to see that this expenditure is made properly and efficiently and at the time that it has to be made, that we have this decentralisation of powers from the Finance Ministry to the administrative Ministries, and I hope that as time goes on, we will show considerable improvement in this matter, and that there will be very little scope left for any complaint in future years to come.

It is true that sometimes there is a rush for spending in the last month which involves wasteful expenditure, but that was happening because there was always a fear that if the money was not used rapidly at the end of the year, the work would be left in the next year, nothing would be coming forward. We have therefore told the departments that there need not be any fear like that, that if any money is not spent, we will provide in the next year's Budget, and that there need not be any rush in spending in the last months. Yet, sometimes, in some case perhaps, last minute expenditure is made, but that is sought to be avoided, to be prevented.

It was also said that the State undertakings were not very productive. I would not say that this criticism was quite justified. The State undertakings which are now stabilising are showing more and more profits every year, and as time goes by, they will show more and more profits. If the Indian Airlines Corporation does not show any profits, there are reasons for it. The world over air line services do not give any profit because they are very expensive to work, and yet we have to maintain these services in the interests of the country as a whole, and the services have got to run. Therefore, there are bound to be some losses in some ventures like this, but there should not be any scope for losses in State ventures because they are State ventures. At the same time, in the first two, three or four years, it will not be wise to expect large profits, but as they go on stabilising, profits come in, and that is what is happening in most of the State ventures.

It was said that the Refinance Corporation was not functioning properly. May I say that this has come into existence only a few months ago, and during that time to say that it has not been functioning properly would not be very effective—that is, there is not sufficient time given to it to pass judgment on the working of this Corporation? Yet, in the short time that it has been working, it has already sanctioned loans of Rs. 2·43 crores. Therefore, it is working, and there is no reason to suppose that the Corporation will not fill an increasing need in the economy.

There is some worry shown about the return from the small savings. I am glad to say that the small savings are showing better results now, and the various steps which are taken are showing better and better results. I have every hope that as time goes on, we will have more and more returns from this source, rather than less and less. And in that the help of all hon. Members will be very effective. I have no doubt, and I hope, they will go on making this propaganda wherever they go about small savings and their necessity.

Such matters as compulsory savings or the issue of gold bonds, the setting up of a corporation for collection of small bonds etc., raise many other issues. They are not matters which can be decided quickly, immediately the propositions are made, because there are various implications and complications arising out of them. Therefore, they are always under the consideration of Government. They are never rejected completely, because at any time something might be workable, and it can be taken up; they are under constant examination, and the moment it is found that any one of them will give us immediate benefit or effective benefit we will certainly adopt it.

Great anxiety was shown about the growing volume of the external debt. I referred to that mattter in the beginning; I should like to refer to it also

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in the end. May I say that all the figures of external borrowings and repayments have been given to the hon. House from time to time?

As I said before, no under-developed country can develop without taking such help from other countries. It is also very clear that we have borrowed only within our capacity, always considering our capacity to repay in time. We are not borrowing anything where we find that it may not be possible for us to repay in time, and therefore there need not be any undue anxiety about it. It is good to have anxiety about it so that we do not over-run ourselves or over-reach ourselves and constantly keep within our limits so that in trying to improve ourselves we do not harm ourselves. I am therefore always grateful to hon. Members who keep us reminded of wisdom in this matter, and I can assure them that we are even more careful in this matter than they can be, because ultimately the credit of the Government depends on how these matters are worked, and if Government does not attend to this matter in as serious a manner as it should, it will not deserve to remain in power. May I say that we are very conscious of this responsibility and assure this hon. House that we will carry out this responsibility to the best of our capacity and with honour to this country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I required to put any particular cut motion separately?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Cut Motion No. 2046—delay in the submission of the report of the Second Pay Commission—by Shri Prabhat Kar. We want to press this for a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has it been moved?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At 5 p.m. the other cut motions are to be put. Therefore ten minutes before 5 p.m. we will take this up.

Now we can pass on to the next item on the Agenda.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Incidentally we will get more Members.

14.09 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1959

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Finance Bill, 1959.

As the House is aware, 15 hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these 15 hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): May I say that the time may be increased by two hours because many people have to speak, and they could not get time during the discussion of the Demands? Ten hours may be allotted for the general discussion, and seven hours for the rest

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I oppose it for this reason, that instead of speaking here, hon. Members might speak before stone walls!

Mr. Depnty-Speaker: Something is said and Members become sensitive, and they want privilege for themselves. That should be taken equally on both sides.

I was asking for Members' opinion as to the allocation of the 15 hours as between the different stages. We will have 15 hours for the present. As regards extending that time, we will see as the debate proceeds, and not decide at the very beginning.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I would suggest 12 hours and five hours.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Let us have 10 hours for general discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have 10 hours and five hours for the present. As the debate proceeds, if we