Annual Report of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1959-60, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2732/61].

Annual Reports of Rubber Board, Sindri Fertiliser; and Chemicals Limited and Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of Annual Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2733/61].
- (ii) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section(1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956,
 - (a) Annual Report of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2735/61].
 - (b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2734/61].

12.16 hrs.

SALT CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salt Cess Act, 1953.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salt Cess Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce† the Bill.

12.17 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the General Budget. I may inform the House that we are behind schedule. The other House is rising. We have therefore to finish the vote on account before tomorrow evening.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Before tomorrow evening at the latest, it has to be done.

Mr. Speaker: I propose that we may sit for one hour more today, that is, till 7 o'clock. I will ask the coffee booth to be kept open.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): We sat one hour more yesterday. We may sit one hour earlier tomorrow instead of one hour late today.

Mr. Speaker: My experience is, sometimes, we have to ring the quorum bell at 11 o'clock. In the evening, we may not be more particular about quorum. I request all hon. Members to be present. We will carry on. Some more hon. Members may speak.

^{*}Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 16-3-61.

[†]Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Are we sitting one hour earlier tomorrow or one hour late today?

Mr. Speaker: One hour more today.

Shri Rajendra Singh: We have some engagements today.

Mr Speaker: He may go.

Dr. M. S. Aney He has already taken some time. There is one other Having looked into the matter. schedule of work that we have, notwithstanding the fact that we have been sitting for one more hour today we propose to sit for two hours, I do not think we would be able to finish the work unless we sit Saturday. We thought about it. have to inform the House that at their sitting held on the 10th March, 1961, the Business Advisory Committee had recommended that a sitting of House might be fixed on a Saturday on which no sitting had at present been fixed so far, so that all the Demands for Grants may be voted within the Scheduled time. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has since suggested that a sitting of the House may be fixed on Saturday, the 15th April, 1961, I take it that the House agrees to this. (Hon. Members: yes.) We are sitting on that day then.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Kammam): Will there be Question Hour?

Mr. Speaker: No; there will be no Question Hour.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): A Bulletin has been circulated.

Shri Rajendra Singh: If we can sit on a Saturday, what is the necessity to increase the sitting by one hour today?

Mr. Speaker: It is also necessary. Otherwise, I won't ask the House sit.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): There may be Id.

Mr. Speaker: On the 15th of April. Not now. Fifteenth of this month is over.

(Nagpur): Dr. M. S. Aney Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I was mentioning that the Government of India should take steps to get back the territories from China and Portugal, now that the of the Indo-China-Border Report Committee and the Hague Court decision have been in our favour. The claim of China for any part of Himalayan territory to which they have been making pretensions been disproved. Similarly, the decision on the question of right of the passage of Portugal has been entirely in our favour. That being so, I urge on the Government of India to see that this advantage is pushed to its logical consequence so that the parties concerned may know that the Government of India is not content with the success that it has obtained, but it is determined to carry the thing to its logical consequence and make every effort to get its territory which, for reason or another, had been wrongly in their possession. This is what I was saying yesterday.

I shall now only refer to two things: one, the wrong done to the people of Vidarbha, not by the State of Maharashtra, but by the Government of India and another, done to Indian culture by a body of the international Institution of the world, namely the subsidiary U.N.O's body. the U.N.E.S.C.O.

As far as the wrong to Vidarbha is concerned, you all know that when the Maharashtra State was formed, people of Vidarbha were opposed to it. At that time, among the many things conceded, there was one thing known as the Nagpur Pact, a kind of understanding between some persons Vidarbha and the Government of India and the Maharashtra State. Among the many conditions in that Pact, one of the conditions was that so far as was possible, the Government of India and the State of Maharashtra would try their best to preserve the importance of Nagpur. That was one of the conditions mentioned there. For time, I found that the Government of India were very earnest in making enquiries about what offices they could

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

transfer from the Centre to Nagpur. But, now, I find that instead of sending any offices there, some of the offices which have been there for long, as, for instance, the Circle Office of the P. & T., are being removed from there to Bhopal, and no alternative offices are being set up or any other Central office shifted there. So, in that way, I find that the Government of India have not been careful in keeping up to the promise which they had given so far as the preservation of the importance of Nagpur was concerned.

One thing that struck me as most disapponiting in this connection this. The other day, my hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla asked supplementary question to as whether any protest had been lodged or whether any application had been made in this matter by the State of Maharashtra with regard to question of preserving the office of the P. & T. Circle at Nagpur, and the reply was that Government had heard nothing from the Government Maharashtra about this matter. So, neither the Union Government nor the State of Maharashtra seem to be alive to the promise that they had given, namely that they would try to preserve the importance of that town by keeping the Central offices there and also by bringing in some more offices there. That is one point that I would like to mention.

The second point, as I have mentioned earlier, is with regard to wrong done not only to India, but to Indian culture by the United Nations Organisation. As you all know, the United Nations Organisation is a body for the prestige of which more than any other country, the Government of India have taken the greatest possible care. As you know, we have even, recently, sent our combatant forces to Congo for this purpose. Now, there is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Organisation, which is known as the UNESCO; it has got a very big name, and I do not want to give the whole of its name by amplifying the

abbreviation. That body decided some years ago to write a world history, that is, a history of the world ture; and a committee was appointed for the purpose, and that committee has succeeded now in preparing first volume of the history. That volume covers the period up to 1200 BC. About the position that is alloted to India in that history, Majumdar, who is one of our eminent historians, has given a very important information in one of lectures, delivered on the foundation day of the Bhandarkar Research Insstitute of Poona, which I shall read out to you. He says:

"It is at this point **t**hat story begins, and it concerns, for the present, the first volume the proposed history of the scientific and cultural development of mankind. This volume is the joint production of two authors, the portion concerning India bewritten by Sir ing Leonard Woolley, an eminent scholar of international reputation. The whole volume consists of more than 1500 typed pages and covers the period from the very beginning down to 1200 BC. It is admitted in the draft of this volume that the Aryans came to India about 1500 B.C. Nevertheless, everything concerning the Aryans and their culture is contained in about ten lines."

That is, everything concerning Aryans and their culture is contained in about ten lines in a volume of 1500 pages. He further says:

After a description of the Indus Valley Civilisation, its overthrow is ascribed to the conquest by the Aryans and it is in this connection only that a reference is made to the Aryans in the following words:

"Aryan victory seems to have involved wholesale massacre—the bodies of women and children lie amongst the ruins of the housesand there was no chance of any trade revival under the rule of the barbarians.".

In other words, the Aryans have been called barbarians, and charge has been made that the Aryans had massacred those persons who had been living under the Indus Civilization. When I read that, my blood boiled with indignation, and I believe that every Indian who read something of the old history will also feel the same way. Majumdar is one of the members of that committee. He says further that:

"Elsewhere, there is a passing reference to the Rigveda in the following words:

"The Rigveda is the epic of the destruction...."

I want to draw you attention, Sir to this particular passage, since you are most interested in Indian culture—

.... of one of the greatest cultures of the ancient world.'

These ares the only references to the Aryans and the Rigveda in these 1,500 pages in addition to the following remark which may be regarded as apologetic or explanatory:

'For more than a millennium after their arrival, the history of the Aryans is shrouded in utter darkness; but at least in the third century B.C., the veil lifts a little....".

Dr. Majumdar protested against these remarks. After a good deal of consideration and correspondence, finally, instead of the word 'barbarians', the word 'semi-barbarous' has been used. That is what Dr. Majumdar has stated.

This will be a book of authority about the scientific and cultural history of the world up to the year 1200 B.C., being published by that big cultural institution under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation. It

is our sad experience that those who profess to be our friends sometimes stab us in the back in this way. wish that people who are interested in Indian culture should take up challenge and challenge the validity of proposition contained in volume of world history, which wholly misleading so far as the history of the entire Indian culture and literature is concerned. The whole Rigveda literature is referred that volume in one sentence, as the 'epic of destruction'. What can say to that? This is blasphemous, and yet that has happened.

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I wanted to bring to the notice of the House the great wrong that has been done to India in that publication on the history of the human culture. I want that the Government of India and the Members of Parliament should see to it that a body of Indian scholars is brought together to amine this remark and give a proper reply to this kind of publication which will now be going into the world as an authoritative statement on behalf of the United Nations Organisation. I wanted to bring these two wrongs to the notice of the House. I thank you for the time that you have given me, though I have exceeded the time-limit which you had permitted, and I also thank the Members of the House for the indulgence that they have shown in listening to me even when I spoke beyond the time allotted. I thank you once again.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Kasliwal. I wanted to call Shri Ramanathan Chettiar, but he is not here now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Rajendra Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: I shall call these hon. Members also. What happens is this. The Congress Party consists of nearly 375 members. They have been complaining to me that they do not get any chance. Every time, even though an Opposition party consists of

[Mr. Speaker]

only two or three members, they rise, and they feel that I have to call them. That is what I find. I am not disallowing representation of various parties; I am trying to allow representation of the various parties. But then, I find that these Members also are insisting on their being called. I shall give them opportunities.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Women also need your blessing.

Shri Rajendra Singh: 40 per cent. of the time is allowed to the Opposition, and I think that should be allowed here also.

Mr. Speaker: That is what is being done. Otherwise, Shri Braj Raj Singh Shri Vajpayee, Shri Sampath, Shri B. K. Gaikwad etc. would not have any chance.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I very meekly protest against this remark of yours that I belong to a party which has only two Members here in the House, or even Shri Vajpayee belongs to such a party? That is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: How many Members has he got here in his party?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have got members in my party.

Mr. Speaker: All right. That does not matter. Even then, in a day of five hours, I have allotted 40 per cent. to the Opposition, that is, two-fifths of the whole time, and that comes to 2 hours or 120 minutes. If that is divided over 125 Members, the hon. Member's party gets only about seven minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are sitting for 20 hours for this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: In fact, I am a lowing the hon. Member to speak not only during these 20 hours, but even during the other discussions; even when we have only five hours for a discussion, still, I am calling him; whenever I have felt that his viewpoint has to be

placed before the House, I have called him. There is no meaning in protesting in this manner and trying to make the seven minutes as seventy minutes. All the same, I am showing any amount of indulgence. But they ought not to insist on their being called on any particular day. not forgetting I will certainly give an opportunity to those hon. Members. But the other Members also must give an account of their constituencies. Yesterday one hon. Member got up and asked: Is there no chance? Therefore, I shall try to distribute the time, equally.

So far as the P.S.P. is concerned, I do not know where to locate Acharya Kripalani.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He is not a member of our Party.

Mr. Speaker: One after the other they go away from their Party and then everyone constitutes a party. That is my difficulty. I cannot go on extending the time. So far as Acharya Kripalani is concerned, I will continue to treat him as a member of the P.S.P.

Shri Rajendra Singh: No, Sir. Acharya Kripalani is an Independent Member. He should be treated as such.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let me see.

श्री गणपित राम : (जौनपुर -रक्षित-ग्रनुसूचित जातियां) : ग्रपोजीशन को ४० पर सेट टाइम मिले ग्रौर कांग्रेस सदस्यों को केवल २० पर सेंट यह तो बहुत ग्रच्छी बात बात नहीं है ।

ग्राध्यक्ष महोदय: ६० पर सेंट।

श्री राम सेव क यादव : (बाराबंकी) : इस सिलसिले में मैं भी कुछ निवेदन करूं। जो समय विभिन्न दनों की सदस्य संख्या के श्राधार पर दिया जाता है यह उचित नहीं है। कम से कम हर विषय पर हर विरोधी

दल के एक सदस्य को तो ग्रपने विचार रखने का ग्रवसर मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि सब की भ्रपनी भ्रलग भ्रलग राय है।

मध्यक्ष महोवय : यह ही तो मैं कर रहा हं। हर एक पार्टी को चाहे वह छोटी हो या बडी हो ग्रवसर दे रहा हं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह हो तो बहुत ग्रच्छा हो । लेकिन मैं ने पिछले साल भी देखा श्रौर इस साल भी देखता हं कि ऐसा नहीं होता।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : बूढ़े लोगों का भी जरा ज्यादा खयाल रखें।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Women also need your blessing.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling her-all the three hon. lady Members.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah); Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when Shri M. R. Masani was going to end his peroration, he said that the mandate belonging to the Congress had expired. It is very easy to test that mandate. Let Shri M. R. Masani resign and seek fresh election from any seat anywhere he likes and it will be found out to whom the mandate of the people has been assigned. I challenge Shri M. R. Masani to say whether a single byeelection has been won by him or by the Swatantra Party.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He has not fought any bye-election.

Shri Kasliwal: People like Masani are engaged only in delusion. I do not propose to waste more time on Shri Masani, but I will go straight to the Budget.

I would like to say at the outset that on the whole I welcome the Budget. So much criticism has been made about the Budget, that it is not socialistic, that it is an admixture of good and bad and that there are more indirect taxes than direct taxes. I am not going into all those questions at the present moment. It is true that it is an admixture of good

and bad, but let me say that there are more good things in the Budget than bad and as such, I welcome the Budget.

What are the circumstances under which a Budget of this kind has been placed before this House? In a developing economy, there are certain objectives and those objectives have to be achieved in an intelligent, logical and coherent fashion, and this Budget indicates the way to achieve those objectives. Many criticisms have been made about increase in taxes. I want to point out here and now that I have hardly any objection to taxes. If I have any objection, it is to double taxation. I will point out how there is double taxation. But before I go into that question, I want to draw attention of the House to page 20 of the Economic Survey where it has been said:

"....over the last few years, the economy has gained greatly both in terms of performance and of the potential for further growth."

I am in entire agreement with this sentiment, but the question is whether there is really double taxation or not. I go straight to say that there is double taxation in the sense prices have continuously risen.

The question of rise in prices has been raised in the other House also referred to by many speakers here yesterday and the day before. The hon, Finance Minister gave some treatment to that subject in the Rajya Sabha, but may I say that the treatment which he gave to this very important question was rather a meagre treatment? Let me refer to page 9 of the Economic Survey. What is stated there on the question of spiralling of prices is very eloquent. It says:

"The general index of wholesale prices (1952-53:100) which was 117.9 at the end of 1959 rose almost continuously to a level 127.4 about the middle of October 1960. There has been a decline, mainly seasonal, since then the

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index at the end of December 1960 being 124.2. The index has risen again thereafter; for week ending January 28, 1961, it was 126.3 as compared to 119.2 a year earlier. The average level of prices for 1960 was 6.5 cent higher than in the previous year".

The hon, Finance Minister stated in the Rajya Sabha that in a developing economy, there is bound to be some rise in prices. I am in argreement with him; I am in agreement with certain other speakers who have said that in a developing economy, there bound to be some rise in prices. I am not concerned with rise in prices; am concerned with the rate at which the prices are rising. You have seen that in the Second Plan the prices have risen to the tune of over 25 per Are we going to permit rise in the Third Plan? That is the question I am going to pose to the Finance Minister today.

The other day when Shri S. A. Dange and Shri M. R. Masani were speaking, they referred to this question of prices. I am constrained to say that Shri S. A. Dange almost ran amuck with quotations from a book written by Prof. Gadgil in which he was saying that in a developing economy prices do not rise. I challenge that statement. If he says that Prof. Gadgil is one of those well-versed in the art and science of economics. I have also another authority, equally well-versed in the art and science of economics. I want to quote an international authority this subject, namely, Dr. Lokanathan. He wrote an article recently on the question of rise in prices. What does he say there?

"Provided the increase is not substantial and is limited to about 7-8 per cent during a period of five years, and provided also that prices of food and other essential consumption goods are not permitted to rise too much, a slightly increasing price level is, on

whole, desirable. It would give resilience to the economy. It would keep profits at a reasonable level and thereby act as a spur to further savings and production. It would neutralise the inefficiency of the public and private sectors to some extent".

Budget—General

Discussion

I would like to point out that the question of rise in prices is not the case only in a planned economy. It is the case all over the world. I have been recently in the United States. There is a continuous rise in prices. Hotel prices have risen by 50 per cent. Yet nobody says that it is a planned economy. In a planned economy, it is obvious that prices are bound to rise to some extent. But I am concerned with the question of what is the rate at which prices are permitted to rise. With that question, I pose the question, again, of the permissible limits to which prices can be allowed to rise in a planned economy. We seen that in the Second Plan the prices have risen by more than 25 per cent. Are we going to permit that luxury now? No, we cannot. If we do, I will submit, and I will quote again Lokanathan at a subsequent stage to point out, that our Plan will fail, Government has been, all along, with a large number of powers to curb prices, to control prices, but those powers have not been utilised. The Government has created facilities increase production, but these facilities have not been utilised.

Now, I will quote Dr. Lokanathan to show what is going to be the position in the Third Plan if this condition continues. I need not put it in my own words, because he has put it in a very inimitable way:

"A further 25 per cent increase in the cost of living and general prices as happened during the Second Plan period. would cause economy. serious injury to the render the task of mobilising adequate resources almost insuperable, create social and economic discontent, reduce the levels of achievement in terms of physical targets, accentuate inequalities of income and wealth distribution and further make nonsense of our goal of a welfare State. The prevention of any considerable rise in prices and cost of living must be regarded as an imperative in the Third Plan."

Having said so, I want to go to the question of the commodities which can be controlled What are those essential commodities to which so many economists have given their attention, and pointed them out as the essential articles which can certainly be controlled?

The other day I was hearing a talk given by a famous economist of Delhi, Dr. V. K. R. V.Rao. He listed a number of articles. I am sure I will not have time to point out how all those articles can in some way or other be controlled, but I will just state two articles. First is the question of food, and the second is the question of clothing.

On the question of food, we see in the draft Third Plan it is proposed that food production should be into 100 creased from 80 million tons million tons. What should be done to achieve this? First of all. should be done is that the facilities that we have created for the purpose of increasing production should utilised. Have they been utilised? have with me a pamphlet which was issued by the Ministry of Food Agriculture in 1960. And what does it say? It says:

"The over-all short-fall is of the order of 2.45 million tons. In other words, the achievement in respect of these schemes during the First Plan period was only two-thirds of the targets."

Then I go to the next stage. There, what does it say? It says:

"Unfortunately, a similar situation continues in the Second Five Year Plan also, the achievements for 1956-57 and 1957-58 under these very same heads being 3.3 million tons against the target of 15.5 million tons, If we could have fulfilled the targets....

Discussion

-this report almost wails-

"....set out under these heads, the total production would have been very nearly sufficient for our needs."

The other day the Deputy Minister of Irrigation, while answering a ques-tion, claimed that 70 to 90 per cent of the irrigation facilities had been utilised by the States. I challenged statement then and there, and I am prepared to challenge it now, and point out that not more than half the irrigation facilities that had created for the purpose of production of food have been utilised. I appeal to the Finance Minister to see that if he is going to provide foor for crores to be the population at the end of the Third Plan-it is but natural, it is but necessary that he has to produce 100 million tons of foodgrains to feed that population.

Then I go to the next question.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: You must have family planning.

Shri Kasliwal: I agree, but what are the figures? Out of 40 crores, only 18½lakh have received family planning training. This is the condition of family planning. This is not the time to go into it, but L am sure it will be raised by somebody or by me at the time the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health are discussed here.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Quite right.

Shri Kasliwal: The question is: are we prepared to guarantee a minimum price, because it is obvious, and so many reports have said. that the marketable surplus which is coming

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into the market is becoming less and less? Therefore, are you prepared to guarantee a minimum price to the farmer?

The other day, the Deputy Minister of Finance said that at fair price shops wheat was being sold at Rs. 14 a maund. I would like to know flour price you propose to give to the farmer. Is it going to be Rs. 14, is it going to be Rs. 13? That is what I It is for the Finance want to know. Minister to judge what flour prices he should fix. It is for him to decide whether the flour prices are to be fixed for a period of one year, for period of two years, for a period three years. I would personally suggest that flour prices must be decided for a period of three years. Of course, these prices must take into consideration seasonal variations and regional variations, but if you are going give any stability to the mind of the farmer, you have to decide on this question that flour prices have to be fixed for a period of at least three vears.

There is another question, and that is this—the question of buffer stocks and warehouses. It is surprising and shocking that a few years back the former Minister of Food and Agriculture, with great fanfare, announced that there was going to be a big Warehousing Corporation, and so many hundreds of warehouses were going to be constructed, in which grain would be stored. I would like to know how many warehouses have been constructed. I will leave it at that

These are the four or five points that I had to make. Then I come to the other matter of cloth. In the Third Plan it has been suggested that 9,800 million yards of cloth altogether will be produced. I do not know whether million yard, including export, should that cloth will be sufficient. I will say with regard to cloth, as I have already said, that it is another essential article which has to be controlled, and I maintain that it is necessary that not 9,800

be produced, but 10,000 million yards of cloth, excluding export. What is the position if we produce 10,000 million yards. For a population of 500 million people, you will be providing only 10,000 million yards of cloth, the result being that each person gets only 20 yards of cloth. If in the Second Plan, a man got 16 or 17 yards of cloth, in the Third Plan he will get 20 yards of cloth. In other words, a person will have either a shirt more, pyjama more or a dhoti more. and nothing more. That is the position. And if we are not going to control the price of cloth, what will happen? I shall not go into the history as to what the position was when the mills refused to produce cloth when the private sector was encouraged to do so and the price of cloth even began to rise spite of the fact that cotton was being supplied to the mills at a much cheaper rate. In spite of that, the manufacturers of cloth continued the prices. And I must congratulate the Minister of Commerce and Industry who took steps to control prices of cloth. If this is the position, I only submit that cloth is another article which must be controlled.

As there is no time, I cannot go into the other essential goods which should be controlled.

Secondly, in the Third Plan, what is non-developmental expenditure which has to be avoided is a subject which I will take up later. I agree that there has to be taxation. I agree that in a developing economy there has to be direct taxation and indirect taxation. But the whole point is whether there is going to be double taxation. I maintain that a continuous rise in prices is nothing more than double taxation.

Shrimati IIa Palchoudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I listened to Shri H. N. Mukerjee yesterday I was reminded of that poem by Rudyard Kipling entitled "If", where he says that if you do so and so, such as "if you loved all men but none too much" and various other hings, "you will be

a man my son". It is a very fine poem. Shri Mukherjee also posed to the Government, that "if Government did certain things" he would be satisfied. I would like to pose certain "ifs" to their party. If they did not go on hunger strikes and marches the necessity for more police would not have been there; if they did not go on the roads as riotous crowds....

Shri Tangamani: Were the demonstrations in Calcutta riotous crowds?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Not only in Calcutta but in many other places also.

If they did not go to the refugees and dissuade them from going to Dandakaranya that scheme might have some chance of fructifying.

I would like to say something also about Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. my friend. I think he quoted the Finance Minister right out of context when he said that the "resources of the private sector had gone up 5 times within the past year." That is true that the hon. Finance Minister has said so in his speech while inaugurating the Technical Co-operation Mission's conference somewhere, but he has also said, however, that without the public sector the private sector would be entirely helpless." So. has completely supported the public sector. I would also say that without the private sector there are many things which the public sector would not really be able to get through.

It has also been said that the taxation of the richer classes of persons in India has not been as much as it should or might be. May I just bring a few figures to the notice of the in this country is House? Txation really the highest as you find in any other country at various higher levels of income. In the United States. the highest tax is 91 per cent and that is on the income level of Rs. 25 lakhs. In the United Kingdom, it is about 92 per cent at an income level of Rs. 2 lakhs. And, in India, it is 84 per cent at the income level of Rs. 70,000. After all, we want

this climate of tax to be carried on. That is true. But, at the same time, we want that economy to be generated so that the revenues may go up. is quite true that the country, as Shri Masani has also remarked, is going to cast a ballot. I quite agree with my friend, Shri Kasliwal, that when the country goes to the polls in the next General Elections, it will know whom to cast the vote, because it will, certainly, not be for any party that only stands for big business but it will be for a party that stands for the people of India. When the country has really gone to the polls it will be seen that they have given the vote to the party that has served the country all their lives. Sir, the people have put up with taxation that went up from Rs. 307 crores to Rs. 1,000 crores and it was not as if it was a Police State or anything like that.

I am not going to answer all the questions of the Opposition. having said that we have done some spectacular things during this Plan in our various projects, I would bring to the notice of the Finance Minister certain things. We have said that we want industrialisation; we have said that we want the small industries to come up. In States like West Bengal, for instance, where the financial allocations have to be according to Finance Commission on a per capita basis and where the problems of the State are so intense that even Chief Minister of West Bengal feels, that the Third Finance Commission should go into the question and have the financial allocations for West Bengal reorganised.

What has happened there? There is not enough land. One acre per head is, perhaps, the agricultural land available there. You must have industry to keep people going. With the influx or refugees the problem has increased. The small units are the only answer. It will become very difficult now. I think the taxation on the small unit, the 4 unit power-loom is exorbitant, if I may say so. Because there the whole margin of profit can

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only be Rs. 300; whereas on the small units has been placed a tax of Rs. 444. This will only result in their going in for various devious ways which may not lead to the collection of revenue. I think they will try to find ways and means of getting out of it. I would certainly plead that this taxation should be taken off and something much more reasonable put in its place. I hope the hon, Minister will consider this

I would also like to say that our Defence expenditure does not seem to have increased. When we are faced with all this trouble on our borders, the Defence expenditure seems to have remained static. However, in spite of the trouble on our borders, that our Army has been sent to the Congo is a matter of pride to all Indians and we stand solidly behind our Minister in his decision to do this. am sure our Army in the Congo, when it goes there, will prove its Our mission always wants peace, but they will be ready to act when action will be necessary. Sir, we are proud of our Army; and we wish them the best of luck.

Next, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister another taxation proposal of his, and that is on newsprint. Newsprint is something that really gives publicity our Plans; it is through newsppapers that Plans get publicity. I want to it to the House whether newsprint can be taxed and yet we can keep on having the amount of newspapers we want to have. In addition to that, the newspapers serve a very good purpose in really giving employment to a large number of people-educated people. So, here is something that should not be made to go down but rather made to increase. The taxation on newsprint, I hope, will really be reconsi-

I would like to say just a few words about the staff artists of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Here is also another vehicle which is useful to the country. You should offer

them contentment; otherwise; I do not think your work can go on in the way it should. The staff artists in the Information and Broadcasting Department have many grievances. Look at the number of things they do not have, Sir. The staff artists do not have any provident fund; they have no pension; they have no annual increment, no house allowance. Everything, 'No'. I would like the Minister to look into this and see what more can be given to them so that, at some time, we are able to say to the House that they do have some security of service, they do have some housing and pension. After all, it is a well-known fact that "The doctors' fees are heavy and the lawyers' fees high; but the artists is just supposed to entertain and die." I think you must consider the condition of the staff artists.

There are also two other points which I would like to bring to your notice. There is this question of surplus men in the coal Controllers' You have made some study, I think it is called, "time and motion study", by doing which you have found people surplus. I hope it will not be found necessary to create more unemployment by creating surplus people because coal is something that is being consumed more and more. The industries are consuming it. If they are going to be declared surplus and are asked to take alternative employment, perhaps, they will be placed at a disadvantageous position and also, alternative employment may not always be possible. The same applies to some people in the Industrial Statistical Wing of the Central Statistical Organisation. They have been that when these two wings are merged, they will become merged with the Directorate of National Sample Survey. People will be displaced from their homes. When people with low incomes of Rs. 180 or so are displaced from their States and Towns and are asked to come to Delhi, it becomes impossible for them.

13 hrs.

When we put forward all these grievances. I also realise that the tax must be found. There are some ways in which more money and more income for the country could be had. There are three things that really work miracles in getting money for country. One is tourism; the other is shipping and the third is tea. Tea is of course our largest foreign exchange earner and any relief that is given is very welcome. We want more propagation of our Indian tea in the right quarters and I hope that there will be more allocation for the Tea Board to go on with this work. condly, if the allocation for shipping could be increased, it would at once earn you more money. We spend Rs. 150 crores a year on freights alone. We need ships to bring foodgrains that are going to be imported and to transport the ore that we are giving to Japan. We need bulk carriers; we need tankers and things like that. Then, there is the coastal shipping; it is our second line of defence. No matter what Shri Masani may say that we should not defend our coasts, with the long coastline that we have, it is a prestige industry. The shippers India have always proved their worth and have tried to put India on the map of the world. Ships also earn foreign exchange because it goes and comes; it is never idle. It is our invisible export, you earn foreign change and trade is increased.

Then, there is tourism. Here is something that you really import and earn foreign exchange. With the tourists you import the goodwill of other countries. We should build more hotels and develop land that is as beautiful as anywhere in the world. There is no other country that is as beautiful as India and if we develop tourist attractions, we would earn not only Rs. 19-20 crores but much more. We expect more and more tourists and we can earn to the extent of Rs. 25 to 30 crores if we really take up this question earnestly.

It is a matter of great pride to us that there is no work for the panel on corruption. I have seen a news item the other day. It is reported that there is a lack of complaints. This is indeed a very happy thing. After all this is what our Congress President has said and the Congress High Command is reported to have said; "there is no case for this corruption committee to take up". This is very good, Sir.

Discussion

But I am sorry to say that there are two other items that I would like to refer to. Here is a news item that has been reported today, that the Government has been cheated to the tune of Rs. 1 crore during the past months by the regional settlement commissioners in the Punjab, if I may say so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Bengal is worse.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: These are the loopholes that have to plugged. If that is done, some relief could be given, particularly to the poor man's cup of tea which has gone up by one naya paisa and this one crore might have saved that one naya paisa which, when diluted with the poor man's cup of tea, will not make it any sweeter.

The other day Shri Raj Bahadur pointed out the defalcations in posts and telegraphs department. was in answer to my question on the 14th March. He said that in 1958-59, there was defalcation to the extent of Rs. 9.80 lakhs and in 1959-60, it has come down to Rs. 6.81 lakhs. these are considerable sums. If we also plug these loopholes wherever they may exist. I think many of the tax reliefs that we are clamouring for may be considered and we would earn more money through the instruments I have suggested.

There is only one thing more, before I conclude. We support Budget because we find it is a bold Budget and we know that India will grow from strength to strength. We know that the Budget will be successful. It needs the co-operation of the whole country to make it successful. I would just like to quote one sentence from Hipolete' Lazare Carnot, the French Radical. He say that in a free country, there is much clamour with

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little suffering; in despotic countries, there is little complaint with much grievance. I only hope that the first part of it may come true of India. Sir, we are a free country, and so we clamour much but I also hope that there may be little suffering for the people at large.

भीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट का समझना कोई श्रासान बात नहीं है, फिर बजट के बनाने का बहादुरी का काम, जिस में डाइरेक्ट श्रीर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज लगे हों, हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का ही काम था। इस बजट को जब हम पढ़ते हैं श्रीर फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर की जो राज्य सभा में स्पीच हुई उस को देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि इस बजट को इतनी खूबसूरती से कतर ब्यौंत कर के रक्खा गया है कि हम स्त्रियां जो कि घरों के कामों में श्रीर प्लैनिंग में उस्ताद होती हैं क श्रीर कपड़े की कतर ब्यौंत भी ठीक करती हैं, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को मुबारकबाद देती हैं कि उन्हों ने बड़ी खूबसूरती से बजट की कतर ब्यौंत की है।

यों तो देश में तीसरी योजना की चर्चा बहत हो रही है भीर पहली दूसरी योजनायें खत्म हो चुकी हैं उन को देखने से माल्म होता है कि उन्नति बहुत हुई है, तरक्की बहुत हुई है स्रौर उस तरक्की ने भारत की शक्ल भी कुछ बदल दी है, लेकिन कहां की शक्ल बदली है, देहातों की नहीं, शहरों की शक्ल बदली है। शहरों में वड़े बड़े कारखाने दिखाई देने लगे, शहरों में लोगों के पास बहुत उम्दा उम्दा मोटर गाडियां दिखाई देने लगीं, शहरों में धन भीर लक्ष्मी दिखाई देगे लगी । लेकिन भगर भारत की भ्रसली सुरत या भारत का असली नक्शा देखना है तो हमें भारत के देहातों में देखना चाहिये। देहातों में जब हम जाते हैं तो ग्रामोद्योग धंधों को इं ढते हैं, तलाश करते हैं कि कहीं हैं भी या नहीं, लेकिन वह हम को ग्रभी तक दिखलाई नहीं देते हैं। हमारी कम्यूनिटी प्रोजैक्ट्स भीर डेवलपमेंट प्रोजैक्ट्स जो हैं वह अपनी तरह पर काम कर रही हैं और उन की काफी उन्नित भी हो रही है। उस को देख कर क्लि में यह इस्मीनान होता है कि मुमकिन है कि जो हमारा पंचायत राज का ख्वाब है वह कामयाब हो, यह हो वह हो, और इस से दिल में खुशी होती है। लेकिन देहातों की तरफ हमारा जितना व्यान जाना चाहिये था, वह हम ने नहीं दिया है। दो योजनायें हमारी हुई उन में उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। तीसरी योजना में भगवान जाने उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा या नहीं।

इन योजनाम्रों को देखते समय हम को म्रपने प्लानिंग पर भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। पिछले दिनों घरों में भी, कारखानों में भी श्रौर होटलों में भी कोयले की कमी की ुपुकार मची थी । हम ने यह देखने की कोशिश की कि यह कोयले की कमी का सवाल किस तरह उठा । हम को माल्म हुन्ना कि प्रोडक्शन की कमी नहीं है, कोयले को इघर से उघर ले जाने में कुछ कमी है। वैगन्स का वन्दोबस्त नहीं है। मैं इस में ज्यादा दखल नहीं देना चाहती लेकिन मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि जब हमारे प्लानर्स प्लान करते हैं तो उन को इस बात का ग्रन्दाजा होना चाहिये कि देश में कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा ग्रौर उस का सारे देश में डिस्ट्रिब्युशन कैसे होगा क्योंकि केवल प्रोडक्शन से तो काम नहीं चल सकता । प्लानसं को मालूम होना चाहिये कि जो वे प्लान करते हैं उस में इतना प्रोडक्शन होगा ग्रौर इतनी चीजें पैदा होंगी, तो उन को देश में डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का भी बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये ।

जहां तक घर करने का सवाल है, जो भौरत समझदार होती है भौर घर करना जानती है उस का घर घमकता रहता है, लेकिन जो भौरत जरा फूहड़ होती है, जिस को घर करना नहीं भाता, उस की वही हालत होती है आज हमारे सामने कोयले के बारे में आ रही है कि कोयला तो है लेकिन उस के लाने के लिये वैगन्स नहीं हैं। तो इस का स्थाल हमारे प्लानर्स को रखना है कि जो भी प्रोड्यस हम करें उस का सारे देश में ठीक तरह से डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो। वैगन्स का बन्दोबस्त पहले से ही करना चाहिये था।

में अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से क्या कहूं, उन को भी मालम है कि हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है और ज्यादातर बैकवर्ड एरिया है और देश अनडेवलप्ड है। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत थोड़े लोग ऐसे दिखते हैं जिन के पास थोड़ा या बहुत पैसा है। ज्यादातर लोग तो बिल्कुल गरीब हैं जिन्हें खाने को नहीं है, जिन के पास कपड़ा नहीं है, जिन के पास मकान नहीं है। उन के पास कुछ नहीं है। प्लानर्स को उन के लिये प्लान करना चाहिये।

इस के ग्रलावा जिन के पास थोड़ी बहुत रोजी भी है उन को शिक्षा नहीं है, उन के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वे ग्रपने बाल बच्चों की बीमारी का इलाज करा सकें। तो यह हमारे देश की हाजन है।

जो मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं या जिन को उन से भी कम तनख्वाह मिलती है, वे बड़ी मुक्लिं से श्रपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दे पाते हैं। लेकिन उन की सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि श्राप हर साल कोरसेज बदलते रहते हैं, श्राप स्कलों श्रीर कालिजों में हर साल नई किताबें रख देते हैं श्रीर इन लोगों के पास इन किताबों को खरीदने के लिये पैसा नहीं होता। हमारे वक्त में यह होता था कि मैं जो किताबें पढ़ कर श्रागे पास हो जाती थीं, मेरे भाई बहिन भी उन किताबों को इस्तेमाल करते थे। लेकिन श्राज यह चीज नहीं है। श्राज जो बच्चा पास होता है उस की किताब दूसरे बच्चे के लिये बेकार हो जाती है, उस के लिये दूसरी किताब खरीदनी पड़ती है।

इस तरफ भी प्लानर्स को व्यान देना चाहिये ताकि गरीबों को किताबें मिल सकें।

श्राज हमारे सामने टैक्स का सवाल है। जो टैक्स लगये गये हैं वे छोटी छोटी चीजों पर लगाये गये हैं शौर हम को टैक्स देना बुरा भी नहीं लगता, लेकिन उसी हालत में जब कि जिन्दगी की जरूरियात की चीजों हम को मिलती रहें। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। कोई चीज नहीं मिलती शौर श्राप छोटी मोटी चीजों पर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं।

श्राज हम से देश की सेवा भीर त्याग की बात कही जाती है। मैं मानती हूं कि हर इन्सान को चाहे वह श्रमीर हो या गरीब हो, यह फजं है कि वह श्रपने देश को जिन्दा रखे। लेकिन जो लोग भूखे हैं उन से श्राप यह श्राशा कैसे रख सकते हैं पहले उन के खाने पीने का इन्तिजाम करें श्रीर उन के रहने का ब्लान करें। हम उन को फी ऐजूकेशन क्यों नहीं देते ? हम चाय बन्द करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन क्यों नहीं इन के बच्चों को फी दूध देते। श्रगर हम ऐसा करें तो हम श्रपनी नेशन को कायम रख सकेंगे। हमारा फर्ज है कि हम ये सब चीजें करें।

मुझे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना है कि उन्हों ने प्रपने बजट का श्रीगणेश सुपारी पर टैक्स लगा कर किया है। ग्राप कहते हैं कि हम ने सब सुपारी पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, ग्राप कहते हैं कि हम जो सुपारी इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उस पर टैक्स लगाया है ग्रीर बाकी सुपारी को ग्राजाद रखा है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब जानते हैं कि ग्रीर में भी ग्रपनी उम्र के तजुबें से कह सकती हूं कि जब एक हिस्से पर टैक्स लगता है तो उस का ग्रसर दूसरे हिस्से पर मी होता है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि दूसरा हिस्सा ग्राजाद रहे।

फिर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कैरोसीन श्रायल पर भी टैक्स लागाया है। उन्हों ने श्रपनी स्पीच में कहा कि हम ने लाल तेल पर टैक्स General

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू] नहीं लग।या है। जब हम देहातों में जाते हैं भीर मजदूरों के घरों में जाते हैं श्रीर मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के घरों में जाते हैं, जिन के पास बिजली नहीं है, तो देखते हैं कि वे लालटैनों का इस्तैमाल करते हैं। ग्रब देहातों में भी लालटैनें पहुंच गयीं हैं। लेकिन लालटैनों में सफेद तेल डाला जाता है, लाल तेल उन में नहीं जलता । उस को डालने से लालटैन काली हो जाती है। लाल तेल तो चन्द घरों में जलाया जाता है जहां कृष्पियां जलायी जाती हैं। लालटैनों में लाल तेल नहीं डालते क्योंकि उस के ध्रंएं से लालटैन खराब हो जाती है। तो एक तरफ तो हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हम लोगों का स्टैण्डर्ड ग्राफ लिविंग ऊंचा करना चाहते हैं श्रीर दूसरी तरफ हम तेल पर टैक्स लगा कर लोगों को सफेद तेल न इस्तेमाल करने के लिये मजबूर कर रहे हैं। कहां तो हम ने वैलफेयर स्टेट के स्वाब देखे थे ग्रीर जनता से कहा था कि हम तम को बिजली की रोशनी में रखेंगे, और ग्राज हम कहते हैं कि कृष्पी का तेल हम ने स्राजाद रखा है। यह देख कर दिल में बहुत तकलीफ होती है। में इतना ही कहंगी कि मिनिस्टर साहव कैरोसीन के मामले पर दोबारा विचार करें।

चाय ग्रौर काफी पर टैक्स का मैं ने जिक मूना श्रौर मिनिस्टर साहव ने अपनी स्पीच में भी हिसाब लगा कर बताया कि इस टैक्स से एक नये पैसे का इधर उधर होगा। लेकिन मैं ने सोचा कि जिस वक्त यह दाम बढेगा तो पालियामेंट में तो सन्नाटा ही हो जायेगा क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट में तो रात दिन चाय और काफी चलती है श्रीर जो दूध भी ग्रपना ले कर ग्राते हैं वे उस को वापस ले जाते हैं लोग चाय काफी बहत पीते हैं। इस के म्रलावा गांवों के घरों में भी इस वक्त चाय पहुंच गयी है। मद्रास में काफी है और यहां पर चाय है। धाप ने खुली चाय पर टैक्स लगाया है, इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि इस की चोट गरीब घरों पर लगेगी । हालत यह हो गयी है कि जिन होटलों में हम हैं ग्रभी से वहां चाय की उसी पत्ती को बार बार उबाल कर पिलाते हैं। इस का मतलब यह हुन्ना कि जो हम थोड़ा सा जहर पीते थे वह भ्रब दूगना हो गया क्यों कि वही पत्ती बार बार उबल हमारे सामने त्राती है श्रीर हम उस को पीते हैं।

Budget-General

Discussion

ग्रब यह कोर्स क्लौथ की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं श्राई। कोर्स क्लीथ के बारे में मझे बड़ी ख़शी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब चाहते हैं कि हम कोर्स क्लीथ न पहनें ग्रीर हम लोग बारीक कपड़ा पहनें। श्रब श्रगर मैं वारीक कपड़े की साड़ी खरीदने जाती हूं तो मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि कोई वजह नहीं कि मैं उसमें थोड़ा सा टैक्स उनको क्यों न दूं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय का यह स्याल बहुत ही अच्छा है मगर मझे कुछ दूसरा ख्याल आपने सामने लाना है और यह यह है कि क्यों नहीं श्राप ऐसा करते कि देश को त्याग की तरफ ले जायें। श्राप ऐसा करें कि कोई एक कोर्स कपड़ा ऐसा एक स्टैन्डडं क्लीथ बनवाइये, वह ऐसा कपड़ा होवें जो कि अमीर और गरीब एक श्रर्से तक इस देश में पहने । बराबर वही कपडा वह पहनें स्रोर टैक्स से वे बरी हों। जो अपका फाइन कपड़। है उसको बाहर भेज कर प्लांस के लिए धन कमाइये लेकिन यहां के लोगों को ग्राप उसी स्टैन्डर्ड क्लीथ को पहनायें ग्रीर उनके साथ यह टैक्स का झगडा खत्म करिए।

मेरे पास कुछ मिल वाले भाये जिन्होंने मुझ से इस टैक्स के बारे में कहा ग्रीर कल भी मैं ने यहां हाउस में स्पीचें सूनी कि मिलों को यह दिक्कतें हो रही हैं कि मिल वाले जो भ्रपना सूत बना रहे हैं उनका कहना है कि उस सूत पर भी टैक्स लगता है भीर उसी सूत से जब वह कपड़ा बनाते हैं तो कपड़े पर भी टैक्स लगता है प्रचात् डबल टैक्स इस तरह से कपड़े पर लगता है। अब मैं नहीं जानती कि यह कहा तक सही है। बहरहाल मिनिस्टर साहब इसकी

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समझें। मिलें जो सूत बनाती हैं श्रीर जब वह सूत श्रलग बेचती हैं तो वह टैक्स देती हैं श्रीर वह कहते हैं कि वह वाजिब भी है लेकिन जब वह उसी सूत से कपड़ा बनाती हैं तो पहले सूत पर श्रीर दबारा कपड़े पर जो टैक्स लगता है वह उचित नहीं है। बहरहाल मैं चाहती हूं कि मिस्टर साहब इसको देखें।

मिर्जापुर से मेरे पास एक खत आया था श्रीर कुछ लोग भी श्राये थे। श्रव मिर्जापुर में भ्राप जानते हैं कि कालीन वगैरह भ्रीर हैंडलुम का कपड़ा बनता है। अब वैसे भी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिल्कुल इंडस्ट्रीज का नाम नहीं है और हमारा प्रदेश इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में बहुत ही गरीब है। आंध्र, केरल भीर उत्तर प्रदेश इन तीनों की इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में एक ही सूरत है। अभी कल वेद कुमारी जी श्रापके सामने खड़े होकर भिक्षा मांग रही थीं कि उनके प्रदेश के तम्बाक वालों को किसी तरीके से सहलियत दी जाय ताकि वे जिंदा रह सके क्योंकि वहां की यह ही एक मूख्य अकेती तिजारत है। उसी तरीके से मुझे श्रापसे कहना है कि गिर्जापूर के कालीनों पर जो टैक्स लगाया हुआ है तो यह इंडस्ट्री खत्म हो जायेगी भ्रगर भ्राप उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार न करेंगे।

कल मुझ से कुछ श्रीरतें मिलने श्राई श्रीर मुझ से कहने लगीं कि गजब हो गया है क्योंकि श्रब तो हमारी कांच की चूड़ियों तक पर सरकार ने टैक्स लगा दिया है

श्री मोरारजी देसाई: चूड़ियों पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है।

भी सवराज सिंह: सोडा ऐश से चड़ियां बनती हैं और उस पर टैक्स है।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू: ग्रव यह तो मिनिस्टर साहब जानें कि क्या बात है। मुझ से उन्होंने जैसा कहा वह मैंने ग्रापको बतला दिया। मैं ने तो उनसे यह कहा कि मैंने तो ऐसा पढ़ा नहीं..... एक माननीय सदस्य : शीशे पर लगा है।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू: मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि चूड़ियों पर टैक्स नहीं है लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उनको डर है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ग्रागे चल कर हमारे सुहाग पर भी टैक्स लगने लगे ग्रीर इसके लिए वे पहले से बेच।रियां कह रही हैं कि उनके सुहाग पर टैक्स न लगाया जाय।

मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात कहनी है श्रीर यह गुझाव देना है कि सब चीजें देख करके श्रीर मार्केट वर्गरह देख करके किसी तरीके से प्राइस कंट्रोल करें। यह प्राइस कंट्रोल करें। यह प्राइस कंट्रोल करें। यह प्राइस कंट्रोल करें या श्रीर किसी तरीके से करें लेकिन श्रापंको यह व्यवस्था करनी है कि लोगों की चीजें कंट्रोल रेट पर श्रीर एक फिक्सेड रेट पर मिलें क्योंकि उधर श्राप टैक्स लगाते हैं श्रीर उधर बाजार में उस चीज श्रीर साथ में दूसरी चीजों के दाम भी हमददी में वड़ जाते हैं श्रीर चीजों इतनी महगी हो गई हैं कि इंसान को जिंदा रहना मुश्कल हो गया है।

जैसा कि श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी ने सरकारी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में कहा श्रापको सिवस वालों की ग्रोर भी ध्यान देना है। मेरे पास कई तरह की शिकायतें ग्राई हैं कि हालत यह हो गई है कि कोई मैरिट नहीं कोई सीन्यारिटी नहीं क्योंकि श्राखिर इंसान श्रगर बढ़ता है तो वह श्रपनी मैरिट और सीन्यारिटी के मुताबिक श्रागे जाता है। यह सुपरसीड करके लोगों को ऊपर ले जाना यह कुछ श्रच्छा नक्शा बाहर की दुनिया के वास्ते हम नहीं पेश कर रहे हैं। श्रापको इस श्रोर भी ध्यान देना है।

मैं भौर अधिक न कह कर मिनिस्टर साहब को भाशींवाद देती हूं भौर जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है उसकी सफलता की कामना करती हूं लेकिन एक बात मुझे जरूर कहनी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब जरा किरोसीन आयल के बारे में रहम करें।

श्री क्रजराज सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोवय, देश का राष्ट्रीय जीवन इतना श्रस्त व्यस्त, मसंगठित भौर विभाजित हो चुका है कि चुनाव की संध्या में कांग्रेस पार्टी को केन्द्र में ६३ करोड़ रुपये का नया टैक्स लगाने का साहस होता है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस साहस पर मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को बधाई दुं या देश के दुर्भाग्य पर भ्रांसू बहाऊं। भ्रफसोस की बात यह है कि कर लगाने से पहले वित्त मंत्री महोदय यह भी नहीं सोचते कि जितना रुपया वह सरकारी खजाने के लिए लेना चाहते हैं उतना ही रुपया उपभोक्ता को देना पड़ रहा है या उससे कहीं दूना, तिगुना तो नहीं देना पड़ रहा है। कुछ स्रर्थ शास्त्रियों ने हिसाब लगा कर बतलाया है कि इस बजट में जो ६० करोड़ का प्रस्तावित उत्पादन शुल्क रक्खा गया है उससे देश के उपभोक्ताओं को २०० करोड रुपया देना पडेगा श्रौर बाकी का १ प्ररब ४० करोड रुपया उन लोगों के हाथों में चला जायगा जिनके कि हाथों में नहीं जाना चाहिए जो कि सरकार के हाथ में स्राना चाहिए ।

यदि सरकार को टैक्स लगाना ही था तो मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहंगा कि ग्रगर उसने ग्रपनी यह नीति निर्धारित कर ली है कि उसे श्रप्रत्यक्ष करों से ही योजना को सफल बनाना है, अप्रत्यक्ष कर ही अधिकाधिक उसे लगाने हैं तो इस तरीके की कोई व्यवस्था करें कि जब भी कोई भ्रप्रत्यक्ष कर लगायें तो इसका ध्यान रक्खें कि उससे ऋधिक भार उपभोक्ता पर न पड़े। इस साल ही नहीं पिछले सालों में भी जब भी ग्रप्रत्यक्ष कर लगा है हमने देखा है कि जो भी कर लगाया गया है उससे ग्रधिक उपभोक्ता को देना पड़ेगा। मैं नहीं जानता कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय के पास इस वक्त कोई ऐसी योजना है या नहीं कि जितना वह टैक्स लगाते हैं उतना ही उपभोक्ता से वसूल हो लेकिन जब हमारी नीति इस तरह की बन चुकी है तो हमें निश्चय ही यह निर्णय

करना पड़ेगा कि जितना कर लगाया जाता है उतना ही उपभोक्ताओं को देना पड़े। भासिर यह जो कर लगाये गये हैं खास तौर से भप्रत्यक्ष कर, उनका भार किस पर पड़ रहा है? वित्त मंत्री महोदय देशवासियों से यह भ्रपेक्षा भीर श्राशा रखते हैं कि देश की योजनाम्नों को सफल बनाने के लिए हर एक को भार वहन करना है ग्रीर हर एक को कुर्बानियां करनी हैं। मैं मानता हं कि यदि देश को उन्नति करनी है, देश का विकास करना है स्रौर उत्थान करना है तो उसके लिए हर एक को कूर्बानी करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कुर्बानी करने का नारा देने से पहले हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि म्राखिर कौन कौन लोग मुल्क में हैं जो कि कुर्बानी कर रहे हैं श्रीर कौन लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि कुर्बानी नहीं कर रहे हैं श्रौर जिनको कि योजना का सिर्फ फायदा ही फायदा मिल रहा है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में यह चर्चा की गई है कि देश में १० खानदान इस तरह के हैं, दस ऐसे बिजनैस ग्रुप्स हैं जिनके कि पास देश में जितनी भी अधिकाधिक पंजी लगी हुई है उसका ६७ फीसदी है । मैं पूछना चाहता हं कि जब ग्राप समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं, समाजवादी समाज की रचना को सफल बाने के लिए जो श्राप बजट पेश करते हैं, योजना बनाते हैं, तो इन योजनाग्रों के रहते हुए इन बजटों के चलते हुए भी यदि पूंजी का इस तरीके से केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है तब ग्रापको सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं ग्रापके बजटों में भौर कहीं श्राप के नीति निर्धारण में कोई ऐसी गलती तो नहीं है जिसकी कि वजह से पूंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि इस तरह की कुछ गलतियां इन नीतियों में हैं जिनकी कि वजह से ही पुंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के बहुत से लोग कहते हैं भौर हमारे मित्र श्री मसानी भी कहते हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर

श्रपनी सीमा तक पहुंच चुके हैं भीर उनमें भौर बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं की जा सकती है, मैं इस को नहीं मानता । मैं उनकी यह बात भी नहीं मानता कि देश में रुपया इकट्ठा करने के लिए सरकारी खजाने में लाने के लिए हमें प्रधिक से मधिक मप्रत्यक्ष करों के ऊपर जोर देना पड़ेगा । यदि यह बात सही होती तो फिर पूजी का केन्द्रीयकरण कुछ हाथों में नहीं होता श्रीर तब फिर गरीब भीर गरीब न होते श्रीर भ्रमीर भौर भ्रधिक भ्रमीर न होते जिसकी कि इस सदन में बारबार चर्चा की गई है। जब पंजी का केन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है तो उसके मानी यह हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाने की स्रभी भी गुंजाइश है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार की नीति कुछ इस तरह की बन चुकी है कि एक तरफ तो यह सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित करते हैं कि प्रत्यक्ष कर भीर श्रधिक देने की क्षमता देश के लोगों में नहीं है। भीर इसलिये अप्रत्यक्ष करों से ही हमें रुपया वसूल करना चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ़ हम यह भी देखत हैं कि देश में गरीब भीर गरीब होता जा रहा है भीर भमीर भौर ग्रमीर होता जा रहा है। सरकार को चलाने वालों को ही यह पता नहीं है कि हमारी योजनाम्रों से जो फल मिले हैं, वे कहां गये हैं भौर इस के लिए उन को एक कमेटी बनानी पड़ी है, जो यह जांच करे कि इन योज-नाम्नों के कारण देश में जो म्राय बढी, वह किघर गई ? पिछले प्रधिवेशन में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़े ग्राश्चर्य के साथ कहा कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि बढ़ी हुई पूंजी कहां गई भौर यह जानने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जानने के लिय कोई कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है । हम जानते हैं कि देश में पूंजी कहां जा रही है। हम जानते हैं कि देश की ग्राम जनता ग़रींब होती जा रही है भ्रौर शहरों के लोगों, बड़े बड़ उद्योग चलाने वालों, सरकारी ग्रफ़सरों भीर राजनीति में कंचा स्थान रखन वाले लोगों की हैसियत बढ रही है उन के पास पूंजी इकट्ठी हो रही है। इस लिये हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि मुल्क की इस स्थिति में ग्रपनी योजनाम्नों को चलान के

लिय हम क्या करें। सरकार की धोर से कहा जाता है कि योजनाधों को सफल बनाने के लिय कर चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने रुपये के कर लगाय गये हैं, उतने रुपये के लिय कर लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। सरकार की जो ध्रार्थिक ग्रवस्था है, उस को दृष्टि में रखत हुए बग़ैर कर लगाये ही उतना रुपया प्राप्त किया जा सकता था। कहा जाता है कि हम इकानौमी की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इस के लिये इकानोमी डिवीजन बने हुए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता कि इससे कुछ होगा।

यदि सरकारी खर्चे में फ़िज्ल-खर्ची का हिसाब लगाया जाय भीर उस को कम करने की कोशिश की जाय. तो भासानी से पांच से दस करोड़ रुपय बच सकते हैं। एक तरफ़ तो जनता से कुर्बानी भ्रौर त्याग करने का भ्रनुरोध किया जाता है, योजना को सफल बना कर देश को समृद्ध बनाने का अनुरोध किया जाता है भौर दूसरी तरफ़ हम देखते हैं कि एक सरकारी श्रफ़सर के बंगले की मरम्मत के लिये पचास हजार रुपया दिया जाता है। क्या यह बात सरकार को शोभा देती है ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान इतना विकासशील हो गया है, क्या यहां पर इतनी पंजी एकत्र हो गई है कि एक बंगले की मरम्मत के लिये पचास हजार रुपया दिया जाये, जब कि स्नाम जनता को पूरा मकान बनाने में पांच दस हजार रुपय लगते हैं?

इस के मितिरक्त हम देखते हैं कि विदेशों से हमारे यहां मितिय माते हैं भौर यहां से लोग बाहर जाते हैं करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च किया जाता है। मैं इस बात के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं कि देश में माने वाले मितिययों का सम्मान किया जाय, लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब महात्मा गांधी राउंड टेबल कांफ़रेंस में शामिल होने के लिये लन्दन गये, तो उन से कहा गया कि माप को यहां का ड्रेस पहनना पड़ेगा। इस के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा कि मैं ग़रीब हिन्दु-स्तान का प्रतिनिधि हूं, इसलिये मैं घुटनों

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

General

से ऊपर वाली घोती ही पहनुंगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा गांघी इस तरह के सादे वेश में भी मुल्क की प्रतिष्ठा सारी दुनिया में बढ़ा सके थे। इस स्थिति में क्या वर्तमान सरकार के लिये यह कहना उचित है कि अगर हमारी एम्बेसीज इतना सर्च नहीं करती हैं, तो हमारी प्रतिष्ठा गिर जायगी । मैं इस तथ्य को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार करता हं। ग्रगर महात्मा गांधी पद-चिहों पर भ्रौर परम्पराभ्रों पर चलना चाहते हैं, तो हम को देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारी नीतियों में जो मूलभूत गलतियां हैं, उन को दूर किया जाये।

जो ६३ करोड़ रुपये के नये कर लगाये हैं, हम भगर चाहते, तो उन के बग़ैर भी भपना काम चला सकते थे। यहां पर कुछ विदेशी लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल कर के बताया कि मुल्क में २०० से ३०० करोड़ रुपये तक की चोरी प्रत्यक्ष करों में-इनकम टैक्स में-हाती है। उस के बाद श्री त्यागी की ग्रध्यक्षता में प्रत्यक्ष करों के विषय में जांच कर के लिये एक कमेटी बनी । उस कमेटी ने भी माना कि इन करों मे हर साल तीस से चालीस करोड़ रुपये तक की चोरी होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि विदेशियों की बात छोड़िये, यह सरकार कम से कम अपने मित्रों की बात तो माने। हमारे यहां प्रत्यक्ष करों में तीस से चालीन कराड़ तक की चारी हांती है। तो फिर उस को बसुल करने लिये कीन सी कांशिश की जा रही है और क्यों नहीं कोशिश की जा रही है ' आज चाय, काफ़ी और कांत्र के बर्ततों पर कर लगाये जा रहे हैं, साम्त्रे के बर्तनों के धन्वे को भ्रीर एक्साईज इयटी लगा कर पट करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है, जनता के इतिहा की अहम चीजों पर कर **ाग**त्या जा रहा है, लेकिन इस तीस, चालीस करोड रुपये की चौरी को खत्म करने का कोई अप्यत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मैंने भ्रभी फ़िज्ल-खर्ची की बात कही है। भ्राज भ्रगर यह सरकार गांधी जी की परम्परा के मताबिक नीति पर चलना चाहे, तो भासानी से ६०, ६५ करोड रुपये बच सकते हैं। इसलिये इन नये करों की जरूरत नहीं थी। प्रश्न यह है कि जो कर लगाये गये हैं, उन का क्या ग्रसर पड़ता है। इस सरकार की नीति यह है कि छोटे उद्योग घंधों को पनपायेंगे भीर कमजोर लोगों को विशेष सुविधायें देंगे, उन को प्रोत्साहन देंगे, जिस से वे ऊंचे लोगों के स्तर के बराबर मा सकें। इसी माधार पर हमारे संविधान नं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रीर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को विशेष सुविघायें देने भीर उन के लिये स्थान सुरक्षित रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसी तरह से छोटे उद्योगों के लिये भी कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देने की त्यवस्था की गई है। इस नीति के अनसार हम खहर की बिकी पर कमीशन देते हैं, ताकि उस को मिल के बने हए कपड़े के स्तर पर लाया जा सके, क्योंकि खदर मिल के बने हुए कपड़े के काम्पीटीशन पर नहीं ग्रा सकता है। क्या यह जानने की कोशिश की गई है कि जिन छोटे उद्योगों पर उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया गया है, वे बरबाद हो जायेंगे। मिर्जापूर, बनारस और मुरादा-बाद में ताम्बे के बर्तन का उद्योग है, जिस में हजार या दो हजार की पूजी होती है। इस पूंजी से वे अपना काम चला रहे हैं। बढ़ी हुई एक्साइज इपटी—तीन सी रुपया प्रति मीदिक टन--का परिणाम यह है कि बर्तन का उद्योग बरबाद हो रहा है। हमारी माता-तत्य माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती उना नेहरू, ने कहा कि कांच की चुड़ियों पर टक्स लगेगा। इस के उत्तर में वित मंत्री महादय ने कहा कि नहीं लगेगा। मैं उन की मुचना के लिये कहना चाहता हं कि सोडा ऐशे पर दो रूपया प्रति क्तियटल एक्साइज ड्युटी लगाई जा रही है। इसी तरह कैरोसीन स्रायल स्रीर डीजल भ्रायल पर भी श्रधिक ड्यटी लगाई जा रही है। पे सब चीज़ें चडियां बनाने के काम में

माती हैं। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि इन करों का प्रभाव चूड़ियों पर भी पड़ेगा।

इसी तरह कांच के बर्तनों पर कीमत का १५ फ़ीसदी टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है। उसमें पांच लाख से कम की पूंजी लगी होती है। खो उद्योगों के लिये यह नीति निर्घारित है कि सरकार उन को विशेष सुविधायें देगी भौर प्रोत्साहन देगी । इसी लिये हैंडलम भीर खद्दर भादि को विशेष सुविधायें दी जारही । यह टैक्स लगाने का नतीजा यह होगा कि छोटे उद्योग बड़े उद्योगों से काम्पीटीशन नहीं कर सकेंगे भौर मर जायेंगे सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि किसी उद्योग की दशा क्या है। अगर मशीन से कोई चीज बन रही है ग्रीर हाथ से भी वह चीज बन रही है, तो मशीन की चीज से हाथ की चीज मकाबला नहीं कर सकेगी, इसलिये उस को प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा। इसलिये इस विषय में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये कि जिन कांच के बर्तन बनाने वालों की पूंजी पांच लाख से कम है, वे उन लीगों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो मशीन से काम करते हैं भौर जिन की पूजी पांच लाख से ज्यादा है। ग्रगर उन को जिन्दा रहना है, ग्रगर उन का श्रस्तित्व नहीं मिटाना है, तो इस बारे में कदम उठाना होगा । ग्रगर कर लगाना ही है, तो उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाये, जो मधीनों से चीजें बनाते हैं ग्रौर जिन की पूंजी पांच लाल से ऊपर हो।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून): छोटे उद्योगों को छोड़ देने से क्या माननीय सदस्य की तसल्ली हो जायगी?

श्री बजराज सिंह : मेरा कहना यह है कि कहीं उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी श्रीर इतना रुपया दूसरे उपायों से बचाया जा सकता था, लेकिन सरकार को यह बुद्धि नहीं श्राई कि बिना टैक्स लगाये भी काम चल सकता है । श्रगर सरकार की यह नीति है कि छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, सुविधा दी जाये, तो फिर वह कुछ उद्योगों को मारने की कोशिश क्यों करती है ?

Budget-General

Discussion

प्रश्न यह है कि भ्रगर कर लगाने की भावश्यकता भी हो, तो क्या कोई श्रीर क्षेत्र नहीं हैं, जिन में कर लगाये जा सकते हैं ? भीर भी क्षेत्र हैं, जिन में हम कर लगा सकते हैं भौर जिन से सरकारी खजाने में रुपया मा सकता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, वजीगापट्म भौर कोचीन बड़े बन्दरगाह हैं, जहां पर माल ढोने श्रीर चढ़ाने का काम सरकार ने लिया हुआ है। वहां पर ढाई करोड़ टन माल हर साल उठाया जाता है। ज्यों ज्यों हमारी योजनार्ये ग्रागे बढ़ेंगी, हमारे देश का विकास होगा भीर इम्पोर्ट भीर एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेंगे, तो उस की मात्रा भीर बढेगी। १९५७ में वरिष्ठ कमेटी बनी, जिस ने यह सिफ़ारिश की कि स्टीवडोर सिस्टम खत्म कर दिया जाये । ये स्टीवडोर कलकता में एक रुपया साढे पन्द्रह माने भौर बम्बई में एक रुपया साढे तेरह ग्राने प्रति टन के हिसाब से मुनाफ़ा उठाते हैं, जब उन का उस में कुछ काम नहीं होता है । भ्रगर स्टीवडोर सिस्टम को खत्म कर दिया जाये, तो इस समय साढे चार, पांच करोड रुपया और ग्रगले प्लान के ग्रन्त में भ्राठ करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष हम ले सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार उघर क्यों नहीं जाती है ? कारण यह है कि ग्रगर वह उधर जायगी, तो बंगाल की कांग्रेस कमेटी के लोग जिन से स्टीवडोर्ज का काफी सम्पर्क रहता है, श्रीर बम्बई कांग्रेस कमेटी के लोग हो-हल्ला करेंगे और इस के खिताफ मावाज उठायेंगे । मैं कहना चाहता ह कि ग्राप की कर-निर्धारण की सारी जो नीति है वह इस तरह की हो गई है कि जो ग्राम जनता के खिलाफ जाती है। कुछ लोग हैं जिन के नाम पर ग्राप बोल सकते हैं, प्रचार के साधत स्राप के पास हैं उन का सहारा ले कर श्राप लोगों को मंत्रमग्ध कर सकते हैं। हिन्द्स्तान के प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

जिन के नाम पर ग्राज ग्राप हिन्द्स्तान की जनता को मंत्रमुग्ध कर सकते हैं, उस को श्रपने साथ रख सकते हैं भीर उस भ्राधार पर ग्राप इन करों को पास करवाने में श्रीर इन को लागु करने में समर्थ हो सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैं ने शुरू में कहा कि इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि ग्राम जनता चाहे भी तो भी वह जब इस तरह के टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं, ग्राह नहीं कर सकती है, चीख नहीं सकती है। जो कुछ हमारी परम्परायें हैं, बड़ों की प्रतिष्ठा करने की उन परम्पराग्रों को श्राप जीवित रखे हुए हैं, कुछ नाम हैं जिन से लाभ उठा कर ग्राप इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। लेकिन जैसे मैं ने भ्राप से भ्रभी कहा कि चार पांच करोड़ रुपया ग्राप को इस तरह से मिल सकता है और भ्रागे चल कर भ्राप को म्राठ करोड भी मिल सकता है।

यहां पर हमारे देश में चोरी छिपे सोना भी हर साल ग्राता है। एक पत्र ने पिछले दिनों यह म्रंदाजा लगाया था कि १०० करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर का सोना पिछले कुछ सालों में हिन्द्स्तान में चोरी छिपे ग्रा चुका है, स्मगल हो कर भ्रा चुका है, स्मगल्ड गोल्ड जिसे कहते हैं, वह ग्रा चुका है । में पूछना चाहता हं कि इस तरह की नाजायज कार-वाइयों को रोकने के लिये क्यों सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रभावकारी कदम नहीं उठाये जाते हैं ताकि इस तरह से ग्रवैध रूप से सोने को भ्राने से रोका जा सके। श्रमी पिछले दिनों एक जहाज पर कलकत्ता में ३४ लाख का सोना हमारी सरकार ने पकड़ा था भीर वह सारा हमारे खजाने में गया । यह बहुत खुशी की बात है । श्रीर जगहों पर भी करोड़ों रुपये का सोना इस तरह से हर साल जाता है, चोरी छिपे ग्राता है। क्यों नहीं ग्राप इस तरह से ग्राने वाले सोने को पकड़ते हैं ? क्यों नहीं भ्राप इस मामले में सस्त कदम उठाते हैं। हमें भ्रगर

प्रपने साधन बढ़ाने हैं तो इस म्रोर हमें ध्यान देना होगा वे इस तरह भी बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं।

बार बार यहां बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही जाती है। इस के उत्तर में सरकार की ग्रोर से हमेशा कहा जाता रहा है कि इस से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। ग्रभी हम ने पलाई बैंक श्रीर लक्ष्मी बैंक को श्रसफल होते देखा है। इस तरह के फेल्योर्ज से पता चलता है कि जो डिपोजिटर्ज होते हैं, उन का जो रुपया होता है वह भी खतरे में रहता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार विचार करे कि क्या म्रब समय नहीं म्रा गया है जब हम देखें कि उन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो । स्रगर सरकार बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती है तो भ्रवश्य ही वह उन को ग्रपने प्रबन्ध में ले सकती हैं। जब सरकार रिजर्व बैंक से ४२ करोड रुपया मुनाफा कर सकती है तो इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीय-करण कर के भी वह इतना नहीं तो इस से कुछ कम या कुछ म्रधिक मनाफ़ा जरूर कर सकती है। जो भी फायदा इस से सरकार को होगा वह उस के खजाने में जायगा श्रीर उस हद तक उस को टैक्स लगाने की ग्राव-श्यकता नहीं रह जायेगी।

जीवन बीमे का ग्राप ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है भौर उस से भी भ्राप को कुछ धन प्राप्त हुन्ना है। न्नाप को इस व्यवसाय से मौर भी धन प्राप्त हो सकता है ग्रगर श्राप जनरल एक्योरेंस को भी ग्रपने हाथ में ले लें। क्या कारण है कि उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाता है ? श्रभी तक सरकार की श्रोर से इन कारणों पर कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। जिस तरह से जीवन बीमा से भ्राप को लाभ हमा है उसी तरह से जनरल एश्योरेंस से भी न्नाप को लाभ होगा ; इस को चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब हम को भ्रपनी योजना को सफल बनाना है भौर जब हम यह भी जानते हैं कि माम जनता में मन्नत्यक्ष करों को देने की क्षमता नहीं है, तब इन साधनों का हम को सहारा लेना ही पड़ेगा।

इस हेतु मैं चाहता हूं कि जनरल बीमे का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, इस को सरकार भ्रपने कब्जामें ले।

श्राज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में एक धारा चल रही है। हमारे कांग्रेस वाले कहते हैं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी मुल्क को पीछे खदेड़ ले जायगी, उस की जो नीतियां हैं उन से मल्क पीछे जायेगा, ग्रागे नहीं ग्रौर हमारे मसानी साहब कांग्रेस को चैलेंज करते हैं। जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हम समझते हैं कि कांग्रेस भीर स्वतंत्र पार्टी में कोई फर्क नहीं है सिवाय इस के कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री बार बार समाजवाद का नाम लेते रहते हैं लेकिन जो ग्रमल होता है व एक ही होता है। भ्रगर देश को पीछे खदेड़ने की बात है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी तरह से प्रतिक्रिया-बादी शक्तियां ग्रागे न बढें, इस के लिये म्राप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं, स्राप कौन सा उपाय कर रहे हैं जिस से कि राजा महा-राजाम्रों को जो २०-२४ करोड रुपया प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में मिलता है, वह बन्द हो । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या समय नहीं श्रा गया है कि हम संविधान में संशोधन करें भीर उन के जो प्रिवी पर्स हैं उन को जब्त करें।

ग्रभी हाल ही में हम ने देखा कि एक राजा ने हिन्दुस्तान में ही ग्रपने इलाके को स्वतंत्र बनाने की कोशिश की । इस तरह की बातें भ्रागे न होने पायें, उस के लिये क्या भव वक्त नहीं है कि हम उन के प्रिवी पर्सिस को खत्म कर दें धौर उन से कहें कि उन के पास जो घरबों रुपया पड़ा है उसी से कमा कर वे खायें या फिर थोडा खायें।

बार बार यहां कुर्बानी की बात कही जाती है। क्या श्रभी यह सोचा जाला है कि म्रगर मल्क का ढांचा समाजवाद पर माधा-रित होना है तो माय की मधिकतम सीमा निर्घारित कर दी जाय । क्या यह कभी सोचा जाता है कि बड़े से बड़े भीर छोटे से छोटे की भामदनी के बीच में भ्रधिक से भ्रधिक मन्तर कितना हो ? यह जो काम है इसे 2226 (Ai) LS.--5

सब से पहले सरकार के यहां से शुरू होना चाहिय । सरकार भ्रगर भ्रपने यहां जिन को एक हजार से ऊपर वेतन मिलता है तथा दूसरी सुविधायें मिलतीं हैं उन का वेतन एक हजार पर ला सके श्रीर दूसरी सुविधाश्रों को खत्म कर सके तो दिसयों करोड रुपये इसी से बच सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार की दूसरी ही नीति है। वह कहती है कि उसे नीचे वालों को ऊपर लाना है, ऊपर वालों को नीचे नहीं लाना है। म्राजकल जनसंख्या के म्रांकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के भायोजकों ने जो यह भनुमान किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनसंख्या ४१-४२ करोड़ होगी, वह १६६१ में ४५ करोड़ के करीब होने जा रही है। ग्रब इस ४५ करोड जन-संख्या को भ्राप नीचे से ऊपर उठाने की बात ही क्या करते रहेंगे ? भौर योजना का जो प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, वह किन लोगों पर पड़ रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि उन का जीवन-स्तर हमेशा नीचा ही बना रहेगा, उस को भ्राप ऊपर नहीं उठा सकेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में भावश्यकता इस बात की है कि कुछ समय के लिये दस बीस साल के लिये एसी नीति निर्धारित हो जिस से कि जो बहुत कपर हैं उन को कुछ कानून के द्वारा नीचे लाया जा सके भ्रौर जो नीचे है, उस को ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश की जा सके। यह जो योजना चल रही है यह क्या कुछ पढ़े लिखे लोगों के लिए ही चल रही है, स्फेद पोशों के लिए ही चल रही है, नेताभी के तिये ही चल रही है, एक प्रफसरों के लिये ही चल रही है? हो सकता है कि उन को इस से कुछ फायदा होता हो लेकिन जहां तक ग्राम जनता का सम्बन्ध है, उसे कोई फायदा नहीं हमा है। किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है, मजदूरों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है, गरीब ग्रादिमयों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है, खेतीहर मजदूरों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है। जो भनायिक जोतें हैं, उन को म्रायिक जोतें बनाने के लिये ब्राप ने कुछ नहीं किया है। खेतीहर मजदूरों

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

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को जो बहुत ही कम पैसा मिलता है, उस को ज्यादा दिलाने का ग्राप की तरफ से कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है, उस को ऊंचा उठाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। इन सब मामलों में सरकार कीं तरफ से कौन सी कार्रवाई की गई है या की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। नारा दे दिया जाता है कि हम समाजवाद बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन क्या उस नारे के फल-स्वरूप समाजवाद की स्थापना हो सकती है।

सरकारी खर्च में मितव्ययिता करने की बात में कह चुका हूं। ग्रब मैं विदेशी पूंजी के बारे में कुछ, कहना चाहता हूं। विदेशी पूंजी जितनी कि वह लगाई गई थी उसरी कहीं भ्रधिक रुपया कमाया जा चुका है, क्योंकि उसे भ्रपने कब्जे में नहीं लिया जाता है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी रुकावटें इस सिलसिले में भ्रापके मार्ग में हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह एक इंडिया इनवैस्टमेंट सैंटर कायम करने जा रहे हैं यह नई दिल्ली में स्थापित किया जाएग। इसका उद्देश्य यह होगा कि विदेशी पूंजी को अधिक से अधिक हिन्दुस्तान में लगाने के काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। जब हम उस विदेशी पूंजी को भ्रयने कब्जे में करने की बात कहते हैं जोकि दुगना भीर तिगना मुनाफ़ा कमा चुकी है तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय डरते हैं भीर कहते हैं कि यदि ऐसा किया गया तो विदेशी पूंजी यहां नहीं भ्राएगी। हमारी सरकार बार बार यह कहा करती है कि विदेशी पूंजी के यहां लगने के कारण हमारे देश की भ्रान्तरिक या विदेशी नीति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल मिथ्य है, यह एक भोका है। विदेशी पूंजी को हम निमंत्रण दे रहे हैं, ऐसा करके क्या हम अपने देश को गिरवी नहीं रख रहे हैं। मैं इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूं कि विदेशी पूंजी यहां न लगे लेकिन मैं यह जरूर च।हता हूं कि जो विदेशी पूंजी लगे वह हमेशा ही सरकारी स्तर पर लगे जिससे कभी भी जो दूसरे प्राइवेट लोग हैं वे मुन।फ़ो के लिए कुछ, कर सकें।

भ्राज ही क्वेश्चन भ्रावर में माइनिंग के सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल पूछा गया जिस के जवाब में बताया गया था कि इस पर विचार हो रहा है कि उनके लाइसेंस रिन्य किए जायें यान किये जायें। मैं पूछना चाहता हं कि लाइसेंस रिन्यु करने की बात ही क्यों उठती है जब हमारा १९५६ का इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्युशन मौजुद है। पोलिटिकल साइड कुछ भी हो, तेल कम्पनियां हों या इस तरह की दूसरी चीजें हो, जिन से करोड़ों रुपया हर साल कमाया जा सकता है, क्यों न हम कम।ने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उनको बराबर सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। यदि सरकार उनको अपते अधिकार में कर ले तो सरकार को बहुत से साधन प्राप्त हो सकते हैं।

भ्रत्र में भ्रायात निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में कुछ, कहना चाहता हूं। एक तरह से कुछ लोग हैं जिन को ग्रायात-निर्यात करने का श्रिधकार मिला हुआ। है, खास तौर से भ्रायात करने का भीर यह उनकी एक तरह से जमीदं≀री सी बनी हुई है। जमींदारियों को खत्म कर के अच्छा ही किया । भ्रायाता के व्यापार में जो कुछ लोगो श्राधिपत्य बना हुआ है, उसे भी हमको खत्म करना चाहिये । ६स काम को भ्रगर सरकार भ्रपने हाथ में ले ले तो करोड़ों रुप्याक्या वह कट्ठानहीं कर सकती है ? इस सदन में बार बार सवाल उठता रहा है ग्रीर मांग की जाती रही है कि इस काम को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और कहा जाता रहा है कि इने गिने लोग हैं जिनको म्रायात के लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वे उनसे रुपये का मुनःका कमाते हैं अगर सरकार के पास साधनों की कमी है तो वह इस बात पर विचार करे कि क्यों न

भव भ्रायात व्यापार को कम से कम वह भ्रपने कब्जो में लेले।

मैं मूल्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना च।हता हूं। सरकार चाहे तो बह सही मुल्य नीति निर्वारित करके देश की जनता का कुछ लाभ कर सकती है। लेकिन सरकार की तो कोई मुल्य नीति ही नहीं है, न पब्लिक सैंक्टर में भीर न ही प्राइवेट सैंकटर में। इस तरह की मुल्य नीति होनी चाहिये कि किसी चीज की जो कास्ट प्राइस है, उसका उत्पादन का जो खर्च है. उससे कितने श्रविक परसेंट मृल्य पर वह उन्नोक्ता के पास बेची जाएगी। हम देखते हैं कि चीनी हमारे कारखानों में ब्राठ ब्राने प्रति सेर के हिसाब से उत्पादित होती है लेकिन उपभोक्ता के पास जब वह जाती है तो एक रुपये या एक रुपये एक आने प्रति सेर के हिसाब से बिकती है। चुंकि पांच लाख टन चीनी को हमें विदेशों में भेजना है भीर विदेशी मुद्रा श्राजित करनी है, इस-लिये उसके भाव को शायद ग्राठ ग्रान। या एक रुपया मन भीर तेज कर दिया जाए उत्पादन शुल्क लगा कर। म्राप इस सदन की मंजुरी लेकर ही चीजों के दाम नहीं बढाते **हैं व**ल्कि स्रौर भी सप्रता तरीकों से भी वीजों की कीमतें बढा रहे एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देने के लिए श्रान्तरिक भावीं को जो श्राप बढ़ा देते हैं ताकि उसकी खपत कम हो सके, तो वह भी एक तरह से टैक्स बढ़ाने वाली बात हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हं कि सही मृल्य नीति श्राप निर्वारित करें। कारखानों में बनी हुई चीजों के बारे में तो ग्रापने नियम बनाया हम्रा है कि टैरिफ़ कमिशन उन चीजों की कास्ट प्राइस को तथ करता है मगर मैं पृष्ठता हं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो कसान हैं, जो सेती की चीजें पैदा करते हैं, उनके जरिये पैदा की गई चीजों की कास्ट प्राइस का पतः लगाने के लिए भी सरकार की तरफ़ से

क्या कोई कोशिश की गई है? जब-जब इस सदन में इस तरह की चर्चा होती है सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा जाता है कि यह बहुत विस्तृत समस्या है भ्रीर इस काम के लिए हमारे पास इतने कर्मचारी नहीं हैं कि इस बात का पता लगा सकें कि कितनी लागत भाती है, गेहं, ज्वार, बाजरा, चना म्रादि पैदा करने में जब म्राप यह भी नहीं जानते तो यह किस तरह निश्चित करेंगे कि म्राखिर इन चीजों कीमत क्या होनी चाहिये। भ्राप जिस समाजवादी समाज की बात करते हैं वह तो दूर रहा, वेलफेग्रर स्टेट की स्थापना के लिये भी तमाम खेती की चीजों का मृत्य उसी तरह निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये जिस तरह कारखाने की चीजों का किया जाता है।

Budget-General

Discussion

श्रीर चीजों को छोड़ते हुए मैं कहुंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से विदेशी पूंजी को जो विशेष रियायत देने की बजट में कोशिश की गई है उनको वित्त मंत्री फिर वापस लेने की कोशिश करें। विदेशी जो पूंजी है उस पर रायलटी की दर बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, बोनस टैक्स को हम कम करने जा रहे हैं। जहां पर भी पूंजी का सवाल झाता है वहां म्राप विशेष सुविधायें देने की बात सोचते हैं लेकिन जब सवाल बेकार जनता का भाता है तब श्राप कहते हैं कि बिना पैसे के काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं मानता हूं कि बिना पैसे के काम नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन बिना टैक्स लगाये हुए लोगों पर काम चल सकता है, भ्रौर भ्रगर टैक्स लगाना जरूरी ही हो तो फिर उस तरह से लगाइये जिस तरह मैंने सुझाव दिया है। जिन टैक्सों से घाप को मुश्किल से चार-पांच लाख रुपया मिलेगा लेकिन दसियों लाख मजदूर बेकार हो जायेगे उन पर टैक्स न लगाइये । जैसे तांबे के बरतन का काम है, कांच के सामान की बात है, यह ऐसे छोटे-छोटे काम हैं जिनसे म्हिकल से भ्राप को पांच या दस लाख रुपये

[श्री वजराज सिंह]

मिलेंगे, लेकिन लाखों ब्रादमी उनमें बेकार हो जायेंगे। मुल्क की ब्राबादी को देखते हुए श्रापके पास सुनिश्चित योजना नहीं है कि ब्राप सारे बेकारों को काम दिलायें, लेकिन जिनको ब्राज काम मिला हुआ है, कम से कम उनको तो बेकार न बनायें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर— रक्षित-श्रनुसूचित जातियां): श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो दिन से प्रतीक्षा कर रही हूं कि कब श्राप मुझे को वक्त दें। बहरहाल श्रापने महिलाश्रों को बोलने का मौका दिया, इस के लिये मैं श्रापकी श्राभारी हूं।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह बड़े ग्रच्छे ग्रीर सुन्दर ढंग से किया है, साथ ही बड़े दिमाग ग्रीर बृद्धि-मानी से किया है। जो भी कर लगाये गये हैं वे भी बड़े अच्छे ढंग से लगाये गये हैं श्रीर वह भी इसलिये कि बिना कर लगाये काम नहीं चल सकता। इस वक्त हमारा देश विकास की भीर बढ रहा है, दिनों दिन तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारे देश की तरक्की नहीं हुई, काफी तरक्की हुई है। सिर्फ इस बात का सवाल भ्रा गया है कि कर लगाने से पहले ही हमारी जनता में ग्रसन्तोष फैल गया है। उसका कारण यह है कि जिस चीज पर कर नहीं है उसके लिये भी जब हम दुकानदारों श्रौर व्यापारियों के पास जाते हैं तो वे उनको महंगी देते हैं। वे उन पर भी कर लगा देते हैं। खाने-पीने मादि की ऐसी चीज हैं जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगा है, लेकिन वे उन पर भी मनमाना दाम लेते हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय को गुप्तचरों को भेज कर इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिये कि किस जगह पर ज्यादती हो रही है, किस चीज पर ज्यादा दाम लिये जा रहे हैं भीर हमारे गृप्तचर विभाग को समय-समय पर वित्त मंत्रालय को इस के बारे में खबर देना चाहिये।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने शहरों की म्रोर ज्यादा घ्यान दिया है, इस पर हमारे बहुत से भाई बोल चुके हैं, श्रीमती उमा नेहरू भी बोलीं, इसलिये मैं इस बात को श्रिधिक क्या दोहराऊं ? हमें साफ दिखाई पड़ता है कि हमारे शहरों की बहुत तरक्की हुई है भीर दिनोंदिन होती जा रही है। बिजली है, पुल हैं, बांध हैं, कारखाने हैं, सब कुछ हैं, लेकिन देहातों की तरफ इस ग्रोर ध्यान नहीं गया है। देहात के हमारे भाइयों ने हमें चुन कर भेजा है ग्रीर कहा है कि संसद् में जा कर जो हमारा दःख है उसको कहना। लेकिन उन की यहां पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती । ग्रगर हम रिपोर्ट भी करें तो वह रिपोर्ट भी भ्रापके पास कागज पर पैंडिंग पड़ी रहती है, उसकी कोई सूनवाई नहीं होती ग्रीर न हमें जवाब ही मिलता है। किसान लोग आज बड़ी तकलीफ में हैं। यह सच है कि ग्रब की फसल ग्रच्छी ग्राई है, गेहूं सब जगह श्रच्छा है, इसलिये किसानों को जरा तसल्ली है। लेकिन उनको जो तकलीफ है, उसको मैं श्रापके सामने पूरी तरह से रख नहीं सकती । चारों तरफ गुंडा-गर्दी का जोर है, घूसखोरी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि कर्मचारी लोग जिम्मेदारी से काम नहीं करते, लापरवाही से काम करते हैं, जब तक उनके पास १०० रु० का हरियल नोट नहीं पहुंचेगा तब तक वे काम नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि उनकी मादत पड़ गई है। माप उस को साबित भी नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि बारह बजे किसी के बंगले में दे स्राते हैं। स्राखिर उसको कैसे साबित किया जाये ? सब कारणों से जनता में ग्रसन्तोष ज्यादा फैल गया है, इस पर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

शराबबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में भ्राप कहते हैं कि शराब पर जो कर लगाया गया है वह बहुत भ्रच्छा है, लेकिन दूसरे जिलों में भ्राप शराब को चालू किये हैं। कहीं पर भ्रापने उस को बन्द किया है भौर कहीं पर भ्राप उस को रक्खे हुए हैं, इससे भ्रष्टाचार फैलता

है। यहां के लोग मनों शराब, मनों श्रफीम श्रौर मनों गांजा ले जाते हैं। उन जगहों में पकड़े जाते हैं जहां शराबबन्दी है भ्रौर उन पर मुकदमे सालों तक चलते हैं। इससे भी जनता परेशान होती है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हं कि या तो मद्य निषेध बिल्कूल हिन्दू-स्तान से खत्म कर दिया जाये या फिर उस को म्राल इंडिया में लागू कर दिया जाये, जिस में कि सचमुच उसकी खपत बन्द हो। भ्राज तो यह होता है उसे ले जाते हैं भ्रौर पकड़े जाते हैं। वकील, पूलिस इंस्पैक्टर उनको करते हैं श्रीर दो, दो सी श्रीर चार, चार सी रुपये लेकर उनको छोड़ देते हैं भ्रौर जनता की परेशानी बढ़ जाती है। इसलिये अगर कोई कानून इस सम्बन्ध में हो तो वह सबके लिये हो। ग्राज कहीं पर तो वह लगा हुन्ना है स्रौर कहीं पर नहीं लगा हुन्ना है। जैसे हमारा सागर, विध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ ग्रीर मध्य-भारत है, वहां पर कितनी गड़बड़ी होती है यह मैं भ्रापको गिना नहीं सकती। लोग जनता का खून चूस रहे हैं भ्रीर भ्राप की नीति ऐसी है कि दिल्ली में तो शराब ख्ली है ग्रीर मध्य प्रदेश में बन्द है। इसलिये एकसा कानून जल्दी से जल्दी बनना चाहिये। स्रापको इस बारे में यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि इससे श्रापके पास पैसा श्राता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि शराब बन्दी नहीं होगी तो श्रापको पैसा नहीं मिलेगा ग्रीर श्रापका काम नहीं चलेगा । ग्रगर पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तो हम कुछ ग्रीर सो वेंगे-श्रमरीका से डालर लायेंगे, जापान से लायेंगे **ग्रौर** उससे ग्रपना काम चलायेंगे, ग्रौर जब हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो जायेगी भ्रौर तरक्की हो जायेगी तो उसको वापस दे देंगे।

तो हमारी नीति इस ढंग की है कि हमारा घ्यान देहातों की तरफ कम जा रहा है। ग्राप जानते हैं कि देहातों में दिनदहाड़े कत्ल होने लगे हैं, दिनदहाड़े डकैतियां पड़ती हैं, जनता परेशान है। ग्रगर किसी ग्रादमी के पास पैसा है तो श्रामने-सामने श्राकर उसका कत्ल हो जाता है, लेकिन कत्ल करने वाले का कुछ नहीं होता, वह छूट जाता है। मैं यहां पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती थोड़ा ही बोलुंगी क्योंकि मैं कोई एम० ए० या बी० ए० पास नहीं हूं। सिर्फ मैद्रिक पास हूं। मैं सिर्फ फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से यह प्रार्थना करती हं कि काश्तकारों के लिये नये ग्रीजार मिलें. समय-समय पर उनको तकावी ग्रान्ट दिलायें. खाई बन्दी हो, श्रच्छे बीज मिलें। यह सब चीजें समय पर नहीं मिलतीं हैं; मान लीजिये हमारे यहां बीज बोया आज जाता है तो वह हमें नवम्बर या दिसम्बर में जा कर मिलता है भौर इसीलिये हमारे यहां पैदावार पूरी नहीं होती। हमको चार या छः महीने पहले से ग्रान्ट मिल जानी चाहिये।

हमारे हरिजनों की हालत देहातों में बहुत खराब है। पिछली दो योजनाम्नों के पहले जैसी उनकी हालत थी वैसी ही माज भी है। उनको जो जमीन मौर जो सहूलियतें पहले दी जाती थीं वही मब भी दी गयी हैं, लेकिन उतनी नहीं मिली हैं जितनी कि मिलनी चाहियें। सारी दिक्कतें हैं। खुम्राछूत का भाव भी फैला हुम्रा है, उसको दूर करने की म्रोर भी जरा हमारी सरकार को घ्यान देना चाहियें जिससें कि हमारे देश के सारे काम सुचार रूप से चल सकें।

हमारे पास एक ज्योतिषी जी माये थे घर पर । उन्होंने मेरा हाथ देखा और कहा कि बाई, मैं भापको बतलाऊं ? मैंने कहा कि बतलाइये । उन्होंने कहा भारतवर्ष पर नवमह एड़े हैं सन् १६६२ में । मैं ने कहा कैसे ? तो उन्होंने कहा कि जब यहां पर महाभारत हुमा था द्वापर में तो सात ग्रह थे, लेकिन भव नवगह हैं । मैंने पूछा कि हिन्दुमों पर होगा या मुमलमानों पर, तो कहा कि उन की तो चौदहवीं सदी है ही । भव हमको सन् १६६२ के भाने वाले साल में बड़े विचार से चलने की जरूरत है । दिनों-दिन लड़ाई झगड़ा

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

बढ़ रहा है। भ्रभी जबलपुर में भ्रौर सागर में गुंडागर्दी के कारण झगड़े हुये । इस गुंडागर्दी को रोकने के लिये हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को शान्ति से कदम उठाना चाहिये। वह राजनीति को चलाने में बहुत प्रवीण हैं। वह गुजरात से श्राते हैं। इसलिये उन को शान्ति ज्यादा है। वह सुनते सब की हैं पर करते मन की हैं। भोंकने वाले भोंकते रहते हैं। वह सब की सूनते हैं पर ग्रथनी राजनीति को सावधानी से चलाते हैं। हम बोलने वाले गुस्सा होते हैं, खड़े होते हैं, बैठते हैं भीर इस तरह कसरत करते हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हमें राजनीति को चलाने के लिये सावधानी से कदम उठाना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

श्राप के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे सब जिम्मेवारी से काम नहीं करते। जो भी विभाग उन को सौंपा जाता है उस का काम वह ठीक से नहीं करते । जीपें उन को मिलती हैं, उन में वे जा कर शिकार खेलते हैं भ्रौर इस तरह से पैट्रोल को बर्बाद करते हैं भीर काम नहीं करते । श्राप के इंजी-नियर जो बांध बनाते हैं वे इतने कमजोर होते हैं कि बरसात में उन में दरार पड़ जाती है, लेकिन उन का कुछ नहीं होता। वित्त मंत्री के सामने वे अपनी रिपोर्ट रख देते हैं, उनको भ्रमरीका जाना है, तो वे कहते हैं कि चलो दस्तखत कर दें। तो इस तरह कर्मचारी लोग लाखों रुपया खा जाते हैं भीर उस का पता भी नहीं लगता । तो इस तरफ ग्राप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि आप के सारे कर्मचारी ऐसे ही हैं। कुछ बड़ी ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं भौर रात दिन काम में लगे रहते हैं । लेकिन सब इस तरह काम नहीं करते ।

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो लडकियां पढ कर निकलें उन को बराबर नौकरियों मिलनी चाहियें । वे बी० ए० एम० ए॰ कर के निकलती हैं। लेकिन उन को नौक-

रियां नहीं मिल पातीं क्योंकि पुरुषों का बोलबा है। इस मामले में आप को हरिजनों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। वैसे तो तीसरी योजना में सौ करोड़ रुपया लड़कियों की पढाई लिखाई के लिये रखा गया है। मैं ने देखा कि केरल में लडिकयों की शिक्षा की दिशा में श्रच्छी उन्नति हुई है लेकिन पिछड़े हुए एरिया में बहुत कम का महुद्रा है। उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ? इस का कारण यह है कि उस एरिया के लोगों से अंग्रेज नाराज थे क्योंकि रानी लक्ष्मीबाई म्रंग्रेजों से लडी थीं ग्रीर बंदेले लड़े थे। लेकिन ग्रभी भी वहां की वही हालत है, मालूम होता है कि मंत्री जी भी उनसे नाराज हैं क्योंकि उन की तरफ उन का ध्यान नहीं जाता । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन की तरफ घ्यान देने की जरूरत है।

ग्रब ग्रस्पतालों की ग्रोर चलिये। ग्रस्पतालों में बड़ा ग्रन्धाधन्ध काम होता है। गरीबों को दवा नहीं मिलती, डाक्टर लोग दवा प्राइवेट में बेच खाते हैं । हम दरवाजे पर खड़े रहते हैं लेकिन हमारी सुनवाई नहीं होती। महिलायें रात दिन बीमार पड़ी रहती हैं श्रीर हरिजनों की बात भी, चाहे वे बडे श्रादमी हों, डाक्टर लोग नहीं सुनते । उन से कहा जाये तो गालियां देते हैं और उन की रिपोर्ट की जाये तो बडे लोगों को मना लेते हैं ग्रीर छोटे लोगों की सूनवाई नहीं होती। लेकिन राजनीति में तो छोटे भ्रीर बडे सब बराबर होने चाहियें, किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाना चाहिये तो ग्राप को ग्रस्पतालों की ग्रोर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है क्योंकि जगह जगह बीमारियां हो रही हैं लोगों की सुनवाई नहीं होती।

यही थोड़ी सी बातें मुझे कहनी थीं जो मैं ने ग्राप से कह दीं। राजनीति में बहुत देख कर चलना चाहिये। इस वक्त बहुत सोच समझ कर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। लोग चाहे कुछ कहें भाष को भपनी राजनीति सोच समझ कर चलानी चाहिये। जिस से कि कोई गलती न हो। चप तो स्वयं बड़े चतुर हैं, मैं माप को क्या बतलाऊं। म्राप राजनीति को इस तरह चलायेंगे कि जिस से देश आगे बढ़ता जाये ।

General

भन्त में मैं इतना भीर कहना चाहती हूं कि स्त्रियों को उन का उचित हिस्सा दिया जाये। मैं तो कहुंगी कि उन को ५० प्रतिशत मौका मिलना चाहिये जिस से कि वे मरदों के कन्धे क्के कन्धामिलाकर काम कर सकें। महिलायें राजनीति को अच्छी तरह समझती हैं क्योंकि उन की गृहस्थी भी एक राजनीति है।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मैं ने जो बातें कहीं हैं उन पर भ्राप ध्यान द, जो मुझ से टूटा फूटा बन पड़ा वह मैं ने ग्राप के सामने रख दिया। मैं तो केवल मैद्रिक पास हूं, एम० ए० बी० ए० पास नहीं हूं। श्राप ने जो मुझे समय दिया उस के लिये धन्यवाद ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सन् १६६१-६२ का बजट सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मैं स्वागत करती हूं। उन्हों ने बड़े सुन्दर ढ़ंग से भ्रौर दुढ़ता से भारत की उन्नति का चित्र सामने रख कर बजट सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है।

इस में तिल भर भी भ्राशंका नहीं है कि नया कर लगाने से जनता के मन को चोट पहुंचती है, परन्तु कर के बिना दूसरा रास्ता भी नहीं है जिस से कि देश की जनता उठ सके । ग्रगर जनता को उठाना है, भूख भौर दरिद्रता को दूर करना है तो उस के लिये जनता को ऐसी चोटें सहन करनी पड़ेगी। किन्तू भारत की जनता खास कर गांवों की जनता तथा श्रमिकों या उन के उद्योगों पर कर का ग्रसर नहीं पढ़ना चाहिये इस की तरफ हमें घ्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दो चीजों पर लगाये गये करों की झोर दिलाना चाहती हुं। उन का ग्रसर गरीब मजदूरों पर

सीधा पड़ला है। मुझे डर है कि इस से उन के उद्योगों को हानि पहुंचेगी।

Discussion

Budget-General

गत वर्ष पावर लूम के रेशम पर कर लगाया गया। जिस से काश्मीर में जो पावर लूम चलते थे उन पर बहुत ही ग्रसर पड़ा। भव सन् १६६१-६२ के बजट में पावर लुम के रेशम पर जो कर लगा है उस से वह भार दुगना हो गया है । काश्मीर में शिल्प कला बहुत प्रचलित है। उस पर भी इस का ग्रसर पड़ेगा। गतवर्ष जो पावर लूम के रेशम पर कर लगाया गया था भीर जो इस वर्ष लगाया जा रहा है इस से लगभग १३ म्राने गज वहां का रेशम मंहगा हो गया है। पावर लूम हिन्दु-स्तान में दो तीन जगह ही हैं जैसे काश्मीर में, देहरादून में श्रीर मैसूर में । इस के श्रलावा शायद एक ग्राध जगह ग्रीर होंगे। काश्मीर में सरकार का एक कारखाना है भीर कुछ जनता के भी कारखाने हैं। सैंकड़ों मजदूर उन कार-खानों में काम करते हैं। वह रेशम जो पावर लुम से तैयार किया जाता है वह सस्ता ही है, कोई खास मंहगा नहीं है, कम से कम चार रुपये गज है, भीर उस की जो चौड़ाई होती है वह सवा गज है। जो पावरलूम से रेशम बनता है वह बहुत नरम होता है भ्रीर उस के भ्रक्सर स्कार्फ बनाये जाते हैं जो विदेशों में बहुत जाते हैं। क्योंकि वे विदेशों में बहुत प्रिय हैं भ्रीर उन से हमें फारिन एक्सचेंज की श्रामदनी होती है । ये चीजें सिंगापुर, सीलोन, भ्रमरीका, भ्रौर यूरोप के कई देशों में ली जाती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि काश्मीर के इस छोटे उद्योगको ध्यान में रख कर इस की तरफ जरा विचार करें।

ग्राप ने कहा है कि उस पर सेल्स टैक्स नहीं होगा । मैं भाप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हुं कि काश्मीर में तो सेल्स टैक्स है ही नहीं, तो फिर उस के लिये भ्राप विचार करें वहां का जो रेशम उद्योग है उस को भाप के इस कर से बड़ा भक्का लगेगा । इस पर विश्वार करने क **अरू**रत है ।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

श्राप ने एक लूम पर खुला टैक्स लगाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मेरे ख्याल में शायद ढाई सौ गज एक महीने में एक लूम पर कपड़ा बनता हो। लेकिन काश्मीर में तो इतना भी नहीं बनता होगा क्योंकि वहां सर्दियों में बहुत थोड़ा काम होता है। इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। ग्रगर वहां के लूम पर महीने का कर लगाया गया तो उन को किठनाई होगी। मेरी प्राथंना है कि जो वहां का सरकारी कारखाना है उस से ग्राप ग्रांकड़े ले सकते हैं कि एक मजदूर एक महीने में कितना बना सकता है। उस से ग्राप को पूरा पता लग जायेगा।

दूसरे मैं भ्रापका ध्यान ऊनी धागे (यानं) की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं जिस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। भ्रब इस ऊनी धागे पर टैक्स लगने का ग्रसर सीधे हमारे जम्म तथ। काश्मीर पर पड़ा है जहां कि इस वूल इंडस्ट्री में हमारे बहुत से लोग मजदूरी कमा रहे हैं भीर भ्रपना पालन पोषण कर रहे हैं। कालीन के उद्योग में हमारे प्रदेश में छोटे छोटे बच्चे दस दस श्रीर बारह बारह साल के बच्चे लगे हुए हैं उनको कालीन बुनने की शिक्षा दी जाती है भौर कालीन जो कि ६५ प्रतिशत बाहर निर्यात होते हैं उन पर इस टैक्स का श्रसर काफी पड़ेगा क्योंकि काश्मीर का कालीन पहले ही बहुत महंगा पड़ता है भीर वहां का बना कालीन भपने सुन्दर रूप भीर बन।ई के लिए सारी दुनिया में विख्यात है। लेकिन भ्रगर वह इस टैक्स के फलस्वरूप इतना मंहगा हो गया कि उसकी मांग पर ग्रसर पड़े ग्रीर उसकी खपत कम हो जाय तो वह सैकड़ों मजदूर जो उसमें लगे हैं खास कर १२, १३ मीर १४ साल की उम्र के बच्चे उनकी रोजी का क्या बनेगा ? चूंकि हमारा प्रदेश गरीब है इसलिए जब वह बच्चे ही होते हैं तो उनको कालीन बन।ने की शिक्षा दी जाती है भौर जो बचपन से ही इस कालीन बनाने के धंधे में लगे वह एक बहुत कुशल

कारीगर होते हैं श्रीर उन पर इसका बहुत प्रतिकूल श्रसर पड़ेगा।

तीसरी चीज काश्मीर के शाल के बारे में है। वहां के बने शालों की सारी दूनिया में मशहूरी है। ग्रब शाल दो फिस्म के होते हैं एक पशमीने पर श्रीर दूसरा रफल की । भ्रब रफल के शाल पर भी यह कर लगेगा ऊनी धागे के कारण इस समय रफल के शाल की कीमत १५ रुपये से लेकर १०० रुपये तक है ग्रीर इसका बाहर के मुल्कों में बहुत निर्यात किया जाता है श्रीर भ्रगर इस पर कर लगाया गया तो यह हलकी फुलकी चीज भी बहुत मंहगी होने वाली है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का घ्यान इस ग्रोर दिलाते हुए कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे उस ठंडे प्रदेश में जो यह गरीबों के लिए एक सस्ती चीज थी उसको उनकी पहुंच के बाहर न होने दें ग्रीर इस दिशा में द्यावश्यक सुधार कर दें।

में प्रापसे यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि देश में ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन चीजों पर कि कर लगाया जा सकता है । ग्रब विलासता सम्बन्धी चीजों पर कर लगाना चाहिए चाहे वह सोने के रूप में हो या चांदी के रूप में । ग्रब सोना, चांदी कोई चल सम्पत्ति नहीं है, एक जगह पर टिकी रहती है । करोड़ों रुपया ग्राज भी इस मोने, चांदी के रूप में रुक्ता हुग्रा है । क्या उन पर हम कर नहीं लगा सकते ? मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारा घ्यान छोटी छोटी चीजों की ग्रोर जाता है ग्रौर जिन पर कि कर लगाने के पिणामस्वरूप गरीब मजदूरों या गांवों की जनता पर प्रतिकृत ग्रसर पड़ता है ।

श्रव यह नशीली वस्तुएं तम्बाकू, बीड़ी, सिग्रेट या मद्यपान इनका सेवन एक बुरी चीज है। मैं भ्रमीर भादिमयों का जिक नहीं करती बल्कि मैं उन मजदूर वर्ग का जिक करती हूं जो कि इस धंषे में फंस

जाता है। उनकी बहुत थोड़ी सी भ्रामदनी होती है लेकिन वह इन नशीली चीजों पर भ्रपना १०, २० रुपया प्रति माह बिगाड़ ही लेते हैं भ्रीर जब उनकी भ्रीर उनके परिवार की दूर्वशा होती है भ्रीर वह रोते रहते हैं भ्रीर दूसरों के सामने भ्रोली पसारते हैं कि हमारा गुजर नहीं चलता है तो मुझे उन पर तरस नहीं भ्राता है क्योंकि वे भ्रपना रुपया उन बुरी भ्रादतों पर खर्च करते हैं भ्रीर वे खुद ही भ्रपनी तबाही के लिए जिम्मे-दार होते हैं।

श्रीमन्, हमारा जम्मू व काश्मीर प्रदेश उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में भ्रन्य रियासतों से पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान विशेष रूप से उस भ्रोर दिलाना चाहती हं। श्रभी तक वहां कोई भी इतना बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है जहां कि वहां के लोग काम करके श्रपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें। श्राज भी वहां के सैंकड़ों भ्रीर हजारों मजदूर यहां इतनी दूर भ्राकर के गरमी में मजदूरी पेशा करते हैं भीर जो कुछ कमाते हैं वहां जाकर खर्च कर देते हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वहां की सरकार ने उनके लिए बहुत कुछ किया है मगर जब तक कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का हाथ न हो भीर कोई नये कारखाने खोलने का इंतजाम न हो तब तक वहां का मजदूर वर्ग ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता ।

हमारे काश्मीर की ग्राबहवा घड़ियों के निर्माण के लिए स्विटजरलैंड की तरह ग्रनुकूल है। क्या वहां पर घड़ियों का एक कारखाना नहीं लगाया जा सकता था? वहां पर ग्रनमोल घड़ियां हम बना सकते थे मगर मुझे श्रफसोस है कि इस दिशा में कोई ग्रावश्यक कदम ग्रभी तक नहीं उठाया गया है।

इस के अलावा हमारे प्रदेश में जड़ी बूटियां भी काफी पाई जाती हैं। रूस से भाये कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने प्रदेश का दौरा करने के बाद अपनी यह राय प्रकट की थी कि काश्मीर में काफी मात्रा में जड़ी बूटियां होती हैं। यद्यपि वहां की सरकार ने एक फार्म बनाया है जहां पर कि उन्होंने बहुत सी जड़ी बूटियों के बारे में एक्सपेरीमेंट किया वह तो सब ठीक है लेकिन जैसा कि रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने कहा था कि इस काम को धागे बढ़ाया जाय और बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू किया जाय वह नहीं किया गया।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर प्रदेश में रेलों की सुविधा देने भ्रौर बढ़ाने के बारे में मैं हमेशा कहती रहती हूं लेकिन उसकी मोर मभी तक सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। हमें पाकि-स्तान भौर चीन के खतरे को देखते हुए भौर सुरक्षाकी दृष्टि से भ्रपने को तैयार करना है भीर दूसरे इंतजामात करने हैं लेकिन रेल वहां भाज नहीं है। हमें स्वतंत्र हुए करीब १४ साल हो गये लेकिन वहां पर ग्रभी तक रेलों की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है। श्रकसर माननीय सदस्य मेरे से मजाक में कह देते हैं कि ग्राप हमेशा रेल के लिए क्यों कहती रहती हैं तो मेरा उनको कहना यह है कि चूंकि रेल के बिना वहां की जनता को तकलीफ है भौर कष्ट है भौर उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करने के नाते उनकी मावाज मेरे दिल में माती है भौर में मजबूर हो जाती हूं कि उनकी इस लौंग स्टैंडिंग डिमांड को मैं जब भी मौका मिले ग्रापके सामने लाऊं। म्रापको मेरे प्रदेश में शीघ्र से शीझ रेलों की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिये। रेलें वहां पर स्थापित होने से बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें वहां पर ले जायेंगे भ्रौर वहां नये नये उद्योग खोलेंगे ग्रौर जाहिर है कि उससे वहां की जनता को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

सन् १६६१-६२ के बजट का गम्भीरता-पूर्वक प्रघ्ययन करने से एक घति सुन्दर चित्र हमारी घांखों के सामने घा जाता है कि हमारा भारतवर्ष चारों घोर कैसी उन्नति कर रहा है। कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है कि गांवों में कोई सुधार धौर विकास कार्य नहीं हुआ तो मैं उसको नहीं मान सकती क्योंकि यह हकीकत है कि गांवों में पहले की अपेक्षा सुधार हुमा है भीर उन्नति हुई है भव यह बात दूसरी है कि जितना सुधार होना चाहिये या उतना सुधार ग्रमी न हो पाया है। ग्रब एकदम ४० करोड़ जनता को ऊपर उठाना बहुत मुश्किल है भौर उसमें समय लगेगा। मब गांव वालों की जितनी जरूरत थी वह एकदम से तो पूरी नहीं हो सकती भौर उनकी उन्नति के लिए जो कार्य हुन्ना है वह यह तो हो सकता है कि अपर्याप्त हुआ ही लेकिन कोई भी शख्स अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर यह नहीं कह सकता कि गांवों में कोई सुधार काय नहीं हुआ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि गांवों में प्राइमरी स्कूल

भौर भौषघालय खुले हैं, सिवाई की व्यवस्था

की गई है, नहरों और नलक्पों की व्यवस्था की गई है। जंगली रास्तों में सड़कें बनी हैं।

यह सब चीजें वहां पर हुई हैं भीर उनमें हम

भागे बढ़े हैं। विकास योजनाम्रों द्वारा गांव

गांव में ऊन के काम हो रहे हैं।

खादी भ्रौर ग्रामोद्योग का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसमें साफ दिखाई देता है कि माज उसमें कितनी तरक्की हो रही है। इस वक्त लगभग १४, १६ लाख ब्रादमी उसमें काम करते हैं भौर जो कि सब गांवों के रहने वाले हैं। जो उन्होंने कर्मचारी रक्खे वह भी पामीण लोग हैं भौर कातनियां भी गांव की हैं। भ्राज हम करोड़ों रुपया उस पर सर्च कर रहे हैं भौर निश्चित रूप से गांव वालों को उसका लाभ मिल रहा है।

धम्बर चर्ले में जैसा कि माज से दो, तीन वर्ष पहले या उसमें मब सुधार हुम। है। मभी कुछ महीने हुए मैं जयपुर में सादी काफोंस में गई थी तो मैंने अम्बर वर्से में काकी सुघार पाया था भीर मुझे विद्वास भीर पूरी भाशा है कि उसमें भभी भीर भिक सुबार होगा और प्रागे चल कर गांवों को इतना फावदा होगा जितना कि हम सीब

मी नहीं सकते । लेकिन एक बात का मुझे हर वक्त भय रहता है भौर वह यह कि जब हमारी खादी की पैदवार इतनी बढ़ जायगी तो उसको हम कहां छोड़ेंगे क्यों कि माज हम देखते हैं कि खादी बहुत प्रिय हो गई है, देश विदेश के लोग उसको लेते हैं लेकिन जब हमारे देश में बहुत श्रधिक खादी बनने लगगी तो उसकी खपत की क्या व्यवस्था होगी । मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि खादी के लिए हाट की व्यवस्था करने के हेत् वे ग्रावम्स्यक कदम उठायें भीर इस बात का प्रबन्ध करें कि जितनी भी खादी पैदा हो उसकी बिकी का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि वह पड़ी न रह जाय । क्यों नहीं हमारी सरकार तमाम सरकारी दपतरों के कर्मचारियों के लिए जो वरदी पहनते हैं खादी पहनने का नियम बनाती ? सरकार को इसको देखना चाहिए कि जो हमारे गरीब मजदूर श्रीर कातनियों द्वारा कपड़ा बनाया जाय वह कपड़ा हमारे यहां इस्तेमाल हो। इसकी तरफ सरकार को घ्यान देना चाहिए। जो मुझे समय दिया गया उसके लिए धन्य वाद ।

Budget--General

Discussion

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar-Reserved—Sch. Castes); Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is said that our country has not left any country in the world which can afford to lend money to get money; also, the Government has not failed to tax any commodity that is available in this country. Nobody would hesitate to pay taxes. The taxes may be very heavy on a certain section of the Indian population; they may be very light on some other sections. But, in general; people will not hesitate to pay taxes to the Government since the people are going to get the benefit out of whatever small amount they may be paying. But, when we are told in this House about the various items of extravagant expenditure and also the wastages which the Government could conveniently avoid

and when the Government does not take serious note of it, the people at large may lose confidence in the Government. It is only then that even the poor people who cannot afford to pay any taxes, whether they direct or indirect, will try to find fault with the Government. Only morning, it was said, on a very small matter like paying rent to one of the buildings hired for the State Trading Corporation, that the Government is losing nearly Rs. 30,000 a month. This sum of Rs. 30,000 for a country which aims to spend crores and crores of rupees for the development of this country may appear to be very small. But, people who are really starving, who may not be in a position to contribute much to the development fund, have every right to question the Government, which may consist of eminent and honest people. There are many other things for which the Government has no answer. It is time for this country and this Government to take note of these things and avoid such wastages.

The Finance Minister and many other Members who spoke House have said that the private sector in this country has contributed a lot and therefore, it becomes necessary for the Government to give certain concessions to the private sector industries. Nobody would grudge that. People coming forward to invest their money in the development industries would be welcomed both by the Government and people. While appreciating the endeavour of the private sector, Finance Minister and the Government should not under-estimate the huge contribution that the working classes and the other people who are engaged in the various works contribute. That should not be forgotten. The money which the private sector industries have received from the banks, from the Industrial trust funds and various other financing agencies is very huge. It has been pointed out in this House that a few big business houses are utilising a very enormous share out of these industrial trust funds. Therefore, they have to do certain things more for the expansion of industries. But, while appreciating this, if we do not pay any attention to the work which the working classes are putting forward, we may be doing a great injustice.

The industrialists are supposed wo construct houses for the working classes and they are supposed contribute a meagre amount from their own earnings. But, many private sector industries are not taking advantage οſ it. Thereby, it clear that the welfare of the labouring classes not is properly being looked after by the private industry. There are various things by which the efficiency of the working classes can be improved. If the working class people come to know or if they start feeling that the Government is assisting only the private capitalists and whatever contribution the working classes actually make to improve the industries and increase production is not taken into consideration, the country which has to depend mostly on the working classes, cannot make very rapid progress. All that I wish to say in this connection is that encouragement to the working classes, who are employed in the private sector industries, should be taken care of by the Government. Only yesterday, it was stated in this House that the people employed in the public sector industries, particularly in the coal mines and so on, are very well looked after, looked after much better than the workers in the private sector collieries. This is a point which the Government has to take note of because, whatever the Government may be doing in a small way or big way to the benefit of the larger section of the community, it may be to the benefit of working classes, but it is definitely not the richer class.

After saying these words, I would like to switch on to other points. Whatever we may get in the form of foreign assistance or whatever money

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

we may receive by taxing the people, that is definitely meant for developing mostly the backward areas. What do we see here? We definitely see that most of the backward areas which remained backward before Independence are still left to remain backward. No attention has been paid to these areas. This morning, the Minister for Planning was replying a question which was directed to find out from the Ministry what steps the Government are taking to develop the backward areas and what is the criterion decided upon to set up the various public sector industries. The Minister was not in a position to give any reply to convince this House that the Government is really serious and sincere to develop the backward areas. If I could venture only to state about my own Andhra Pradesh, I would be bold enough to state that the industrial growth in that Sate has completely come to a standstill after achieving Independence. Whatever small dustries could crop up before Independence, after Independence, neither have those industries expanded, nor new industries have been set up. I can only point out one small industry, the Praga machine tools, factory was started before the Hyderabad integrated. After that, even though it is one of the finest industries, producing machine tools in this country, the expansion programme did not get any favourable reply or assistance from the Government of India. When the Government of Andhra Pradesh placed all the relevant facts before the Government of India and requested them to start some industries there, the expansion programme for Praga tools has been accepted. But, I think, what the Government of India first wanted to spend on this particular factory has been curtailed and they are not going to spend the amount which they thought of spending in the initial stages.

In Andhra Pradesh itself, there are two areas, one, the former Telengana area and the other, the Andhra area. In the Telengana area, there is no prohibition whereas there is prohibition in the Andhra area. This very clearly shows that the State's revenue is not enough even to develop the other portion of Andhra Pradesh and therefore, prohibition is continued in one side while there is no prohibition on the other side. Whatever the State Government representatives come here make representations to the Government of India, dfinitely, they are assured. But, afterwards, whatever proposals they place before the Government of India are not heeded to. I pleaded in this House that some definite criteria should be arrived at, to set up industries in various back-ward areas, and they should be made known to the whole country. In England and other countries, the main factors that warrant the Government's setting up industries are either the social needs of the people in the particular area or the strategic importance, whereas in this country, we try to forget both the e things very conveniently.

If you take the number of the unemployed people and under-employed people, their number is growing every day. I think the position in Andhra Pradesh in this respect is in no way better than in many other States. If we take into account the revenues of Andhra Pradesh and compare them with the revenues of other States and also the industries which have been started in States, I do not think anybody will be able to give an answer to the question why industries have not been started in Andhra Pradesh. Even for a thing like expansion of thermal power, when the Andhra Pradesh Government wanted some foreign exchange, that was not found by the Government of India to assist that State. If this is the type of encouragement that is given to a State like Andhra Pradesh, I think very soon, this House and the Government will have to face very grave

difficulties, since the different States may try to impose their own conditions.

Prime Minister and various The Ministers often state that the method of production and the technical skill of all the workers in this country should be improved that is done, the production cannot be improved and the unemployment problem also cannot be removed. Therefore, the Planning Commission has set up a small committee to find out how far they can train people who are already in service in various technically skilled profession. Ministry of Defence has got a very fine machinery. Every year, Ministry of Defence has to release a lot of people from the services, and these people add to the number of unemployed people in the country. The other Ministries as also the various industries must take in a few of them for training. Before services of these people are dispensed with, they should be trained in various skills, so that after leaving the service, they would become useful to themselves and to the country. I think there is some plan with the Planning Commission in this behalf, and I hope that will be expanded and spread over all the States in the country.

Even in the location of small-scale industries, preference should be given to the under-developed States At present, the pattern is that big and small industries. are located only in those States where the people are prepared to contribute a lot of money; that means that only those States that can afford to spend money or where a lot of private entrepreneurs are available will get the assistance of the Government of India to have these industries located in their areas. But, as far as the smallscale industries are concerned. Government should lay down a policy that first of all, the preference should be given to those States where there are no big industries. Since the starting of big industries, it is often said, is based on the availability of raw materials, the cost of production etc., therefore, this argument cannot at the same time be applied to the small scale industries; hence, preference should be given to the underdeveloped States in the matter of starting of small-scale industries.

Finally, I would like to touch upon one very important point. Today, in this country, we talk about the need for very many skilled and experienced people, but at the same time, there is also this cry that these people are not being utilised properly. For instance, I may speak about the Army officers, seniormost Army officers. right from the rank of Brigadier to Lt. General most of these officers, putting in a lot of service and having served in various capacities, and having gained experience from the rank of Lt. to Lt. General, are not being properly utilised after they retire from the Army. If an ICS officer could be suited anywhere, whether it be in any industry or in any other institution. I do not see any reason Government should not make it their policy to make the best use of these officers who are retiring from the Army, Navy and Air Force. This will also relieve the feeling from the minds of the officers that after they leave the service, they are not at all looked after properly and they are not at all given any responsible posts. I should like the Government of India to find out how far these officers could be utilised in the various services. After all, these officers have been trained in various capacities, and they have got the experience both in war as well as in peace; the talents, experience and merits of these officers should not be unnecessarily wasted. The Government of will definitely get better service from this class of officers than from the other civilian officers.

Having said this, I should not fail to speak about another very important thing. Now-a-days, you are very careful to see that any question asked in this House should not create a feeling either outside this

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

General

fouse or outside this country that Defence Forces of our country are weak in any sense. Many people say that the promotions in the Army have caused a great deal of heartburning amongst the senior officers. I do not know how far this is true, but I would very much like to say that the Defence Minister should be able to inform this House of the machinery that has been created to do this kind of job, that is, to give promotions etc. As far as I know, up to the rank of Lt. Col. it is all of promocase time-scale tions. I should think that this action of the present Defence Minister will be appreciated by all those officers up to the rank of Lt. Col., because, formerly, an Indian who joined the Defence Forces would retire as a Major, if he was very lucky; but, today, an officer who has joined the Army will go up to the rank of Lt. Col. in India, whereas in U.K, there are many officers who retire as Captains but are given the rank of honorary Majors. This is a good turn which our Defence Minister has done. But the promotions after the rank of Lt. Col. are said to be done by one man, or there is no proper attention given and so on The Defence Minister will be doing a great service to the defence personnel and also help to remove the feeling in our enemy countries that there is any kind of discontentment among the officer classes in this country, if he were to tell this House the means and the machinery that are employed for giving this kind of promotions to the senior officers.

After the first or second appointment of the Army Chief, I think there was a small press report to the effect that some officers were dissatisfied with the way in which the promotions had been made. In the Army, if two officers join at the same time, because one officer gives his name a little earlier than the other, he becomes senior to the other officer. Both may be very good fighters, very intelligent and very efficient, but

because one happens to be one minute senior to the other, the first officer gets the preference; and by the time the second officer has to ascend to that position, his retirement age is up and he has to reduce without ascending to that post. This happens. It was happening with the lower ranks formerly. Now this may happen even at the higher ranks. thing is certain. one In country, if there is any category of people who are very much satisfied or who should not grumble, it is the officer classes. It is up to the Lieutenant-Colonel's rank, and men in the Army who form the very base; they are very steady and very strong, and they do not have any kind of complaint against the Government. Therefore, even by this propaganda that the army officers are not satisfied, any enemy country should not feel that there is any kind of division in the Indian Army. The Indian armed forces have done very wonderful work and they have proved their mettle everywhere they have been sent. Therefore, in this country, the army officers, the men and everyone, have done their very best. I think our pilots are so superior that their performance is appreciated even by very advanced countries Britain and the United States of America.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the Defence Minister to come this House and tell us what is the method evolved in giving these promotions after the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. If he does so, I think he will have done a great service both to the country and to the defence forces.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Heda.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): No hon. Member has spoken from this side.

Mr. Speaker: I will call as many Members as possible. Some of them may not speak beyond 15 minutes. Others may just state their points and take only 10 minutes, if they are

prepared to agree to it, so that the hon. Minister may address himself to those individual grievances.

Shri Heda (Nizambad): First, would like to refer to two points, one raised by Shri M. R. Masani yesterday and the other stated by Somani also yesterday. Mr. Masani stated that this is a duck' session of Parliament therefore, this Parliament has no sanction to bring such big taxation proposals; particularly when the elections are coming only next year, the Finance Minister should not coe with such heavy taxation This was his point. We know the definition of 'lame duck' session. In the literal sense this session is not a 'lame duck' session. As is the convention, after the new Parliament is elected when the old Parliament meets for the last time, its session is called 'lame duck' session. This is the preelection Budget Session, and so it has every right as a regular Parliament to proceed with its business. The elections are coming only next year and the argument that taxation proposals, should come after the election results does not hold any ground at all.

We are fighting these elections on the basis of what? The main plank is the Third Five Year Plan. The ruling party has brought forward a big ambitious Plan. And when there is a big Plan and just after its approval and introduction of that Plan we are fighting the elections, it is but natural, and shauld be expected of any sincere Finance Minister of Government, that the taxation proposals should also match the requirements of the Plan.

In the Third Five Year Plan itself, it has been stated that the total taxation should increase from 8.5 per cent to 11 per cent. So the envisaged increase is about 2.5 per cent. I think when we are fighting the elections on that very basis, on the basis of the size of the Plan and the policy of the Plan, it was but natural for the Finance Minister to have come with these taxation proposals that he has.

Otherwise, it would have been against us that we have brought forward a big plan only to cajole the country and we do not mean it. We would have been asked how without any resources we could fulfil Plan; therefore, it is a utopia, only a dream and there is no sincerity behind it. That would have been the objection or accusation against us. It needed a courageous and bold Finance Minister to come on the eve of the elections with heavy taxation as demanded by the Third Five Year Plan since we have approved Therefore, this was just but needed.

The second point I would refer to to was the one raised by Shri Somani. Shri Somani was very eloquent and was quoting many examples, partilarly from the United States of America. He was saying that in a developing country, the big industrial houses had a particular duty. They contribute to industrial development and, therefore, the so-called against the expansion of these houses or the monopolisation of business in these houses should stop. He further stated that these houses are small when compared with similar houses in other countries. It is quite true that among the first hundred of the biggest business houses in world, there is none from India.

14.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is no doubt about it. But if you just look at the national income of that country, the total financial resources of that country and the total financial resources of those industrial houses, you will not see such a gap of difference But here the gap between the poor man, the average man, and those who are in charge of these big houses is so wide that it is but natural that people feel it.

Shri Somani belied himself when he was elaborating his point. In elaborating his point so far as the USA is concerned, he stated that there is a tendency for many small houses to come together, combine and become a

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big industrial concern. What does it denote? It denotes that those small concerns develop themselves independently as small units and afterwards because of competition, because of monopolistic tendencies, they combine themselves because they want to exploit the particular trade or industry. Here what is the trend? Here that is not the trend. It is no a case of small units coming together and combining. Here there are a few houses, at the most 20 or 25, but practically 50-80 per cent of the new licences is in their names.

This takes me to another aspect of the very same problem, that it is the financial and banking mind overrides the industrial mind. When industries are owned by banking or financial interests the industries suffer. It is just possible that the banking or financial interest may indulge in, or have an eye on, speculative tendencies and exploit the trade, as happens in many established industries. In all those industries which are newly started, it is the speculative tendency that has the upper hand; thereby, it is the financial and banking mind that exploits the industry. This fact itself goes against the steady, natural and fast development of the Because of two factors, the issue capital of these big concerns is subscribed in no time. The first is that there is very good scrutiny by the Development Wind. The second is the factor of foreign collaboration. When eign elloboration comes, they naturally go into the details of the project and they see that the industry will make profits. Similarly, when Development Wing recommends licence, naturally it sees that there is no over-production and the concern will go very well. Because of these two factors, the issue capital of these big concerns is subscribed in no time. Many times immediately afterwards the shares are quoted at a premium. Therefore the very promoters who have taken the shares in the name of their friends or their relatives sell

them in the open market and before the industry starts, they make some good money. I am glad to note that there are one or two industrialists one of them is a Member of this House, I need not name him - who have done very good work. When he got greater number of applications for his industry than were required he allotted the shares not to his friends and relatives, but according to scientific system, taking a ballot, But that does not prevail everywhere. In many cases, rather in most cases, the shares are allotted in the names of people who are amenable to the promoters, and afterwards the shares are sold, and soon the prices go up in the market and profits are made before any industrial activity has started.

From the national point of view, we have to take note of this fact, and this tact will dominate our scene for a long, long time, namely, that industrial development should not be torpedoed, or overridden by the speculative financial or banking interest. So, this is a point I think we should bear in mind.

Then I come to the taxation policy itself. Our taxation policy is no doubt very sound, and therefore the Finance Minister has done very well in making his net wide and making all strata of society fee the burden. No doubt, the poor have no capacity to bear extra burden, therefore they are feeling more. The rich have gt the capacity, therefore they are feeling less, rather they are no feeling it at all, because probably they had expected much more than what they got. But the point is what is the best taxation policy? Lf you need Rs. 60 crores in the shape of taxes, how much has the consumer to pay? If the consumer has to pay Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 crores, and Government get Rs. 60 crores, would be the best taxation policy. But, if the consumer has to pay Rs. 100 crores, and Government get only Rs. 60 crores, that will be a very bad policy. Therefore, those commodities which go into the black market, which have got a margin in their price, which go directly without entering the books, without coming into the orbit of income tax or any other tax, should be taxed, and the taxation will not be felt to that extent by the consumer as otherwise, and the consumer will not suffer. But if the commodities where there is no black market, which have a free market and the price is just reasonable, are taxed, the would be that if the Government collects Rs. 10 crores, it is just possible the consumer has to pay Rs. 15 or 20 crores. This is common knowledge.

Take the case of kerosene. It is only superior kerosene that is taxed, but..

Shri Tangamani: Most of the States get only superior kerosene.

Shri Heda: even the inferior quality kerosene's price has gone up. The retail and wholesale trade is not co-operating with the Government today. That is very much clear. This is not a new phenomenon. there yesterday, it was there years before, it was there ten years before. The point is that Government should make all prepartion to see that this class, wholesale and retail trade. does not behave anti-nationally, that it behaves properly, that it does not indulge in the activity of profiteering for itself. From that point of view, we hardly find any hard steps taken.

Well, our Finance Minister has a very big name, and therefore it was expected that a man with such a big name and reputation would come forward with severe steps and curb these activities.

Acharaya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): He is a Finance Minister; he is not a policeman!

Shri Heda: I mean his reputation as a strong man of our country is 2226 (Ai) LS-6

there, and I am referring to that factor, and I hope Acharyaji will not deny this reputation to him.

Take the case of the Preventive Detention Act. Can we not use that Act for this purpose? If we cannot, we may amend that Act, but use that Act. We may sometimes get into the net the wrong persons or even innocent persons, but that does not matter, but in the interests of the country, some punitive. immediate, steps should be taken. They are very, very necessary. From that point of view, I think we have not fared very well. In this taxation, our target is to increase it from 8.5 to 11 per cent in the course of the Third Therefore, this policy is not going to be the policy of this year alone, furyears are there. Therefore I hope that some such steps would be envisaged.

Then, I would go to another point, namedly these foreign collaboration. Now, there is a big rush of foreign collaborations. These colloborations are welcome, because they increase our industrial development, our industrial tempo but the point is that even there, where we have got sufficient know-how, and where the public sector, the Government, have got enough resources, should we not prefer loans to foreign collaboration? I am referring to nothing in particular, I am just referring to the general point, the general problem.

Take the case of the steel mills. We have got now three new steel mills with foreign collaborations, from three different countries, and I am sure that these steel mills are doing far better than similar steel mills in their own countries. We have got such a big experience at our command. We had already two other steel mills in our country. So, in our new steel mills, if we still require foreign collaboration, it means we are not in a position to stand on our own legs, to run our own house What would be the impression created in the foreign coun-

tries? I am not going to the extreme example of Russia, where they took foreign assistance and technical know-how in the beginning, stopped them as soon as they felt that they could run them efficiently or inefficiently. For a long time, they did run them inefficiently, but ultimately learnt to run them efficiently thev themselves. We should not go to that extent, but we should be wise, and when we have already got such big experience at our command, I think there should not be unnecessary rush for foreign collaboration. There should be discretion used in this regard, and this would save us foreign exchange for the future and even for the present, because foreign collaboration is more costly than getting foreign loan, and I think the climate in the international world, in the international sphere, is such that we can get foreign loans quite easily. Therefore, we need not go the whole hog for foreign collaboration. Foreign loans will do.

General

One last point about a particular industry, and I have done. The Finance Minister has taxed ceramics or potteries. I have only a small point to make, and I hope that he has already received the particular representation. This small cotage industry, particularly pottery of Khurja, used to be greatly noted. I would tell the story here that they used to be so beautiful and marvellous even 25, or 50 years before, that they would be simply stamped as "Made in England" or something like that, and sold in our country. Many times they would just go there and come back with the label and they were sold. The quality is there. When I went to England last year I had a chance to go to this particular area where the potteries are very much popular and very famous; and they were also telling me that there is one place in India where the potteries are very good. I hope that this cottage industry would not be taxed as has been done.

15 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Finance Mr. (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the debate which has gone on for the last three days. I was particularly impressed by the pointed reference made to the basic economic issues facing the country.

The hon, Shri Dange who opened the debate, in his usual sweet but twisted arguments tried to paint a picture that the whole economy is titled in favour of the vested interests and the richer sections. As usual, in his anxiety to paint this car caturous picture of our economy, he went very far. And the arugment that he used reminds me of famous logically falacy of reductio ad absurdum, particularly when referred to the question of rise prices and disagreeing with the Minister when he said in the other House that in a developmental economy, inevitably there is a certain, but within reasonable limits, rise in prices, he said it is possible and it may be so in monopolistic capitalist economy. According to him, in a socialist economy there is no rise in prices. Quick came the hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, who is always listened to in this House, on matter whether political or economic, with great respect because he speaks with great authority and knowledge, with the contradiction...

Shri Tangamani: Did you check the figures? Did Government check up the figures?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: with the contradiction that there has been considerable rise in prices. The hon. Member, Shri A. P. Jain gave his own personal experience how even the necessities of life in the Soviet Union are costly.

Shri Tangamani: In war time. Shri B R. Bhaga:: If there has been arise in prices in the Soviet economy or in the Chinese economy, then, according to Shri Dange's logic, it is not a socialist economy; this is so if we carry his logic further.

Acharya Kripalani: Even then it is not so.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, it you carry his logic fur her, then in England 100 years ago when industrialisation took place and there was considerable rise in productivity and national wealth and the prices fell down as a result of the increased product vity, then, England had great socialist economy. That is the twisted logic of the hon. Member; and I think the House should try to analyse it, when he brings this twisted logic to bear on all matters whether of political economy or national economy. He made some small references later on; but this is the general observation that I have to make about his line of approach.

Then there was the hon. Member who speaks so eloquently and represents a new party in the country. When I heard him I was reminded of the great and learned speeches made in the 19th century in the House of Commons by eminent men whom we know through our s'udies of the economic-history of England. They spoke so eloquently against any measure of social progress, whether it is rap'd industrialisation or whether it is the introduction of a ten-hour day instead of a fourteen-hour day. They spelt doom for the economy of England, in their eloquent and learned arguments. Here, the hon. Member, in the same way, says that the future of the country will be safe only if there is economic democracy of the market place where people can go in the bazars and settle the r economic ba'ance. That is the Picture he paints, the Economic picture of the country by reminding that he is opposed to all form of planning and all that we are doing in the last 10 years.

I will come later on to say that that is not the way the country will go ahead. That is not the way. As you know everything is against it. Everything is not in favour of economic progress; and everything is in favour of the status quo is the argument of the hon. Member which is in correct line, both in eloquence and knowledge, with the great Barons and Dukes of the later 19th century who spoke in England.

A number of hon, Member spoke about the growing expenditure, and particularly of non-development expenditure. And, I would like to refer in some detail to this matter. Let us understand what is the picture. There has been a rise in the expenditure on administrative services. It is entirely true. The hon. Member, Shri Masani, gave us certain figures. I have here the figures for the last 10 years.

During the last ten years the expenon administrative rose from Rs. 213 crores to Rs.52.04 crores. This increase of about Rs. 31 crores was in respect of the Tribal Area:, General Administration and Police. So far as expenditure on Tribal Area is concerned it includes social and other expenditure in those backward areas. A large part of the increase in expenditure in the Tribal Areas is necessary for the development of areas. In addition, it may be necessary, in those areas, to strengthen the Administration including the policing of these areas. The increase General Administration is mainly in respect of expenditure on the Secretariat including Parliament, provision for Elections, Intelligence Bureau and larger requirements af Union Territories. All this, however, is not merely expansion of the staff, even though with the enormous increase in the activ ties and responsibilities of Government for Plan development, some increase in administrative and supervisory staffs is inescapable. Part of the increase is also attributable to the additional emoluments allowed to

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low-paid staff from t me to time. The increase of Rs. 6 crores under Police is mainly in respect of larger payments to the States for policing the border areas which, as the House knows, has assumed greater importance now. There has been larger provision for Indian Missions abroad; and there has been expend ture on Tibetan refugees. With the increase in the work-loads on the maintenance and audit of accounts, Audit has come into importance and there is increased expenditure on Audit also.

This is the pcture which shows that although there has been increase, firstly, there has not been very disproportionate increase; secondly, the work-load per unit or per section has not gone up much. So, to give a picture that there has been disproportionate increase in civ'l expenditure is wrong firstly. Secondly, this is actually brought out with a view to attack the taxation measures and to prove that the taxation policy or the amount received from taxation is not true because it goes to non-development expenditure or to the increase in civil expenditure. I would like to say that this is not true, even on the account that our taxes go to meet non-development expenditure.

We have provided the Economic Classification of the Budget. I think it is a very technical document the reading of which will show that very little of the additional taxation raised by Government is utilised for nondevelopmental purposes. During the Second Plan period the dditional taxation raised by the Central the Sta'e Governments together was of the order of Rs. 1,040 crores of which Rs. 960 crores were expended on developmental schemes included in the Plan. In addition considerable amounts were made out of revenue both at the Centre and in the States for expenditure on development schemes outside the Plan. The criticism that the bulk of the additional taxation was absorbed by non-deve-

lopmental expenditure, is therefore, clearly untenable. While non-plan expenditure was also larger than what was originally envisaged, this was mostly due to the circumstances which could not be visualised at the time when the resources for the up. For Second Plan were drawn instance, the defence needs went up by Rs. 155 crores and the House will not say that it was unreasonable; it was quite necessary. We did not visualise this increase. Similarly, the interest payments on public borrowings had also gone up. Public borrowings over the Second Plan period were larger than what we expected. It was larger and so were the interest charges; they went up by about Rs. 50 crores. This is mainly due to increase in the volume of public borrowings and also progressive increase in the interest rates. The statutory and other non Plan grants paid by the Centre to the States in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission caused a further rise of Rs. 80 crores. In addition, during the Second Plan period, Rs. 50 crores were paid to the States as grants for raising the emoluments of lowpaid employees and Rs. 20 crores for sharing the expenditure on natural calamities. All the things will explain why there has been some rise in non-plan expenditure; they not only justified but they were entirely necessary.

It does not mean that I minimise the need for putting a curb on the growth of civil expenditure or nonpresent expenditure.. The Finance Minister at the head the Finance Ministry is himself a safeguard against any untoward increase in expenditure. He comes down heavily with an iron hand on any untoward or unnecessary or unexpenditure. Then just fied are other institutions and built-in arrangements that we have over a period of years to check the growth because we agree that there

is an inherent tendency for such expenditure to grow. But all the same over a period of years we are building such institutions which put a curb on it. For instance, we have the Economy Board at the highest level. Then there are internal economy committees in each Ministry. we have also an Organisation Methods Division of the Cabinet. There is a Committee on Plan projects known as COPS; then there is the Secretariat Reorganisation Unit. All these are working and from time to time, their reports are there before the House. Ther is a continuous effort on the part of the Government to check all avoidable expenditure and to keep it down as much as possible.

So. Sir, while agreeing with the anxiety of the house that this expenditure should be brought down to the minimum, I would only with them to consider these things. The picture that some of them gave that this expenditure had been going on rather uncontrolled was wrong. whatever in-The facts show that creases there had been are because of the growing tempo of developmental activity and they have been commensurate with the activities in the country.

The hon. Member, Shri A. P. Jain, referred to the question of counterveiling duties. He has pointed out that when we impose excise duties we also have in some cases imposed counter-veiling customs duties. Similarly, in the reverse order, he suggested that when we imposed customs duties on machinery this year, we should have counterveiling excise duties. In principle, the two are not the same. That is my first disagreement with him. When we excise duties, we want to prevent any untoward rise in price by reducing the customs duties on the imported goods. If we impose customs duties, it does not mean that we should have

duties. It is counter-veiling excise not as if that it has led to a windfall in the case of the purchasers of the machinery. What is the picture of our economy today so far as the manufacture of these machine goods raise are concerned? If we customs duty, as has been indicated by the Finance M nister in his Budget speech, it will act as a measure to encourage the growth of indigenous machinery producers. As regards the types of machinery which are already being manufactured in the country, the question of additional being made by the manufacturer will arise only if the indigenous manufacture is cheaper and imports are free. None of these two conditions obtain today. We carefully the machinery that is imported. Secondly, the machinery that manufacture here today, whether it is cement industry or sugar industry or whatever it may be, is costlier and it is our task to encourage that industry and make that machinery locally. So, this duty will give a fillip to the production indigenously and secondly the danger or windfall profit is not there because the two conditions do not apply.

Some Hon. Members referred to the low return investment in Government industrial and commercial undertakings. This question was raised the other House and Finance Minister had given a very full reply. But as a number of hon. Members have raised it in this House, I would like to repeat the arguments for the benefit of the hon. Members. This criticism is based on the report in explanatory memorandum which says that the percentage of profit would increase from .2 per cent in 1959-60 to .51 in 1961-62. It was described by the hon. Member as very low. This percentage, how-ever, has been worked out merely on the actual return received by the Government. It in no way the actual profits earned by undertakings. The House has also to remember that out of a total in-

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1.3.5 vesiment of Rs. 605 crores upto 1960-61 over Rs. 400 crores are in respect of concerns which are comparatively of a recent origin and are either in the course of construction or have not yet reached their full level of production to yield adequate returns. Rs. 300 crores are for the Hindustan Steel Ltd., alone which has yet to go into full production. Then again there are certain companies like the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bharat Electronics, shipping and air corporations and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which are intended to serve specific needs and their importance cannot be judged solely from their revenue earning capacity. Further, in case of those concerns which have reached their production stage; a significant portion of their profits are intended to be ploughed back further investment in the concerns themselves and the fact that they have not made adequate return to the general revenues should not taken to mean that they are running at a loss. If you see the actual profits of some of these concerns, they are not so low. The profits of the Sindri Fertilisers came to about Rs. 1.59 crores on a paid-up capital of Rs. 23 crores and the profit earned by this concern comes to nearly seven per cent. The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, the Pencillin Factory at Pimpri, made a profit of Rs. 87 lakhs in 1958-59 and Rs. 77 lakhs in 1959-60 and the entire profit had been ploughed back by the concern. The Hindustan Cable have also made a profit amounting to 11 per cent of the capital employed. The Indian Telephone industry earned a profit of more than 6 per cent in 1958-59 and 1959-60 although it paid dividend to Government of only 21 per cent. So if you see the actual profits they are not unreasonably low. But the fact remains that they have to be run on a commercial basis and the twin principles of higher productivity and return on capital investment should be the main criterion and not the post office socialism that has become so current in these days.

But the House should know that so far as the Third Plan is concerned the resources for the Third Plan assume contribution fromsector enterprises including Railways and State enterprises at a little over Rs. 550 crores. The Central Government undertakings excluding Railways are expected contribute to Rs. 300 crores of which Rs. 111 crores would be from steel plants, Rs. 33 crores from fertiliser factories and Rs. 28 crores from Posts and Telegraphs. Thees surpluses, it may be added, have been arrived at after providing for payment of interest and dividend including amounts required meeting current depreciation charges.

This brings me to our honourable and respected Member Acharya Kripalani. He has raised a number points and I would like to deal with them. The first point he raised was about agricultural wages based on the report of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry. He said that wages per day of a casual adult male worker has declined from 109 naye paise in 1950-51-that was when the first Agricultural Labour Committee was set up-to 96 naye paise in 1956-57-a decline of about 12 per cent. According to the Enquiry there was also a decline in employment. The results of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry are however not comparable with those of the first Enquiry because the concepts and methods of estimation differ considerably. The decline wages shown by the second Enquiry is mainly due to the fact that payments made to the labourers in kind were valued in the first Enquiry at retail prices—obviously they higher-and in the second Enquiry at wholesale prices which are lower. So although we may say that there has not been any considerable rise in the wages, it cannot be said that there has been a fall just on the basis of this Enquiry.

Acharya Kripalani: I quoted only the second Enquiry. I did not talk of the first Enquiry.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not questioning him. I am only explaining the methodology used in the two enquir'es and sometimes a statistical illusion is created by a plethora of figures.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Sir, if I may be permitted to interrupt the hon. Deputy Minister, what is the advantage of carrying out enquiries where we alter the systems and methods and produce datas which are not comparable? This is a quest on which has been raised by economists also outside this House. These are all ad hoc enquiries where you cannot draw any conclusions. All that the hon. Deputy Minister has said is that we are not justified in saying that the rate of payment has gone down nor are we justified in saying that it has not gone down because the data is not com-Sir, so much money is parable. spent and so much effort is put in. Why is it that systematic, comparable data are not produced?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I agree with the hon. Member. But sometimes our statistical experts in innovating new methods, advanced methods, change the methodology. I hope in future these enquiries would be conducted in such a way that the data collected are comparable. But I agree with the basic issue raised by the Member.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It should be comparable.

An Hon. Member: You agree

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I believe in honest reply. I do not believe in twisting things. I believe in accepting facts.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): So you accept that it has gone down?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member said that additional taxation can

be avoided by tightening the machinery of tax collection. Sir, this is taking a very narrow view of our taxation effort. In his Budget speech the Finance Minister said that taxation is an essential instrument economic policy. Undoubtedly, every effort should be made to ensure that taxes legitimately due to the Government are fully and honestly paid. It is, however, quite wrong to imagine that improvements in the machinery of tax collection can yield resources of such a large order as to make the tax effort unnecessary. In the Third Plan, we are up for a large tax effort and it cannot be done only by proving the machinery.

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Acharya Kripalani: I was talking about the present Budget, only about Rs. 60 crores. If you are careful you will get it all right.

Shri Morarji Desai: I wish I could put you here.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am talking of the Plan period. That is the difficultv. But taxation has other objectives. The Finance Minister clearly said that in a developing economy, planned economy, we have to reduce consumption, we have to create more savings for fruitful investment. investment going in the right direction. So it is a new mechanism suited to the dynamism of the presentday economy, and to equate it with the old conception of taxation it is just to raise revenue is hardly true in the present-day world. I think, Sir, to put it most respectfully, the hon. Member needs some of the new conventional wisdom which the hon. Member sitting with him has pointed out.

Similarly, he said that we do distinguish between necessities luxuries. I can quote examples show that in a country like this we are not producing a plethora of luxurises and we cannot get all the yield by taxing luxuries as we may do in a society of mass consumption. But it is true that we are spreading our tax effort so wide as to put the tax

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incidence very thin at each one point. Our efforts will continue. Although our tax effort would be wide it would be thin at each particular point.

The hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, raised a point which needs some explanation. He said that the bulk of net capital formation is being financed by internal and external borrowings. But it is not quite evident how this will lead to an inevitable rise in prices. Deficit financing by the Centre has been progressively brought down from Rs. 475 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 149 crores in 1958-59.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I think you are which I never answering a point made. I will welcome your answering it, but I never made that point.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have the text of the report with me. If he has not made that point then I need not answer it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are interested in it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then he drew attention to transfer payments made by the Central Government. It is true that transfer payments budgeted for 1961-62 amount to Rs. crores as compared to final outlays of Rs. 935 crores. Of the total transfer payments of Rs. 545 crores as much as Rs. 117 crores or 23 per cent goes to public in the form of grants, subsidies, scholarships, pensions, compensation to displaced persons etc. This supplements the income or capital resources of the public. Quite a sizeable part of "consumption expenditure" of the Central Government and grants to States is on social services like education, health etc., which benefit more the poor sections.

My only point is that if we had not followed it would have meant more deficit financing, which has been gradually reduced from Rs. 475 crores to Rs. 96 crores in 1959-60 and Rs. 34

crores in 1960-61. And everybody knows that if there has been more deficit financing, what would be the social consequences.

This takes me to the last point, and that is the overall picture of the economy. My respected leader, Acharya Kripalani, painted a very dismal picture; maybe because I am younger in age, I am more of an optimist. But I want to say that I entirely disagree with the gloomy picture that he has drawn. I would like very briefly to tell the House of the picture that I have in mind, and the picture that was very aptly described by Asoka Mehta, namely, the call or the challenge of the time.

Acharya Kripalani has said that there has been a deterioration human relations, in efficiency, in cipline and in moral values. In short, he has enumerated only the debit side of the picture. I want to present the credit side. What is the credit side? years-1951 to Over the last ten 1961-the national income will have increased by 40 per cent; the per capita income by 20 per cent; and per capita consumption by 16 per cent. The infra structure of the economy has been strengthened considerably, creating conditions for rapid development in the future. The index of agricultural production has risen from 96 in 1950-51 to 135 in 1960-61. In terms of actual quantity, the production of foodgrains has gone up from 52 million tons to 75 million tons, and it was described by Prime Minister sometime back that we have crossed the hump in agricultural production; and we are well on the way towards the take-off stage so far as industrialisation concerned, with what we will achieve in the Third Plan period.

The total irrigated area has increased from 51 million acres to 70 million acres. Consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers has gone up 55,000 tons to 360,000 tons. In

industrial sector, production has risen from 100 in 1951—I am giving index number-to 170 in 1960, a 70 per cent increase. With the completion of the new steel plants, the total steel production, as the House knows, will go up from 1.3 million tons to 4.5 million tons. I can enumerate the advancement in various sectors. whether it is education, or social services or agricultural production organisation or engineering or science and technology, etc. Everywhere, we have gone from progress to progress, and as I said, this provides a very good base for the take-off stage in the Third Plan, in the coming years.

Acharya Kripalani: What about the prices? I myself gave the figures.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The prices have not gone up more than in other countries of the world. They are very comparable with the growth in our national economy. I disagree the hon. Member; that is what I said earlier. I beg of the House to have this attitude, namely, we must meet the challenge of the times and be in a pessimistic or a gloomy mood. After all, we have done so much during the last ten years, and what the outlook that we should have after having done so much? That is my quarrel with the hon. Member. The years that are to come, the coming decades or the sixties-the next five years of the Third Plan as I said-are the very crucial years for the economic development of the country. We have to do so much. We have done so much and we have to do much more and we have to reach the takeoff stage in our economy so that we go to the self-sustaining economy and ultimately achieve the mass consumption economy. The road is long. We have to be stubborn and not be pessimistic. We must look ahead but we must be steadfast in our purpose and austere and iron-willed; and that is the mood with which I will end my speech.

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): Just after the able speech of the able Deputy of the Minister of Finance who took

great pains to relieve his chief of some burden, I am glad I have the opportunity to say a few words. The hon, friend who preceded me began his speech by paying ample compliments to a Member of the Opposition, maybe because of the fact that he has. always been giving very strong support to most of the ill-advised measures taken by the Government. this context, I am reminded of of the sayings of Mr. Winston Churchill who is reported to have quoted his father in the House of Commons that "it was the business of the Opposition to oppose everything and turn out the Government. If by any combination of circumstances, the Opposition is occasionally forced to support the Government, that support should invariably be given with kick and not with a caress." ever much disorganised and disunited we may be on this side, it is not heartening to hear encomiums being paid by the Treasury Benches to an Opposition Member, especially when he has made a speech supporting this very unpopular budget.

Regarding the budget, I cannot but reaffirm the view that has been expressed not by one but by many Members who preceded me in this debate, namely, that it is an anti-people's budget. The people (I am sure, will not ever pardon this Government for its calculated attempt to fleece poor and the middle class families of their hard-earned wages and salaries. and earn encomiums first and other kinds of help later during the election year from the capitalist and big monied class. Not a few were deceiving themselves with the delightful idea that the people will not be hard hit from new imposts in this budget, this being a pre-election year; experts and pastmasters as they are in election eering technique. A Congress Ministry perhaps should have decided to instil hope in the minds of big monied interests who have of late taken to the Congress pattern of socialism a little bit seriously. So, it is no wonder that frantic efforts have been made by our Finance Minister

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to prove his party's and bona fide3 to the monied interests by offering bouquets to them and brickbats to common people.

This budget, with its net cast wide to tax a large number of commodities, has imposed a heavy burden on the common people. That it is certain to push up the prices out of all proportion is already evident in the market. These measures, instead of damping the inflation, will accelerate it much further. The Finance Minister has extended a patriotic invitation to the people of India to shoulder more burdens and be prepared to do more sacrifices. But naturally quite legitimately, the people also would like to put some questions. And they want to know for whose benefit they should sacrifice, and as to what has happened to the fruits of the two five year plans about which friend who preceded me my hon. spoke so enthusiastically? He said that there has been a rise in our national income by 42 per cent. It is good, but quite recently, on the floor of the House, our own Prime Minister, who is also the Chairman of the Planning Commission, admitted that he did not know what exactly happened to that 42 per cent rise in the national income and where it has gone exactly. And, now, our ernment has appointed a committee to find out where exact'y that rise 42 per cent in the national income has gone. Now whenever our Ministers have the necessity to enthuse the people both inside the House and outside, they give a plethora of data, figures and statistics. But the rising national income that features so prominently in the figures and statistics is not to be found in the country. That is why the people ask what right the Finance Minister or the Government has to tax the people when they are still searching for the prosperity that is to be found only in our statistics.

items. Taking only certain main the taxing of which is quite unrea-

sonable, I would first draw the attention of the House to the rise in duty on newsprint. It is the small newspapers which will be hard hit. As the House is aware, the small newspapers do not have the benefit of big advertisement income and they entirely rely on the circulation of the paper. So, the increase in duty of newsprint will very adversely affect the small newspapers.

Budget-General

Discussion.

Regarding the duty on betelnut, many hon. Members in this House have very e'aborately dealt with it. In Tamil Nad, there used to be a time when, for a quarter anna we were getting you vetri-lai-pakku-what they call pansupari here. After the new impost, that costs 3 anna and there need be no surprise if it simply rounded off to 1 anna, following the methods of our Government.

Regarding the new duty which is put on cigar manufacture. I would request my hon. friend to consider the suggestion sent by the Cigar Manufacturers Association of Tamil Nad, that instead of simplifying and rationalising the levy on cigars, Government might consider the raising of the non-taxable limit to Rs. 25.

Regarding kerosene, even Heda who preceded me said that the taxation has affected both inferior and superior variety. Especially the Finance Minister's argument is misleading in that he says that in rural areas, they are only using inferior variety of kerosene. But may I submit that in about 7 States of India, including Tamil Nad, only superior variety of kerosene is being supplied to the people? Very recently more and more middle-class families have taken to kerosene as alternative fuel to firewood and charcoal, thanks to the advent of cheap stoves. They will be hard hit as a result of the duty. Also, the rural population who still have to resort to kerosene for burning their lamps will be hard hit.

The cumulative incidence of on diesel oil-of the Rs 5 crores that was raised in the last budget and Rs. 1.33 crores which is sought to be raised in the current budget—will throw a very heavy burden on the motor transport industry, which will be ultimately be shifted to the shoulders of the general public.

Regarding the tax on wireless sets, I would only suggest that the Government may consider the proposal to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 300 from Rs. 160, as proposed.

Regarding the duty on powerlooms, it will put into a very sorrowful plight many thousands of small factory owners. Formerly a factory that owned four looms was exempted from any tax. Now they are very heavily taxed and the exemption limit has been reduced to two looms. According to the new proposals, a factory with four looms working two shifts will have to pay Rs. 3,072 per annum, which is too much for such a small cottage industry to bear.

Regarding the additional duty coffee, the Finance Minister's bias to the south is but very well-known. It is really surprising that he has taken both coffee and tea for severe taxation. At least we can understand his love to tax on tea, as it is rumoured that it is a beverage upon which his very estecmed colleague, the Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, survives. But I do not understand what made him lay his heavy hand on coffee too, which is a very popular beverage in South India. Especially the argument that he has advanced is quite wrong. So far as tea is concerned, he says the duty has been increased to restrain consumption of tea and to encourage export. He advances the same argument to coffee also and says,

"with a similar object, the rate of duty on coffee is proposed to be increased by 33 per cent bringing Rs. 38 lakhs."

This argument is entirely wrong, because the coffee production both in India and in the world has gone up so much that the production has

resulted in accumulation of stocks to the tune of one year's world production.

In India, in 1950, we produced 22,000 tons of coffee and in 1960 we have produced 47,000 tons of coffee. In the current year, it is expected to go up to 60,000 tons. If we take the export figures, in December, 1960, we offered for sale in the export market 4,000 tonnes, but only 2,400 tonnes were taken by the export market. In 1961 January, we offered 4,154 tonnes, but only 2,640 tonnes were taken. In 1961 February we offered 3,648 tonnes and only 2,640 tonnes were bought. So, there has never been any want of supply to the export market from our side. We have never been guilty of it.

Our exports have increased creditably. In 1954-55, it was 8,082. tons. In 1959-60, it increased 20,000 tons. So, our rate of increase in exports, has been very considerable and creditable. If we compare these figures with the figures of internal consumption, in 1954-55, the internal consumption was 19,838 tons. 1959-60, it was only 28,679 tons, which means an increase of only about 9,000 tons. Our production, as I already stated, is 47,000 tons for 1960 and it is now estimated that for the current year, it will be 60,000 tons. So, the Finance Minister comes forward by taking hard measures to curb internal consumption, what are we to do with the surplus we are having? Are we to burn all of them like the Brazilians? One of the main purpose of the Indian Coffee Board, I believe, is to popularise coffee. We have been taking measures at a considerable cost to popularise coffee-drinking. Now the Finance Minister has come, without any reason whatsoever to curb the internal consumption, and that too in a fantastic manner. He has levied this tax even on the varieties which have lower prices, that is, Robusta, apart from Arabica, which is the highest priced variety. Now both the varieties have been taxed in the same manner. We could have understood

him if he had come forward with a tax only on the superior variety. But now he has taxed both the varieties, superior as well as inferior, in the same manner.

General

It would be interesting in this context to know that the total exportable coffee this year is about 4.4 million tons, but only 2.4 million tons could be sold and the rest are lying idle. If he looks at these figures carefully, the Finance Minister should be impressed that he has no reason whatsoever to levy this unnecessary tax, which will only curb the internal consumption, that is very badly needed in the matter of coffee.

As I have already said, even the indirect taxes are affecting the people as a whole very much, but, in particular, the people of the south are the most hit very hard, especially by the taxes on betel-nuts, kerosene and coffee. Even in the matter of taxing, the people from the south are very badly treated, and when it comes to the question of allocation of Plan funds, it is again the people of the south who are neglected in a contemptous manner. In the House, only quite recently, member after member belonging to almost all the parties, and coming from the various Southern States, namely, Mysore, Kerala, Andhra and Madras, were complaining and pleading when the railway budget was being discussed that in the allocation of new lines south has been very badly treated and more new lines should be allocated. Every member impressed the fact that the especially Tamilnad Mysore, have been very badly treated in that not even a single inch of new line has been given to these two States in the plans. Even those lines which may be considered as inter-State lines, they have not been taken up. Recently, when the Chief Minister of Kashmir requested the Prime Minister for more railway lines in Kashmir and he replied that it is the south which should get priority when

we have enough funds. But the Railway Minister did not say anything about it in this House even when so many members demanded him to say something about that.

Not only with regard to railways but even with regard to other matters the position is the same. With regard to the steel plant in Salem, our State Ministers, to save their skin there, tell us "they assured us" "they promised us" "it is going to come" and so on. When we read the local newspapers we are heartened. But when we come here and hear the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, who is very pessimistic about the steel plant in Salem, we get disheartened.

There is another point to which I would like to refer in this connection. In the Plan we have been demanding more allocations without any fruit. Now the people of south India, who are settled in Burma and Ceylon are experiencing untold misery under those respective governments. be it is a ticklish point to discuss, as it might be said that it is the domestic problem of another government. But, all the same, it is our people who are suffering. So, our Government should do something in this matter. We interest ourselves in matters like Congo, Laos and other countries. We must also get ourselves interested, even more interested in issues where our people are involved, when it is a human problem and when dramas are enacted in neighbouring countries as a result of which suffering. With people are words I end my speech.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Deputy-Speaker, the position of the Finance Minister, particularly during budget discussion, is always unenviable, and more so during this budget, because if he levies taxes he is blamed for imposing burdens on the poor and if he does not levy the taxes, he is accused of being unmindful of the needs of the country or the Plan. In any case, those people who want to criticise this Government and

the Finance Minister will have ample opportunity to do so

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore I showed him my sympathy.

Shri Morarka: But the difficulty of the Finance Minister is more so, because he has to reconcile certain contradictory objectives. He has to levy excise duties and yet hold the priceline; he has to collect wealth tax and yet promote savings; he has to provide for the decentralisation of industry and yet he has to promote high-skilled, more scientific and modern steel plants.

In this budget, the Finance Minister has imposed a tax of Rs. 61 crores and the respected Acharyaji, who spoke yesterday, questioned why the Finance Minister raised only Rs. 61 crores because, according to him, he must have raised at least one-fifth of Rs. 1,100 crores, which is the target for the Third Five Year Plan. Sir, I think, Acharyaji did not make a small arithmetical calculation, because this tax of Rs. 61 crores is per year, and during the five year period it is bound to yield more than Rs. 300 crores, which would be not only one-fifth but a little more than one-fourth of the total target under the Plan.

Acharya Kripalani: I am willing to admit that I was wrong in my mathematics. But that makes the budget even more vicious than I had expected it to be.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is no explanation.

Shri Morarka: Sir, I propose to divide my speech into two parts. During the first part, I propose to give, to the best of my ability, answers to some of the points which have been raised here, and according to me, on inadequate appreciation of certain proposals and, in the second part, I myself want to make some criticism of certain things which I feel are weakness in the Government administration.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Unmindful of the difficulties of the Finance Minister?

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Shri Morarka: The first criticism is about the direct and indirect taxes. The Finance Minister is charged with having raised more indirect taxes and less of direct taxes. It is quite true that in every budget the quantum of indirect taxes is more than the quantum of direct taxes and this pattern, say whatever you like, is likely to continue for times to come. This is not a peculiar thing to this country; this is a common feature all over the world. But there is one point which I want to bring to the notice of this House, which, it seems, everybody has ignored. If you kindly see the collection of direct taxes, you would find that as compared to the budget provisions for the current year, we propose to collect in the year 1960-61 exactly Rs. 27.5 crores more, by way of income-tax as well as corporation taxes. And the Finance Minister, in explaining this increase, in the budget speech, said:

"The taxes on income, including the corporation taxes are expected to increase by Rs. 25 crores due mainly to the completion of a larger number of assessments pertaining to earlier years and better realisations than originally anticipated."

I would have thought that this statement implies that there has been a windfall collection this year alone and that for the next year this windfall would not occur, because this year they have cleared the arrears. But if you see the budget provisions for the next year, you will find, not only this amount, not only these Rs. 25 crores, has been taken as recurring, but even more has been added, that is, Rs. 1 crore by way of corporation taxes and Rs. 2 crores more by way of income-tax. But if you take all these into consideration, you will find that in one year alone the amount of direct taxation added is about Rs. 30 crores and, if you take for five years, it comes to Rs. 150 crores.

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[Shri Morarka]

16 hrs.

The House may ask as to how without raising the rate of income-tax or corporation tax or without any budget provision this increase will occur. Last year the hon. Finance Minister, if I may say so, under the plea of simplifying the company structure of taxation revised certain corporation taxes and income-taxes on companies. According to me that has yielded the hon. Finance Minister this increase of about Rs. 30 crores per year. I am sure that if the hon. Finance Minister nud told the House that he was going to raise Rs. 30 crores more by way of direct taxes under his new proposals, the House would have been happy and the criticism against the hon. Finance Minister would have been much less. But the hon. Minister believes in performing bloodless operations. Therefore he did not give out this fact, and the criticism about direct and indirect taxes was levelled again.

The second point about these direct and indirect taxes is that even these indirect taxes in the peculiar stage of our economy there cannot be a water-tight division. As it is the industrialists, the middlemen or the entrepreneurs are charging the consume the fullest price. If an additional excise duty is levied, it is not necessary that the entire burden of the excise duty is passed on to the consumer. In the case of some rticles, it is passed on, in the case of others only partially it is passed on and in the case of some other categories no burden is passed on to the consumer due to consumer resistance. This position obtains particularly in the case of paper, textiles, rayon and things like that,

Now take for example the import duty on machinery. How is the import duty on machinery an indirect tax? It will have to be paid by every person who imports machinery directly and he will have to bear the burden. Shri Rajendra Singh: He may recover it through eventual profits that he will have from those machines.

Shri Morarka: Even income-tax is paid on profits. Let my hon. friend have some patience. Let him wait and he will understand better.

Similarly, excise duty on refrigerators, import duty on cars and on airconditioners are taxes which, though called indirect, are in a sense direct taxes on consumers. Therefore I feel that while there is some justification for the argument that the tax on the poor is always increasing, to some extent direct and indirect taxes are not so watertight in this country as they obtain elsewhere.

Apart from this I would like to bring one fact to the notice of the House. So many hon Members who have spoken here criticised the hon. Finance Minister on the question of direct and indirect taxes, including Acharya Kripalani and others, but not a single one of them has ventured to suggest as to what should be done. where direct taxes should be increased and what should be the levy. Without venturing any constructive suggestion, they have only talked from a negative aspect of criticising the hon Finance Minister for not levying direct taxes.

Hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, no doubt, sopke about tax shelters. I quite agree that some of these tax shelters can be done away with in due course, particularly the concession given in the tax on dividends received by one corporation from another as also some exemptions given for the investment made in certain corporations. Those things can be done away with.

In a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research it has been pointed out that after a certain stage, that is, after an income of Rs. 70,000, if a person makes an additional income, his net saving goes down rather than increase. I would

read only one passage from that. At page 40 it says

"But even at a much lower level of income, i.e. Rs. 70,000 with the corresponding level of wealth of Rs. 11.67 lakhs, any addition to wealth in the form of earning assets will increase tax liability by more than the income from those assets. For at this level, any addition to unearned income will attract income-tax at 84 per cent. To illustrate, if the individual saves Rs. 1,000 and gets an additional income of Rs. 60, he will be called upon to pay additional tax of Rs. 60:4-Rs. 50:4 of income-tax at 84 per cent and Rs. 10 of wealth-tax at 1 per cent."

So, if a person saves Rs. 1,000 over Rs. 70.000, his net saving will be less than what he has earned. Therefore, I think that while as a criticism this is all right, unless and until hon. Members point out something definite as to where there is scope for levying additional idrect taxes, this is.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Some hon. Members suggested 'raise the rate'.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Member says, "Raise the rate of tax". There are two things, personal tax and corporation tax. I do not thing there is any scope at all so far as personal taxes are concerned. So far as corporation tax is concerned, it is quite true that under the revised scheme you have got a substantial amount more and the shareholders have suffered. But I do admit that course of ime you may have to introduce a slab system in the structure of company tax, not many slabs but only one slab. That means that a company making profit up to a certain limit would be charged 45 per cent, as it is charged today, and any company making profit above that may be charged 55 or 60 percent or whatever that may be. When you devise such a policy, you will of course have to keep in mind the paid-up capital, the number of shareholders, the reserve etc. But though it is a difficult

thing, I do not think that it is impossible to find out some formula by which the extra profits generated by the development plans can be mopped up by some means or the other.

I want to say a few words about foreign aid. Hon Members who criticise foreign aid seem to give an impression that it is as if these foreign loans are hanging on the trees and are waiting only for us to go there and pluck them. I am reminded of a famous saying, namely, that the strength of a man is known by the number of enemies he has and the credit of a country is known by the debts it has.

Shri D. C. Sharma: God save that man and that country.

Shri Morarka: Form a latest publication we find that we have been given loans of about Rs. 2,100 crores up to the end of 1960 and another Rs. 636 crores by way of grants, making a total of Rs. 2,700 crores and odd. According to me this is a big amount and it certainly requires some merits in a government to get this help from other countries. While I say this, I do make one criticism, and a very valid one. We have framed our Third Five-Year Plan and have assessed the needs of the Plan at Rs. 2,600 crores of foreign exchange. Out of this Rs. 2,600 crores, Rs. 500 crores would be required for repayment of loans and Rs. 2,100 crores for Plan needs. You would be surprised to know that we do not propose to earn a single pie of this out of our foreign trade though the need for foreign trade and for promoting exports has been emphasised again and again right from the year 1956. I am sorry to say that the Export Promotion Department has done every little and it has left much to be desired so far as our actual exports are concerned.

On the 30th November, 1956, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari justified his mid-term tax proposals mainly on the ground of a decline in the reserve of our foreign exchange from Rs. 746

[Shri Morarka]

crores to Rs. 543 crores. That means our foreign reserves had fallen by Rs. 200 crores and that was the alarmist view taken by him. He brought in his mid-term budget and this is what he said:

".....it is necessary at the same time to make the utmost effort to conserve and develop our foreign exchange reserves. One plank in this programme has to be export promotion."

The hon, Finance Minister in para 58 of the Economic Survey says this talking about exports:

"This need, to put it briefly, is paramount; promotion of export has to be viewed as a central plank in public policy."

It was "one plank" in the 1956 budget, and in the 1961 budget it became "a central plank". But I am sorry that till now so far as export promotion is concerned very little has been done. Without going into the details, it may suffice to point out here. .

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): May I inform the hon. Member that in five years, up to March 1961, we have exported more than what we had decided in 1956 to export. We have over-reached our target. value.

Shri Morarka: I am sorry to say that the hon, the Deputy Minister is so unaware of our needs and targets. But I may tell you, Sir, only this, that our exports today are less than our exports in 1950-51 which was almost a normal year.

Even today we find our exports of tea have fallen by Rs. 8 crores, and the export of vegetable oil has fallen down from Rs. 40 crores in 1955-56 to only Rs. 9 crores in the year 1958-59, though it recovered slightly, that is to Rs. 18 crores in 1959-60. Still there is a substantial fall.

Coming to the prices, much has been said about the rise in prices. I admit that there has been a rise in prices, and I also admit that this rise in prices has caused a lot of hardship among many sections of the community. But this rise is unavoidable. Because, our desire to cram into a few years the achievements that were spread over more than half a century in western countries is bound to create stresses and strains in our economy. The other day the Leader of the Communist Party, Shri Dange, said that in other countries even during the development period the rise in prices did not take place. Though he was right, but even granting it, the development in those countries was spread over a country, half a century and so on. Here we want to achieve those things in the course of five years or ten years.

But, according to me, the main reasons for this rise in prices are three. In the first place, there is an excessive spending of money by the Government. In the year 1951-52 the total spending by all the Governments, that is the Centre and the State Governments, was Rs. 998 crores. In 1960-61 this amount has gone up to Rs. 2,587 crores. This is only on Government account. Add to this the spending on private account. rally, when so much money is injected into the system the prices are bound to rise.

The second reason why prices have risen, according to me, is the imposition of these excise duties. In the year 1950-51 our revenue from excise duties was only Rs. 67 crores. Now, in the budget year, we are providing for Rs. 435 crores, that is Rs. 367.5 crores more. If this burden does not fall on the commodities, where does it fall? How can you prevent the price rise when you want to raise so much by way of this tax?

The third main reason for the price rise is the increased of population. Our planners had estimated that the

population would rise by about one and a half per cent per year. Actually, it seems it has reen by 2 per cent.

Acharya Kripalani: Who says half a per cent?

Shri Morarka: 1½ per cent. Over a period of ten years they had estimated that it would be 12½ per cent. So it comes to an average of 1½ per cent.

Acharya Kripalani: Who had calculated?

Shri Morarka: The planners.

Acharya Kripalani: Oh, they must be blind.

Shri Morarka: But actually, it seems, it has come to 2 per cent.

Last but not least, the rise has also been caused by the introduction of the metric system of weights and the decimal system of currency. Everybody who was in the retail trade always rounded it off to the next higher figure. So prices have gone up.

Having said this I want to make a few points of criticism.

Acharya Kripalani: You too!

Shri Satish Chandra: It has not increased by a single naya Paisa from rounding off.

Shri Morarji Desai: The traders have done it; that is what he means.

Shri Morarka: I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister is so well informed! Even the Postal Department and the Telepohnes Department have done it. Where it was two annas they are now charging 15 naye Paise.

Shri Satish Chandra: Postal Department is not a commodity, nor has any excise duty been levied on it!

Shri Morarka: When Government has given the lead, the others like shop-keepers, vegetable sellers, etc. have all done likewise.

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

Shri Morarka: I am now coming to the most important point. Please give me few more minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The pressure is so much that I will have to request every Member to finish in ten minutes. There are so many Members who want to speak. The hon. Member may have a few more minutes, but he should try to finish now.

Shri Morarka: From the Economic Survey we find that during the year 1951-52 the non-development expenditure per year of all the Governments was Rs. 518 crores. In 1955-56, that is by the end of the First Plan period, it went up to Rs. 586 crores. That means, it rose by about Rs. 68 crores per year during the First Plan period.

During the Second Plan period it rose from Rs. 586 crores to Rs. 884 crores, that is, almost by Rs. 300 crores per year.

I think the Finance Minister would like to make enquiries as to why during the First Plan period the rise in non-development expenditure per year was only Rs. 68 crores whereas in the Second Plan period it has gone to Rs. 300 crores per year. This is my first criticism against this planning.

The second point I want to make is that now that the Second Plan about to end in the next few days, we find that while we have spent the total amount allotted, the physical targets and the main objectives have not been fully achieved. Take, for instance, national income. It was assumed in the Second Plan that it would rise by 25 per cent. Now we find that during the first four years it has risen by 12.2 per cent and in this year it is expected to rise by another 6 per cent. Even assuming that this expectation comes true, we would have achieved only 70 or 75 per cent of our target.

[Shri Morarka]

Similarly, take the question of irrigation. Our target at the end of the First Plan was 60 million acres. And now, having spent the entire amount allotted for the Second Plan period also, we find that our achievement would be 60.5 million acres. That is, we would have achieved the target of the First Plan after spending the amount even of the Second Plan.

Acharya Kripalani: That is scientifice planning!

Shri Morarka: Similarly, about electricity actually generated we find, as against an additional target of 2.4 million kilowatts, our achievement would be only 1.3 million kilo watts during the Second Plan period.

I refer very often on the floor of the House to what I call unwise expenditure. I shall give an example. We have here an institution called the Indian Statistical Institute. gave this institution recognition of national importance last year. At that time, and even before that, criticism has been made that this institution. to which we give about a crore of rupees every year, does not publish its data in time. You would surprised to know that the latest report available in the Library is relating to the data for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53. In the year 1981 we are getting the data relating to the year 1951-52! May I ask, what shall we do with this data? It might be of historical importance but of no practical utility for the purposes of the Plan. I submit that over this institution, which has now been recognised as an institution of national importance and to which we give one crore of rupees-an amount with which we can run a full-fledged university—some supervision must be exercised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One crore of rupees is a gross exaggeration.

Acharya Kripalani: What do you mean? It is one crore.

Shri Morarka: There is no time for me. Otherwise I would have given my hon, friend the actual figure. It is no gross exaggeration. The annual report and accounts of this institution. the House was assured, would be placed on the Table of the House.
Till now, these have not been laid. We have one most interesting example of the performance of this institution. About a certain year, this institution has estimated that food production in the country is about 96.5 million tons. The Government estimates for the same year are about 73 or 75 million tons. I was told that the Director of this institute was asked as to what happened to the surplus and he said that our consumption has also increas-The Government statistics show a production of 73 or 75 million tons. This institution shows a production of 96.5 miliion tons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why there was need for this institution.

Shri Morarka: If that is so, I have only to make one request. Our target in the Third Plan is 100 million tons. If the figures of this institution are correct, let them revise the target. Otherwise, the future generations of the population would serve at this rate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Morarka: I would like to say a word or two about the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he say anything against any individual? He should speak of the policies or activities of that Ministry.

Shri Morarka: I am only speaking about the policies. I won't narrate examples of wasteful expenditure which I did on the last occasion. The several examples that I gave have been confirmed by the Public Accounts Committee. So, I need not repeat them again. There is one thing. The Public Accounts Committee recommended that certain matters should be

prestigated impartially by a committee. Accordingly, a committee was appointed consisting of one Member, Shri Vishnu Sahay, Cabinet Secretary. That report has not come till today. Similarly, there is another committee appointed under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Law Minister Shri Hajarnavis. That report also has not come. Then, there was a third committee which was to investigate about the destruction of our wireless station at Gurgaon. That committee has made a report. But it has not been told to this House as to who has been responsible, what was the extent of loss and what action has been taken against the persons responsible. My point is only this. If a committee of this House makes a recommendation for an impartial investigation, the committee which is appointed to inevstigate must be an impartial committee, must be a committee which would enthuse confidence and inspire faith. It must not be a committee merely of government servants or even Deputy Ministers.

In conclusion, I will give one instance about this year. Rum is supplied to the Defence forces. This rum is purchased from....

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Is it a bomb?

Shri Morarka: Rum. This is purchased through two agencies. One agency is our Food and Agriculture Ministry. This Ministry supplies it to the Air Force and it is distributed free to the personnel there. Second, it is purchased by the Army canteens and it is sold to the personnel through the canteens. Would you be surpised that in the same year, during the same period, in the same packages, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has supplied rum at about Rs. 3-5-0 or Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon and the Defence Ministry canteens have purchased it at about Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 per gallon?

Acharya Kripalani: Nothing surprising. Shri Morarka: It may have been from the same party, as far as I know. One may argue that the public exchequer has not suffered. It may be so. Yet, why should corrupt officials be allowed to profit at the cost of our defence personnel? Surely, this is a matter serious enough for them to enquire.

Since you have given me so much time, I do not want to strain your indulgence any more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will seek another opportunity. He should conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as you will recall, this Budget was first discussed in the Rajya Sabha, which to my mind, is a violence to parliamentary democracy as we understand it. Several Members have reminded us of this and if this is not taken proper care of in the next budget, I am sure, it would amount to doing violence to parliamentary democracy in this country.

The Finance Minister has said that taxation is an instrument of economic policy. It is an incomplete statement. In fact, the entire budget, the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure, the credit policy and operation—all these things which are included in the budget are an instrument of economic policy. Not only that. That is an instrument for the realisation of the social objectives also.

As the Budget is, it is quite true that it has not been framed or designed with the purpose of realising the social objectives which we have laid down. The phenomenal rise in the size of the big businesses as has been pointed out by Shri Asoka Mehta and Acharya Kripalani in the course of their speeches, confirms the view that the Government policy as it emanates from the Budget is, in fact, running against the social objectives of our country. The pernicious effect of this phenomenal rise in big

[Shri Rajendra Singh] business, as you say, inter-corporations, will have a very serious bearing on the social objective which is so dear to us. Mr. R. K. Hazari, in the course of his enquiry about big business says:

"Inter-corporate investment is, therefore, capable of abuse, and the law has to step in to prevent abuses which may be detrimental to the interests of shareholders and even more to the economic development of the country."

I would like to emphasise the last sentence, even more to the economic development of our country. production is going up and there are some economic activities increasing to our advantage, fruits are being shared by a particular section of the people, which will be ultimately not only detrimental to the social objective of this country, but also against the broad interests of the people of this country. Therefore, it is high time that the Government realises that when the Budget is being framed, it should be framed to realise the social objective which we have set down. Otherwise, if we keep to the traditional form of the budget, it would not lie in the mouth of the Finance Minister to say that taxation is an instrument of economic policy. Taxation would be nothing more than doing something against the people. The Finance Minister has given a call to the people of the country that they must girdle up their loins and be ready for a period of self-denial with sweat and toil. course, no country can be built up unless the people unite to make sacrifices; there cannot be any running away from a decade or a period of sweat and toil. But, in order to ask the people to prepare themselves for that toil, one has to create a climate of confidence, confidence in the hearts and minds of the people that this sacrifice and toil would be ultimately to the advantage of the people who inhabit this country.

Now, what is the situation today? Mr. D. R. Gadgil—he is not a socialist—who had been associated in the formulation of the Third Plan, says in the introduction to his book which he has recently published, namely Planning and Economic Policy in India:

"The willing acceptance of hardships and self-reliance can come about only if there is a feeling of common purpose, common interest and common sharing. Such a feeling appears totally absent in the country today. Most of our developments are against the possibility of creation of such a feeling."

This is what is said by a man who has been associated in the inofrmation of the Plan, who is an economist and who does not have any bias or prejudice, socialist or capitalist or any political prejudice. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is anything in the budget which will suggest that the outward indications are against the conditions which are so far prevalent in the country. So, how is the country going to believe that the fruits of the Third Five Year Plan would go down to each village and each house?

As I see it, this Budget is not going to inspire the people. The people, because of their habit and because of their own difficulties and interests might do what you want them to do, but there would not be their willing co-operation; there would not be any inspired activity which we must have if we want to pull the country out of the morass of poverty and the morass of retarded development.

The hon. Finance Minister, while speaking in the other House, said, that Government had resorted to over-estimation of expenditure and under-estimation of the revenue receipts because of the caution and care which this Government want to display while framing the budget. Acharya Kripalani has pointed out in detail how year after year, during the

Government have last ten years, done the same thing. The Finance Minister says that this has happened because of care and caution. If that so, how is it, as Acharya Kripalani nimself has pointed out, that in the case of the Bhakra-Nangal project, the estimate has risen by more than a hundred per cent? If care and diligence and caution are being shown in framing the budget and in estimating the expenditure and the revenue, why is it that the same virtues are not being displayed, and why is it that the same acumen and diligence are not being displayed while estimating the outlay on such big projects?

This shows that Government and their machinery are inefficient. They are just moving according to the process of trial and error. They do not have that scientific approach of having a look at things and then making a proper assessment and then giving a correct picture to this House. Somehow or other, by piling up an excuse here or an excuse there, they want to cover up their inefficiency. I do not think I shall have time enough to point out how year by yea Government have erred, and erred on both sides, on the side of revenue receipts as well as on the side of expenditure.

My leader Shri Asoka Mehta has very pertinently pointed out that in the present circumstances, there must be a schedule of production, and there must be conscription of savings, and at the same time a restraint on consumption. So far we have gone, but how can this forced saving be achieved? How can the schedules of production be organised? That is for Government to answer. Yet, there is nothing in the Budget or in the papers circulated by Government which can make it clear to us that Government will take due care to see that the productions are properly scheduled. To that extent, I find that Government have definitely not given the attention which they should give to these matters.

My hon, friend Shri B. R. Bhagat has tried to plead with the House that in the matter of non-Plan expenditure, there has not been any extravagance. I would like to draw your attention to the conclusion which the estimates Committee have come to in this connection. In the 92nd report of the Estimates Commiee, the relevant wording of the conclusion is as under:

"The Committee consider that in view of the phenomenal rise in the non-Plan expenditure, in spite of the reasonable size envisaged by the Planning Commission in that direction, it would be most desirable for the Planning Commission to have a special study made of the disproportionate rise and make suitable to see that such expenditure is kept under control, and does not expand in the Third Plan as it has done during the Second Plan period."

So, this is the warning given by the Estimates Committee. And yet, my hon. friend the Deputy Minister would not admit it. So, it is plain that the Finance Minister and his colleagues are trying to defend the indefensible. What they should have admitted forthright they are trying not to admit in the ouse. This is not the way in which we can create a climate of confidence. People feel that Government do not tell the truth, and that they are hesitant, and because of certain reasons, they do not tell the truth to the country or the Members of Parliament. There should be frank and forthright admission.

You know, Sir, that for the railways, a separate budget is presented to this House. The public sector or the State sector is expanding. As has been pointed out already by several Members, what is happening in the public sector—I mean the big public projects—is that we do not know the receipts, the expenditure and all those factors which are relevant from the economic view-

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

point; we are completely in the dark in regard to these things. When Government say that after an investment of over Rs. 700 crores, we are getting a return of 1/2 per cent, is it not reasonable for this House to suspect that things are not so well as they ought to be? But the hon. Deputy Minister will come out and say, 'No, no, because of this reason and that reason, it is so'. Who is at fault? He is at fault because he does not give a complete picture to this House which he ought to. My pleading is that next time when they come to this House with their Budget, they must give a separate budget of all these big public enterprises so that the House can be in a position to know what actually is the state of affairs and the House can also offer informed criticism. But this is not the way to do things, to keep things hidden from the sight of this House and then coming and saying, No, no, because of this reason and that reason, it has happened'.

Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is that next time they come, they must come with a separate budget and an account of these public enterprises.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are you sure that they will come next time?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I do not know if they will come. But whoever comes should do it. If you come, you should do the same thing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: All right.

Shri Rajendra Singh: There is a controversy going on that in the static economic equilibrium of a society, full employment can be possible but that would be at a very high technical level; but if a dynamic equilibrium has to be injected in our economic situation, the size of the employment cannot be so much as we would like to have. So naturally we have to suffer from certain surplus hands and we cannot help it. So far as this position is concerned, it is

really something which needs more attention than we have given so far. Both viewpoints have to be respected. My leader, Shri Asoka Mehta, has said that in this country, especially in the under-developed countries of South East Asia, the rarest commodity is time and within a limited time we have to accelerate the pace of our economic development to an extent where we can bring about a sense of satisfaction to the people who have suffered so long. If that is the situation, the employment aspect should not be overlooked.

What has been done by the Government in this respect? As their Report itself says, in spite of the targeted money which had to spent in the Second Five Year Plan, we could not provide the number of employment opportunities which we had estimated to create during the Plan. My humble suggestion in this regard would be that on the one side, we must have the production of capital goods, whatever be the price. Unless we have heavy industries, the economic independence of this country cannot be achieved. That is true. At the same time, I can never understand why large-scale consumer industries are being allowed to expand or even created in this country. Small industries, small units of mechanised industry should he opened up. They would help to produce consumer goods and at the same time be helpful to the heavy industries. That can be possible. It would be in the larger interest of the country to do that. It would create far more employment opportunities than what is being done by organised industry by creation of larger capacity of large consumer industries. Therefore mu suggestion is that from now on steps must be taken to see..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have taken only ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it? I must congratulate him on his being so much absorbed in his speech he does not know how time is running out.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Time is the rarest commodity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is given 20 minutes, would he be satisfied?

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is what you had been kind enough to allow to Shri Morarka.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he has only one minute more.

Shri Rajendra Singh: There should not be discrimination in my case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to have it from his own Party. Therefore, he should not compare his time with that given to others.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am the second Member speaking from my Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I have given so much time.

Shri Rajendra Singh: My friend, Shri M. R. Masani, said that the PSP is a pressure group and is something like a satellite of the Congress. Shri Masani is supposed to represent in this country-and he claims to do so-the captains of industry and commerce. But I have gone through the comments of the Federation of Indian Chambers of of Commerce and Industry on the Budget. They have endorsed budget proposals of the Government. So it is evident that Shri Masani does not represent the people who are in the free enterprise or who are the advocates of free enterprise. In fact, he represents a certain big business or small business-I do not know which-of free enterprise. If he is a satellite of a big business house, I think compared to that, myself and my Party are in better company.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A good point!

Shri Rajendra Singh: Not in your company. I am in the company of your leader.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that if he is in the company of Shri D. C. Sharma, he is not in good company?

Shri Goray (Poona): That is the best company one can have.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He dare not be in my company.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Shri A. P. Jain has told this House that there are certain windfalls in the income and profit of certain industries. The Government, either by their taxation proposals or by any other legal devices, do not care to take it out from them. This contention is very very correct. My leader, Shri Asoka Mehta, has also said that we have allowed to remain in the countrymay be deliberately, may not be deliberately; I do not impute any motive-so many pockets, so many shelters and so many hide-outs in which businessmen hide their profits and do not give to Government. What is due to them by way of tax. That is why there has been such a phenomenal rise in the income and profits of these big business houses. I know of one house which had hardly total of Rs. 32 crores assets at the time of independence; but now it has a total of over Rs 100 crores assets. What a genius that house is that within 14 years there has been such a stupendous increase, from Rs. crores to Rs. 100 crores. Naturally, if all the taxes had been paid to Government, there could not have been such a rise in the assets of this company. So, it is beyond all doubt that even the present taxes are not collected adeuately. So, my only submission is that if the present taxes had been collected honestly and adequately, there could not have been any reason for bringing in the tax proposals which the Finance Minister has brought. Therefore, my suggestion to the Finance Minister is this, that before he goes to the people with fresh tax proposals, he must first make himself efficient, make his staff honest and make them collect all

[Shri Rajendra Singh] the taxes which are due from the business houses and other people.

Shri Bhagavati (Darrang): Sir, this year's Budget has added importance and significance as we are on the threshold of a new Five Year Plan. When we look at the expansion of the Plan, financially or otherwise, from the First to the Third, the Finance Minister's claim that new dynamism has been created in the economy seems to be fully justified. There is no doubt that we have made advancement in all directions. There has been increase in production and national income. But it is also evident that the resources have fallen short of the demand for further development. So, the Finance Minister has to call upon the nation for austerity and further sacrifice.

This may be inevitable the in developing stage of an underdeveloped country, but the question is whether adequate resources have been created by industry in the public or private sector, and whether the resources thus created have been re-invested for further production. As a matter of fact, that is the only way of putting the economy on a sound basis. Otherwise, if the self-generating process does not set in, we shall have to go on taxing the people for new investment, which cannot be a sound policy.

According to Prof. Galbraith, country which acepted socialism as a means of ensuring rapid economic development must organise the public sector to own and run basic industries and commercial enterprises so as to create the maximum possible surpluses which would be used to finance their expansion on new production enterprises. Investment the public sector has been rightly stepped up from Rs. 570 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 800 crores in 1960-61. It is not enough that this money brings as much for investment as was usually to be done in the private sector. If it is so, it will be only post office socialism as has been said by Prof. Galbraith.

Shri Devatia, Director of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, has written in an article that in the last ten years, the steel industry, in which there are three public sector plants and in which about Rs. 500 crores have been invested, will be producing some 2:6 million tons of steel, against a plan target of 4.3 million tons. The power capacity of the country may also reach a level of only 5.8 million k.w. against a ten year target of 6.4 million k.w. Major and medium irrigation projects account for the single most important investment made in the public sector. Here again, the targets set for providing irrigation to the farmers and also for making full use of the water that is already available are not being achieved.

While I say all this, I want to make it clear that I do not support those who criticise the public sector only to prove that it is no good and that private enterprises should be encouraged. I only wish to say that the public enterprises should be run in the most efficient manner, because the future of socialism and the socialist economy in this country depend on the success of the public sector. We should now see how public investments are expanded so that they may yield the maximum, and that again for new investments, so that further taxation may be avoided as far as practicable. This principle should apply in the case of the private sector also. The money earned by private industrialists should ploughed back for further industrialisation. Government should adopt a policy and also take measures to ensure it. Nationalisation of banks and utilisation of hoarded gold may be some of these measures.

Of the Rs. 63 crores of additional taxation proposed in this year's Budget, about Rs. 3 rores will come from direct taxes and the rest will come from indirect taxes. ratio appears to be out of all proportion. The net has been cast widely to rope in as many people as possible. In that way the burden is sought to be distributed evenly. But then, the important question that arises in this connection is whether the increased income has been evenly distributed.

I fully support the view that in an underdeveloped country, socialism has to solve the problems of production and for that, the problem of finding out money for investment. But this should not mean that the problem of distribution is to be in any way neglected. Now, nobody seems to be in a position to say precisely how the increased income has been distributed. There is no indication of that in the Economic Survey. I think is very important to assure the public about equitable distribution. This is an inseparable condition of socialism, on the basis of which we are pledged to build up our economy and the social order in the country.

It is doubtful whether small increases in the tax on a large number of items are economic, as the revenue ultimately gained does not justify the collection charges. Then again, market prices rise more the rate of tax. The consumers have not only to pay the tax, but have also to pay something in the shape of increased prices. The Government has conceded this in its press note where it has been said that at least in the short run, there has been profiteering at the expense of the common man.

Taxes on some items such kerosene and betel nuts do not seem to be justifiable. I do not know why it is necessary to slow down the rate of increase in the use of superior kerosene as has been said by the Finance Minister. So, I would join the hon. Members who have pleaded for the withdrawal of these tax proposals.

Increase of excise duty on loose tea, I am afraid, may affect the uneconomic units of the tea industry. Reduction of export duty may create favourable conditions for export, and thus benefit the country and that section of the industry which mainly exports tea, but such tea gardens which produce common tea and have to depend on internal sale or consumption will be handicapped by the increase in excise duty. In 1959 it was estimated that 243.6 million lbs. of tea were retained for home consumption, and this figure has gone up to 274.6 million lbs. in 1960. The total world export of tea has also increased from 1,039 million lbs. very nearly 1,200 million lbs. in 1960, but India has not gained by increase. So, steps to increase tea export are welcome, but let us not create one problem by solving another. In view of the increase competition from other countries, is not safe to depend entirely external markets, though it is essential to speed up export for earning foreign exchange.

Budget-General

Discussion

17 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

Sir, for some years past we have seen a lot of inflation and a lot government spending. This leads to the impression that the two have an unavoidable connection. If this is so, the reasons are to be found out and remedied. The constant rise in price index is the most disturbfactor in the life ing of average man. Whenever I travel in trains or buses, or in the countryside and talk with the common people, I find that they invariably express a feeling of grievance as to the rise in the cost of living. I know that sometimes some of them are victims of political and interested propaganda which always seeks to minimise our achievements or advancement. whatever it may be, it is wrong to ignore the widespread feeling in this regard. We cannot remove this feeling merely by statistical arguments. We have to remove the real cause for the dissatisfaction.

Sir, people will not mind being taxed if they are protected against insecurities borne out of uncertainty

[Shri Bhagavati]

about employment, provision for illhealth, children's education and old age. The agriculturists want to be protected from the uncertainties about cultivation due to flood, drought, cattle mortality, pest menace, hailstorm etc. With a view to giving them protection against all these insecurities, I submit that a National Insurance Scheme should be undertaken without further Agricultural Insurance delay. AnScheme should also be undertaken to give protection against flood, drought, etc. I hope I will not be told that this is an impracticable proposition.

We have not yet found that kind of equilibrium, political, economic or social which gives men that sense of ease and security out of which they gain confidence in themselves faith in the goodwill of their neighbours. In the interest of international peace and national integration this equilibrium is to be established. Removal of all disparities is a prerequisite for this. So, it is in the fitness of things that our Plan has made it a matter of principle to remove disparities. But, I do not know if this principle has been scrupulously observed in removing regional or other disparities or inequalities.

Compared to other States, Assam still lags behind. The State's national income has not kept pace with the national income of India. In terms of 1948-49 prices, India's national income has been estimated to be Rs. 12,471 crores in 1960-61 as against Rs. 11,690 crores in 1958-59. The per capita income has also risen during this year to about Rs. 306 from Rs. 294 in 1958-59, representing a rise of more than 10 per cent in 2 years. But the per capita income in Assam was Rs. 272 in 1958-59; and it has declined to Rs. 270 in 1959-60. This proves that Assam has not received due share in development works. Though Assam is potentially rich, she is yet very backward in the field of industry. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the Finance Minister of Assam has said in his Budget speech that apart from tea and oil, the industries now existing in Assam are not worth the name. In the First and Second Plans, Assam did not get any Central Sector project. These plans had to deal mainly with the deficiencies in social services. Assam had to spend 44 per cent of the total expenditure on social service against the all-India average of 18.7 per cent.

Assam's per capita or national income is far behind the All-India average. But the cost of living or the cost of construction is the highest there. Compared to 1955, the cost of living of the general working classes in this State was 17 to 21 per cent higher during the last 5 years. In comparison with 1955, the cost of living at Gauhati and Tinsukia in 1960 was 18 per cent higher; at Silchar it was 25 per cent higher.

Assam's Budget this year has shown a large overall deficit. The Finance Minister of Assam has said that it is beyond the present resources of the State to cover the large and growing deficit outside revenue account. He has stated in his Budget speech.

"Our grievances, particularly, relate to the total denial of any share from the excise duty on crude oil and from the export duty from tea; the inadequate share from excise duty on Tea; Central Government's apathy to increase royalty on crude oil; the inequitable imposition of West Bengal Entry Tax on Assam tea, not consumed in that State but merely auctioned in Calcutta for the purpose of export; the deprivation of full share of income-tax collection from profits of the Tea companies, registered outside our State, though earning profits from tea produced in Assam; absence proper assessment of our needs; the scant consideration given to the high cost of living and high expenditure on construction work due to bad communications etc."

I think all these grievances are genuine.

Now, the Assam Government submitted a memorandum to the Third Finance Commission for a larger share of the revenues and increased financial assistance. I have no doubt that the Finance Commission and the Government of India would give very earnest consideration to the needs of Assam. The difficulties of Assam can be overcome only through liberal grants-inaid and larger allocation of the proceeds of the Central taxes. I believe. Assam has a rightful claim for all this. Assam's Finance Minister has justification when he says that to drain a State of its resources, to deny it even a share out of its revenue and to withhold adequate aid for serving its needs and for exploiting natural resources within its areas is not the path of real democratic Plan.

I request the Finance Minister to give special consideration to the case of Assam.

Lastly, I am sorry that before yesterday, hon. Member, Shri Guha thought it necessary refer to the Assam disturbances relation to the national integration question. He said that the Government of Assam did not accept the advice of our late lamen ed leader, Pandit Plant. But this is not correct. In reply to some such criticism, Pantji himself said that what was embodied in the Assam Language nearest to the formula he recommended.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave in his present visit to Assam, during his Pada Yatra, has met many people in his prayer meetings. There, in one of his speeches he has advised the people to follow a policy of 'Forgive and Forget'.

An Hon, Member: Do not beat him.

Shri Bhagvati: I hope everybody will accept the advice of the Saint on the March and build up unity and goodwill between all the people in that State and also in other parts of the country.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : श्रीमान् जी, जहां तक कि इस बजट का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह कहूंगा कि बजट बहुत ही ग्रच्छी तरह से बनाया गया है श्रीर विदेशी देशों की खूब नकल की गयी है, मगर इसमें हमारे देश की कुछ विशेषता नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब हम गर्व करते हैं कि हमारा देश घामिक है, हमारा देश सदाचार के सिद्धान्त को मानने वाला है, तो यह इस तरह की नकल करना कुछ शोभा नहीं देता।

मेरा यह कहना है, और कहना है मैंने एक प्राघ दफा कि प्रंग्रेज ने जो हम को सबसे बुरी बात सिखाई है वह है गघे की पूजा । गघे की पूजा से यह मतलब है कि किसी को भी बड़ी कुरसी पर बिठा दिया और उसके सामने नाक रगड़ो । तो मेरा कहना है कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये । हमको कुछ विशेषता दिखानी चाहये । मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस तरह से बजट बनाना चाहिये कि लोगों को सुभीता मिले । प्रव तो बजट को देखने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारी सरकार सिर्फ यह समझती है कि जनता भेड़ है । उसकी ऊन भी उतार लो, फिर उसकी खाल भी उतार लो और फिर उसका मांस भी खा लो । तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए ।

हम को यह दिखला देना चाहिये कि हम जनता के रक्षक और सेवक हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस सरीके की समाज बनानी चाहिये जिसमें कि एक भ्रादमी भी मूखा न रहे। मगर हम क्या देखते हैं? हमारी सरकार नकल करती है उन देशों की जिनमें प्रकार प्रकार के ऐब पड़ गये हैं। वहां यह जरूर है कि बड़े बड़े मकानात बन जाते हैं,

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

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हम भी बड़े बड़े मकानात बनाना चाहते हैं मगर हम कहने को कह देते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं मगर हम नीचे नहीं देखते कि लोगों को कैसे कब्ट हैं। ग्रब ग्राज के ही ग्रस्पबार में एक बात छपी है कि कुछ इस किस्म के कोढ़ी हैं जिनको कि ग्रब भीख मांगने की इजाजत नहीं है भीर वह भूखे पड़े हैं। मखबार में ग्राज उनकी तस्वीर भी निकली है लेकिन उसकी हम कोई पर्वाह नहीं कर रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत ग्रपने यहां होते हुए भी हम विदेशों की नकल करते हैं और होड़ करते हैं कि हम भी उनकी तरह से अपने यहां आलीशान मकान बनायें।

जहां तक कर लगाने का सम्बन्ध है मेरा तो कहना है कि हम इस तरीके से हर एक चीज पर कर न बढ़ायें बल्कि हम जनता पर छोड़ें कि जनता भ्रपना बजट भ्राप बनाये। श्रंग्रेजों ने हमको इस लायक नहीं बनाया कि हम ग्रपने पैरों पर खड़े होकर ग्रपना काम करें। हम को बिल्कुल गुलाम बना दिया। हमको मानसिक दास बना दिया । हमें इस सोचना चाहिये प्रत्येक ग्राम वाले ग्रपने ग्रपने ग्राम का प्रवन्ध स्वयं करें श्रीर प्रत्येक ग्राम को वह कुटुम्ब मान लें, बड़ों का भ्रादर हो भ्रौर बच्चों से प्यार हो । हट्टे कट्टे ग्राम का काम करें इस तरह का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। मैं गांवों में जाता हूं, गांव वालों को कहता हूं कि ग्ररे भाई गांव वालों ग्राप वह करो जो एक दफे महात्मा गांधी ने सन् १६४२ में कहा था कि श्रंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो । सन १६४२ में गांधी जी ने "कुइट इण्डिया" का स्लोगन दिया था और वह नारा बड़ा मशहूर नारा ग्रपने समय का था । उसी तरह से मैं गांव वालों को कहता हूं कि वे गांव वाले सरकार को कहें कि वह मेहरबानी करके उनके गांवों को छोड़ दे। गांव वालों का नारा कुइट विलेज होना चाहिये। हम अपने में स्वयं ग्राप इन्तजाम करेंगे,

पटवारी रक्खेंगे, पटवारी हमारा होगा ग्रौर चौकीदार भी हमारा होगा । हम यहां पर न्यायालय भी कायम करेंगे । हम ऐसे न्याया-लयों में नहीं जाना चाहते जहां पर कि ३, ३, ४, ४ ग्रीर ४, ५ वर्ष तक कोई फैसला ही नहीं होता । लोगों को कहता हूं कि सरकार से लड़ो मत । सरकार को कहें कि भ्रगर म्रापको हमारे गांवों से १०० रुपया चाहिये तो हम ग्राप को १०१ रुपया देंगे मगर हमारे गांवों में ग्राप तशरीफ मत लाइये । ऐसा होने से आप देखेंगे कि आपका कितना नफा होगा । ग्रापको बहुत सारे ग्रादमी नहीं रखने पड़ेंगे कि यह कर जमा करें ग्रीर वह कर जमा करें। ग्राप जो हम से चाहेंगे हम खुशी लुशी दे देंगे । ग्रगर इस तरीके से हम समाज का प्रबन्ध करें तो दरग्रस्ल में यह कुछ हमारी विशेषता होगी।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि हमको बहुत जोर इस बात पर देना चाहिये कि हम म्रादमी को धार्मिक बनायें, म्रादमी को सदा-चारी बनायें। ग्राज हम बहुत जोर दे रहे हैं कि कानून बनायें, कानून एक एक करके लादते चले जा रहे हैं। यह चीज मैंने पहले भी एक मौके पर कही थी ग्रौर ग्राज फिर उसको दुहराना चाहता हूं कि यह जो म्राप इतने ढेर सारे कानून बनाते चले जा रहे हैं तो उनसे तो हमारे वकीलों के दिमाग खराब हो जायेंगे ग्रौर यह सब उन बेचारों को याद कैसे रहेंगे। इसलिये ज्यादा ग्रच्छा तो यह है कि ग्राप ग्रधिक कार्न न बतायें । मिलकर कोशिश करें कि श्राप हम हम आच्छे आदमी बने । यह कैसे होगा, उसके लिये इन्तजाम करना होगा। इसके लिए मैं कहता हूं कि हम सदाचार गुट्ट बनायें। वह सदाचार गुट्ट क्या हो । प्रत्येक मुहल्ले में श्रीर गांव में कुछ नौजवान हों वह देखें कि उनके इधर उधर कोई बुरी बात तो नहीं हो रही है और अगर हो रही हो तो वह उसे रोकें। ग्रगर बुराई उस पर भी न रुके तो

फिर हम उसके लिए पुलिस की भी मदद लेंगे भीर बुराई को रोकेंगे। अगर इस तरीके से हम कोशिश करेंगे तो ब्रादमी ख्रादमी बनेगा।

श्रफगानिस्तान के एक वजीर ने फारसी में एक शेर बनाया है। उसने कहा है:—

> "हर चीज शुद इवनुलबशर, भ्रम्मा चिदम भ्रादम शवद।"

श्रादमी हिन्दू हुग्रा, मुसलमान हुग्रा, ईसाई भी हुग्रा ।

यह सब तो हुआ मैं पूछता हूं कि आदमी आदमी कब बनेगा । दरअसल हमको आदमी बनने की जरूरत है ।

मेरे पास जो कुछ शिकायतें ग्राई हैं वह
भी मैं ग्रापके सामने ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं।
कुछ ग्रादिमियों ने मुझ से यह कहा कि साहब जो
भ्रष्टाचारी ग्रहलकार हैं उनके खिलाफ बहुत
सारी ग्रिजियां दी गई हैं मगर उनका कोई
नतीजा नहीं निकलता हालांकि वह शिकायतें
सच हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि
उसकी पूछताछ की जाय।

एक और इत्तिला मुझे मिली है और वह यह है कि सोने का भाव आज १४० या १४५ रुपये तोला हो गया है। मेरे पुराने जमाने में तो सोने का भाव २५ रुपये तोला था। इसके मानी यह हए कि सोने की कीमत पहले की अपेक्षा इस वक्त ५ या ६ गुना बढ़ गयी है। इसके एक मानी यह भी हैं कि उतनी ही हमारे रुपये की कीमत कम हो गई। ग्रगर यह बात सच है और जो मुझे यकीनी तौर से मालूम है कि सच है तो इसका बजट पर बड़ा श्रसर पड़ेगा । श्रब श्राप यह देख लीजिये कि कहीं ऐसा हाल न हो जैसे कि जापान से मुझे एक सत से पता चला है। वहां मेरा श्राश्रम है। वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन सेंटर उसका नाम है। उसके पांच छोटे मकान हैं ग्रीर थोड़ी सी जमीन मी है...

सभापति महौदय : माननीय सदस्य ग्रब ग्रपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

Discussion

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप: मुझे ग्राप खत्म कर देने के लिए कह रहे हैं जब कि ग्रापने दूसरों को ग्राघ ग्राघ घंटे का समय दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : ग्रब दस मिनट का समय मुकरेर हो गया है.....

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : यह दस मिनट की कैंद क्या मेरे से शुरू की जा रही है ?

सभापति महोदय : श्रापके पहले से शुरू हो गयी है।

राजा महेन्त्र प्रताप: ग्रभी मेरे से पहले जो भाई बोले हैं वह कोई २० मिनट बोले हैं।

सभापति महोबय : जी नहीं दस मिनट ही बोले हैं।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : जैसी प्रापकी प्राजा ।
मैं जल्दी ही समाप्त किये देता हूं । मैं यह प्रजं कर रहा था कि जापान में यह हालत है कि वह छोटी सी जो मेरी जमीन है जिसमें वह छोटा सा हमारा वर्ल्ड फैंडरेशन सेंटर है जिसके कि ५ छोटे छोटे मकान हैं, उनकी बाबत मेरे एक मित्र ने यह खबर दी है कि प्राजकल उसकी कीमत साढ़े १३ लाख यैन है जो कि हमारे सिक्कों में १६,००० रुपये होगी । ७० यैन का एक रुपया के बराबर हो गया है । प्रव ग्रगर उस तरह की हालत हमारे मुक्क में हो जाती है तो ग्रापका यह बजट बिल्कुल बेकार हो जायेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय इघर घ्यान दें ग्रौर देखें कि ऐसी कोई बात यहां पर न होने पावे ।

मुझे ग्रभी एक ग्रादमी ने यहां त्राते ग्राते फोन किया था कि हमारी सरकार श्रायु-वैदिक के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रही है। श्रव यहां नार्थ एवैन्यु में एक श्रीवधालय खोला गया है। मैं तो खुद बहुत दफे वैद्यक दवाएं खाता हूं श्रीर बहुत सी ग्रायुर्वेदिक दवाग्रों की

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

प्रशंसा भी किया करता हूं जैसे कि ज्यवन-प्राश है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इघर भी अगर सरकार घ्यान दे तो बहुत अञ्छा होगा। समय आ गया है जब सरकार को आयुर्वेदिक के प्रति उपेक्षा का भाव छोड़ देना चाहिये भौर उसको अघिक से अघिक प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये यह पद्धति बहुत सस्ती पड़ेगी और इसके जिरए गांवों में मामूली वैद्य दवा दारू कर सकों और उसमें ज्यादा खर्च भी नहीं होगा।

एक बात जो मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समझता हं वह यह है कि समय और शक्ति का दूरुपयोग न हो । तीन चीजें मेरे नजदीक सबसे ग्रहम हैं जिनकी कि हमें रक्षा करनी चाहिये। हमारा समय ठीक खर्च हो, हमारी शक्ति ठीक खर्च हो और देश में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो। माप यह देख लीजिए कि पंजाब का म्रान्दोलन हुन्ना था, जिसमें ४५ हजार न्नादमी जेल में चले गए । कितनी शक्ति का दूरपयोग हुआ। यह हमाी गलती है। मैं उनकी गलती नहीं बताता । यह सरकार की गलती है । उसको चाहिए या कि जब उसने देखा कि उनमें इस तरह की तबियत है, तो फ़ौरन पंजाबी सूबा बना देती इससे सब झगड़ा खत्म हो जाता । उथर पंजाबी सूबा बन जाता ग्रीर इधर हमारा महादिल्ली बन जाता । आसानी से तमाम झगड़े खत्म हो जाते । इस पर ज्यादा सख्ती नहीं करनी चाहिये कि ग्राप ग्रपना सूबा क्यों बनाते हैं। सख्ती इस पर करनी चाहिये कि सूबे का ग्रधिक खर्च नहीं हे.ना चाहिये । ग्रगर मिनिस्टरों की रेजीमेंट की रेजीमेंट न हो, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है । मैं समझता हं कि चार पांच मिनिस्टर बहुत काफी हैं। दो दो सभायें भी बेकार हैं। मैं खुद बहुत दफ़ा सोचता हूं कि मैं थोड़ा सा रपया ले रहा हूं, क्या दरग्रस्ल में कुछ काम करता हूं। मैं रोज यहां ग्राता हूं। रोज बोलता तो नहीं हूं। भ्रपने ख्यालात भी नहीं सुना सकता हूं। कभी कुछ कह लिया। मैं सोचता हूं कि मैं भपने भाइयों का रुपया ले रहा हूं,

वह ठीक ले रहा हूं, या नहीं । हमको यह सोचना चाहिये। हम ने यह जो श्रंप्रेजों की सरकार की नकल उतारी है कि यहां पर पांच सौ बैठ गए हैं और उबर तीन हजार एम० एन० ए० और विवान परिषद् के मेम्बर बैठ गये इसकी जरूरत नहीं है । हम सब को काम पर लगा दीजिये । इ.गर मुझे मथुरा जिला दे दिया जाय और मैं श्रपने बज में काम करूं, वहां कलकटर न हो, कप्तान न हो, तरह तरह के अफसर न हों, तो सिर्फ अकेता में मथुरा को चन्द दिनों में एक नमृते का जिला बना सकता हूं। यह हम, श्राप सब कर सकते ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ये चुनाव न हों। अगर हम यहां पन्द्रह साल जम कर वैं, तो हम मुल्क में इस तरह का इन्त-जाम ला सकेंगे कि जो बजट बना है, उसकी जारूरत नहीं रहेगी। हम इस तरह का इन्त-जाम ला सकेंगे कि लोग अपने घर में आराम से रहेंगे और उनको तकलीफ़ देने वाला कोई नहीं रहेगा।

मैं दोबारा यह कहूंगा कि हमारा उसूल यह होना चाहिये कि सब को सब के लाभ में लग कर सब को मुखी बनाना चाहिये ग्रीर हमारी लड़ाई लड़ने वाले विचारों से हो, चाहे वे विचार दिन के हों, कांग्रेस के हों या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हों, जो विचार हम को लड़ाये, वह बुरा ग्रीर जो विचार मिलाये हम को, वह ग्रच्छा।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has given us a very lucid and clear exposition of the country's developmental economy in his budget speech and the Economic Survey that has been circulated to us. Budget reflects the policies of the Government, and this Budget is more important for, being the first Budget of the Third Five Year Plan, it is indicative of the policies that are to be adopted in the next five years.

But I will take up only three salient features of these policies in my observations. They will be, firstly, the emphasis on the industrial production of the country particularly in the heavy industries sector; secondly, the treatment to the agricultural sector the increased production-which is the foundation of the planning-and, thirdly, allocation to the defence preparedness of the country.

General

But before I deal briefly with these three features of the policies in the budget planning, I will shortly deal with the criticism that has come about the taxation proposals in the Budget. The emphasis in the criticism has been that there has been more indirect taxation and much less of direct taxation, that these proposals are very much anti-people, and that the net is so wide that not only everybody touched but most of the people are hit. I am surprised to see how these proposals can came in for criticism. Indirect taxation has been criticised, on the mistaken ground that in a country like India which is very much under-developed, indirect taxation is the main source of revenue. In fact, direct taxation is always the feature of a country for revenue which is under-developed and direct taxation, in a highly developed country where the high income-groups are in a very large number. In an underdeveloped country, like ours, if have to export our own capacity, with the planning that we have got to carry out,-and nobody joins issue with the Plan and even some say that it should be a more ambitious one-we got to find resources, and if we have to find the resources, it is not only on the foreign aid that we have to depend but we must pool our own resources. Then, if we have to look to our own resources, na'urally taxation is essential ingredient, and in an underdeveloped country like India, taxation naturally has to be from the indirect sources also and not from the direct sources only because that is not very much possible.

Emphasis has been laid on the fact that there should have been excess

profits tax, capital gains tax and so on. I concede, and I also believe and would at the same time say that taxation is one of the ways to remove the economic disparities and wealth differences, but we have got to increase production, si uated as we are, when we are maintaining the private sector on the basis of the industrial policy resolution of 1956. Then, we have got to see that we give sufficient incentive to production in the private sector. I quite see that the time will come when direct taxation should be heavy; the time will come when the country becomes highly developed when the direct taxes would be the main source of revenue then we must remove the economic disparities and prevent concentration of wealth in a hands. But as long emphasis is on increased industrial production, both in the private and the public sectors, I would submit that we shall have to have a climate where the incentive to create more production should not be curbed. Therefore, we have to be very cautious in the matter of direct taxation, and the emphasis in an under-developed economy shall have to be on indirect taxation. certainly I would say that in this wide net of indirect taxation, there certain matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister.

Budget-General

Discussion

I would just invite the attention of the hon. Minister, for example, to one item on which he excise duty has been levied, namely, woollen yarn. The hon. Minister, while imposing this duty in Part B of his budget speech, said that a part of this duty would be absorbed in the cost of manufacture and the consumer will not have certainly nobody Of course, pay. object to an excise which is absorbed in the cost of manufacture, but if it hits the consumer in respect of the price he has to pay, then consideration should be certainly given, especially in the case of the excise duty on woollen yarn.

I would particularly invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the [Shri Aji Singh Sarhadi]

hosiery industry. 90 per cent of the hosiery industry is concentrated Ludhiana, and it serves the defence forces. I am not sure of the figures. but, if I remeber aright, nearly 45 per cent of the entire production in the hosiery industry is taken away by the armed forces through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. In the case of this industry, the price of the woollen yarn is fixed under the control order. The hosiery yarn and hosiery goods have been put under price control under the Woollen Yarn Production and Distribution Order, 1960 and Woollen Textile Control Order, 1960. The ex-factory prices of hosiery yarn have been fixed by a notification. The yarn so produced is distributed to various hosiery units through the Hosiery Industry Federation at the ex-factory price fixed. The Textile Commissioner has also fixed ex-factory price of hosiery goods based on the control price of the woollen yarn. Under such circumstances, the spinners would certainly increase the price of their manufactures by 121 per cent or at least 10 per cent in view of the excise duty on hosiery yarn. Therefore, it would fall on the consumers. I am told the hosiery industry is earning foreign exchange also. I am not sure of the figures; I put a question, but the figures were not given. So, I particularly plead the cause of hosiery and woollen yarn.

I had categorised the three features of the budget. Regarding emphasis on heavy industries in the industrial production programme, I certainly agree that in order to strengthen the economy of the country, we have got to give importance to it. am not against the steel plants that have been put up; they are also earners of foreign exchange. I also feel that the grow h of industrial production is essential if we are to strong enough. But I submit that one thing for consideration in a developing economy should be whether with the growth of heavy industries and production, we would be able to compete with countries which are very much ahead of us. If we are not able to compete with them, would it not be better if we divert our attention to the consumer industries?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Members time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I may be given 15 minutes. Many hon. Members have been given 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Speaker has just told me that 10 minutes should be given to each hon. Member.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I will abide by your decision and mention a few points, without dilating on them. My first point is about the emphasis on industrial production. I would certainly say that the emphasis on industrial production should not be as much as is being given now, particularly heavy industry. We should lay greater emphasis on small-scale industries which give more employment to the people.

The most unfortunate aspect is that the agricultural sector has not been properly treated. Before the first and second Five Year Plans started, the income from agriculture if I remember aright-was 49 per cent of the national income. During the last 10 years, the increase in agricultural produc ion has been 33 per cent and the increase in industrial production has been 66 per cent. We have not got the break-up of the per capita income of an agriculturist, a ruralite and the per capita income of an industrial wage-earner, an urbanite. Taking into consideration the shortfall in agricultural production and the increase in industrial production, the part of national income from the agricultural sector has very much come down and the disparity between the two has been very much accentuated may not

be so much in the first Plan period, but positively much in the second Plan period. If that is the position, it is most unfortunate that sufficient attention has not been given to the agricultural sector, which should have been done. We depend on climate even in this atomic and highly technological age for increased production. I believe this is an issue, this is a problem, which should be dealt with in a war basis. We have imported nearly Rs. 1,500 crores worth of food during the last 13 or 14 years. During First Plan and the Second Plan have spent Rs. 600 crores. Third Plan period also we are going to spend that much money again. much of foreign exchange is lost under these non-developmental imports food from outside. I cannot understand why enough emphasis is placed on the agricultural sector taking to capital outlay or something of that type. Why should we tinker with the problem like the fertilizer factory here or there when the planning necessitates that we should have agricultural sector with emphasis on it?

My third point is the defence preparedness. It is very significant that we have allocated Rs. 12 crores for the construction of border roads. We have increased the defence allocation about Rs. 16 crores, which is partly on account of the Pay Commission's recommendations. But in the condition we are passing through, with a neighbour who is so callous in the north and another neighbour on another side, it is absolutely necessary that we must be prepared. So, I fail to see why there is so small an allocation when it is absolutely necessary that we should be prepared in defence.

Then I come to my last two points. Firstly, we have to look at the adminisstrative set-up. Now two Plan periods have gone. We have passed through ten years. May I ask whether the present administration is a responsive one? Let us put some test. Are the present administrative services responsive to the impulses of the 2226 (Ai) LSD.—8

people and the new impulses of the National Government? affinity between the two increased? Have we given that prestige and importance to the utilitarian services like engineers, doctors and teachers, who are the real nation builders? it not a fact that the prestige of the executive, whether it is the judiciary or the police, is more than the prestige of these utility services? I submit here that it is very necessary that attention should be given to this side also and that we should have an administrative set up which is sympathetic and which is responsive to the pulse of the people and which is akin and which considers itself as one with the people.

I beg your indulgence, Sir, to mention the last point. We are building a social welfare State and after 13 years we have found in this edifice cracks in Assam, Jubbalpur and Punjab. There is lack of confidence among certain sections of the people. Confidence has not been inspired in the people. When policies are made in this country, everybody should think himself an Indian first and an Indian last. If he does not think himself an Indian first and an Indian last, then it is a disease about which the Prime Minister said "the health of the country is not sound". If the health of the country is not sound and if we want emotional integration of the people and oneness, that disease has to be diagnosed and remedies have to be found. And if a drastic remedy is necessary for it, that drastic remedy has to be applied here and now.

Finally, I am glad that the question of Punjab has been taken up by the Prime Minister and he had admitted the Punjabee to be main language of Punjab. He has taken upon himself the solution of the language problem and, I am sure, he will succeed. I hope he will implement what he thinks is good for Punjab. Guru Golwalkar has expressed surprise "why Punjabi has not been given a place, a rightful place in Punjab; possibly,

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

for political reasons". I am sure the Prime Minister will find a satisfactory solution and it will be implemented. I wish it should be implemented as early as possible.

Shri Pangarkar (Parbhani): I rise to support the general budget. I congratulate the Finance Minister for the courage which he has shown in presenting the first budget of the Five Year Plan in the face of the coming elections. The budget for 1961-62 envisages a deficit of Rs. 60.60 crores, which is expected to be wiped out by the new taxation proposals which are supposed to yield Rs. 60.87 crores.

The incidence of the new taxation falls on the common man. He will have to pay more for tea, coffee, kerosene oil, matches, betelnuts tobacco. Instead of putting more burden on the common man many crores of rupees could be raised by checking evasion and by eliminating wasteful expenditure. Taxes are justified if they go to make the economy of the country and the life of the people easier, but taxes on tea, coffee, kerosene oil, matches etc. are not justifiable in the sense that they break the economy of the middle-class. I am of the opinion that taxes on kerosene oil, betelnuts, matches should be abolished. After all, taxation is not an end in itself. We want more production. Production is the main aim of our Plan. We want to increase production, industrial as well as agricultural. During the Third Five-Year Plan.....

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member come nearner as he is not audible to the reporters?

Shri Pangarkar: During the Third Five-Year Plan small-scale industries should be given top priority in rural India as it involves no large investment of foreign capital and production is much quicker. India is a country of villages, About 80 per cent of the people live in villages.

So, prime importance should be given to the rural economy. India's problem is the problem of rural India. It is the problem of ignorance. It is the problem of 5,58,000 villages. The problem of ignorance should be given priority in a country like ours which is economically underdeveloped and socially backward. The solution of this problem lies in the spread of education to the remotest corner the country. Education is a powerful weapon of social reform and an effective instrument of creating social consciousness among the people who are surrounded by social rigidity. traditional fatalism and century-old customs and rituals.

Agricultural production in India, instead of rising, is stagnant. On the other hand, the food requirements in the country are increasing at a fast pace due to the rapid growth of population. So, more importance should be given to agricultural production in India. The projected increase in population at the existing rate during the next ten years presents an alarming picture in terms of availability of food.

At present there is great instability in agriculture. The agriculturist not sure as to what return he is going to get. At the same ime frequent changes in land policy of the Government make it more difficult to place his production on a long-term basis. So, agriculture should be placed on a business footing if we want to increase production. In the same way the price of industrial produce must be related to the cost of production. Also, the price of agricultural produce must be such that the agriculturist is able to get adequate returns. All over the world greater importance is given to agriculture, whereas in our country adequate attention has not been given to it so far.

Ceiling on land holding has been put in almost all States. It should be imposed on urban property also.

The yield per acre in India is the lowest in the world. As compared to 3,750 lbs. in Japan and 3,000 lbs. in the United States, the average yield per acre of rice in India is only 800 lbs. The average yield of wheat per acre is only 700 lbs. as compared to 1,800 lbs. in Japan. The basic problem, therefore, is to increase productivity of land in India. Increased agricultural production, which is the main aim or the prime need of India, is possible only if the agriculturists and farmers adopt improved techniques. It is, therefore, necessary that better techniques should be communicated to the farmers in a very convincing manner.

I would like to point out that agriculture in India, from time immemorial, has not been a very lucrative profession, and the reason for that can be attributed to the fact that we do not have, as in western countries, well-organised farms of great areas. Also, fragmentation of land holdings has resulted in low production, leading to acute food shortage in our country. In view of the present food situation in the country, adequate and timely help should be given to the agriculturists in the form of loans, fertilizers and improved seeds.

After having said this, I will switch over to the condition of agriculture in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The Marathwada region is the most backward region and is an undeveloped area. The absence of railways and the lack of means of communications have hampered the progress of that area. The Marathwada region consists of five districts with a population of about 6 million. It has large uncultivated tracts of fertile land which depend on the vagaries of scanty and unevenly distributed rainfall, where only one crop can be raised during the year. It has about 1,50 lakhs acres of land out of which 1,20 lakhs acres are cultivated land. At present only 2:9 per cent of land is under irrigation. The major portion of Marathwada region has to

depend on monsoons for cultivation. Hence the schemes which aim at the introduction of improved methods of cultivation and conservation of soil and moisture have a great relevance in the development of the agricultural economy of the area.

Failure of crops, scarcity and famine are a perpetual feature in the districts of Bhir and Osmanabad.

17:49 hrs

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

There are no irrigation facilities available in this region except well irrigation and some small irrigation schemes.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not make mention of the Purna project which, when completed, will afford livelihood to thousands of people. It will turn the arid land of Jintoor, Hingoli and Basmat tehsils in Parbani district into a green belt of fertile land. During construction, the Purna project has provided employment to hundreds of people. I would like to state that the long cherished desire of the Marathwada people does not seem to take a final shape in the near future. There have been proposals to construct a dam on the Godavari river neal Manglegaon in Bhir district. If this dam is taken up, it will irrigate 450,000 acres of land and the production of foodgrains will increase by lakhs of maunds.

A major portion of Marathwada is a famine-stricken area. During the course of the last 100 years, Marathwada had to face famine several times. Every four or five years, it has to undergo drought conditions. At the time of famine, remissions were given by the then rulers, but the causes of famine are still there. Till recently no consideration was given to the question of removing the causes of famine in that area. What Marathwada needs is more water. Even areas with better rainfall have

[Shri Pangarkar]

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the problem of conservation of soil moisture. Contour-bunding is the remedy. But, no adequate steps are taken in that direction.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री भ० बी० मिश्र (केसरगंज):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने
अपने भाषण के दो भाग किये हैं। एक भाग
में देश में भ्रब तक क्या क्या उन्नति हो सकी
है, श्रीर द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की पूर्ति
तक क्या क्या हम कर सकोंगे इसका दिग्दर्शन
कराया है। श्रीर दूसरे भाग में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय
योजना को लागू करने के लिये हमें भ्रावश्यकता
है कुछ धन की इसलिये बहुत सावधानी के
साथ भ्रपनी तरफ से कुछ टैक्स लगाने की
चेष्टा की है।

में समझता हूं कि इस देश में इस बात को बहुत बड़ी ग्रावश्यकता है कि हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि इस देश के रहने वालों की भाश्यक भवस्था क्या है। देश के रहने वालों की भाश्यक भवस्था क्या है। देश के रहने वालों की ग्राथिक स्थिति सरकार के ग्रांकड़ों के ग्रनुसार यह है कि उनकी वार्षिक भौसत ग्राय २६० रुपए से लगा कर ३०० रुपए से भिष्ठक नहीं है। भीर ऐसी ग्रवस्था में ग्रर्थ की व्यवस्था करने में इस बात को भी देखना चाहिये कि हम जनता से किस प्रकार से क्या लेकर ग्रपना काम चला सकों।

प्रत्यक्ष कर के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान है कि उधर तो इस समय हाथ नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता । इसिलये आवश्यक चीजों पर भी अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाना पड़ा है । यद्यपि आप ने टैक्स तो नाम मात्र का लगाया है लेकिन उसका प्रतिकत क्या हुआ है यह अगर माननीय मन्त्री जी जानने की चेष्टा करेंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि इन चीजों पर कहीं २५ प्रतिशत और कहीं ५० प्रतिशत टैक्स लग गया है, यानी इन चीजों का इतना दाम बढ़ गया है । अभी पहली अप्रैल से टैक्स लगने बाला है लेकिन इन छोटी छोटी चीजो का दाम, जो कि एक गरीब के घर में काम ग्राती, ग्रभी से बढ़ गया है, जो दियासलाई चार पैसे की मिलती थी वह पांच भीर छ: पैसे की मिलने लगी है भीर जो मिट्टी का तेल पांच ग्राने बोतल था वह ६ भाने हो गया।

माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि हमने दियासलाई पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, हमने उसको प्रतिमानित करने का प्रयास किया है भौर ६० तीली के बजाए ४० तीली की दियासलाई करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रतिमानित करने की श्रविष में उस गरीब जनता पर ४० प्रतिशत टैक्स बढ़ गया जिसकी कि सालाना भ्रामदनी ३०० रुपए से श्रिष्ठिक नहीं है। तो हमारे मन्त्री जी को विचार करने की जरूरत है कि इतना टैक्सेशन कहां तक गरीब जनता के लिए हितकारी भीर सुख-कर सिद्ध होगा।

मैं तो ग्रापका घ्यान एक ग्रौर तरफ दिलाना चाहता हं। मेरा तो ख्याल है यद्यपि प्रत्यक्ष कर में प्रधिक गुंजाइश नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप यह ६० करोड़ का कर प्रत्यक्ष करों से प्राप्त कर लेते तो ज्यादा दिक्कत न होती। लेकिन मैं तो सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हं कि मितव्ययता की तरफ हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। श्रभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे यहां एक परम्परा चल गयी है कि जब हम बजट पेश करना बाहते हैं भीर हम देखते हैं कि हमारे सामने कोई खर्चीली योजना है तो हम उसी समय टैक्स लगाने की बात सोचने लगते हैं। कभी भी हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं जाता कि हम मितव्ययता भी कर सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी योजनाश्रों में मितव्ययता की कितनी कमी है इसकी तरफ घ्यान दिया जाए ती पता चलेगा कि हमारा करोड़ों रुपया कहां जा रहा है भीर कैसे जा रहा है। इस पर भी

ध्यान देने की धावश्यकता है। धगर इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो धाज कर लगाने की धावश्यकता न हो। हम देखते हैं कि एक इमारत का भाज एस्टीमेंट बनता है ७५ हजार का, तो कल वह एक लाख का हो जाता है, भीर भगर भाज एक लाख का बनता है तो कल सवा लाख का हो जाता। कोई यह देखने वाला नहीं है कि क्या कारण है कि जो इमारत ७५ हजार में बन रही थी भाज वह एक लाख की कैसे हो गयी।

मैं देखता हूं कि गांवों में उन्नति का काम करने के लिए जो ग्राम सेवक नियुक्त किए गए हैं वे एम० ए० भ्रीर बी० ए० पास हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हंकि जब गांवों के ७५ प्रतिशत लोग ग्रपढ़ हैं, ग्रपना हस्ताक्षर तक नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर उन गरीबों की सेवा के लिए ग्राप डेंढ डेंढ सौ ग्रीर दो दो सी रुपया देकर एम० ए० भ्रौर बी० ए० पास लोगों को क्यों रखत हैं। इसके मानी हैं कि भ्रापका घ्यान इसतरफ नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है उनके समकक्ष ज्ञान के लोग जो कि उनसे थोडा सा ज्यादा ज्ञान रखते हों वे वहां रखे जाएं भीर वे काम चला सकेंगे। इसमें खर्च भी कम होगा भीर वे लोग गांव वालों से मिल जल कर भ्रौर उनके साथ बैठ कर उनकी सहायता भी कर सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से आप और बातों के बारे में भी देख सकते हैं। मैं तो समझ ता हूं कि अगर इस समय हम प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष करों को न लगाकर मितव्ययता की तरफ घ्यान देते तो हमारा काम चल जाता।

मैं देखता हूं कि जिन फ्लैटों में हम रहते हैं उनकी मरम्मत का यह हाल है कि आज एक मजदूर आता है तो कहता है कि हम बाहर की सफाई करने आए हैं, एक आता है वह कहता है कि हम केवल खिड़की साफ करने आए हैं, तीसरा आता है वह कहता है मैं अन्दर की सफाई करने आया हूं। तो यह आपकी मितव्ययता का नमूना है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप पुरानी परम्परा को छोड़ें। इस देश के रहने वाले गरीब हैं, नंगे हैं, भूखे हैं, भगर इस तरह से बजट को पेश करके भ्रापने उनके ऊपर भ्रप्तत्यक्ष कर लगाए भीर उनकी जेब को छुधा तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारी पापुलर गवर्नमेंट, या जो डिमाक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट हैं उसके लिए यह कुछ उचित साधन नहीं समझा जा सकता।

इसके साथ ही साथ ग्रापसे में यह भी कहुंगा कि हमें अपने सीमा प्रदेश की भ्रोर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है जहां से रोज घटनाम्नों के समाचार आते रहते हैं। आभी कल के ग्रखबार में मैंने देखा कि सिक्किम में चार मील तक वह लोग बढ ग्राए हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं श्राता कि सीमा प्रदेश में इतनी सावधानी बरतते हुए ऐसा कैसे हो रहा है। बह १२००० वर्ग मील क्षेत्र की बात तो पीछे रह गयी, लेकिन झब भी भीर बढ़ने की ग्राशंका कैसे बनी हुई है। ग्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक सीमा प्रदेश बनाया जाए। एक कोने से लेकर दूसरे कोने तक सीमा प्रदेश बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वावधान में फौजी शासन में उसको रखा जाए । तभी हमारी सीमा की रक्षा हो सकेगी। हम नहीं चाहते कि लड़ाई की जाए, लेकिन यह देखने की भी भावश्यकता है कि भव हम किसी प्रकार से भी किसी को श्रपनी सीमा में एक इंच भी आगे नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। हमको इसका प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे भीर कहनी है कि यह जो पहली भन्नेल से भ्रापका टैक्स लगने वाला है। इसका श्राम लोगों पर क्या श्रसर होगा यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन मैं इतना निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कुछ चीजों पर उन्होंने टैक्स नहीं क्याया है जैसे दियासलाई पर, लेकिन उसका दाम २४ प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। इसी तरह से मिट्टी के तेल का दाम बढ़ गया है। ऐसी चीजों पर भ्राप पुनः विचार करें भीर भ्रगर इस घन को

[श्री म० दी० मिश्र]

म्राप मितव्ययता से पूरा करने की चेंद्रा करेंगे तो श्रापकी बड़ी कृपा होगी। मैं चाहंगा कि अगर सरकार इन टैक्सों को लगाना ही चाहती है, तो वह हर एक स्टेट में पूरी शक्ति के साथ इन चीज़ों की कीमतें फीक्स करे भीर साफ तौर पर यह व्यवस्था कर दे कि जो भी इस से भ्रधिक कीमत लेगा,वह दंडका पात्र होगा । भ्रगर ऐसा प्रबन्य किया जायेगा, तभी यह नामिनल टैक्स वास्तव में नामिनल रह सकेगा, भ्रन्यथा जनता को इस से चार, भ्राठ, दस गुना कीमत देनी पड़ेगी।

18 hours.

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यह कहा गया है कि ये कर बहुत विचार कर के भ्रौर सोच समझ कर लगाये गये हैं। मैंसमझता हूं कि इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि बहुत कुछ इस प्रकार से कर लगाने की कोशिश की गई है, कि ग़रीब भ्रादिमयों को कष्ट न हो श्रीर वे सताए न जा सकें। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये कर उन लोगों पर लगाये गये हैं, जो इन बारी कियों को समझ नहीं सकते हैं ग्रीर न ही कोई उन को समझा सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि बाजार में, हर जगह यह कहा जा रहा है, दुकानदार यह प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि सरकार ने ये कर लगा दिये हैं, मैं क्या करूं ? जो चीजें हर व्यक्ति के लिये जरूरी हैं, उन पर ही ये हमारे टैक्स लगे हैं?

म्राप को सम्भवतः यह मालूम न हो कि फ़िलेरिया और मलेरिया को मिटाने के लिये डाक्टर्स लगाये गये हैं भीर इस काम पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। जब वे देहात में जाते हैं मुझे ले कर वहकई जगह गये हैं तो वहां के लोग यह भय करते हैं कि ये डाक्टर परिवार-नियोजन के लिये, बच्चों की पैदाइश रोकने के लिये, दवाई बांटने के लिये ग्राये हैं। इस कारण वे इन से भागते हैं भीर लड़ाई करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं। जिस देश के

साधारण लोगों के ज्ञान का स्तर इस प्रकार का हो कि उन को मालुम न हो कि कौन सी चीज उन के लिये हितकर है भीर कौन सी श्रहितकर है, उस देश में इतनी बारीकी के साथ सोच कर उन चीजों पर टैक्स लगाना हमारी सरकार के लिये उचित मालम नहीं होता है, जिन का हमारी ग्राम जनता से प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध है।

Budget-General

Discussion

मितव्ययिता के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने श्राप से निवेदन किया है। ग्रगर हो सके, तो उसे करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं (जिस का जिक्र कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने किया भी है) कि हमारे देश में क्या क्या चल रहा है भीर भने-तिकता का कितना बड़ा जोर है। यह ठीक है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हम ने काफी भौतिक उन्नति कर ली है, बहुत उद्योग-धंधे चलाये हैं, उत्पादन भी बढ़ा लिया है, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि ग्रनैतिकता में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं हुई है, बल्कि वह बढ़ रही है। मैं ने देखने का प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन मझे इस बजट में ऐसे किसी साधन या उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं मिला है, जिस से अनैतिकता को दूर करने की चेष्टा की जा सके, चाहे वह शिक्षा हो, चाहे किसी भ्रीर प्रकार से हो इन्टैग्रिटी के सर्टिफ़िकेट देने का श्रधिकार बराबर हमारे श्रधिकारियों के पास हैं, लेकिन वे बेकार से बन गये हैं। सिवाये इस के कि दस्तक्त कर दिये जाते हैं, ग्रीर कुछ नहीं होता है। ग्रगर गवर्नमेंट तरफ़ से इन्टेग्रिटी को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, धगर उस की तरफ़ से ईमानदार, परिश्रमी भ्रौर चरित्रवान व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये, तो अनैतिकता को मिटाने में कठिनाई नहीं होगी । इस लिये इस बात की बहुत श्रावश्यकता है कि चरित्र सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देने की तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाये भ्रीर जो भ्रनैतिकता के कार्य बढ़ रहे हैं, उन को हर प्रकार रोकने के उपाय किये जायें। तभी हम भ्रपने देश का उत्थान कर सकेंगे।

placed a very clear picture of the development works, covering the last ten years' achievement. We have introduced so many developmental works and so much progress in this country in the last ten years. all these gigantic developmental works, a huge amount is needed, but that huge amount can be collected only through taxation. So, taxation is unavoidable in a country which is undertaking so many developmental works. If at all our people are prepared to give taxes and more taxes, it is because the country is undertaking so many developmental works.

In the Budget there may be an excessive increase in taxes on some few items, which may affect the poor people, but I see in the Budget only one or two such items. So many Members who spoke opposing the taxation proposals, have exaggerated the picture.

The two items that I mentioned are tobacco and kerosene oil. Tobacco is some sort of substitute diet to the poor people working in the field. If an agricultural labourer puts a small piece of tobacco in his mouth, he can forego his food for the day. If you go and ask the villagers and the labour class, they will say, "We do not want food if you supply us some tobacco." So, this is very essential as a substitute for food to the poor people. So, I hope our Finance Minister will show mercy to these people and give some relief to them.

Regarding kerosene oil, the rich people and even the middle class people are not using it, it is only the poor people in their huts that use lights of kerosene oil. So, it also directly affects the poor people. I can press the Finance Minister to give exemption of tax only for these two items.

Something was said regarding betelnuts. I think that is exaggeration, because yesterday I met a friend who is a betel nut merchant. He told me that the merchants are getting five to

श्रायर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। मैं देखता हं कि हम, श्राप भौर हमारी गवर्नमेंट माइन सिस्टम से इतनी प्रभावित है कि यह देखते हए भी कि देहातों में डाक्टर भ्रौर लेडी डाक्टर कितने प्रतिशत जाते हैं, यह सिस्टम कितना महंगा है श्रीर इस से कितने कम लोग फ्र.यदा उठा पाते हैं, बराबर ऐलोपैथी के भ्रौषधालय दीहातों में खोले जा रहे हैं ग्रौर इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक खर्च किया जा रहा है। ग्रगर सरकार यह योजना बना ले कि वह श्रायवेंद, यनानी या होमियोपैथी-जिन को वह मान चुकी है उन के ही देहात में ग्रीषधालय खोले. तो वह कम खर्च में ज्यादा सेवा कर सकेंगी। ऐलोपैथी पर इतना खर्च किया जा रहा है, लेकिन सम्भवत दस प्रतिशत प्रादमियों से ज्यादा को उस से लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है। जो अन्वेषण भौर खोजें साइंटिफिक रिसर्च देश में हो रही हैं, पैसे के अभाव से ग़रीब आदमी उन से लाभ नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इस के साथ ही यहा की ग़रीबी को महेनज़र रख़ कर रोगों के कर-भार को ग्रौर कम करने की भी श्रावश्यकता है, जिस से ग़रीब श्रादमी भी जो स्वयं परेशान है, नंगा है, भूखा है, कुछ सुखी जीवन व्यतीत कर सके।

मैं तो चाहता था कि मोटे कपड़े, मोटे अन्न श्रौर ऐसी चीजों पर, जो ग़रीब श्रादमी के लिए जरूरी हैं, इस देश की श्रस्सी प्रतिशत श्राबादी के लिये नियंत्रण कर दिया जाये, ताकि वे सही भाव पर मिल सकें। जहां तक लाजरी और फ़ैंसी चीजों पर कर बटाने का प्रश्न है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं। मैं श्राशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री श्रौर सरकार हर तरह से देश को श्रागे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shivananjappa, Shri Chandak, Shri Balakrishnan.

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I must thank the Finance Minister for having

[Shri Balakrishnan]

ten times the actual price as profit. Then, why not they give something to the Government through increased tax on betel nuts? I ask the Finance Minister to give relief at least to these two vital things, namely, tobacco and kerosene oil. The increment of taxation on these small items is just like a few drops of water in the ocean. When there is plenty of water in the ocean itself, why care for small drops of water?

Then, take for an example motor insurance and general insurance. We have already nationalised life insurance. The next step is to nationalise motor insurance and general insurance. The same reason and the same argument which applied to the nationalisation of life insurance also applies to the nationalisation of motor insurance and general insurance.

So also banks. It is the proposal of the Government that step by step the banks ought to be nationalised. We are hearing news that one after the other the banks are collapsing. After the collapse of the Palai Central Bank, some uncertainty has been created in the minds of the public about banks. People are now afraid of depositing money in the banks. On the other hand, withdrawals are going on in so many banks. There is sufficient reason and justification to nationalise the banks. If you do these two things, then the Government treasury will have enough resources.

Prize Bonds are very good to mobilise internal resources. But this system should be made easier to attract poor people. At present there are only two varieties of Prize Bonds, the Rs. 100 Bonds and the Rs. 5 Bonds. In addition to that Rs. 2 and Re. 1|-Prize Bonds also should be issued to attract the labour classes.

In the system of collection there should not be any compulsion by the revenue officers. The present system

of collection makes for some sort of compulsion and compulsion would attract the people less. I think you need not catch the fly to go for the jack fruit. The Prize Bond is the jack fruit. There is no need for compulsion to make collection for the Prize Bonds.

Regarding prohibition, Dr. Krishnaswami the other day, said that prohibition should be scrapped. As far as Harijans and the poor working classes are concerned, I think, prohibition is a boon. Perhaps, Dr. Krishnaswami may be living in the urban area; and so he may not know the repercussion or the bad effect of drinking. Hundreds and thousands of families have perished due to drink. In my village, before prohibition there were at least half a dozen murders every year. There were communal clashes and rioting; there were clashes between one family and another. After prohibition, the people have taken to life harmoniously. So, I do not like this suggestion. I do not like this tainted and improper income for the good purpose of the development of the country.

Regarding administrative efficiency and economy in the industrial sector. I must ask the Government to decentralise the National Small Industries Corporation. I think there is a proposal before this Government to decentralise this Corporation because the present system of administration of the Corporation makes for delay in the disposal of applications. Even for small loans under the hire purchase system, people from Madras, Bombay, Kerala and other places have to run to Delhi. To avoid this delay and expenditure, the National Small Industries Corporation should be decentralised on a regional basis. With regard to the STC I have to say this. I understand that there is lack of co-ordination between one section and another-between the Development Wing and the Controller of Imports and Exports; and on account of that the issue of permits even to rupee

payment countries is delayed and the developmental programme suffer. There should be better co-ordination between these two wings.

I understand that the administrative expenditure in the community development areas is more than the developmental expenditure; it seems to be twice or thrice that of developmental expenditure. This should be made less and the development expenditure should increase. In the village, agriculture is the main industry but it is seasonal. To avoid people going to the towns after the harvest time. Government had allotted some crores for starting cottage and small-scale industries. But I do not know how many villagers are benefited. The BDOs, the Sub-registrar of Co-operative Societies and many other officers working in these areas must them-selves go to the villages and organise the industry and give strength to the weaker sections in the villages.

Development works should not be concentrated; they should be evenly distributed in all the regions so that the regional imbalance should be removed. People of all the regions must get the fruits of the yield from the development works.

The allocation of spindles and looms to Madras State in the Second Plan period was not sufficient and at least in the third Plan period it should be The textile industry gives some relief in the matter of the unemployment problem but it is concentrated in some districts. The other districts which are backward in industrial development are facing the unemployment problem. So, the State Government wants to encourage the people to start textile mills in such backward areas and for that purpose more spindles and looms should be allotted.

I understand that some units with modern and uptodate machinery are going to be started by the Government to attract foreign markets and one of these units should be located in Madras State. There are a large number of technicians and experts there.

Lastly, I want to say this. Shri Sampath is a very nice man but unfortunately he belongs to a disruptionist party—the D. M. K. Party—which speaks much but does nothing. He said people in the south being antisomething; if at all the south is anti, it is not anti any persons but it is only anti-D.M.K. Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wanted to exhaust the list of 40 names that I have got, so that those who are absent today will not be gien a chance tomorrow.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about Shri Ram Krishan Gupta?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta has conveyed to me that he would speak on the Finance Bill because he wants longer time.

श्री गणपति राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ग्रपने देश में समाजवादी ढंग के समाज को वास्तविक रूप देने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं, ग्रौर मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही उन का बजट बनाया गया है। वैसे तो जिन लोगों के ऊपर टैक्स लगता है उनमें से कोई भी खुशी से टैक्स देना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह भी सत्य बात है कि जिन लोगों के ऊपर टैक्स का जितना वितरण होना चाहिए उससे ज्यादा हो जाता है। मैं इन बातों को महे नजर रखते हुए वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान श्राकर्षित करना चाहुंगा, जैसा कि हमारे भीर साथियों ने भी भ्रापसे कहा है कि हालांकि आपके मन में यह भावनायें नहीं थीं कि टैक्सेज का दुरुपयोग हमारे व्यापारी या भीर लोग करें, लेकिन हुआ है वैसा ही । हमारी साधारण जनता पर, जो कि माज भी रोटी के लिए, कपड़े के लिये, मकान के लिये तरसती है, जिनकी शिक्षा के

[श्री गणपति राम]

General

लिये, जिनके भ्रौर साधनों के लिये उपयक्त साधन मुहैय्या नहीं किये जा सके, उस पर इन इन्डाइरेक्ट टैक्सों का जितना भार पड़ा है, उससे वह कराह रही है। यहां कहा जाता है कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी की ऐवरेज इनकम जो है वह २७० रु० प्रति वर्ष की है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं स्राती है। एक बार हिसाब लगाया गया तो एक दरिया की गहराई कहीं तो २५ फीट थी, कहीं पर आधा फूट थी और कहीं पर ३ इंच थी, कहीं पर इसी तरह ग्रीर कुछ थी। उसका एवरेज ग्राया २ फीट। लेकिन उसमें ३ फीट का लडका डब कर मर गया । ठीक वही हालत हमारे ऐवरेज की है । ऐवरेज निकालने वाले यह सोचते हैं कि उससे साधारण जनता पर ग्रमर नहीं ग्रायेगा । लेकिन ग्राप जरा देहात की जनता की स्रोर ध्यान लगा कर देखिये, जिनकी श्रामदनी कहीं कहीं पर ४ भ्रा० रोज है, कहीं २ भ्रा० रोज है, कहीं २ ६० में महीना भर उनसे मेहनत करवाई जाती है भ्रौर बाद में उनको पूरी मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है। श्राज उन मजदूरों की तरफ भी हमको ध्यान देना चाहिये। श्राज भी हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके न घर हैं न द्वार है, कहीं पर भ्रपने गधे लेकर सड़कों पर लेट गये, कहीं दरस्तों के साये में लेट गये। ऐसे लोगों की तादाद भले ही लाखों की संख्या में है लेकिन उनको भोजन देने के लिये, उनको म्राराम देने के लिये, उनके जीवन स्तर में उभार लाने के लिये हमारी प्रथम भौर द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजनाम्नों में क्या किया गया ? हमने इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की । मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहुंगा कि म्रापके बजट की यह मंशा है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवादी ढंग के समाज के ढांचे की व्यवस्था करें, लेकिन क्या भ्रापने यह भी सोचा कि हिन्द्स्तान की ग्राबादी का चौथाई हिस्सा, जो कि हरि-जन कहलाने वाला है, पिछड़ा वर्ग कहलाने

वाला है, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब कहलाने वाला है, ऐसा है जिसके लिये कहा जाता है कि संविधान ने ग्रस्पृश्यता निवारण का हक दिया गया । हमारे बजट में उन के लिये प्राविजन कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब कभी हम, लोक सभा के सदस्य, प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो यही सुनने में ग्राता है कि बजट के प्राविजन का पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खर्च नहीं कर पातीं भ्रौर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में जितना पैसा है वह भी खर्च नहीं हो पाता, वह लैप्स हो जाता है। मेरे सूनने में यह भी स्राता है कि जो नौकरियां हैं उनके लिये हमारे संविधान में दिखा दिया गया कि इतने परसेंट रिजर्व कोटा हरिजन वर्ग, पिछड़े वर्ग ग्रादि को मिलेगा, लेकिन क्या मैं नम्प्रतापूर्वक वित्त मंत्री जी से या उनकी सरकार से पूछ सकता हं कि क्या उन्होंने अपने डिपार्टमेंट में कभी भी इस तरह की कोशिश की कि वे देखें कि हरिजन जो कि क्वालिफाइड हैं, जो योग्य हैं, वे क्यों नहीं लिये जाते ? क्या कभी भी उन्होंने भ्रपने डिपार्टमेंट से यह पूछने की कोशिश की ? मैं ग्रापसे दर्खास्त करूंगा, जितनी हमारी सेकेटरियट है, जितने हमारे डिपार्ट-मेंट्स हैं, मैं उनके पास भ्रपनी भ्रावाज भ्रापके द्वारा पहुंचाना चाहता हुं, कि जब श्राप ने संविधान बनाया भ्रीर गरीबों को उठाने के लिये कानून बना दिया है स्रौर स्रगर उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होता तो इसमें दोषी कौन है। सारे का सारा देश श्रीर सारा समाज भ्राज हमारे भौर भ्रापके ऊपर यह लांछन लगायेगा कि स्रापने कानून बना कर, नियम बना कर उसका पालन नहीं किया। ग्राज हरिजनों को उठाने की जिम्मेदारी श्रस्पुश्यता निवारण की जिम्मेदारी हरिजनों के ऊपर नहीं है। बल्कि उसके लिये यह देश भौर यह राष्ट्र जिम्मेदार है। भ्राज हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट बनाया है उसमें इसको एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझ कर, एक कठिन समस्या समझ कर, जितना पैसा चाहिये था उसका प्राविजन नहीं किया है। ¿ मुन्ने प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के बजट को देखने का मौका मिला, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के बजट को देखने का मौका मिला, ग्राँउ यह बजट भी ग्राया है, लेकिन ग्राज देश के हरिजन कहे जाने वाले वर्ग में, बंकवर्ड कहे जाने वाले वर्ग में, बंकवर्ड कहे जाने वाले वर्ग में, जो कि शिक्षा के लिये चिल्ला रहे हैं, उत्थान चाहते हैं, ग्रसन्तोष पदा होता है कि उनको ग्रादमी बनाने के लिये कहा तो जाता है, लेकिन किया कुछ नहीं जाता । मैं नम्प्रतापूर्वक निवंदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्राप उनकी भावनाग्रों का ग्रादर करने के लिये ऐसे कदम उठायें जिससे उनकी भावनाग्रों को प्रोत्साहन मिले ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना च।हता हूं कि ग्रगर ग्राप हरिजनों को तमाम चीजें नहीं दे सकते तो न दें, मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनको म्राप उद्योग धन्धे दें, म्राप उनमें पैसा बांटें. श्राप यह कुछ न करें, लेकिन श्राप उनको शिक्षित तो कर ही सकते हैं। ग्राप सब लोगों को फी एज्केशन भार कम्पलसरी एजकेशन भले ही नहीं दे सकते हों, लेकिन क्या ग्राप हरिजनों की, जिन के लिये कह दिया जाता है कि वे नौकरियों के लिये इयुली क्वालि-फाइड नहीं हैं, फी ग्रीर कम्पलसरी एज्केशन की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते ? ग्रगर ग्राप उनको क्वालिफाइड करना चाहते हैं, योग्य बनाना चाहते हैं, तो क्या ग्राप उनको फी श्रीर कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन नहीं दे सकते ? भाज देश के भीर राष्ट्र के ऊपर यह बहत बड़ा कर्ज है क्योंकि सदियों से समाज ने भौर देश ने उनके ऊपर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी है। जब कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये टैक्स देते रहे हैं, जब कि वे देश की सेवा करते रहे हैं, तब भी देश ने भौर समाज ने उनकी उचित स्थान नहीं दिया । इसके लिये देश भौर समाज का फर्ज है कि उन लोगों की स्थिति को बदले । इस बजट में जो कि हमारी योजना का ग्राभास दे रहा है, इसके लिये स्पेशल प्राविजन क्यों नहीं किया ्गया ?

माज मैं खास तौर से खेतिहर मजदूरों की तरफ से ग्रर्ज करना चाहत। हूं कि भले ही आज कानून बने हए हैं, मिनिमम वेजंज ऐक्ट बना हुम्रा है, लेक्निन वह इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं होते । ग्रापके बजट में उनके लिये, घर बनाने के लिए उनको एक रोटी देने के लिये, भ्रच्छी शिक्षा देने के लियं, उनकी श्रौरतों को खाना भीर कपड़ा देने के लिये, कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया गया। ग्राज हमारे कानून केवल किताब के पन्नों पर रह जाते हैं. उनका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होता । हमने भ्रपने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा कि हमारी कचहरियों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय होती चली जा रही है। लोक सभा के ग्रन्य सदस्यों ने भी शायद मंत्री महोदय के सामने इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें रक्खी हैं। ग्राज इसकी तरफ तवज्जह क्यों नहीं दी जाती है। भ्रगर भ्राज कचहरियों पर से जनता का विश्वास उठ जाता है तो वे सरकार के पास नहीं जायेंगे. सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास नहीं जायेंगे। इस नाते हमारा भ्रौर भ्रापका कर्तव्य है कि जनता के दिल में, जिस जनता से हम टैक्स लेते हैं, यह भावना पैदा हो कि जो कुछ हम करते हैं वह उनके लिये ही करते हैं, हमारी जुडिशियरी, हमारी एग्जिक्युटिव, हमारी कचहरियां जो हैं वे उनके लिये हैं। भगर हम उनको न्याय दे दें लेकिन इतनी देर से दें कि न्याय का परपज ही खत्म हो जाये, तो उस न्याय को नहीं कहा जा सकता। श्राज हमने यह भी देखा कि हमारे तहसील हेडक्वार्टस की कचेहरियों में घुसखोरी का बाजार इतना गमं है कि जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करती रहती है। ग्राज इसके लिये भी हमारे बजट में प्राविजन नहीं है भीर न ही उनके नैतिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये. शिक्षा का स्तर उठाने के लिये कोई उचित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। जहां मैं साधारण जनता की तरफ से यह मावाज बुलन्द करता हं कि भ्राप टैक्स बड़े शौक से लीजिये, हम ग्रपने देश के लिये त्याग करने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम उनकी म्रोर से यह

[श्री गणपति राम]

मावाज भी उठाना चाहते हैं कि माप हमें भ्रौर कुछ न दीजिये, लेकिन जो साधारण जरूरत की चीजें हैं वह तो दें, जिनको हर एक साधारण सरकार देती है, हम भ्रापसे भौर कुछ नहीं मागते, लेकिन जो साधारण जनता के उपयोग की चीजें हैं, जैसे केरोसीन भ्रायल है, मोटा कपड़ा है, वह तो दें। ग्राप लग्जरीज पर जितना चाहें टैक्स बढ़ा लें, हम इसमें ग्रापको हमेशा सपोर्ट करेंगे, लेकिन जो साधारण जनता के उपयोग की चीजें हैं उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये । हमारे कुछ दूसरे साथियों ने म्रांकड़े पेश किये कि म्राज हर एक वर्ग के व्यक्ति पर प्रति दिन ७ नये पैसे के हिसाब से टैक्स लगाया गया है। स्राप उनकी गरीबी का खयाल रखते हुए उनको थोड़ा सा रिलीफ दें।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि हमारे बजट के प्रोपोजल्स से जो फायदा देश के गरीबों को पहुंचना चाहिये वह नहीं पहुंच रहा है-चाहे इस में हमारे भ्रधिकारियों का दोष रहा हो, चाहे बजट के प्रोपोजल्स का दोष रहा हो । मैं यहां पर किसी के दोष निकालने के लिये खड़ा नहीं हुन्ना हूं। टैक्सेशन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जाता है कि सात नये पैसे पर युनिट लगेगा, लेकिन जनता से वह चौबीस भौर तीस नये पैसे पर-यनिट वसूल कर लिया जायेगा । इस लिये इस सम्बन्ध में थीड़ी राहत देने की भ्रावश्यकता है।

जैसा कि कुछ साथियों ने कहा है, श्राज उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार, वहां के श्रधिकारी भीर वहां की जनता यह महसूस करते हैं कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना श्रीर द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की भ्रवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश का जितना इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन, भौद्योगीकरण, होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हो पाया है। पता नहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार भीर वित्त मंत्रालय ने उस भोर भ्यान दिया है या नहीं। ग्रन्य प्रदेशों को

देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश का भौद्योगिक विकास नहीं के बराबर हम्रा है। इस विषय में कभी यह कहा जाता है कि वहां की जमीन नमं है, वहां बड़े पड़े उद्योग नहीं पनप सकते श्रीर रूभी यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर कच्चे माल की कमी है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इतना इग्नोर न किया जाये श्रौर वहां की जनता में यह भावना न पैदा होने दी जाये कि उस के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है वह भी देश का एक हिस्सा है श्रीर उसका भी देश के भ्रन्य हिस्सों के समान विकास होना चाहिये।

थोड़े दिन पहले मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिलों में गया। कोयले की कमी की वजह से वहां कई पावर हाउस, मिलें भ्रौर शग फैक्टिएयां बन्द पडने वाली हैं, साधारण कामों का तो कहना ही क्या। इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मंत्राजय यह कहता है कि हम वैगन तो दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उन का उपयोग नहीं होता है। दूसरी तरफ स्टील एंड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री यह कहती है कि खान पर काफी कोयला पड़ा है, उस का ट्रान्स्पोर्टेशन नहीं होता है। रेलवे मंत्रालय की ब्रोर से स्टील एंड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री पर यह श्रारोप भी लगाया जाता है कि वैगन्ज के लिये स्टील नहीं मिलता है। मैं नहीं समझता प्रकार के परस्पर रोपण से यह समस्या हल हो सकेंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि हामारी सरकार इस पर गौर करे भ्रौर इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये ग्रावश्यक कदम उठाये. ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के भीर भागों की जरूरत को भी पूरा किया जा सके भीर यह कठिनाई दूर हो सके। उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से लोग, मिल वाले यह भ्रनुभव करने लगे हैं कि बिहार से कोयला पंजाब में चला जाता है, मध्य प्रदेश में चला जाता है, गजरात में चला जाता है, लेकिन वह कोयला उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं मिलता है, जिस में से होकर वह दूसरे प्रदेशों को जाता

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंजीब को भी नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री गणपति राम : मैं यह जानता हूं कि हजारों वैगन कोयला उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं, मिले और वहां से हो कर भ्रागे चले गये।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय और स्टील एंड माइन्स मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर इस प्रश्न को हल करने की ग्रोर पग उठाया जाये। यदि रेलवे मंत्रालय यह कहता है कि चूंकि वैगन हमारे हैं, इसलिये कोल कंद्रोलर भी हमारा होना चाहिये, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि किसी अन्य व्यवस्था से कोयले की सस्मस्या हल नहीं की जा सकती, तो फिर पुरानी व्यवस्था को ही अपना लिया जाये भीर रेलवे के अनुभवी अफसरों को वहां बिठा दिया जाये। इस में हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। यह राष्ट्र की जरूरत है-केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की जरूरत नहीं है।

जहां तक टैक्स लगाने का प्रश्न है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश में जो इनफ्लेशन पैदा हो रहा है, रुपये की कीमत घटती जा रही है, उस भ्रोर शासन का घ्यान जाना चाहिये । किसान गल्ला पैदा करता है, परन्तु यदि उस को उस की कीमत कम मिले भ्रौर वह कपड़ा भीर जीवन की भ्रन्य भावश्यक चीजें भी न खरीद सके, तो शासन को इस भ्रोर भ्रवश्य घ्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि सरकार सी० आई०डी० या पुलिस के जरिये प्राइस कंट्रोल की व्यवस्था करे। वह प्राइस कंट्रोल करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी को एफिशेन्ट बनाये, ताकि साधारण जनता बढ़ते हुए करों के बोझ को महसूस न कर सके।

देश में बढ़ते हुए जातिवाद, वर्गवाद भीर पक्षपात की भ्रोर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं नम्म निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि नौकरियों में हरिजनों को, गैर-वर्णों

को, शिड्यल्ड ट्राईब्ज के लोगों को जातीयता भीर वर्गवाद के नाम पर छांट दिया जाता है, तो कल वह दिन ग्रा सकता है जब उन में इस व्यवस्था के प्रति भ्रसन्तोष होगा। हमारे जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टरों भ्रौर गवर्नमेंट के लोगों पर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि ऐसे लोगों को मौका मिलना चाहिये, जो काबिल हैं। मैं नम्प्रतापूर्वक यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे लोग साधारण चपरासी, काननगो भौर भन्य साधारण कार्यों के लिये भी भनिफट हैं। अंग्रेज कहा करते थे कि तुम स्वराज्य के लायक नहीं हो। म्राज मगर हमारे मधिकारियों, चुनाव माफि-सरों और जिम्मेदार लोगों की भ्रोर से यही बात कही गयी, तो इस का नतीजा भ्रच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं देश के एक जिम्मेदार भ्रादमी की हैसियत से यह कहता हूं कि देश में ऐसी भावना पैदा होने से रोका जावे

श्री साषू राम (जालंघर-रक्षित श्रनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो
बजट सदन के सामने पेश है, उसके मुताल्लिक
मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो टैक्स
हैं, वे ठीक हैं। टैक्सों के बगर कोई गवनंमेंट
चल नहीं सकती और टैक्स लोगों पर ही
लगते हैं लेकिन कुछ टैक्स ऐसे हैं,
जिन का इनडायरेक्ट असर इस देश की
आम जनता पर पड़ता है, गरीब लोगों पर
पड़ता है। इन हालात में जबिक हमारे देश
में बहुत से लोगों पर बड़ी गरीबी है, जो
लाने से भी बेजार हैं, जिन को पहनने के लिये
कपड़े नहीं मिलते, रहने के लिये मकान नहीं
मिलता, अगर उन पर टैक्स का बोझ पड़ता
है, तो वे बहुत दूख महसूस करते हैं।

हमारे देश में जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स भ्रौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के लोग हैं, उनकी हालत बड़ी खराब है। यह ठीक है कि पिछले सालों में हमारी गवर्नमेंट भ्रौर हमारे वित्त मन्त्री साहब ने उन लोगों की तरक्की के लिये काफ़ी रुपये रखे, सेकिन फिर भी उनकी हालत सुधर नहीं पाई है। इस साल के बजट में कोई नया प्राविजन नहीं है कि उस रकम

[श्री साघू राम]

को बढ़ाया जाये, या उन लोगों की ज्यादा सहायता की जाये। इस वक्त हमारे देश में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स भ्रौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की गिनती को देखा जाये, तो वह दस बारह करोड़ के लगभग बनती है। फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान में उनकी भलाई स्रौर स्रपलिक्ट के लिये ३३ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया, जिसमें से २६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च श्रीर ७, ८ करोड़ रुपया लैप्स हो गया । सेकिण्ड फाइव ईयर लान में ६१ करोड रुपये की रकम रखी गई, जिसमें से ३२ करोड़ रुपया सेंटर का है भ्रौर ५६ करोड रुपया स्टेट सेक्टर का है। ग्रगर इस रकम को पांच सालों में तकसीम किया जाये, तो एक साल में १८ करोड़ रुपया हिस्से में स्राता है। यह रुपया बहुत कम है। ग्रगर १२ करोड़ श्रादिमयों में यह १८ करोड़ रुपया बांटा जाये, तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से डेढ रुपया फ़ी ग्रादमी के हिसाब से ग्रपलिफ्ट के लिये खर्च किया जाता है। इस तरह हमारा समाजवाद क। नारा कब पूरा होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं म्राता है।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्ट्री भ्राफ होम एफ़ेयर्ज की तरफ़ से जो रिपोर्ट शाया हुई है, उससे मालूम होता है कि १६६१ तक भ्राई ० सी० एस० भीर माई० ए० एस० में शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स मौर शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के ग्रादमी सिर्फ़ ४८ हैं, माई० पी० एस० ग्रीर ग्राई० पी० में सिर्फ़ २६ हैं, क्लास वन सर्विसेज में १४२, क्लास टू में ५६६, क्लास ध्री में ५८,०५१ ग्रीर क्लास फ़ोर में १,१६,६०५ म्रादमी हैं। इस हिसाब से शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स भीर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के लगभग १,७४,००० म्रादमी गवर्नमेंट की सर्विस में हैं। पिछले दस बारह साल से हरि-जनों, शिड्युल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रीर शिट्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये गवर्नमेंट सर्विसेज में जो रिजर्वेशन रखी गई है-- भीर जिस की इतनी चर्चा की जाती है---उससे सिर्फ़ १,७४,०००

श्रादिमयों को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मिल सकी । मेरा स्याल है कि यह बहुत धीमी चाल है श्रौर इस धीमी चाल से उनका भला होता मुश्किल नजर स्ना रहा है । चुंकि उनकी भाबादी सारे देश की म्राबादी का चौथा हिस्सा है, इस वास्ते उनको सर्विसिस में लेने का सवाल बड़ा ग्रहम बन गया है। ज्यादातर उनको जो सर्विस में लिया जाता है फोर्थ क्लास में ही लिया जाता है श्रीर इस क्लास में उनकी संख्या एक लाख सोलह हजार के करीब है स्रोर बाकी क्लासिस में उनकी संख्या सौ है, छव्बीस है या वत्तीस है। इससे पता चलता है कि उनके ग्रपलिफ्ट-मेंट की जो चाल है वह बहुत धीमी है। ग्रगर समाजवाद लाने का गवर्नमेंट का ख्याल है तो हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी तथा हमारी सरकार को इस स्रोर ध्यान देना होगा। श्रगर ऐसा न किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में समाज-वाद बड़ी मुश्किल से ग्राएगा ग्रीर उसको लाने के लिए कई सौ साल लग जायेंगे।

होम मिनिस्ट्री की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें लिखा हुग्रा है:---

"The Ministry of Home Affairs has been specially charged with the responsibility of supervising the plans and the schemes for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The Constitution itself places a special responsibility on the Central and State Governments in respect of these classes of population."

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि गवनंमेंट इस बात की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेती है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइञ्ज का अपलिफ्ट हो । मैं समझता हूं कि बजट में बहुत से रुपये की इस काम के लिए जरूरत थी और उसको अलग रख कर इन पिछड़े हुए वीकर सेंकशंस पर खर्च करना चाहिये था।

ग्राज हम देखते हैं कि देश में ग्रनाज की बड़ी किल्लत है भ्रीर भ्रनाज की कमी को पुरा करने के लिये हम विदेशों से उसे मंगा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस कमी को देश में ही अधिक ग्रनाज पैदा करके कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, इस भ्रोर हम ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। जो फालत् जमीन है उसको म्राज तक इसे डिस्ट्रीव्युट नहीं कर सके हैं। ये जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट ग्रौर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के म्रादमी हैं ये ज्यादा इंटिरेस्ट खेती-बाड़ी के काम में लेते हैं। ये लोग हर सूबे में हैं, हर प्रान्त में हैं । ये जमींदारों के लिये काम करते हैं। इनके बीच में ग्राज तक भी हम जमीन की तकसीम नहीं कर पाए हैं। इन बेचारों के पास जमीन नहीं है श्रीर ये चाहते हैं कि इनको जमीन मिले ताकि उसमें काश्त करके ये आगे बढ़ सकें। पिछले १३-१४ सालों में हम इस काम को नहीं कर सके हैं। चुंकि देश में ग्रनाज की किल्लत है, इनके पास करने के लिए कोई काम भी नहीं है, भ्रनएम्प्लायमेंट भी बढ़ रही है, उस किल्लत को दूर करने के लिये श्रीर इनमें फैली हई बेरोजगारी का खात्मा करने के लिये यह जरूरी था कि इनको जमीन दी जाती। भ्राज भी साढ़े तीन लाख एकड जमीन पंजाब में मौजुद है लेकिन उसकी तकसीम नहीं हुई है। चाहिये यह था कि इस जमीन को कोग्रोप्रे-टिव सोसाइटीज को दे दिया जाता । हम साझी खेती का नारा लगाते हैं, सहकारी खेती का नारा लगाते हैं स्रौर समझते हैं कि इससे देश की पैदावार बढेगी, लेकिन कोम्रोप्रे-टिव सोसाइटीज को जो इस काम को करना चाहती हैं, हम जमीन नहीं देते हैं। क्या हम यह चाहते हैं कि वे मकानों की छतों पर खेती करके पैदावार को बढायें ? म्राखिरकार खेती तो जमीन पर ही हो सकती है। इस वास्ते जमीन की तकसीम हमें जल्दी से जल्दी कर देनी चाहिये।

भव मैं स्कालरिशप्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जो स्कालरिशप्स शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट भौर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइक्स के भाइयों को दिये जाते हैं वे साल के भाखिर में दिये जाते हैं। ग्रभी भी मेरे पास बहुत सी रिपोटें हैं जिन में शिकायत की गई है कि मार्च में उन को स्कालरिशप्स मिलते हैं। जो लोग बेचारे ग्रपनी हिम्मत से नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं, उन को ग्रगर सरकार स्कालरिशप्स देना चाहती है तो वक्त पर देने चाहियें। लेकिन वे टाइम पर नहीं दिये जाते हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उन को बीच में ही ग्रपनी स्टडी को बन्द कर देना पड़ता है ग्रीर के बेचारे ग्रनपढ़ के ग्रनपढ़ रह जाते हैं। जो स्कालरिशप्स दिये जाते हैं, उन के लिये तो हम ग्राप का धन्यवाद करते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ ग्राप से प्रार्थना करते हैं, कि उन को स्कालरिशप्स वक्त पर दे दिये जाया करें।

ग्रव में रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हं। जो हरिजन रिफ्युजी पाकिस्तान से ग्राये उन को मकान दिलवाने की हम ने बड़ी कोशिश की है लेकिन इस में कई दिक्कतें पेश ग्रा रही हैं। जो मुसलमान यहा से गये उन में से जो कम्मियों के मकान थे, वे हमारे रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना साहब ने बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के दस बीस रुपये में हरिजनों को जो उधर से ग्राये थे देना मंजूर कर लिया । लेकिन उस में एक झगड़े की बात रह गई थी। मुसलमान कम्मी जो यहां से गये उन के मकान जब एलाट हुए तो फर्स्ट प्रेफेन्स उन का था जो जमीन के एलाटी थे। लेकिन चुंकि हरिजन लैंड घोनर्स नहीं थे इस वास्ते रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने ग्रार्डर निकाला कि कम्मियों के मकान हरिजनों को दे दिये जायें जो पाकिस्तान से भ्राये थे। भ्रच्छे भ्रच्छे माकान तो लैंड एलाटीज ने ले लिय लेकिन ये जो मकान थे, ये हरिजनों को दे दिये गये। इन मकानों के बारे में दस रुपया प्लाट की कीमत भौर दस बीस रुपया मकान की कीमत मुकरंर कर दी गई। इस के प्रलावा जो जमींदारों के मकान थे जिन में हरिजन

[श्री साधू राम]

भा कर <mark>भाबा</mark>द हुए उन का वैल्युएशन कराने के लिये रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री मजबूर कर रही है। चुंकि ये बेचारे गरीब हैं, किसानों का काम करते हैं, लैंड-स्रोनसं का काम करते हैं, दूसरों के लिये खेती बाड़ी करते हैं, इस वास्ते वे बेचारे इतनी श्रधिक पेमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं। ग्रब ग्रगर वे पेमेंट नहीं करते हैं तो घरों से निकाले जा रहे हैं। ग्रब उन को ग्रगर मकानों से निकाला गया तो यह एक बहुत डिसटरबैंस की बात होगी । इस के बारे में कई बार रिहैबिलि-टेशन मिनिस्ट्री को दरस्वास्तें भेजी गई हैं भ्रौर उस से प्रार्थना की गई है कि उन को दुबारा न उजाड़ा जाय श्रीर कंसैशनल रेट पर १०-२० रुपये जो वसूल करने हैं कर लो । लेकिन इस म्रोर घ्यान नहीं दिया गया है। एक स्राजाद देश में लोगों को, गरीब लोगों को रहने के लिए मकान तो मिलना चाहिये । पाकिस्तान में भी म्राखिर वे मकानों में ही रहते थे, ग्रासमान पर तो नहीं रहते थे। प्रगर मकानों में रहते थे तो क्या श्राप यहां पर उन को मकान नहीं दे सकते हैं। ग्रगर स्कान नहीं दे सकते हैं तो श्राजादी का क्या मतलब है। वे लोग समझते हैं कि जो वैल्युएशन उन के मकानों की पड़ी है वह बहुत ज्यादा पड़ी है भ्रौर उस को वे ग्रदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। ग्रब ग्रगर वे वैल्युएशन के म्ताबिक ध्पया भ्रदा नहीं करते हैं तो वे मकान भाकशन किये जाते हैं भीर उन को घरों से निकाला जाता है। इस तरह की जो हालत हो रही है, इस को सुधारा जाना चाहिये । हम बड़े फस्त्र के साथ कहते हैं कि हमारा देश आजाद है, हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश -ख्राहाल हो समाजवाद का नारा भी हम लोग लगाते हैं, लेकिन ग्रगर ऐसे देश में लोगों को रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिल सकते हैं तो उन के लिये इस सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है। - स्या उन को आजाबी का लाभ हआ। ?

इस वास्ते इस श्रोर घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि बजट में उन के मकानों के लिये, उन की मकानों की समस्या को हल करने के क्लिये कुछ न कुछ रकम मलग रखी जानी चाहिये।

इस के ग्रलावा किसान जो चीजें पैदा करते हैं, मैं चाहता हं कि वे महंगे भाव पर बिकनी चाहियें। इस कमर तोड मदंगाई में जबिक म्रनएम्प्लायमेंट का भी बड़ा जोर है, सरकार को इस अन्यास्तायमेंट को दूर करने के लिये कदम उठाने चाहियें। जिन लोगों को शैड्यल्ड कास्ट भ्रौर शैड्यल्ड शहब्स कहा जाता है भीर उन की बिरादरी में और भी बट्टत से लोग थ्रा जाते हैं, जो गरीब हैं, उन के लिये खास तौर से भ्राप को नौकरियों का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये उन के घरों में जा कर ग्राप देखें, कि उन की कैसी हालत है। ग्राप को हैरानी होगी यह देख कर कि वे कैसे भ्रपनी जिन्दगी गुजारते हैं। वे जब हमसे पूछते हैं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने उनके लिये क्या काम किया है, तो इसका हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं बन पड़ता है, हम कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। उनकी भ्रनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए जो फालतू जमीन है, वह उनके बीच तक्सीम की जानी चाहिये। गवनंमेंट को जो खेती-बाड़ी में इंटिरेस्टिड हैं, उनको जमीन देनी चाहिये । भ्रापने जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई, लेकिन उसके बाद इस पर भ्रमल नहीं हुआ। साढे तीन लाख एकड़ जो जमीन मैंने बताई है फालतू पड़ी हुई है, उसमें काफी लोगों को बसाया जा सकता है, मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है, धनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को कुछ हद तक हल किया जा सकता है।

एक खादी बोर्ड भी सरकार की तरफ से चलाया जा रहा है जिसके जरिये दो भरव

रुपया सालाना उन लोगों के लिये खर्च किया जाता है जो लोग हाथ से काम करते हैं, जो दस्तकार लोग हैं। लेकिन जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो हाथ से काम करते हैं, उनके पल्ले कुछ भी नहीं पड़ता है। अपर जो में बने हुए हैं वह सारे का सारा रुपया इधर उधर खर्च कर देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि खादी बोर्ड में भी शेड गुल्ड कास्ट के जो लोग हैं, जो दस्तकारी करते वाले लोग हैं, या दूसरे लोग हैं, उनको शामिल किया जाना चाहिये, उनको रिप्रिजेंटेशन उसमें मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे सही तौर पर रुपये को खर्च करवा सकें।

श्राज हमारी मिलिट्टी में कूछ डिस्कि-मिनेशन होता है। ग्राजादी के बाद भी कई तरह के लोग हैं. मिलिट्टी में भरती नहीं किया जाता है। भ्रगर कोई यह कह दे कि वह हरिजन है तो उसको कोई भरती नहीं करता है। मेरे जैसा मोना हरिजन वहां भरती नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन भ्रगर मैं उदासी या मजहर्ट सिख भपने को लिखा दूं तो मुझको भी लिए जा सकता है। इस तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन देश में नहीं होना चाहिये। भगर कोई मल्क की रक्षा करने के काबिल है, फिट है, फीज में काम कर सकता है तो उसको फीज में भरती दशें न किया जाये । मैं नहीं समझता हैं कि जातों के हिसाब से फीज में भरती होना चाहिये। डा० ग्रम्बेडकर साहब की मेहरबानी से एक महार रेजीमेंट भी बनी है, एक रेजीमेंट का नाम महार रेजीमेंट रख दिया गया, लेकिन देश में चमार भी बसते हैं, दूसरे शेडयल्ड कास्ट के लोग भी बसते हैं उनको भी तो फीज में भरती होने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। जो भी पाबन्दियां लगाई हुई हैं, उनको हटा दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस कमर तोड़ मंहगाई में किसानों की जो पैदावार है, उसकी कीमत बढ़नी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जिन लोगों 2226 (Ai) L.S.D.9. को खाने के लिये नहीं मिलता है, उनके लिये भी गवर्नमेंट को कुछ न कुछ बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये। म्राज १६ मौर १७ ६० मन गन्दम का भाव है। जिस गरीब के चार या एांच वच्चे हैं उसका गुजारा बड़ी मुश्किल से चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बजट में गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा प्राविजन रखना चाहिये या कि किसानों की पैदावार की कीमत भी न घटे, लेकिन गरीबों को सस्ते भाव पर मनाज, कपड़ा मौर जो दूसरी जिन्दगी को बचाने के लिये जरूरी चीजें हैं उन्हें गवर्नमेंट मुहैया करे। मजदूरों और किसानों भीर गरीबों के लिये इस बजट में कुछ प्राविजन होना चाहिये या।

में आपसे मजदूरों की बाबत आर्ज करूं। आप जानते हैं कि इस वक्त टैक्सटाइल निलों में, शुगर मिलों में, जूट मिलों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके लिये एक बेज बोर्ड मुक्ररंर किया गया, लेकिन उस बेज बोर्ड की रियोर्ट ही शाया नहीं हुई। पता नहीं कितने कितने साल लग जाते हैं इस तरह के कामों में। शुगर बेज बोर्ड की रियोर्ट पिछले नवस्वर की है लेकिन वह आज तक शाया नहीं हुई। मजदूर बेबारे रो रहे हैं कि उनको कोई मिल बाला बेतन नहीं देता है।

18.51 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी (क नपुर) : रिपोर्ट साया हो गई है, लागू नहीं हुई है।

श्री साथू राम: इभिलये में ग्रां करूंगा कि जमीन की तकसीम, रिफ्रूजीज का मसला, हरिजनों का मसला, फौज में भरती, खादी बोर्ड में रिप्रेजेंटेशन वगैरह बहुत से ऐसे मसले हैं जो गवनंमेंट ग्रीर वित्त मंत्री के देखन के काबिल हैं। नागपुर रेजोस्ट्रांगन का इस्प्लमेंटेशन तभी हो सकता है जब हमारी गवनंमेंट जसको इस्प्लमेंट करे। श्री बी० चं० शर्मा: मकान भी तो मिलने चाहिये ?

बी साबू राम : हां, मकान भी मिलने वाहियें । इस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट वीकर सेक्शन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करे तो ज्यादा श्रुच्छा होगा । श्रुगर वीकर सेक्शन को इग्नोर कर दिया जाये श्रीर उनकी मांगों का खयाल हमारे वित्त मंत्री साहब न रखें तो मेरा खयाल है कि सिर्फ समाजवादी ढंग के समाज का नारा लगाते से जो डिस्पैरिटी है देश में वह कभी दूर होने वाली नहीं है । श्राज हम कोई साढ़े पांच करोड़ रुपया प्रीवी पर्स की तरह पर पुराने रूलर्स को दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has taken more than 20 minutes. He must conclude now.

Mr. Speaker: I will call one more hon. Member. Shri R. S. Tiwari.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): My name, Sir,

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy-Speaker gave me four names: Shri R. S. Tiwari, Shri B. N. Kureel, Shri Palaniyandy and Shri R. R. Mishra. I will call one hon. Member now. The other three will be called tomorrow. Are you willing to sit after 7 o'clock? I do not want to tax the House.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We should have an all-night sitting.

Mr. Speaker: Shri R. S. Tiwari—the hon. Member will conclude in ten minutes.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (सजुराहो) : मध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रति वर्ष राजकीय प्राय भीर व्यय के बारे में सदन में प्रांकड़े पेश किये जाते हैं, भीर वह इसलिये किये जाते हैं कि जिसमें साल में राज्य द्वारा किये हुए कार्यों

का परीक्षण हो सके श्रौर साथ ही भविष्य में श्राने वाले सालों के कार्यों का लेखा भी उसमें मिले। इसलिये यह बजट हर साल पेश किया जाता है श्रौर उसमें यह देखा जाता है कि उसमें जनहित का कार्य कितना हुश्रा श्रौर जन के श्रहित का कार्य कितना हुश्रा। यह हमारे बजट से ही पता चलता है। राज्य की कसौटी बजट है। यही एकमात्र ऐसा उपाय है जिससे हम को पता चलता है कि शासन कुशलतापूर्वक काम कर रहा है या श्रकुशलता-पूर्वक काम कर रहा है क्योंकि बजट बनने के बाद ही राज्य का परीक्षण होता है।

बजट मैं हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने करीब ६० करोड रु० का टैक्स लगाया है। प्रजातन्त्र सरकार के लिये टैक्स लगाना श्रावश्यक होता है क्योंकि प्रजातान्त्रिक प्रणाली में प्रजा से थोडा थोडा कर लेकर उसी के हित में लगाना होता है। तभी प्रजातन्त्र का सफल होना निश्चित होता है। लेकिन उसमें यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि वह टैक्स जनता से वसूल होने मैं कोई कठिनाई तो पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। कठिनाई न होने पर ही उसे वसूल किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन श्रभी मैंने पिछले श्रांकडे इसमें देखे तो दिखलाई दिया कि ६० करोड़ रु० के टैक्स भीर लग गये हैं जबकि पिछले टैक्स की वसूली पड़ी है जो कि २७० करोड़ रु० है। ग्रगर इस २७० करोड़ रु० की वसूली हो जाती तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस ६० करोड़ रु० टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत कतई नहीं ग्रा सकती थी। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वह २७० करोड रु० उन लोगों के जिम्मे हैं जो दे सकते हैं भीर उनसे उसे सख्ती से वसूल किया जाता तो वसूल हो जाता, लेकिन नहीं किया गया भीर वह बकाया दिखलाया गया है।

मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि पिछली दो योजनाओं के दौरान, दस वर्षों की अवधि मैं देश मैं कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ। बहुत उन्नति

हुई है। कृषि के मामले में, उचोग के मामले में, यातायात के मामले में भीर जितने कार्य समाज सुधार के हैं उनमें खब रुपया खर्च किया गया है। लेकिन ग्रब ग्रागे के लिये जो काम हमारे करने को पड़ा है वह चार, पांच बातों पर निर्भर दिखाई देता है ? एक तो खेती, दूसरे उद्योग, तीसरे सीमा रक्षा तथा चौथे पिछड़े वर्गों की उन्नति । इन चार बातों के ऊपर ध्यान देना ग्रावश्यक है। खेती के बारे में मैं भ्राप से निवेदन करूं कि जब भ्रपने देश के प्रति व्यक्ति की ग्रामदनी करीब ३०० रु के हो गई है तो किसानों की श्रामदनी केवल १०५ रु० है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि जब किसानों का गल्ला भ्रच्छा होता है भीर काफी दाम मिलने की सम्भावना होती है तो हमारी सरकार रुपया बचा कर विदेशों से गल्ला मंगाती है भीर ऐसा उस गल्ले का भाव गिराने के लिये किया जाता है। किसानों के सामने यह दिक्कत भाती है कि टैक्स भी उन्हीं किसानों पर लगता है भ्रौर राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का उत्पादन भी किसान करता है, दूसरे लोग नहीं करते हैं। उद्योगपति तो रुपये को सवाया भीर ड्योढ़ा करते हैं। उद्योग भीर व्यापार में रुपये पैसे का प्रयोग किया जाता है. लेकिन जो राष्ट्र की चीज है वह किसानों के द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाती है। वे लोग खेती से मन पैदा कर के राष्ट्र की चीजें बनाते हैं.

लेकिन किसानों के लिये कोई भी राहत बजट में नहीं दी गई है। मैं तो वित्त मन्त्री जी को एक चीज बतलाना चाहता हं कि जहां तक किसानों के ट्रैक्टर लेने का सवाल है, जब वह दैक्टर खरीदता है तो उससे उस पर २००० रु की ड्युटी पहले जमा करा ली जाती है, तब दैक्टर मिलता है। फिर चार, छः महीने के बाद वह २,००० रु० वापस होता है। ग्राप के यहां यह लिखा हुग्रा है कि हम ड्यूटी नहीं लेते लेकिन फिर भी खरीदते वक्त दैक्टर लेने वाले को २,००० रु० जमा करना पड़ता है। भले ही वह बाद में वापस हो जाये लेकिन दैक्टर की कीमत के ग्रलावा २,००० रु० का इन्तजाम करने में किसान बडी मश्किल में पड़ जाता है। इसलिये में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खेती के बारे में जो भी भीजार खरीदे जायें उनके ऊपर इस तरह से ड्यूटी न वसूल की जायें बल्कि खेती के बारे में सरकार को पूरी तरह से माफी कर देनी चाहिये। हालांकि माफी एक तरह से है ही, लेकिन वह पहले जमा करा ली जाती है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 17, 1961/Phalguna 26, 1882 (Saka).