

[Shri Morarji Desai]

not mean that we will get it. If we do not get it, we will have to re-assess our Plan. That we will do. We will know within a year whether we are able to get it or not. Then we can come to this hon. House and say that this Plan has got to be re-assessed. That is how we look at it. But we are hopeful that we will get these external resources and we are very hopeful we will be able to raise the internal resources which we have mentioned in this Plan.

It was asked: we have increased our national income by 42 per cent, where has the money gone? Some people think that the direct taxes have not increased. That would not be right. It will be seen that the income assessed in 1946-47 was Rs. 483 crores and the income assessed in 1958-59 was Rs. 1,174 crores. It will, thus, be seen that the incomes assessed have increased greatly. Only from 1955-56, the income from direct and corporation taxes have increased by 42 per cent. It is not, therefore, a proper thing to say that income from this source has not increased at all or that it is not spread about. But it is a difficult exercise to make to find out where exactly all the income has gone. A little exercise was made by the Reserve Bank for the figures from 1953-54 to 1957-58 and I would like to give some of that data to show how the income is varying. But in all these matters, I must say that all the data that is being cited can only be illustrative. Therefore, I would not draw very large conclusions from these data. This was done by the Reserve Bank of India about two years ago. They divided those who pay income-tax into groups—bottom 70 per cent falling roughly in the income range of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum, the middle 20 per cent in income range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum and the top 10 per cent in the income range of over Rs. 25,000. The study shows that after tax the proportion of the total income commanded by the lowest group rose

from 44.6 per cent to 45.7 per cent; for the middle group the proportion rose from 25.6 per cent to 26.7 per cent; for the top group the proportion fell from 29.51 per cent to 27.6 per cent. It will, thus, show that the trends are there. We must accentuate those trends, and that is what we are trying to do. But there cannot be quick results obtained in these matters. We have got to be a little bit patient but also persistent. And may I assure the hon. Members of this House that we are persistent and we are even somewhat impatient to do more? That is all I can say in this matter on this occasion.

13.36 hrs.

RE: ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: I want to make an announcement regarding the election of three members to the Central Advisory Board of Education which is being held in Committee Room No. 62. I find that so far only 171 Members have voted. Evidently, most of the hon. Members wanted to have the benefit of hearing the hon. Finance Minister's speech. I, therefore, propose to extend the time for voting till 4 p.m. today. Those hon. Members who have not cast their vote can do so now.

13.37 hrs.

MOTION RE: DRAFT OUTLINE OF
THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—contd.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Speaker, after having listened to the Finance Minister, I should like, with your permission, to divert my attention to the remarks made by the Prime Minister in initiating this debate. The Prime Minister remarked:

"We are living in a tremendously changing world. That partly governs or should govern the pace of change. We dare not slow down or slacken."