[Shri Akbar Ali Khan.] cussed in a very undesirable manner, and should be brought to light? Is it right? Will there Be any secrecy or any security?

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot all speak together.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: My respect.' ful submission is, I object to the statement of Mr. Patel and I think in such matters we should exercise some restraint and he should inform the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned and get the information in the best interests of the country.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree that Members should restrain themselves and not make such statements . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I made no statement. I asked a question. The Prime Minister has not denied it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have closed the matter.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: He has not denied the statement. I only asked a question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have nothing against him.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not giving you time. Mr. Murahari. I have called him and he will deliver his speech.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will come to this when I speak on the Budget and I will request the Prime Minister to be here.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1965-66—GENERAL DISCUSSION—continued

श्री गोडे मुराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम डपुटी चेयरमैन, श्राज वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि एक सरप्लस बजट हम इस देश को दे रहे हैं । लेकिन यह कैसा सरप्लस बजट है, इसको हमें समझना चाहिये क्योंकि इस साल पी० एल० 480 का जो पैसा हिन्दुस्तान में जमा हुआ है उसमें 191 करोड़ ६० हिन्दुस्तान में चालू है और इस 191 करोड़ ६० को ले करके वित्त मंत्री यहां श्राकर कहते हैं कि हुमने एक सरप्लस बजट आपके सामने रखा है। यह भी मालूम होना चाहिये कि गत साल पी० एल० 480 का सिफं 11 करोड़ ६० था...

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN
Pradesh): Very interesting—Shri
Gupta and Mr. Dahyabhai Patel
spiring against us.

(Andhra
Bhupesh
are con

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal): Along with Mr. Sudhir Gbosh.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am investigating.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: Am I to continue my speech?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Shri DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Why does not Mr. Akbar Ali Khan look there, to his side, where a bunch of people were talking?

श्री गोडे मुराहिर : इसलिए मैं श्रापके सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रगर हमारे सामने सरप्लस बजट रखा गया है तो एक चीज के बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिये कि जितना कर्जा सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में उठा रही है वह सब कर्जा रिजर्व बैंक श्रीर देश में जो दूसरे बैंक हैं उनसे वसूल किया जाता है । तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किसी भौर तरीके से इन कर्जों को पूरा करके इस्ताल किया जाता है । इस तरह की जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस समय हमारे देश में है श्रीर जिस तरह से वह एक दर्वनाक स्थित में जा रही है उसको हम सब लोगों को समझ लेना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे देश में जो 70

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प्रतिशत पब्लिक डैट्स हैं वह सरकारी पैसे से उठाया जाता है। इस तरह से एक हैफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग करके हमारे सामने एक सरप्लस वजट रखा गया है, यह बात समझ में नहीं चाती है।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में जी प्लान चल रहे हैं उनकी वजह से हमारे देश की इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ में क्या बढ़ोतरी हुई है, इसके बारे में भी हम लोगों को ग्रच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिये । यह कहा जाता है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले तीन सालों में सिर्फ 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। ग्रगर हम इस तरह से वृद्धि करते रहेंगे और कहेंगे कि हमारी इकानोमिक ग्रोथ में बढोतरी हो जायेगी, तो इसका हमें कोई ग्राभास दिखाई नहीं देता है।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी जो टैक्सेज के प्रपोजल्स लाये हैं अगर हम उनको देखेंगे तो समझ में ग्रा जायेगा कि इनडायरेक्ट टेक्सेज जो हैं उनमें किसी तरह की कोई तबदीली नहीं की गई है। आज करीब 1,254 करोड़ के इनडायरैक्ट टैक्सेज हैं। कुल टैक्स जो 1,950 करोड़ के हैं उनमें से 65 प्रतिशत इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों के जरिये हमारी इकोनोमी में झाता है और इस तरह से इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों का सारा बोझ श्राम जनता के ऊपर पड़ता है। जो चीज बाजार में बिकती है, सामग्री श्राम जनता खरीदती है, उन सब पर इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का बोझ पड़ता है। जब सरकार की भ्रोर से यह कहा जाता है कि इस साल हमने कई चीजों पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, कोई नया टैक्स नहीं लगाया है, तो हमें इस चीज को भी समझना चाहिये कि ग्राज तक जिन टैक्सों का बोझ हमने जनता के ऊपर डाला है उसमें क्या कोई कमी हुई है। अभी तक जनता के ऊपर दैक्सों और करों का जो बोझ है उसमें हमने किसी तरह की तबदीली नहीं की है।

यह सवाल सिर्फ इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों का ही नहीं है बल्कि जहां तक इन्कम्टैक्स का भी सवाल है, वहां हम यह देखेंगे कि जो कम शामदनी वाले लोग हैं, उन्हीं के ऊपर इस टैक्स के बोझे का भार पडता है । जिन लोगों की आमदनी 2 हजार से 3 हजार तक की है भीर जिनकी शादी नहीं हुई है उनके ऊपर इसका बोझा पड़ रहा है। साथ ही साथ में यह कहना चाहता हं कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो यह बात कही है कि हमने सिम्प्लीफिकेशन कर दिया है जिसकी वजह से लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा होगा । मझे इस बारे में यह कहना है कि इसका भी जो फायदा होगा वह ऊंचे दर्जे के लोगों को ही होने वाला है, जो बड़ी ग्रामदनी के लोग हैं उनको ही इस सिम्प्लीफिकेशन से फायदा होने वाला है। लेकिन हम लोगों को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि इस समय जो दामों में वृद्धि हुई है उसका इस बजट में कोई इलाज है या नहीं ? हमारे देश में इस समय जो स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जिस तरह से दाम बढ़ रहे हैं उसको हम बढ़ने से रोक नहीं रहे हैं श्रीर न ही इस बजट में इसके बारे में कोई व्यवस्था है, तो इन सब चीजों को हमें समझ लेना चाहिये ।

जब हम इस बजट के बारे में सोचते हैं तो उस समय हमें देश की हालत के बारे में भी घ्यान देना होगा । हम देश में गरीबी की बात कहते हैं धौर बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गरीबी है उसको हम खत्म करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन किस तरह से हम खत्म करेंगे इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जाता है। एक तरफ तो हम यह कहते हैं कि अगर हम टैक्स वसूल नहीं करेंगे, धगर हम सरकार के लिए पैसा वसूल नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे प्लान नहीं चलेंगे धौर हिन्द्स्तान की जनता के लिए कोई योजना नहीं

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[श्री गोडे मुराहरि] बनाई जा सकेगी । इस तरह की एक दलील दी जाती है और साथ ही साय यह भी देखा जाता है कि गरीबों के ऊपर जो टैक्स का भार डाला जाता है उससे उनकी गरीबी में वृद्धि होती है। आखिर हमने जो तीन प्लान बनाये, क्या उसका नतीजा नहीं देखा ? हर प्लान के ग्रंत में कुछ लाख लोगों को जो बड़े वर्ग के **लोग** हैं, बड़ी ग्रामदनी के लोग हैं, उनको ही प्लानों से फायदा होता है। इस तरह से हर साल 5 लाख के हिसाब है लोगों को फायदा पहुंच रहा है लेकिन जहां तक धाम जनता का सवाल है, छोटी ग्रामदनी वाले लोगों का सवाल है, उनकी स्थिति जैसे पहले थी उससे भी ज्यादा दर्दनाक हो गई है। जो बड़े धामदनी वाले लोग हैं उनकी धामदनी में जो बढ़ोतरी होती है वह नीचे वाले सोगों की वजह से ही होती है ग्रीर इस तरह से नीचे वाले लोगों का शोषण करके बड़े लोगों को उठाया जा रहा है। इस सरह से जो बड़ी ग्रामदनी वाले लोग हैं उनका स्तर छोटे लोगों की ग्रामदनी से कंचा उठाया जा रहा है । ग्रगर इस तरह की योजना हमारी सरकार बनाना चाहती है तो इससे हिन्दस्तान का भला होगा' यह बात हमको देखनी है।

हम इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जो टैक्स का बोझ है वह कम्ज्यमसं पर पड़ता है, जो खरीदने वाले होते हैं उनको यह टैक्स देना पड़ता है। सरकार की स्रोर से यह कहा जाता है कि इमने इतना टैक्स लगाया है श्रीर उसका भार बड़े बड़े मालदार श्रीर कैपटलिस्ट लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगा । मगर देखने में यह ग्राता है कि जो टैक्स वसूल करने का तरीका है उसका बोझ कन्ज्यमर्स पर ही पड़ता है, गरीब आदमी के ऊपर पहता है । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि जब तक सरकार इस तरह से

कर लगाने के लिये तरीके को नहीं बदलेगी, हिन्दूस्तान में इस समय जो योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं, उनका तरीका नहीं बदलेगी, जब तक हिन्द्स्तान का भला होने वाला नहीं है भीर न हम इस बात का स्वप्न ही देख सकते हैं कि हम हिन्दस्तान में एक समाजवादी समाज की रचना करेंगे । तो हमें क्या करना होगा? हम लोगों को सारे प्लान को बदलना होगा और सरकार के दिमाग में जो कर लगाने की पद्धति है उस सब को बदलना होगा। सरकार कर के जरिये जो पैसा इस समय वसल कर रही है उसको खत्म करना होगा । ध्रगर सरकार को ध्रपने कामों को चलाने के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है तो देश में जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगघनधे हैं उन्हें उसे ग्रपने हाथ में लेना होगा । जब तक वह इस तरह के उद्योगधन्धों को श्रपने हाथ में नहीं लेती है तब तक हम धपने देश में समाजवाद की रचना नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक देश में बड़े बड़े उद्योगघन्धों का समाजीकरण नहीं होगा तब तक ग्रामदनी बढ़ने का कोई जरिया हमें नहीं दिखलाई देता है। सरकार जो यह कहती है कि जब तक हम करों से पैसा वसूल नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे पास पैसा कहां से श्रायेगा ? उसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको नशनालाइज कर दिया जाना चाहिये, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये । (Interruption.-1) जितना लिया है वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं लिया है। एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि हमारी सरकार मिक्स्ड इकोनीमी की थियोरी चलाती है जो कि मेरी समझ में सब दे ज्यादा खतर-नाक है क्योंकि इससे ही सारी बुराई प्राइवेट श्रीर पब्लिक सेक्टर में धाती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

22 MARCH 1965]

شری اکبر علی خان : ایگریکلچر کے بارے میں بھی -

†[श्री ग्रकबर ग्रली खानः एग्रिकल्चर के बारे में भी ?]

श्रो गोडे मुराहरि: एग्निकल्चर का नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि इसमें बहुत दिक्कत है लेकिन वहां कोई दूसरी तब्दीली की बात सोची जा सकती है। सरकार ने जो कोश्रापरे-टिव फार्मिंग का नारा दिया है उससे कुछ नहीं हुआ। जब तक सरकार प्रपना दिमाग नहीं बदलेगी, ग्रपनी नीति नहीं बदलेगी तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन सरकार और कांग्रेस के दिमाग में जो बात इस समय बनी है वह सिर्फ मिक्स्ड इकानामी की बनी हई है।

श्री लोक नाथ मिश्राः वे कोंग्रापरेटिव करप्शन में लगे हुए हैं।

شرى اكبو على خان : آب كى وائه مين سوشلست كا دماغ بالكل صاف

†[श्री श्रकबर श्रली लान : ग्रापकी राय में सोशलिस्ट का दिमाग विस्कृत साफ है ?]

श्री गोडं मुराहिर : उनका दिमाग भी गोलमटोल है ग्रीर उसमें कोई चीज ग्रटकती नहीं है। इस लिये मैं तो उनसे यह कहूंगा कि पहले वे ग्रपने दिमाग को बना लें। उनको ग्रगर इस देश में समाजवाद लाना है, तो सिर्फ नारा लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। सिर्फ नारा लगा कर के ग्रगर वे यह समझते हैं कि हम समाजवाद के लिए सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, तो यह गलत बात है। इस से तो वे हिन्दुस्तान को बरबादी के रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं, ऐसा उनको सोचना चाहिये।

श्रौर मैं यह कहूंगा कि जब हम हिन्दु-स्तान की श्रौर चीजों के बारे में सोचते हैं, तो हमें कृषि के बारे में सब से पहले बसोचना

148 RSD-4.

पडेगा जितने भी ग्रभी तक हमारे प्लान्स हुए हैं, उन सब का नतीजा यह हुमा है कि कृषि के ऊपर हम लोगों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया । जो हमारा पहला प्लान था, उसमें हमने यह कहा था कि हम कृषि पर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे । लेकिन नतीजा यह हुआ कि बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट ग्रीर बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के ऊपर ध्यान दिया गया। लेकिन कृषि की बढ़ोत्तरी कैंसे हो ग्रौर कृषि का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े. इस पर सोचा नहीं गया। ग्रभी भी जो कुछ भी योजना हम बनाते हैं, उसमें ग्रगर हम फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में सोचेंगे, ग्रगर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में सोचेंगे, तो उन सब चीजों के बारे में भी हमें एक सोच ऐसी बनानी चाहिये कि जो हमारा एग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर है और जो सारे देश में बंटा हुम्रा है, उस पूरे सेक्टर को फायदा मिले एसी योजना हम बनायें। ऐसा नहीं है कि एक या दो जगह बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट बना कर के उसका इस्तेमाल करें ग्रौर वहां की लिमिटेड चारों तरफ की जो जमीन है उसमें कोई वृद्धिहो जाये ग्रौर उसीसे हम संतुष्ट हो जायें, इससे कुछ बनेगा नहीं ।

[Th£ Vice-Chairman (Shri Akbar Ali Khan) in the Chair.]

साथ साथ ग्रगर कृषि के उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी होनी है, तो एक चीज ग्रौर सोचनी पडेगी कि जब तक हिन्द्स्तान में जो जमीन की व्यवस्था है उसमें हम तब्ददीली नहीं करेंगे, जब तक जो काम करने वाला खेतिहर मजदूर है उसके हाथ में हम जमीन नहीं देंगे, तब तक कृषि में वृद्धि नहीं होने वाली है। उसकी तबियत उस जमीन में उतनी नहीं लगती है, जितनी कि अपनी जमीन में लगती है । इसलिये यह सब से पहला काम हिन्दुस्तान में होना चाहिये कि जहां पर जो भी किसान काम करता हो, उस जमीन का मालिक वह खुद होना चाहिये और साथ साथ जो ग्राजकल जमीन की व्यवस्था, है, उसमें पूर्नीवतरण होना चाहिये : जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक हिन्दूस्तान में कृषि की कोई वृद्धि होगी, यह हमको नहीं लगता ।

t[] Hindi transliteration.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि]

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इसमें एक चीज श्रीर सोचनी चाहिये कि जमीन से जो हम रेवन्य कलेक्शन का काम करते हैं, उससे कितना रेवन्य कलेक्ट होता है। जो उसमें वसुली होती है, वह बहुत कम है और बहुत कम प्रतिशत हम बसुल करते हैं। लेकिन उसका जो किसानों के ऊपर बोझ पडता है, वह उनके लिये बहत ज्यादा है। इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि जिस खेती में नफा नहीं होता है, उस खेती के ऊपर से लगान माफ हो जाना चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं होगा. तब तक किसानों से उत्पादन बढाने की बात करना फिजल है, क्योंकि जब तक किसानों को यह महसूस नहीं होगा कि जो हम कृषि कर रहे हैं, उससे हमको कोई फायदा होने वाला है, तब तक किस रुख से वे काम करेंगे. यह तो सोचना चाहिये। इसलिये सब से पहिले यह जरूरी है कि जो लगान धाज बेमनाफा खेती पर लगता है, उसको माफ कर देना चाहिये।

ग्रब देश में जो ग्रीर स्थिति है, उसके बारे में हम सीचें। इस सदन में भी हमने यह मान लिया था कि उड़ीसा में एक कांड हम्रा है। वहां पर बीज पटनायक ग्रीर बीरेन मिल जैसे लोगों के ऊपर ग्रारोप लगाये गये थे ग्रीर उसके बारे में एक कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी की जांच भी हुई ग्रीर कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी की जांच के बाद उनसे यह कहा गया कि वे वहां से इस्तीफा दे दें, वही काफी है । लेकिन सरकार को ग्रपना दिमाग बनाना चाहिये किया तो वे दोषी हैं ग्रीर अगर दोषी हैं तो उसका सारा लाजिकल कॉम्क्लजन लिया जाना चाहिये ग्रीर उनके ऊपर जो कुछ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये. वह पूरे तीर पर होनी चाहिये, या यह कहना चाहिये कि वे दोषी नहीं हैं। दोनों में से किसी एक बात पर सरकार को ग्रहना चाहिये। सरकार यह कहती है कि वे दोषी हैं, कैविनेट सब-कमेटी और सी० बी० ग्राई० की रिपोर्ट

में भी यह कहा गया है कि वे दोषी हैं, लेकिन फिर यहां हमारे सामने भ्रा कर के यह कहा जाता है कि जो कुछ हो चका है, वह बजा काफी है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि अभी आहिटिंग होगी, हमारे इनकम टैक्स वाले जायेंगे और बहुत सी गवनंभेंटल एजेंसीज जायेंगी ग्रीर जहां पर हिसाब किताब की गड़बड़ी होगी, उसके बारे में जांच होगी और जो कुछ कार्रवाई होनी है, वह हम करेंगे । लेकिन मुझे समझ में नहीं ग्राता है कि जब सरकार इस तरह की एक इंनवबायरी कराती है और किसी को दोषी या निर्दोष ठहराने की कोशिश करती है ग्रीर इस इन्क्बायरी के बाद किसी को दोषी टहराती है, तो फिर उसके ग्रागे की कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं करती । इसके साथ साथ मैं बिहार की भी बात करना चाहंगा। बिहार में भी मख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ कुछ ग्रारोप लगाये गये हैं। वहां पर भी एक ऐसा ग्रारोप है कि बिहार के मख्य मंत्री के लड़के ने किसी किसान की बरियल जमीन को नाजायज तरीके से हडप लिया ग्रीर उसका सारा सबत भी दिया गया । इसके साथ साथ कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय के लडके जिस दक से सीमेंट का कारोबार चलाते थे, उसको भी पुलिस ने पकडा । उसके बाद क्या होता है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के प्राइवेट सेकेटरी टेलीफोन करते हैं पुलिस का कि उस टक को छोड़ दो। इस तरह का दुरुपयोग जो मख्य मंत्री के एक ग्रोहदे से किया जाता है. इन सब चीजों के बारे में एक मेमोरेंडम दिया गया था. लेकिन कैंबिनेट सब-कमेटी ने यह फैसला कर दिया कि वहां पर कोई प्राइमा फैसी केस नहीं है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि प्राइमा फेसी केस क्या हो सकता है ? सारे सब्त उनको दियेगये, पुलिस ने केस रजिस्टर किया है और उसको फिर विदड़ा किया गया ग्रीर जो बरियल जमीन थी उसको कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय के लड़के के नाम से टांसफर किया गया । ये सारी चीजें सामने हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यह कहा जाता है कि कोई प्राइमा फेसी केस नहीं है। मेरा बहत अदब से कहना है प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कि वें कोई ऐसा

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काम न करें जिस से कोई जातिबाद की बू निकले। इस लिये मैं टनसे कहूंगा कि कम से कम बिहार के मामले में वे जरूर कोई तहकी-कात करवायें ग्रीर कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई करें जिस से सब लोगों को सन्तोष हो।

मैं एक चीज ग्रीर यहां पर कहना चाहंगा कि हिन्दस्तान की जो विदेश नीति है उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन हिन्द्स्तानी जो हिन्द्स्तान से बाहर हैं उनके बारे में मैं यह जरूर कहंगा कि इंडोनेशिया में जब चीनियों के साथ इंडोनेशियन सरकार ने कुछ करना चाहा, तो चीन ने जा कर के उनको बचाना चाहा ग्रौर चीन कम्प्रतिस्ट कहा जाता है। इंडोनेशिया में जो चीनी थे, वे कोई साधारण लोग नहीं थे, बहत से लोग तो बहुत मालदार थे, लेकिन उनके बचाव में चीन गया। मगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने ग्रभी तक हिन्द्स्तानी जो हिन्स्द्तान के बाहर है उनके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता । यह कहा जाता है कि वहां के हिन्दुस्तानियों ने शोषण किया वहां के लोगों का । यह मैं मानता हूं कि ईस्ट ग्रफ़ीका ग्रीर कुछ ऐसी जगहों में जो हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, उन्होंने बहां के लोगों का जरूर गोषण किया है। लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मारिशश ग्रीर फीजो जैसी जगह पर जो हिन्दस्तानी हैं, वे बहुत साधारण मजदूर हैं, और उनको भी बहांसे निकालने को कोशिश की जा रही है। वहां पर जो हिन्दस्तानी ग्राज-कल बसे हए हैं, वे ज्यादा तादाद में हैं और असम में वहां का राजा उनको खद बनना चाहिये, लेकिन उनको वहां से खदेड़ा जा रहा है भीर हिन्द्स्तान की सरकार चुप है। उसके पास कोई ताकत या कोई योजना ऐसी नहीं है, जिससे वहां पर हिन्द्स्तानियों को मदद दे ग्रीर कुछ करे इसके वारे में।

साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान में जो आज व्यवस्था है, उसकी एक चीज मैं आपके सामने लाना चाहूंगा जो उत्तर प्रदेश में आज हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो ग्रध्यापक हैं, उन ग्रध्यापकों

ने कुछ अपने वेतन में वृद्धि मांगी, डीयरनेस में वृद्धि मांगी, लेकिन ग्रभी तक सरकार ने कुछ किया नहीं। यह सही है कि यह कहा जायगा कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का काम है लेकिन मैं पुछना चाहुंगा कि जो सरकारी ग्रध्यापक को मिलता है वह गैर सरकारी श्रध्यापक को क्यों नहीं मिलता है ग्रीर उनमें इतना फर्क क्यों है क्योंकि हमारे संविधान में लिखा है कि डिस्किमि-नेशन नहीं होगा लेकिन वहां दो तरह के ग्रध्यापक होते हैं जब कि एक ही काम करते हैं और दोनों एक ही तरह के स्कूल में पढ़ाते हैं, सिर्फ फर्क यह है कि एक सरकारी स्कल में पढ़ाता है ग्रीर एक गैरसरकारी स्कुल में पढ़ाता है। लेकिन बेतन में इतना फर्क हो गया है कि उनमें कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। इस तरह की चीज चलती रहे तो यह एक नमना है, जो ब्राज हिन्दस्तान की व्यवस्था है उसका एक नमना है कि हर तरफ दो तरह की बातें होना, दो तरह के दिमाग रखना ग्रीर दो तरह की कार्यवाही करना । तो यह एक परम्परा बन गई है श्रीर उसका नमना यह उत्तर प्रदेश की सर-कार का है।

हम समाजवाद की बात करना चाहते हैं और मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। है बी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स है, वहां के पांच आफिससं के ऊपर दस दस हजार रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो यह क्या समाजवाद की बात है ? ग्रीर जो मजदूर हैं उनकी जब मांग होती है तो उसको कुचलने की सारी कोशिण होती है। इस तरह से करने से कोई फायेदा नहीं होगा और जब तक हम इस सारे रवैये को नहीं बदलेंगे . . . (Time bell rings.) क्योंकि समय नहीं है इसलिये सिफ यही कहना चाहूंगा कि कृषि में हमारा सब ठीक ठाक होना है तो उसके लिये जहरी है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज शहरों में हैं, जिनका याज हम निर्माण कर रहे हैं, उनको खत्म कर

[श्री गोडे मुराहरि] के जो कुछ ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कि गांवों में ले चाई जा सकती हैं ले जाय। ग्रभी पिछले कछ दिनों के पहले इस बारे में बहस हुई थी ग्रौर उसमें काफो इस तरह की राय ग्राई थी। तो भेरा यही कहना है कि ऐसे बहुत से उद्यो हैं जिनको महरों ग्रीर गांवों में बांटा जा सकता है, जिनको डिसेंट्रलाइज कर के जो हमारे गांव हैं वहां तक ले जाया जा सकता है ग्रीर जो लोग गांव में कोई काम काज नहीं करते हैं, गांव को छोड़ना भी नहीं चाहते हैं, गांव में ही हैं ग्रीर उनके पास काम नहीं है, वैसे ब्रादिमयों को काम में लगाया जा सकता है। तो सारी प्लानिंग का यह दिमाग होना चाहिये । हम सिर्फ कैपिटल को इस्तेमाल कर के ही इस देश में प्लान नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो मजदूर हैं, काम करने वाले हैं, जिनकी इतनी बड़ी तादाद है उनको इस्तेमाल कर के कोई प्लान बनायें, इस तरह के दिमाग से बनायें तभी प्लान को सफल कर सकते हैं। हम यूरोप और अमेरिका की नकल कर के प्लान नहीं बनायें बल्कि अपनी ताकत जो है उसको ध्यान में रख कर प्लान बनायें तभी कुछ हो सकता है।

इतना कह कर मैं ग्रपनी बात खत्म करता हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Now, we have not got much time left. Each speaker will confine himself to ten minutes. We will have the lunch interval after 1-30 P.M. Yes, Mr. Deb.

SHRI S. C. DEB (Assam): I cannot finish in ten minutes. I would require at least fifteen minutes.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for placing a very illuminating Budget. He has mentioned many things there, the important of which are relief to the consumers to some extent and a good tax structure. I feel we must take care of the economic condition of the country as a whole We are developing big industries. They

are progressing but there are so many things in this. Efficiency and organised effort are lacking. Special care has to be taken in this regard. The Finance Minister said that timelimit and efficiency should be there. We actually find that these things are not there, there is no time-limit and no efficiency and the costs are also going higher and higher. The time has come when we must see that these public undertakings are run efficiently and made effective. The private sector is always complaining of lack of sufficient attention on the part of the Government but my humble submission is that Government is giving financial assistance whenever the need arises and in this Budget also Government has given assistance. Even the foreigners are hopeful of Government's efforts in this direction, while our own private sector industrialists are complaining, As the Prime Minister was telling the other day, they should be co-operative with the Government and they must place the interests of the country above their own interests. Their enterprises should be run on that basis.

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I come now to some other problems. Though the Central Government is doing iiany things in regard to agriculture, my apprehension is that the State Governments are not as assertive as they should be. We welcome the setting up of the Food Corporation of India but because agriculture is a State subject and the Centre can only give help—whether that help is utilised properly is a different question; there are also the problems of irrigation, fertiliser, the organisation of peasants who are not conscious of their benefits and so on-unless the States are more sincere and assertive, nothing much can be achieved. These are the problems here.

In this connection, Mr. Vice-Chairman, 1 would like to mention one thing. Tn 1953, the area under water-logging was not the same as it was in 1963.

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITA TION (SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI): Which water-logging?

SHRI S. C. DEB: In the country as a whole. Waterlogged area in 1963, after ten years, went up three times it was in 1953. We have to look to the utilisation

of this vast area for agricultural production. This means that proper attention is not paid to develop these areas from an agricultural point of view. In one meeting consisting of officials and non-offi organised by a Minister, where I was also present, the Minister told the meeting, "The Centre is very benevolent about agriculture". He was speaking lightly: It means that he was not as serious as he ought to be in regard to agricultural pur-suits. So my apprehension is unless the rural people are properly organised, unless you pay proper attention to organisation in the rural areas, no agricultural development will be forthcoming. (Time Ml rings.) I will take five more minutes, please.

Budget (General)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): No: not five minutes. One or two minutes you can take but not more.

SHRI S. C. DEB: Now there is agricultural labour. They are unemployed and there is a very large number of them. If they are not properly employed, if they are not properly organised, if they are not given land, how can we expect better results in agriculture? Then there are big industries but of course if you want economic development of the country you should develop the cottage industries, the small industries, the village industries, in every part, in every corner of the country. What is the position about power generation? Is there any proper scheme? Has any survey been made all over the coun try of the backward areas with a view to their development? There are many backward areas where people live in hunger for land, for employment, for everything. They are all very much perturbed because of their present economic situation. If you cannot have economic stability in the country, there will frustration and there will demonstrations. You cannot prevent it; you cannot avoid it. If you have to save the country from frustration, you ought to solve the problem of unemployment; you ought to organise the people and develop small and cottage industries; you ought to develop the generation of power. You have to make coun trywidc efforts and try to serve every backward area. Unless you do that there will not be economic stability.

Then there is another thing. The Health Minister is complaining that there is not sufficient water supply in the rural areas. And the Central Government is not giving the necessary funds. You please do one thing. You give pure drinking water to every village and you will find an all round satisfaction in the country that the Government is doing something for them. If you cannot even supply pure drinking water to every person in the country how can you boast of your democracy? So these things are there; so many chronic things are there and unless you have proper programmes and proper schemes and unless they are implemented properly the country cannot improve.

Shrimati **TARA** RAMCHANDRA SATHE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chair man. Sir, 1 rise to support and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for submitting a sagacious and balanced Budget. I appreciate his skill in presenting a surplus Budget for which we were waiting since long. Sir, the unique feature of this Budget is that it is a check for inflation. This is a well known principle which for a long time the Government has not been following but I am really very glad that at least this year the Government has followed it and brought forward a surplus Budget and I hope they will continue this feature in the years to come. I know they have saved a lot of expenditure but there is still scope for more saving in expenditure. We say that Lakshmi is the Goddess of Wealth and earning is the right hand of Lakshmi and saving is the left hand of Lakshmi and we must try in both the ways. Taxes are being collected efficiently but yet there is ample scope for improvement in this direction and I am sure the Government will take all possible steps to collect taxes. As I have got very limited time, I do not want to go into details in this matter.

Sir, the national Budget is the image of the economic health of the country. As this is a surplus Budget, does it mean that we are healthy economically? I am afraid I cannot answer this question in the affirmative and I will tell you why we cannot say 'yes' to that question. As a housewife I know how difficult it is to make two ends meet and to draw up a balanced

[Shrimati Tara Ramchandra SatheJ Budget. We know the difficulties facing the Finance Minister. I know that to prepare a surplus Budget is to try to walk on a tight rope but in spite of all the difficulties they have done very well this year.

Now the main thing about which we are all anxious is the rising prices. Of ciburse the Government every time says that the prices have come down. I will quote one example. Suppose the price of wheat was a rupee a kilo last year and then it goes down by ten paise which means it is being sold at 90 paise per kilo. After some time there will be a big leap and the price will go up to Re. 1 and 20 paise. It may again go down a bit but will be higher than what it was last year. So if we see the graph of rising prices you will see it is always going up steadily. After the Budget the prices go down a bit no doubt but the housewives are afraid of investing their small balances in small savings because—I have got experience of these savings schemes, since this scheme for started—housewives are women was always afraid that the prices will again go high. If we see the trend of prices in the last two or three years they have all been going up but the only exception that we find is in the case of drugs. They have not gone up and we would like to congratulate the Ministry for that because it is not only a mere question of making rules and regulations but everything depends on how they are implemented. That is why I want to congratulate that Ministry and also especially the businessmen and tradesmen dealing in drugs, the chemists and druggists and their associations. I know that the Minister is trying her best to have uniform prices all over the country and we would welcome that. I would however request the Government to go into the matter a little more deeply and find out why the prices of antibiotics are still high which are not so in foreign countries.

The salaried man has got a little sight of relief. We also see that the private industrialists are never satisfied. Now I come to the most important point about the expenditure for the Fourth Plan. Tt will be, as all of us know, Rs. 21,500 crores. It is very high compared to the last three Five Year Plans and how are we

going to meet this expenditure? The hon. Finance Minister has not given any clue in his speech as far as this aspect is concerned. Are we going to minimise expenditure? Are we going to raise the taxes? Are we going to collect the arrears? Are we going to economise in expenditure? Are we going to get out the black money? Are we going to increase exports? Are we going to raise loans in India and abroad? Yes; we will have to do all these things but about one thing we have to warn the Government. Please do not go on minting money and create more infla tion because it will worsen our economy, So I would request the Government noi to have any more inflation.

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Coming to loans, taking loans from other countries, the most burning question today in the country is whether we shall have to take loans from other countries, from other Governments as well as from private investors, and if we are going in for that. what will be the terms? We know that the Government of India have retained a majority share, but admitted both domestic and foreign private capital into the project of the Cochin Refinery. So, I know to some extent we will be trying to have this thing.

As far as the private foreign investors are concerned, I would like to quote Mrs. Anila Graham. Director of Economic ami Development Research. She says in her article:

"Singularly little is known abroad about India's Five-Year Plans, and the actual progress that has been made with regard to industrial development. The kind of news that is highlighted in the foreign Press deals, not so much with solid achievements, but with stories of food shortages and food riots and harsh import controls and rigorous taxation—giving to the less well informed a rather one-sided picture."

I think, we, Members of Parliament, are responsible as well as the press. We are also responsible because if we see the work of this Session we have dealt with other things more than this. This gives a different picture. Somebody, who had been abroad, told me that most of the time of

the Indian Parliament is given lo other things rather than construction. I do not know how far it is true, but we have to judge it for ourselves and we have got to be very cautious

Another thing about which the foreign private investors grumble is that there is redtapism and procedural delay on the part of the Government. Of course, we have also experienced so many things. There is always red-tapism. So many tapes are there on the files. We see yellow, blue, red and what not and it takes a lot of time even to get a reply. But as far as the foreign people are concerned- we must try not to have this impression created abroad.

Coming to reduced expenditure, once our revered leader, the late Panditji said:

"If we clean the offices in Delhi, we will save lakhs."

The word "clean" has got its denotation and connotation as well. The Government will have to think over this expenditure side and the tax will be cut to that extent. I had been to one office in Delhi and I was sorry to see that the people, the workers there, the clerks were playing chess. That was not suitable for the play of chess. I know that the play of chess requires hours together, to complete one game only. We must be very particular about these things. There are so many things which can be suggested for the expenditure to be cut. For example, the electoral rolls and all that are there. There also you will say that it is the State Government's business. It is also the Central Government's business, where it is a national problem. We must force or request the State Governments to do it, because we are going to help them in their deficit budget. The Central Government is going to face it. So, the Central Government has got every power to suggest to them to effect these cuts.

Now, I would suggest that some of the offices from Delhi should be removed and sent to other places. This was discussed long ago, but nothing has happened. Everybody wants his office to come to Delhi. Delhi is congested and there are

so many problems in Delhi. We can cut expenditure on this. We are very fortunate that India is a vast country. There are so many places, e.g., Dharwar, Indore. Nagpur, Aurangabad, Kotah, Baroda, Hyderabad, etc. where such offices can be shifted. The State Governments will also feel happy about it. They will not feel that all the offices and officials are gathered round Delhi, that Delhi is the only city with these offices. We will be able to solve so many problems by shifting these offices from Delhi to other towns.

Now, one thing more I want to say and that is about the exports and imports. We want to gain something by exports. I have raised this point so many times before and I want to emphasise it. I had asked why long-staple cotton was being imported. The reply was that we wanted to have finer quality of cloth. Is this cloth exported? No. it is superfine quality. It is being consumed in the country. Then, why should we allow it to be imported and why should we allow the particular sector of people to consume this superfine quality? Our country cannot afford to import it. On the contrary, we say that the cottage industries should grow, that charkhas should be more so that khadi could be produced. Why then have this superfine quality? The import of longstaple cotton must be stopped immediately-

Then, coming to export of bananas, our people in the very House have said that these bananas should not be exported, because it is a poor man's thing to eat.

Another thing, sugar is exported. We should not object to it. We must export sugar and bananas. It is not our market. It is the buyers' market. It is not a sellers' market. So, whenever it is needed, whenever other countries ask us, we must export the best. Whenever there is anything to be given even in Dan, it is said "give the best". We know the itory of Nachiketas and the cows given as Dan in the "Kathopanishad". Whenever you give anything in Dan, give the best. Whcaever you have to export, the best sf our goods must be exported, because they are buying from us which will give us foreign exchange.

[Shrimati Tara Ramchandra Sathe] One more point I want to raise about the export promotion scheme. I raise one point about "Tekas", i.e., small nails. There are so many factories in our country which are producing these small things. In spite of that imports are allowed from other countries and then we say that small industries should be started. Take tne case of shoes.. You say that the small nails should be imported. The reason given was that the shoemakers, who are exporting shoes abroad, require these nails. This is the export promotion scheme. Instead of that I can call it as the import promotion scheme. It must be made compulsory on them that whatever is available in the country must be used. They must not be allowed to be imported. Let the Government try to import things such as food, under this export promotion scheme. This should be gone through.

I wanted to speak about the essentiality certificates, but I will not go through it.

Only one point you will please allow me and that is about planning. Is this planning? You have planned the 3arauni refinery to start long before. I heard it and I do not know how far it is true, that it has not started working. I do not know whether it is true or not. I can understand the Government of India in other respects. Things like the Rame-shwaram cyclone or the refugees coming from East Bengal, these they could not anticipate. These were national calamities. These were beyond our control and beyond our imagination. But in tespect of planning we have had the experience of two Plans. Planning is the responsibility of the Government. They must find people who can fulfil their duty. At the same time, to those who have fulfilled '.heir duty, incentives must be given.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this much time.

شری پیارے لال کریل دد طالب ۱۶ (اتر پردیم) : وائس چیرمین صاحب - اب تو تیوهه بجلے میں دو هی ملت ره گئے هیں - پ سبهادهیکش (شری اکبو علی خان): تیوهه بھے کے بعد آٹھ ملت اور دے دوں گا۔

شری پهارے الل کریل دوطالب، :

انف سے میں تو میں جو کچھ کہا
چاھونکا وہ نہیں کہہ سکوں گا - اور
+ ا - ۱۱ مفت میں ایفی اسپیچ
کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکونکا اپ سجھالدھیکھی (شری اکبر علی
خان): میں معافی چاھتا ھوں وقت نہتی ھے -

شری بیمارے الل کویل ددطالب، اللہ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کونا چاھتا هوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اس سے بولئے کا موقع دیا ہے۔ میں اس سے زیادہ ایک چیز کی طرف سرکار کا دھیان ایک چیز کی طرف سرکار کا دھیان دلارں گا۔ ھمارے وت منتری جی نے دلارں گا۔ ھمارے وت منتری جی نے هم جگلرز فیت کہیں تو اس کو اس کو کوئی تعجب نہیں ہے۔ جس طرح کوئی تعجب نہیں ہے۔ جس طرح کوئی تعجب نہیں ہے۔ جس طرح کوئی تعجب تھارے سامنے رکھا ہے۔ زیمہ تھارے سامنے رکھا ہے۔ نے یہ بجت ھمارے سامنے رکھا ہے۔ نے یہ بجت ایسا لگت ہے کہ اس میں عام لوگوں کو بہت فائد راحت دبی گئی ہے۔ جس سے فریب اور عام جفتا کو بہت فائد فریب اور عام جفتا کو بہت فائد هوگا۔ لیکن اگر غور سے دیکھا جائے تو ہوا۔ لیکن اگر غور سے دیکھا جائے تو ہوا۔ لیکن اگر غور سے دیکھا جائے تو ہوا۔ کیکا جائے تو

کے مثانے کا سوال ہے ۔ یہ ایکسائز قیوالی هادوستان میں دو چار فرم هی دیتی هیں - جیسے باتا کمهذی فلیکس اور کرونا - ان کے علاوہ ایسی کوئی فرم نہیں ہے جو ایکسائز تیہ آی دیتی هو - ایکسائو تیوتی کے مثلے سے ان ہوی ہوی فرم رالوں کو ہی فائدہ ہوگا۔ میں آپ ہے یہ عرض كرنا چاهتا دول كه أكرة ضلع اور دوسرے شہروں میں جو جوتے بلانے والے عیں ان کو کسی طرح ہے۔ اس ایکسائز تیوتی کے مثلے سے فائدہ نہیں ھرگا۔ یہ لوگ جو بھی جوتے بداتے میں آنہیں باتا کمپنی یا دوسری كمپنيال خريد ليتى هيل - ليكن جو لوگ گھریلو دست کاری کے ط_{ار}ر پر گهررں میں جوتے بناتے عیں ان لوگوں کو اس سے کوئی راعت بہیں مانے کی - بلکه کهریلو دستکاری کو دهکا لگے کا کیونکه ایک ایکسائز تیوائی کے عالمنے سے یہ ہوی فومیں خود مشینوں سے جوتے بنانے لگیں کی ۔

و یک گھریلو دست کاری ہے۔ ساته پرسلت جوتے جو بلتے هيں ارد جو بوی بوی فرم والے بیمچتے ھیں وہ ان لوگوں سے خریدتے ھیں جو انها کی دهلیز میں بیتهکر جوتے بداتے هيں۔ صرف آگرہ کے اندر تقریباً چالیس هزار لوک ایسے هیں جو په کام کرتے هيں۔ اور جو اندے گهروں میں جوتے بناتے ہیں اور ان سے

معلوم عولًا - كه اس سي زيادة جو فائدة هونے والا هے وہ بوی انکم والے لوگوں کو بھی پہلچے کا۔ جن کی تهوزی بهت آمدنی هوتی هے اس سے ان کو کہنی فائدہ پہنچنے والا نهیں ہے - ان کی حالت جہسی پہلے تھی ویسی ھی ھے۔ اور نہ اس بعث میں انہیں راحت دینے کی کوئی کوشھ کی گئی ہے۔ عمارے فائننس منستر صاحب نے چند مدول پر تهوری بهت راحت دیلے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اس سے کوئی أنكار نهيس كر سكتا - ليكن جتفا انہیں کونا چاھیئے تھا اندا انہوں نے تهين کيا .

میں ایک معامله کو لیتا ہوں۔ جوتهوں پر جو ایکسائز ت**ی**وتی ه**ت**ائی گئی ہے اس کے بارے میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اس سے جونیاں سستی هو جائين کي - ميري سمجه سين ية بات نهين أتى كه غريب أدمهون کو اس سے کیسے راحت ملیگی۔ جن لوگرں کے پاس چار یا آٹھ جوزے جوتهال هوئی هیں ان کا تو سوال هي پيدا نهيں هوتا - ليکن جهاں تک غریب لوگوں کا سوال ہے وہ دو سال میں ایک جوزا جونا پہنتے هيں - مان لهجدً اگر ایک جوزا جوتا دو سال تک چلا تو اس کو دو سال میں در روپیئے کا فائدہ هوا۔ ليكن جهال تك ايكسائز ديودي

[شرى پيارے لال كريل معطالب،] يتي بتي فرم والے سستے داموں يو جوتے خریدتے عیں اور پھر اس کے قبل داموں پر وہ ان کو مارکیت ميں بيچتے هيں - جو جوتے بنانے والے هيں وہ گهر ميں جوتے بناتے هيس - مكر جب ولا جوتے سيلائي کرتے هيں تو ان پر باتا کمپنی يا دوسری کمپذی کی مهر لگا دیتے هیں اور پھر ولا جوتے مارکھت میں جا کر کے لگ بھٹ ذبل داموں میں بہتے عیں - اس کے علاوہ اور چھوٹے بوے ویوپاری هیں جو که ان بےچارے گهريلو کام کرنے والوں سے جوتے لھتے هیں لیکن اس میں هوتا یه هے که فرض کرو ایک هزار کے جوتے انہوں نے لئے یا بری فرموں نے لئے تو وہ اسی طرح سے ان کا اکسپائٹیشن کرتے هیں که وہ جوتے خریدتے هیں ایک ھزار رویئے کے ور ان کو زیادہ سے زیاده سو دو سو روپئے اس وقت نقد دیتے میں اور یہ کہدیتے میں که یہ سادو سو رویئے لے جاہ باقی کی پرچی لے جاؤ - پھر پرچی کاتنے کے بعد کیا ہوتا ہے کہ وہ چھ مہینے کے بعد باقی پیسه دیتے هیں اب وه يے چاره چه مهيدء دك كس طوح سے اپذا کام چلائے۔ ان کو تو اور جوتے بنانے هوتے هيں اس لئے ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ کعچم لوگ جن کے پاس پیسه هے اور جو کوئی کام

دهندا نہیں کرتے هیں وہ ان موچیوں
کو خرید لیتے هیں اور اس طرح
وہ درمیانی لوگ جو هیں وہ فائدہ
اتھاتے هیں - کئی پنجابی آگرہ کے
اندر آج ایسا کر رہے هیں که وہ
ان سے پرچیاں خرید لیتے هیں اور
پور چھ مہیلے کے بعد وہ ان پرچیوں
کے بدلے میں پیسے لے لیتے هیں۔

آپ دور کیوں جاتے هیں - سینٹول گورنمدت ايمهلائز كي كوآپريتيو سوسائتي کو لے لهجئے جس کے پاس ایک سال پہلے کا روپیہ بقایا ہوا ھے ان لوگوں کا جدہوں نے جوتے سیلائی کئے تھے۔ وہ لوگ دو چار رویئے کا چموا خریدتے هیں اور پهر گهر آ کر جوتے بناتے هيں اور ان سے كوآيويتيو سوسائق جوتے خریدتی ہے - اب آپ دیکھٹے کہ آپ کی آنکھوں کے تلے هی اندهیر کردی هے اور کس طرح سے ان لوگوں کو ایکسیلائٹ کونے کی کوشش کی جا رهی هے - تو جوتوں پر سے ایکسائز تیوتی آپ نے متا لی ہے لیکن اس سے کیا هوکا - اب مشینوں سے جوتے بنین کے بڑی فرمیں ان لوگوں سے جوتے خریدنے کی بجائے خود جوتے بنائیں کی

श्री महाबीर त्यागी: क्या कोन्ना-परेटिव सोसाइटीज भी उनको दाम नहीं देतो हैं?

شرى بهارے لال كويل ددطالب، : جى هاں - سيلقول گورنمات اميلائز

هیں - اس لئے کیادی ایاد ویلیج انق تریو کمیشی کی سب کبیتی نے کہا ہے کہ ان کا مال خریدنے کے للي كوئي باقاعدة أيجلسي هوني چاهیئے یا فیر پرائس شاپ هونی چاهیئے - اس کے علاوہ ایک تیکنیکل انستی تیوک هونا جاهیئے جہاں ان کو تریننگ دی جا کیے۔ آپ اگر سمام واد لانا چاهتے هيں تو يه ويليم اندستريز جو هين يه چهوتے چهوئے کهريلو دهادے جو هيں آپ ان کو تولی کیجئے اور ان کو هی اینی سوسائٹھز بنانے کا موقعہ دیجئے ميرے پاس وقت كم هے أس لله اور زیادہ ته کهکو میں آپ کا دهیاں اس طرف دلانا چاهتا هون -

ابھی کل کی یہ خبر ہے کہ ان کے ایک نمائلدے نے ایک بیان دیا هے - انہوں نے یہ کہا ہے که جو جوتے رشیا کو ایکسپورے هوتے هیں ان کے ایکسپورٹ خونے کا کام صرف دو تهن بوی بوی فرموں کو سل جاتا هے اور ایکھولی جو جوتے بنانے والے هيں ان كو ولا كام نهيں ديا جاتا ہے - انہوں نے ایسی فیگرس دى هين كه سازهے چه لاكه پيرس جو بھیجے جائیں گے ان میں ہے صرف ایک دیر لاکه پیرس ان كاتهم اندستريز والوں كو ملے هيں اور باقی جو پیرس هیں وہ ہوے لوگ يا جو يوي فرمين هين وه

کی کوآپریتیو سوسائٹی نے ان کو ایک سال سے پیسے نہیں دیئے ھیں-آب کے اخبار میں یہ خبر چھی ھے اور کل کے اخباروں میں بھی یه چیز تهی - آب اس کا پته لکانے کی کوشش کیچئے که ایک سال سے ان کا پیسہ کیوں باقی هے - ولا بچارے تهورا روپیه بچا کر کے جوتے بنانے مهی لیکن ان سے جوتے خرید کر کے اس طرح سے ان کو عیریس کیا جاتا ہے -

آپ کی کهادی ایند ریلیم اندسترین کی جو سب کمیٹی ہے اس نے بھی یه ریکمیند کیا ہے اور اس نے گورنملت کی توجه اس طوف دلائی هے که اس سلسله مين كيا كونا چاهيئے-اس کا یہ کیٹا ہے کہ گورنملٹ ان کے لئے فیٹر پرائیس شاپ کھولے جہاں سے وہ بیجارے مناسب داموں میں چمره خرید سکیس اور دوسرا کیا مال خرید سکیس - اور ان کا مال خویدنے اور بیچنے کے لئے کوئی گورنبلت کی ایجنسی هو یا کوئی نان أفهشيل ايجلسي هو تاكه يه درمیانی لوگ جو هیں یا مذل مهن جو هیں وہ ان کو ایکسپلائت نه کر سکیں اور وہ من مانے داموں پر چهزیں نه خرید سکیی - ان کو روپئے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اس لئے ولا مجبور هو کر کے اپلی چیزوں کو سستے داموں میں بیچے دیتے

[شری پیارے لال کریل دوطالب،]
ایکسپورت کریں گی - اب آپ دیکھئے
که کس طرح سے ان کا ایکسپائٹیشن
عوتا هے - انہوں نے اس کی طرف
سرکار کی توجه دلائی هے میں ذرا

"If nothing was done within a week they would stage demonstrations before the State Trading Corporation office and the residence of the Commerce Minister.

According to Mr. Seth, of a quota of 650,000 pairs of shoes to be exported to Russia, small manufacturers had < _;ot only 150,000 pairs and 100,000 had gone to a few big firms producing machine-made shoes. The two procuring agencies had been allotted 400,000 pairs by the S.T.C.

He said these agencies should not have been given such a huge quota ignoring the claims of genuine manufacturers.

The manufacturers in the three cities could produce 400,000 pairs in a year. They could raise production substantially if they received higher profits."

اب آپ یه سوچیں که یه تیس چالیس پرسنت منافع جو هے یا بعض جگه پیچاس پرسنت منافع جو هے یا جو هائده کنزیومر کو منا چه هیئے وہ اس کو نہیں مل پاتا هے اور وہ مقل میں لے جاتا هے - اس لئے جو ایکچولی جوتا بناتے هیں وہ اگر اپنی کوآپویٹیور سوسائٹی بناتے هیں تو ان کو آپ شوز کو ایکسپورٹ کرنے کی اجازت دیچئے - ان کے باپ دادا یه کام دیچئے - ان کے باپ دادا یه کام کرتے آ رهے هیں اور ان کو اس کا

بہت بوا تحورہ ہے اور صدیوں سے ان کے پاس یه ایک هند رما ہے اس لگے ان کی کوآپریائیو سوسائٹیز کو هی اس کا پرصت دینا چاغیگے۔

اب آپ استیات تریدنگ کارپوریشن کی ایک حوکت دیکه کے کہ کہا انہوں نے کیا ہے ۔ ولا بے چارے جو کوآپریٹیو سوسائٹی بنا رہے ھیں ان سے یہ سوسائٹی ہے اس لیے آپ کو کوآپریٹیو سوسائٹی ہے اس لیے آپ کو کوآٹ نہیں دیں گے ۔ جو پہلے کی دو چار سوسائٹیؤ ھیں انہیں کو ھم دیں گے ۔ میرے پاس ولا لوگ آتے دیں اور ولا یہ کہتے ھیں کو دیں گے ۔ میرے پاس ولا لوگ آتے میں اور ولا یہ کہتے ھیں کی نئی

Now you are making a distinction between co-operative societies; between new and old ones. This is unfair.

سوسائلتی هے هم تم کو نهوں دیں ئے۔ اس طوح سے قمام دقتیں ان کے راسته میں ڈالی جا رهی هیں اور ایک طریقه سے اس کا هويسمينت هو وها هے - انہوں نے یہ کہا ہے كه اكر همارے ساتھ انصاف نہيں هوا اور یه جو باهر جوتے بهیجنے کا تمام کارروبار هے یہ همارے سپرد نہیں کیا گیا تو ہم ستیہ کرہ کریں گے اور ایک ہوا بھاری ڈمونسٹویشن کریں گے -اور جو کنچه بهی هو سکتا هے ولا کریں گے - انہوں نے یہ بھی کہا ھے کہ ہم جوتے دیں گیے ھی نہیں ان فرمون کوء لوگون کوء جو ایکسپورت كوتے هيں اور تمام كا تمام فائد؟ حُود اللهاتے هیں - انہوں نے اعلانیہ طور ير يه کيا هے اور آپ اس بات كي طرف دهيان دين - اسي ليَّج آپ کی جو کهادی ایلا ویلیم اندَستويز كميشي كي سب كميتي هـ اس نے خود کہا ہے کہ اس طرف توجه در جانی چاهیائے -

اور زیادہ نم کہتے ہوئے ایک بات کی طرف آپ کی توجه اور دلاوں کا - اگر آپ ایے دیمی کے اندر سمام واد لانا چاهتے هيي تو آب چهوٿي چهوٿي انڏسٽويو قائم کريس اور ایک فقداسیفتل یا ایک كوئى بديادي تبديلي ابيه سوشهواكانامك استركمچر مين لائين - اور ايكسيورت ارر امپورٹ کے لائسنس صرف چند يجيئے - أج هوتا كيا هے كه كئى لوك پرانے اور بوے لوگوں كو هى نه دين -

श्रो महाबीर त्यागी : मैं ग्रापसे यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो जूते वालों की समस्या ग्रापने यहां पेश की है उसमें बहुत अच्छे खयालात आपने रखे हैं लेकिन क्या ग्राप मेहरवानी करके कन्सन्डं के पास एक चिट्ठी मुफस्सल तौर पर सब बातें लिख कर भेज देंगे ताकि उस पर कोई कार्यवाही हो सके।

شرى ييارے لال كويل دد طالب،

سيرے پاس تيار هے اور اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں اسی وقت دے سكتا هوں -

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): YOU have brought it before the House. As the Minister says, it will help the Government if you send a note to the Ministry concerned so that the point may be taken up.

شرى پيارے الل كويل دوطالب،،

میں ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ھی کہ انہوں نے اس بات کو سمجھا ھے اور میں اس بات کی کوشمر کروں گا . .

اپ سبها ادی>هی (شری اکبر علی خان): اب آپ کا ڈائم بھی ھو گیا ہے۔

شربی بیارے لال کویل دوطالب، :

میں پانیم منت میں ختم کردوں کا -

اب سبها ادهیکش (شری اکبر علی خان): نهیس دو صلت -

شرى پهارے لال كويل ووطالب،

مين چاهتا هون ايک بليادي تبديلي اس دیش کے اندر آئی چاهیئے - سمار وار اگر آپ لانا چاهتے هيں تو سوشهو الانامك استركجر مين بنيادي تبديلي

[شرى پيار لل كريل ودطالب] ٢٠ امپورے اور ایکسپورے کا کام کونا چاھتے ھیں لیکن ان سے آپ کہتے ھیں You are not an established imported or exporter.

كوئي نيا أدمى اگر عمولي كام شروء کرنا چاهتا هے تو آب اس کو کوئی سهولوت نهين ديتے هيں بلکه انهين کو دیتے هیں جو که پہلے سے امهورے اور ایکسپورت کر رہے ھیں - اس طرح آپ کسی نئے آدمی کو موقعه نہیں دیتے هیں جس سے وہ کوئی کام کر سکے - یہ ایک بنیادی فلطی ہے - اس لیئے اگر آپ دیش کے اندر سماہ وار لانا چاهتے هيں تو اس کهائی کو پاٹئے - پہار کو کاٹھے تبھی دیش نے اندر برابری آ سکتی هے - جب ایسا کویں گے کہ نہمے کے اُدمی کو موقعہ نہیں ملے تو اس سے دیش میں سماج واد نهيس آ حكتا -

میں آپ کی توجه دلانا چاهتا ھوں کہ زندگی کے ھرشعبہ میں امیر آدمی اس طرح چهاتا جا رها هے که نیمے کے آدمی اور دیے جا رہے هیں یه سب آپ بالکل ختم کو دیجئے که جو استهملیشت امهوردرس اور ایکسهوردوز هیں ان کو هی السنس دیا جائے گا - ان کو کوئی امپورے یا ايكسهورت كا لأنسلس نهين ديا جائے -اس طرح جو ہوے ہوے کنٹریکٹرس هیں ان کو کنتریکت نه دیا جائے بلکه نئے نئے آدمیوں دو انکریم کیمکے -

جب ایک بنهادی تبدیلی ائی جائے کی تھی دیش کے اندر سماج واد لا سکتے هیں ۔ آپ ایک بنیادی تبدیلی لائھے - میں کہتا ھوں کہ كتنے آدمى هيں جو كه ايكسپورت اوو امدورت كرنا چاهتے هيں - تو ان كو موقعه کهوں نه ديي - کس طوح سے پرانے آدمی نا جائو فائدہ اتھاتے ھیں -أب اس كو ديكهاي - يك جمن الل کمپنی ھے ۔ اس کی کڈی کمپنیاں : , , , &

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- 1. Chamanlal & Bros.
- 2. Chamanlal (Overseas) Ltd.
- 3. Steel (1957) Pvt. Limited.
- 4. Sumara Pvt. Limited.
- 5. Barter (India) Pvt. Limited.
- 6. Aryavart Export Corporation.

1 HI: VICECHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Nothing personal, please.

شرى پيارے لال كبيل ددطالب،،:

زری کے م پر چاد مہیلوں کے اندر 70 لاکھ روپیے کا مال ایکسپورے کونے کا پرمست ان کو دیا گیا - وہ ايكسيورت كها كيا گيا - اور انونسفك کرنے کے بعد تیس گنا چالیس گنا اور انوائسفگ کے بعد مال باہر بھیجا۔ معلوم نهین که باهر بهیجا یا هانگ کانگ کے سندر میں قال دیا گیا یا کہیں اور ڈال دیا گیا - اس کو معلوم ترين - اب آپ ان كو امپورت الأسنس 52 لاکھ کا اس کے بدلے دیتے میں یا دئیے جائیں گے - تو میرا کہنا ہے کہ آب اس بات کی تحقیقات ایجئے -

ان کے یہاں رید ہوا ہے - میرا ان سے كوئي تعلق نهين هے ليكن مين حقیقت بتاتا هوں که کس طوح یه لوک جو آپ کے پرانے آدمی ھیں دهوکا دیتے هیں - اس شخص نے پہلے ہمیگی سے ایکسیورٹ کا کاروبار کیا مدراس سے کاروبار کیا کلمتہ سے کیا اور یھو دھلے سے کیا - تو یہ تمام دعوکا دهی کی بات کی چار سو بهس کیا -چند مهینوں کے اندر یہ سب کمپنیاں بغی دیں - میں آپ کو سب ڈیٹیلس دوں کا - چند سہینوں کے اندر يه سب هوا - جب تک انکوائري نه هو جائے - امروزے لائسنس روک دائیے جائیں - اور انکم تیکس کی ادائیگی معلوم کی جائے -

اپ سبها ادهیکش (شری اکبر علی خان): آپ ان کو بهیج دیجگے -

شری پیارے لال کویل دوطائب، و فرور بهینجوں گا۔ میں آپ کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں آپ کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں فے ان سے گزارش ہے کہ اس طرح دیش کا بوا ستیاناہ ہو جائے گا۔ اس سے کبھی سماج واد نہیں آئے گا یہاں گرانٹی ہو جائے گی۔ اگر آپ موجودہ واناورن کو نہیں بدلیں گے۔ موجودہ حالات کو نہیں بدلیں گے۔ موجودہ حالات کو نہیں بدلیں گے۔ اور امیر غریب کے بیچ جو خلیج ہے اس کو کم سے کم نہیں کریں گے۔ چھوٹے اور بوے مالزموں نہیں کریں گے۔ چھوٹے اور بوے مالزموں

میں جو ہوا فرق ہے اس کو نہیں مثاندگے تو دیھی کا بوا نقصان ہوگا - جس کو کہ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ نہ ہو - میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے چاد منت دئیے -

† श्री प्यारे लाल कुरे ल "तालिब" : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, अब तो डेढ़ बजने में दो ही मिनिट रह गए हैं।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री ग्रकबर ग्रलें स्वान): डेढ़बजे के बाद ग्राठ मिनिट ग्रौर दे दूंगा।

श्री प्यारे ला कुरोल "तालिब": इतने समय में तो मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहूंगा वह नहीं कह सकूंगा और 10-12 मिनिट में अपनी स्पीच के साथ इन्साफ नहीं कर सकूंगा

उपसभाष्यक (श्री सकबरसलो लान): मैं माफी चाहता हूं, क्कत नहीं है।

🏋 [अं: प्यार लाल कुर ल"तालिब" : मैं आपका गुकिया ग्रदा करना चाहता हं कि ग्राप**्ने मुझे इस समय बोलने का मीका** दिया है। मैं इस समय ज्यादा बातें तो नहीं कह सक्ता। लेकिन एक चीज की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा । हमारे विक्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है अगर उसको हम जगलर्स फीट कहें तो इस में कोई ताज्जुब नहीं है। जिस तरह से मदारी अपने कारनामें लोगों के सामने रखता है उसी तरह फाइनेंत मिनिस्टर ने यह बजट हमारे सामने रखा है। देखने में तो बजट यह ऐसा लगता है कि इस में ग्राम लोगों को वहत राहत दी गई है जिस से गरीब ग्रीर ग्राम जनता को बहत फायदा होगा । लेकिन ग्रगर गौर से देखा जाय ग्रीर उस पर सोच विचार किया जाय तो मालम होगा कि इससे ज्यादा जो फायदा होने वाला है वह 15731 कम

t[] Hindi transliteration.

श्रि प्यारे लाल कुरील 'नालिब'] वाले लोगों को ही पहुंचेगा, जिनकी थोड़ी बहुत ग्रामदनी होती है इससे उनको कोई फायदा पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। इनकी हालत जैसी पहले थी बैसी ही है ग्रीर न इस बजट में उन्हें राहत देने की कोई कोशिश की गई है। हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने चनः मदों पर थोडी बहुत राहत देने की कोशिश की है, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन जितना उन्हें करना चाहिये था उतना उन्होंने नहीं किया ।

मैं एक मामले को लेता हं। जुतियों पर जो एक्साइज इयुटी हटाई गई है उसके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि इससे जुतियां सस्ती हो जायेंगी । मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि गरीब आदिमियों को इससे कैसे राहत मिलेगी । जिन लोगों के पास चार या आठ जोड़े ज़ितयां होती हैं उनका तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता । लेकिन जहां तक गरीब लोगों का सवाल है वे दो साल में एक जोड़ा जुता पहनते हैं। मान लीजिए अगर एक जोड़ा जुता दो साल तक चला तो उसको दो साल में दो रुपये का फायदा हुन्ना। लेकिन जहां तक एक्साइज इयटी के हटाने का सवाल है, यह एक्साइज ड्यटी हिन्द्स्तान में दो चार फर्म ही देती हैं, जैसे बाटा कम्पनी, फ्लेक्स और करोना । इनके ग्रलावा ऐसी कोई फर्म नहीं है जो एक्साइज इयुटी देती हो। एक्साइज डयटी के हटने से इन बड़ी बड़ी फर्म वालों को ही फायदा होगा। मैं आपसे यह अर्जे करना चाहता ह कि अगर जिला और दूसरे शहरों में जो जुते बनाने वाले हैं उनको किसी तरह से इस एक्साइज इयुटी के हटने से फायदा नहीं होगा। यह लोग जो भी जुते बनाते हैं उन्हें बाटा कम्पनी या दूसरं कम्पनियां खरीद लेती हैं। लेकिन जो लोग घरेलू दस्तकारी के तौर पर घरों में जुते बनाते हैं उन लोगों को उससे कोई राहत नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि घरेल दस्तकारी को धक्का लगेगा क्योंकि एक्साइज इयुटी के हटने

से यह बड़ी फर्में खद मशीनों से जते बनाने लगेंगी ।

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यह एक घरेल दस्तकारी है। साठ पर-सेन्ट ज्ते जो बनते हैं ग्रोर जो बड़ी बड़ी फर्म वाले बेचते हैं वे इन लोगों से खरीदते हैं जो ग्रपने घर की दहलीज में बैठकर जुने बनाते हैं। सिर्फ ग्रागरा के ग्रन्दर तकरीबन चालीस हजार लोग ऐसे हैं जो यह काम करते हैं, ग्रीर जो ग्रपने घरों में जते बनाते हैं ग्रीर उनसे बड़ी बड़ी फर्म वाले सस्ते दामों पर ज्ते खरीदते हैं। श्रौर फिर उसके डबल दामों पर वे उन को मार्केट में बेचते हैं। जो जते बनाने वाले हैं वे घर में जुते बनाते हैं, मगर जब वे जते सप्लाई करते हैं तो उन पर बाटा कम्पनी या दूसरी कम्पनी की मुहर लगा देते हैं, और फिर वे जुते मार्केट में जाकर के लगभग डबल दामों में बिकते हैं। इसके अलावा ग्रीर छोटे-बड़े व्यापारी हैं जो कि इन वेचारे घरेल काम करने वालों से जुते लेते हैं, लेकिन इसमें होता यह है कि फर्ज करो एक हजार के जुते उन्होंने लिये या बड़ी फर्मों ने लिये तो वे इस तरह से उनका एक्सप्लाय-टेशन करते हैं कि वे जुते खरीदते हैं एक हजार रुपये के और उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सी दो सी रुपये उस बक्त नकद देते अपीर यह कह देते है कि यह सौदोसौ रुपये ले जाग्रो ग्रौर बाकी की पर्ची ले जाग्रो। फिर पर्ची काटने के बाद क्या होता है, कि वह छः महीने के बाद बाकी पैसा देते हैं। अब वह बेचारा 6 महीने तक किस तरह से अपना काम चलाये ? इन को तो ग्रीर जते बनाने होते हैं, इसलिये ऐसा होता है कि कुछ लोग जिन के पास पैसा है और जो कोई काम धंधा नहीं करते हैं, वे इन पिंचयों को खरीद लेते हैं और इस तरह वह दरम्यानी लोग जो हैं वें फायदा उठाते हैं। कई पंजाबी स्नागरा के स्रंदर स्नाज ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि वे इनसे पचियां खरीद लेते हैं ग्रौर फिर 6 महीने के बाद वे इन पिंचयों के बदले में पैसे ले लेते हैं।

भाप दूर क्यों जाते हैं सैन्ट्रल गवनं-मेंट एम्पलाईज की कोग्रापेरेटिव सोसाइटी को ले लीजिये जिसके पास एक साल पहले का रूपया बकाया पड़ा है उन लोगों का जिन्होंने बूते सप्लाई किये थे। वे लोग दो चार रूपये का चमड़ा खरीदते हैं भ्रीर फिर घर श्राकर बूते बनाते हैं श्रीर इन से कोश्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी जूते खरीदती है। ग्रव श्राप देखिये कि श्रापकी श्रांखों के तले ही श्रंधेरगर्दी है भौर किस तरह से इन लोगों को एक्सप्लाइट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। तो जूतों पर से एक्साईज ड्यूटी श्राप ने हटा ली है लेकिन इस के क्या होगा ? श्रव मशीनों से जूते बनेंगे। बड़ी फर्म इन लोगों से जूते ख़रीदने की बजाय खुद जुते बनाएगी।

श्री महाबीर स्थागी: क्या कोन्रापरेटिव सौसाइटीच भी उनको दाम नहीं देती हैं?

श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील "तालिव" : जी हां, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज की को-श्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी ने उनको एक साल से पैसे नहीं दिये हैं । आज के अखवार में यह खबर छपी है ग्रीर कल के अखवारों में भी यह चीज थी । आप उसका पता लगाने को कोशिश कीजिए कि एक साल से उन का पैसा क्यों बाकी है । वे बेचारे थोड़ा रुपया बचा कर के जूते बनाते हैं लेकिन उन से जूते खरीद करके इस तरह से उनको हैरेस किया जाता है ।

ग्रापकी खादी एण्ड विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज को जो सब कमेटी है उसने भी यह रिकमेंड किया है ग्रीर उसने गवनंमेंट की तवज्जो इस तरफ दिलाई है कि इस सिलसिले में क्या करना चाहिये। उसका यह कहना है कि गवनंमेंट उनके लिये फेयर प्राइस शाप खोले जहां से वह बेचारे मुनासिब दामों में चमड़ा वगैरा खरीद सकें ग्रीर दूसरा कच्चा माल खरीद सकें, ग्रीर उनका माल खरीद ग्रीर बेचने के लिये कोई गवनंमेंट की एजेंसी ो या कोई नान ग्राफिशियल एजेंसी हो ताकि 148 RSD—5.

यह दरम्यामी लोग जो हैं या मिडल में जो हैं वे उनको एक्सप्लायट न कर सकें धीर वे मनमाने दामों पर चीजें न खरीद सकें। उनको रुपये की जरूरत होती है इसलिये वे मजबूर होकर के अपनी चीजों को सस्ते दामों में बेच देते हैं। इस लिये खादी एण्ड विलेज इंडस्टीज कमीशन की सब कमेटी ने कहा है कि इन का माल खरीदने के लिये कोई बाकायदा एजेंसी होनी चाहिये या फेयर प्राइसशाप होनी चाहिये। इसके बलावा एक टैननीकल इस्टिट्यूट होना चाहिये जहां उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके । ग्राप ग्रगर समाज-वाद लाना चाहते हैं तो यह विलेख इंडस्टीख जो हैं यह छोटे छोटे घरेल धन्धे जो हैं ग्राप उनको डेवलप कीजिए और उन को ही अपनी सोसाइटीज बनाने का मौका दीजिए। मेरे पास वक्त कम है इसलिये ग्रीर ज्यादा न कहकर मैं ग्रापका ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हं।

यभी कल की यह खबर है कि इनके एक नुमाइन्दे ने एक बयान दिया है । उन्होंने यह कहा है कि जो जूते रिशया को एक्स-पोर्ट होते हैं उनके एक्सपोर्ट करने का काम सिर्फ दो तीन बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों को मिल जाता है और एक्चुयली जो जूते बनाने वाले हैं उनको वह काम नहीं दिया जाता है। उन्होंनें ऐसी फिगर्स दी हैं कि साढ़े छः लाख पेयसं जो भेजे जायेंगे इन में से सिर्फ एक डेढ़ लाख पेयसं इन काटिज इंडस्ट्रीज वालों को मिले हैं और बाकी जो पेयसं हैं वे बड़े लोग या जो बड़ी फर्म हैं वे एक्सपोर्ट करेंगी। घब धाप देखिये कि किस तरह से उनका एक्सप्लाय-टेशन होता है। उन्होंने इसकी तरफ सरकार की तवज्जो दिलाई है। मैं जरा इसे पढ़ दं:--

"If nothing was done within a week, they would stage demonstrations before the State Trading Corporation office and the residence of the Commerce Minister.

According to Mr. Seth, of a quota of 6,50,000 pairs of shoes to be exported to Russia, small manufacturers had got only 1,50,000 pairs and 1,00,000 had

[श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील 'तालिब']

Budget (General)

gone to a few big firms producing machine-made shoe*. The two procuring agencies had been allotted 4,00,000 pairs by the S.T.C.

He said these agencies should not have been given such a huge quota ignoring the claims of genuine manufacturers.

The manufacturers in the three cities could produce 4,00,000 pairs in a year. They could raise production substantially if they received higher profits."

श्रब धाप यह सोचें कि यह तीस चालीस परसेन्ट मनाफा जो है या बाज जगह पचास परसेन्ट मुनाफा जो है उसका जो फायदा कंज्यमर्स को मिलना चाहिए वह उस को नहीं मिल पाता है और वह मिडल-मैन ले जाता है। इसलिए जो एक्च्छली जुता बनाते हैं वे अगर अपनी कोआपरे-टिव सोसाइटी बनाते हैं तो उनको भाप ज्ञ को एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दीजिए। इनके बाप-दादा यह काम करते आ रहे हैं ग्रीर इनको इसका बहुत बड़ा तजुर्वा है, ब्रौर सदियों से उनके पास यह एक हनर रहा है । इसलिए इनकी कोधापरेटिय सोसाइटीज को इसका परमिट देना चाहिये।

अब आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की एक हरकत देखिए कि क्या उन्होंने किया है। वे बेचारे तो कोग्रापरेटिय सोसाइटीज बना रहे हैं उनसे यह कहा जाता है कि श्राप की नई कोधापरेटिय सोसाइटी है इसलिए आपको कोटा नहीं देंगे। जो पहले की दो चार सोसाइटीज हैं उन्हीं को हम देंगे। मेरे पास वह लोग भ्राते हैं भीर यह कहते हैं कि नई सोसाइटीज को कछ नहीं देंगे।

Now you are making a distinction between co-operative societies, between new and old ones. This is unfair.

अगर व लोग जो बंचारे अपने हाथ से ज्ते बनाने वाले हैं अपनी को आपरेटिव सोसा- इटीज बनाते हैं तो उनसे यह कह दिया जाता है कि स्राप को हम नहीं देंगे; श्राप कितने साल से यह काम कर रहे हैं और आपने कितने पेयसं एक्सपोर्ट किए हैं । वे बेचारे अपने घरों में ज्ते बनाते थे और उनसे बडे बड़ें लोग खरीद लेते थे श्रीर वही जते बाहर भेजे जाते हैं। श्रव भी काम तो वेही करते हैं लेकिन ग्रगर वे ग्रपनी कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाते 좕 तो कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी नई कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी है हम तुमको नहीं देंगे। इस तरह से तमाम दिक्कतें उनके रास्ते में डाली जा रही हैं और एक तरीके से उनका हैरेसमेन्ट हो रहा है । उन्होंने कहा कि ग्रगर हमारे साथ इन्साफ नहीं हुआ। श्रीर यह जो **बाहर ज्**ते भेजने का तमाम कारोबार है यह हमारे स्पूर्द नहीं किया गया तो हम सत्याक्षह करेंगे ग्रौर एक बड़ा भारी डिमान्स्ट्रेशन करेंगे। ग्रीर जो कुछ भी हो सकता है वे करेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम जुते देंगे ही नहीं इन फर्मीया लोगों को जो एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं ग्रीर तमाम का तमाम फायदा खद उठाते हैं। उन्होंने ऐलानिया तौर पर यह कहा है, भ्रीर आप इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दें। इसीलिए ग्रापकी जो खादी एण्ड विलेज **इण्ड**स्ट्रीज कमीशन की एक कमेटी है उसने खुद कहा है कि इस तरफ तवज्जो दी जानी चाहिए।

ग्रीर ज्यादा न कहते हुए एक बात की तरफ धापकी तवज्जो भीर दिलाऊंगा । ग्रगर ग्राप ग्रपने देश के श्रन्दर समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो ग्राप छोटी छोटी इण्डस्टीज कायम करें ग्रीर एक फंडा-मेंटल या एक कोई बुनियादी तबदीली ग्रपने सोशिग्रो-इकानामिक स्ट्वेंब्जर लाएं ग्रीर एक्सपोर्ट ग्रीर इन्पोर्ट लाइसेंस सिर्फ पूराने ग्रीर बड़े लोगों को ही ही न दें।

श्री महैं। बीर त्यागां रूं मैं श्रापसे यह दरक्वास्त करूंगा कि जो जूते वालों की समस्या श्रापने यहां पेश की है, उसमें बहुत श्रच्छे खयालात श्रापने रखे हैं, लेकिन क्या श्राप में हरबानी कर के मिनिस्ट्री कन्सन्डं के पास एक चिट्ठी मुफरसल तौर पर सब बानें लिख कर भेज देंगे ताकि उस पर कोई कार्यवाही हो सके ?

श्री व्यार लाल कुरोल "तालिब": रेपास तैयार है झीर झगर झाप इजाजत हें तो मैं इसी वक्त दे सकता है हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You have brought it before the House. As the Minister says, it will belp the Government if you send a note to the Ministry concerned so that the point may be taken up

श्री ध्यारे लाल कुरोल "तालिब": मैं उनका शुकिया ग्रदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बात को समझा है भौर मैं इस बात की को किस करूंगा ।

उपतभाष्यक्ष (श्री श्रकंबर श्राली खान): श्रव श्रापका टाइम भी हो गया है।

श्री प्यारे लाल कुरोल "तालिब" : मैं पाच मिनिट में खत्म कर दुगा ।

जपसभाष्यक (श्री श्रकबरम्रली सान) : नहीं दो मिनिट

श्री प्यारे लास कुरोल "तासिब": मैं चाहना हूं कि एक बुनियादी तबदीली इस देश के अन्दर श्रानी चाहिये। समाजवाद अगर ग्राप लाना चाहते हैं तो मोशिश्रो-इकोनामिक स्ट्रक्चर में बुनियादी तबदीली कीजिए। ग्राज होता क्या है कि कई लोग इम्पोर्ट श्रीर एक्सपोर्ट का काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन से श्राप कहते हैं You are not an established importer or exporter.

कोई नया भ्रादमी अगर मामूली काम क्रक करना चाहता है तो भ्राप उसको कोई सहूलियत नहीं देते हैं बल्कि उन्हीं को देते हैं जो कि पहले से इम्पोर्ट भ्रीर एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इस तरह भ्राप किसी नए भ्रादमी को मौका नहीं देते हैं जिससे वह कोई काम कर सके। यह एक बुनियादी गलती है। इसलिये भ्रार भ्राप देश के भ्रन्दर समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो इस खाई को पाटिये, पहाड़ को काटिये तभी देश के भ्रन्दर बराबरी भ्रा सकती है। जब ऐसा करेंगे कि नीचे के भ्रादमी को मौका नहीं मिले तो इससे देश में समाज-वाद नहीं भ्रा सकता।

मै ग्रापकी तवज्जो दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिन्दगी के हर शोबा में ग्रमीर ग्रादमी इस तरह छाता जा रहा है कि नीचे के ब्रादमी भ्रौर दबे जा रहेहैं। यह सब श्राप बिल्कुल खत्म कर दीजिये कि जो एस्टेब्लियड इम्पोर्टर्स एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं उनको ही लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा । उनको कोई इम्पोर्ट या एवस-पोर्टका लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाये। इस तरह जो बड़े बड़े कान्ट्रेक्टर्स हैं उनको कान्ट्रेक्ट न दिया जाए बल्कि नये नये आदिमयों को एनकरेज कीजिये। जब एक ब्नियादी तब-दीली लाई जायेगी तभी देश के ग्रन्दर समाजवाद ला सकते हैं। ग्राप एक बुनि-यादी तबदीली लाइए। मैं कहता हूं कि कितने ग्रादमी है जो कि एक्सपोर्ट मोर इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। तो उनका मौका क्यों न दें ? किस तरह से पुराने ब्रादमी नाजाएज फायदा उठाते हैं, भ्राप इसको देखिये। एक चमनलाल कम्पनी है उसकी कई कम्पनियां हैं---

- i. Chamanlal & Bros.
- 2. Chamanlal (Overseas) Ltd.
- 3. Steel (1957) Pvt. Limited.
- 4. Sumara Pvt. Limited.
- 5. Barter (India) Pvt. Limited.
- 6. Aryavart Export Corporation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAK ALI KHAN): Nothing personal, please.

थें प्यारे लाल कुरील "तालिव" : जरी के नाम पर चन्द महीनों के ग्रन्दर 70 लाख रुपये का माल एक्सपोर्ट करने का परमिट इनको दिया गया । वह एक्सपोर्ट क्या किया गया । श्रोवर इनवाइसिंग करने के बाद, तीस गना चालीस गना घोवर इनवाइसिंग के बाद, माल बाहर भेजा। मालम नहीं कि बाहर भेजा या हांगकांग के समद्र में डाल दिया गया। या कहीं श्रीर डाल दिया गया। इसको मालम करें। अब भ्राप इनको इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस 52 लाख का इसके बदले देते हैं या दिये जायेंगे। तो मेरा कहना है कि ग्राप इस बात की तहकीकात कीजिये। उनके यहां रेड हुझा है। मेरा उनसे कोई ताल्लक नहीं है लेकिन मैं हकीकत बताता हं कि किस तरह यह लोग जो आपके पराने आदमी हैं धोखा देते हैं। इस शहस ने पहले बम्बई से एक्सपोर्ट का कारोबार किया, मद्रास से कारोबार किया, कलकत्ता से किया और फिर दिल्ली से किया। तो यह तमाम धोकादेही की बात की, चार सौ बीस किया । चन्द महीनों के अन्दर यह सब कम्पनियां बनी हैं। मैं ग्रापको सब डिटेल्स दंगा। चन्द महीनों के अन्दर यह सब हुआ। जब तक इनक्वायरी ू न हो जाये इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस रोक दिये जायें और इन्कमटैंबस की ग्रदायगी मालम की जाये।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री ध्रकबर धली खान) : ग्राप इनको भेज दीविये ।

श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील "तालिव" : जरूर भेजूंगा । मैं श्रापका श्रुक्रिया ग्रदा करता हूं । मैंने उनसे यह रिक्वेस्ट की है । मेरी ग्रम्बुल गुजारिश है कि इस तरह देश का बड़ा सत्यानाश हो जायेगा । इससे कभी समाजवाद नहीं श्रायेगा । यहां क्रांति हो जायेगी । ग्रगर ग्राप मौजूदा वातावरण को नहीं बदलेंगे, मौजूदा हालात को नहीं

बदलेंगे ग्रीर ग्रमीर गरीब के बीच जो खलीज है उसको कम से कम नहीं करेंगे, छोटे ग्रीर बड़े मुलाजमों में जो बड़ा फर्क है उसको नहीं मिटायेंगे तो देश का बड़ा नुकसान होगा, जिसको कि हम चाहते हैं कि न हो।

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मैं ग्रापका शुक्रिया ग्रदा करता हूं कि श्रापने चन्द मिनिट दिये।]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The House stands adjourned till 2-30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled utter lunch at halfpast two of the clock. Tim DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

Shri BHUPESH GUPTA: Madam Deputy Chairman, before I touch upon the economic aspects of the Budget Proposals and the Budget Speech, I should like to deal with some other matters. The first thing that I should like to deal with is the statement that the Prime Minister made before the House adjourned in which he just denied the statement made by Shri Sudhir Ghosh on the 15th of this month in this House that a U.S. aircraft carrier was standing at the mouth of the river Hooghly at the instance of the late Prime Minister Nehru October/November, 1962. This denial has been made on the basis of what the Government believes to be the correct version of it on the basts of materials in its possession. I asked the Prime Minister whether before making that statement he had enquired from the U.S. authorities as to whether there was any such aircraft standing in the region of the mouth of the river Hooghly. But the Prime Minister did not give any answer. Madam, many hon. Members think that the question was not perhaps relevant. I think it is possible for the U.S. authorities to send an aircraft carrier even without the knowledge of the Government of

India. Anyhow, the question was very, very relevant. Immediately after hon. Shri Dahyabhai Patel made another startling disclosure which is no less starting that what Mr. Sudhir Ghosh said last Monday. He made an enquiry from the Prime Minister. Evidently he was reading out something. Now I am in possession of the transcript of what he asked by way of a question but what was actually written out. He did not take any chance. According to his information, Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign Secretary, sent for an American Embassy official on Saturday. I asked that question on Friday. And the American Embassy official told the Indian Foreign Secretary that not only the Prime Minister made such a request (Interruptions)— Madam, I seek your protection—but the request was made in writing and that the letter, the document was there with the U.S. authorities in the States and that they would be in a position to send it to the Government of India. alternatively, show to the Indian Ambassador in the U.S.A. in original. That is what he said. Therefore, if this US version is correct, naturally ...

Budget (General)

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: (Bihar): Not US. version but Mr. Dahyabhai Patel's version.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Do not disturb me

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: You are making a misstatement. Do not make a misstatement. It is not U.S. version. It is Mr. Dahyabhai Patel's version.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There are two things. First, whether the Government of India made a request. The Government oi India says that it did not make a request It has allegedly been denied by the U.S. Embassy official, according to Mr. Patel. I have an open mind. I want to know the correct position. Naturally It will be now for the Prime Minister to place, after making proper investigations, a copy of the conversation that took place between the U.S. Embassy official concerned and the Foreign Secretary as to whether any U.S. Embassy official did say to the Foreign Secretary what Mr. Patel has revealed to the House. It is a very simple

question. In any case we would not be satisfied unless we get a clear statement on the basis of enquires also made from the U.S. authorities in the light especially of this particular disclosure, which may or may not be true, that has been made in this House by an hon. Member of the House. Therefore, I think the Prime Minister's reply is not sufficient. Well, we cannot let the matter rest at the Prime Minister's reply after what has been stated by Mr. Dahyabhai Patel. I take it Mr. Dahyabhai Patel made this .

SHRI C. D. PANDE: On a point of order, Madam Deputy Chairman.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is the point of order here?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him

SHRI C. D. PANDE: When the Government makes a categorical statement through the Prime Minister, is it permissible to question that statement on the basis of * statement made by a certain hon. Member? Government has given a certain categorical answer to a

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever the Prime Minister's categorical statement, it stands.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is all right.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: The Prime Minister did not answer. His silence was more than his answer.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Vou see somebody said that the American Embassy official went to Shri C. S. Iha on Saturdajr to say that he did say this. If it for your Prime Minister now . .

SHRI C. D. PANDE: You cannot put a auestion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: ... to a*k Mr. C. S. Jha.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: He is the Prime Minister of India not my Prime Minister.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He is your Prime Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He is the Prime Minister of India.

TUB DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, please come to your point.

Shri Bhupesh Gupta: Madam, give Me protection, otherwise what is the use? I have an open mind. An hon. Member or the House has disclosed what he believes to be a conversation between Mr. C. S. Jha, Foreign Secretary and a U.S. Embassy official. Is it or is it not correct? Now it is for the Prime Minister to say 'yes' or "no', because at least one man is under his control—whether such a conversation did take place and, if so, whether Mr. C. S. Jha was told what we have been told in this House by Mr. Dahyabhai Patel. That is all.

Besides, Madam Deputy Chairman, I should like to mention here one thing only in this connection. I was surprised that Mr. Sudhir Ghosh suddenly said this after two or three years; he made such an observation last Monday. It is evident that in order to silence India on the question of Vietnam, this matter has been disclosed or stated in the House, if you like, in order to compromise India's position so that India would not be in a position to raise her voice against the American troops being in Vietnam or the South Vietnam puppet Government seeking the assistance of the Americans. That is the political reason why Mr. Sudhir Ghosh disclosed it. After all Mr. Sudhir Ghosh is common man like anybody else. He goes and meets the American President, our Indian citizen, a Member of no particular standing in the country, belonging to the Congress Party, a person whom hardly anybody knows. But he is received by the American President. Every time he goes to the U.S.A. he meets the President and he claims that President Kennedy had given him the information. Very high-powered business. Therefore, we should like to know as to where we stand with regard to this matter. Not that this thing is of any importance. But since the hon. Member gets foreign exchange sanctioned by the Finance Ministry, goes to the United States of America, meets the American President, writes a lefier gues to the Soviet Union via London, talks to the External Affairs Ministry, then naturally we are interested *in* knowing exactly what is happening either in front of the Centre or behind the Centre. We are a little interested in this thing. Therefore, I demand. Madum Deputy Chairman, that the Prime Minister should come and tell us after making cuquires from his Foreign Secretary if what Mr. Patel has said is true. If it is untrue, then we should like to know how these things come about

Madam, if you read this question, you will feel that it has been prepared. As i was reading it and looking into it, I found it is stylish English. It is not written by an Indian. Even Mr. Krishnamachari would not write such a thing.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: You mean Mr. Dahyabhai Patel cannot write good English?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: lie nny have an American Secretary.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It is a reflection on Mr. Dahyabhai Patel.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No. He may have an American Secretary. How do I know? But punctuation is correct, sentences, parenthesis, everything is correct and not one punctuation is mistaken. I am sure with all the great knowledge of Mr. Patel about English, he would not be able to be meticulous with regard to punctuation, etc. The last part is very interesting—when we were putting this question after the Prime Minister had spoken, he did not go to the Lobby—"In order to prevent Mr. Shastri from committing the error of making the kind of statement that he hasjust now made." Therefore, it is a ready thing "Just now made"— even that has been written. The person who has given him this thing or paper, something more about it. I charge the answer was also. (Interruptions). This is very interesting. I would like to know something more about it. I charge the Americans here of creating this kind of incident and provocation in order to compromise the Indian position in the content of what is happening in Vietnam. I charge the Americans here because they have raised this issue in lhis m

political purpose which they have in mind. I charge the Americans here. They have wught deliberately to compromise India's position in the eyes of the world in the «ame of friendship at a time when India's position should not be compromised for •he purpose of the Americans getting away in the Vietnam affair. Therefore, it is a serious matter. It needs a high-powered investigation but then you do not investi-nilo anything now-a-days.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Madras): On a point of order.

BHUPESH GUPTA: No point of order.

Tut; DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Chair to decide.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes, but you jive me the time of the point of order.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Has the htm. Member who disowns the Prime Minister of India a right here to talk and if he talks, can that be recorded in this House? This is my point of order.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have never disowned the Prime Minister. I said, the Prime Minister of India, not my Prime Minister. You may call "my Lord". (Interruptions) He is not my Prime Minister, he is the Prime Minister of India.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue. You have very little time. Use your time well

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You ;illow mis point of order which is rubbish to be made here.

SHRI M. P. SHUKIA (Uttar Pradesh): Where docs his Prime Minister live? Outside India?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do Hot interrupt. Come to your serious points. There is very little time this afternoon.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA. 1 have taken a particular time and I will speak but I am not allowed to speak. Why ask me and why not ask them not to nake inter-ruptJao*?

Sliiu CHANDRA SHEKHAR tUtar Pradesh): On a point or order becau** Mr. Dahyabhai Patel is to leave this House. Mr. Gupta has made a very serious reflcc-i think, that the nofc Mr. Patel rea/ before the House was prepared by sotuc foreigner and my implication he tries to say that the American Embassy was indul^ tag in the internal affairs of this country. It is a very serious matter and Mr. Dahyabhai Patel has to clarify the position.,

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: . . b» cause if any Embassy or "any outsider oi any foreign Embassy is indulging in the affairs of this House it is a serious breach of the privileges of this House, not only a serious breach of the privileges of th« House but arrogation of a diplomatic right that a Diplomatic Mission enjoys in this country. So Mr. Patel should make

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr Bhupesh Gupta to continue and no interruptions any more.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It i. legitimate question for the hon. Meffl to ask. Let me pass on to the next item With regard to the Kerala issue, 1 do no> wish to say anything more because *v have already said. Only one point [woui< like to make because we feel that t> Governor has not exhausted the possibiliv, of bringing the normal provisions of the Constitution into force by creating conditions and helping the conditions properl» where a Ministry can come into existenc* and We read in the newspaper* that a function report has been sent by the Gover nor to the Central Government. I thift it would be premature if siich a report haw been sent at this stage and it is also cteai from the reports appearing in the paper that the Central Government has made up its mind to stifle Kerala completely and democracy in prevent the Kerala people from having a responsible Government tt run their local affairs—State affairs. The whole strategy of the Home Ministry an* the Government of India has been tailored to meet the requirements of the Party ii» power, partisan requirements of the Part) in power. detentions of the M.LIA>.,

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

unheard of in the annals of Parliamentary history, 29 out of 133 total strength, is also designed to frustrate the normal condition coming into force. The Government should have invited Mr. Namboodiripad formally and asked him to form a Government in •the same way as the Labour Party was invited in England when it did not Have a majority but it was asked to explore the possibility of forming a Government by the Sovereign and the Labour Party did form the Government with the support of the Liberals, although it did not have an over-all majority in the Parliament. Such instances are not rare in British Parliamentary history. I do not see as to why this principle should be given a go-by and what is more, the Defence of India Rules, supposed to defend the country, should be utilised for the defence of the party interests of the Congress Party. It is a scandalous thing that is going on. I do not -wish to say very much on this.

As far as the German Democratic Republic is concerned, 1 think ihe German Democratic Republic should be recognised. There is no need to withhold full recognition to the German Democratic Republic arly more, more especially after what President Nasser has done—he has shown great -courage and statesmanship in this matter— especially when our relations are developing with the German Democratic Republic. The two States have" come Into existence, they are facts of life in international politics and affairs. I think when we recognise Bonn, there is every reason that we should recognise now. Even though it is late, it is better late than never.

Another thing in connection with detention is this, I have reasons to believe—I should like to be disabused of my belief by cogent facts—that the American Embassy here advised or some U.S. authorities advised also the Home Ministry to arrest the Communists who are in detention.

HON. MEMBERS: No.

S ou BHUPESH GUPTA: You uiay say t hear it, I will prove it. I bear and "ore I am enquiring.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should be very careful . . .

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(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Ask them lo be careful not to arrest . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: No, no.

Sum BHUPESH GUPTA: I have infer mation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot get Embassies involved.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All right, American authorities, if you do not like the word. They disclosed that a U.S. Attorney General's intelligence man was invited here and in replying to a question, it was revealed there that they had been consulted with regard to the preparation of the so-called statement of Mr. Nanda with regard to those whom they call the Left Communists. Since then further information has come to our knowledge and I would like to know where we do stand in this matter.

With regard to Mr. Atulya Ghosh, many things have been said.

THI DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 1 do not think you should indulge in individuals and all that. If you have cogent points, you can make. Your time is over.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If you say. your time is over, I will finish. You never stopped them when they were attacking me. These are public matters and it seems we cannot even talk now. I have never been in these 13 years of Parliamentary life, stopped . . .

THB DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You carry on with the point There is a time-limit.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I ,:ra trying but how many interruptions?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no interruption. You carry on.

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THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have taken account of those two minutes of interruptions.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Two minutes the interruptions took place? I do not know which kind of watch you have.

1 have another information sent to me. 1 asked Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to investigate about the affairs of the Assam Relief Fund and West Bengal Relief Fund and Bidhan Roy Memorial Fund. I hope he is conducting the investigations. Here I have got from a very authentic source— I cannot divulge for reasons of State and •security-that Shri "Atulva Ghosh and Shri Prafulla Sen had drawn on several occasions sums totalling about two lakhs from this particular fund which I had mentioned in my speech and I think if you make enquiries from Shri Ashutosh Ghosh, ex-Deputy Minister, he can throw some light. And these cheques are there with the banks, the counterfoils and other things, and it is well worth going into them a little and find this out instead of making allegations against me, which Mr. Buargava made

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Mr. Ashutosh Ghosh is being prosecuted.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I was not getting up due to any personal animosity against Mr. Atulya Ghosh or for that matter anybody. There are a good number of cheques, which cannot be changed, removed or destroyed; they will prove everything, and I am told that solicitor Mr. Sudhir Chandra Roy Chowdhury is appointed to look after this matter and some of the papers are in his possession, and therefore the Finance Minister will be well advised to pay attention to this matter also.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I do not know with regard to other matters what I can say. All that I can say now is

that the Budget proposals claim that the Budget is a balanced budget. I cannot think of a bigger hoax, economically speaking, than this, except perhaps for the rope trick that we have in mind sometimes. The Budget is balanced, and how it is balanced you will see; before the Budget proposals came, he increased the surcharge on imports by 10 per cent, a clever act, undoubtedly a master stroke in this manner. Then in the Third Five Year Plan we targeted to raise Rs. 1710 crores by way of additional taxation—the Centre and the States—and they have raised already Rs. 2550 crores; they have overreached the target, which means Rs. 840 crores higher than what was really envisaged at that time. We thought it was a very high figure for the Plan, but that has been exceeded by Rs. 840 crores. In this period also foreign indebtedness has grown to the astronomical figure of Rs. 2300 crores. Well, if all this should not enable the Finance Minister to produce a kind of surplus Budget, or a balanced Budget on revenue account, what else should? I do not know. The surprising part of the Budget, on the contrary, is that the surplus on revenue account to the extent of Rs. 237 crores has got completely wiped out in the two accounts In the overall Budget, taking into account the Revenue Account and the Capital Account. One should have thought that, when they were getting a little surplus on the Revenue Account, the hon. Minister would give some substantial tax relief to the common man and at the same time increase the incidence of taxation on the big business, and so on. Yesterday we saw that some representatives of big business met him and tried to impress upon him that tax should be corporate reduced. Actually, in this Budget he has given only a nominal concession to the small income group people, and a very substantial concession to big business and the upper income group, as is clear from his own speech that those whose assessed income is Rs. one lakh will now be paying Rs. 5,000 less, and those whose assessed income is Rs. two lakhs will now be paying Rs. 11,000 less. May I ask of the Finance Minister, is it equitable when the country is in a difficult condition, when your foreign exchange

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

reserve have come down now? According to flio last report it was Rs. 82 crores. It went down still below that figure,. And ow it is Rs. 82 crores that you are giving such substantial tax concessions especially in the sphere of personal income and corporate tax. As far as direct taxation is concerned. Madam Deputy Chairman, between 1950 and 1961—there had been a nominal increase of 0-6 per cent at the beginning—the nominal figure of 0-6 per cent went up to the level of 2 4 per cent only during this long period, whereas indirect taxation went up in that period from 4⁻² pet cent—by 4⁻² per cent it was there in the beginning—to 75 per cent. Therefore you see that the increase that hus taken place has already taken place to the disadvantage of the people, and I think the relief, if any, should be given and certainly should be given to the common man and the consumer. I am surprised that even personal inco'me in the higher category has also been exempted, because he has produced his wonderful scheme of inviting unaccounted money. I do not know, Madam, whether he really believes that all the unaccounted money will come. Well, Mr. Krishnamachari is a very clever man. Yet T do not think he believes much in the result of the scheme. In fact, his Budget proposals show that he does not expect more than Rs. 21 crores, out of a thousand crores or so, being declared and he takes a credit for about Rs. 11 crores or so only, only 60 per cent of the unaccounted money as the gain of the Government. Therefore it does not fetch much that way. It is quite clear that some people today are in a tight corner and ihey want to declare part of their wealth and save the other part, illegal though it was under v ihe ordinary law of the land, getting it purified by the holiest of the holy-by the Finance Minister. This is why this scheme has been launched.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must wind up now, Mr. Gunta.

Smu BHUPESH GUPTA: / am almost coming to an end without any kind of detailed examination of 'his thing. All that. I can say now is, thip is the position.

With regard to foreign collaboration—this is my last point since there is no time-I should only like to say here that the Finance Minister is embarking on a dangerous course—I frankly say this ihiug —because what he is doing today will harm the country enormously—we have already started borrowing in order to repay interest charges on the borrowings we had made earlier, even before the economy has reached a stage of anything nearing self-sufficiency at all. Therefore it is a serious matter. As you!:now, Mad-im, our foreign exchange liabilities are growing apace and in the next five years we have to repay about Rs. 1000 crores. In this context there is also the liability of freight charges for importing P.L. 480 foodgrains and other things, and we have already paid during 1962—64 J, sunt of about Rs. 70 crores to the American and other foreign shipping companies as against only Rs. 2-167 crores to our own Indian shipping concerns. Madam Deputy Chairman, 27 per cent. . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time; please finish.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It will not be very long, but slightly long. Twenty-seven per cent of the total investments in the corporate private sector of India is. foreign investment; 27 per cent oc nearly a third of it is foreign. Now the hon. Finance Minister is giving newer and mote concessions including letters of intent to the foreigners who will come and collaborate with the top monopolists and get more and more entrenched in our economy. 1 think this is not how one can build up a selfsufficient independent national economy. This is not. Madam, how one can achieve the objectives, ca/i stcbi economic independence and thus strengthen also our political independence. This i* not how one can stop the perennial drain on our internal resources which go, byway of dividends, profits, commissions, freight charges on account of foreign connections and foreign investments, out of our country.

THIS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Krishnamachari has landed the country in A very serious situation and I would appeal to him, if I may, to retrace his step and see that the economy is developed on an independent and sound basis with the perspective of overcoming our whole economic dependence by ousting and eliminating from our economy the foreign exploiters, whether they be American, British, West German and so on. This is all I have to say here. I must also congratulate the Finance Minister for one thing, that he has known the art of bluffing the people.

3 P.M.

Sum S. N. MISHRA (Bihar): Madam Deputy Chairman, there is no doubt that the Budget has already proved to be a political success, for it has satisfied, to a large extent, the vocal public, 1 mean in particular, the salaried persons and the businessmen and the capitalists.

I have no doubt it has also, to an extent tried to satisfy the common man however inadequate, uncertain or hypothetical the relief may he that he gets.

As you know, though there could be no deliberate design of that kind, it is already being interpreted by the cynic that whatever relief or concessions had been accruing to the common man, are only a kind of a fig leaf to cover the formidable array of ingenious concessions and reliefs accruing to the businessmen and the capitalists. I do not agree with thi'. view entirely, but to an extent 1 do.

One is also not quite sure, if certain sections of the salaried class have not got double relief in the sense that they have got both the D.A., that is the dearness allowance, and also the concessions in personal taxes.

Madam, you may be wondering, since I said that the Budget has had a political success, that I have not referred to the disappointment and the indignation so dramatically being displayed by the businessmen and the capitalists in this country.

I do not think we need take that into account because that seems to me completely synthetic. This disappointment and indignation that they have been displaying, we no doubt see, but the chuckle in their cheek also is too eloquent to be missed. So I do not think that anyone be misled by the impression that they are trying to create.

At the same time* I must also say that tins Budget has given a certain amount of comfort to the socialist conscience, if I may say so, by way of the additional wealth tax, on urban residential property which, according to the socialist view is not only introduced for revenue raising purposes but also for certain wider social aims.

So in a sense, the Finance Minister can take satisfaction for having won a kind of political battle. Whether he has also shown promises of winning the economic battle, I have some doubt. But it all depends on how you describe an economic battle. There is an economic battle for bread and there is an economic battle for the telly and the fridge and the small car that goes by the name of "people's car". And sometimes you see a strange phenomenon in this country that those who wage the battle for the telly and the fridge end the small car, seem to win easily.

Madam Deputy Chairman, I must warn the Government, not to yield to the pressure for these television programmes, or to the pressure for the production of the small car. If we want to bring down the prices of the cars, as we must, then there is a radical remedy for this and the Government should not shirk taking that remedy. 1 may appear very radical and even red, in making the suggestion but I « must say that if you want to reduce the prices of cars, take over the manufacturing unit in the private sector and iutegrate them. They want the people's car but at the same time they turn down the request for the production of scooters. The Government had' said, the other day, on the floor of the House that they had no intention of starting a programme for the production of scooters. I was simply ama/ed that they should have said that,

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and, at the same time, held out hopes to the country that they were seriously entering into negotiations for the production of the small car

Coming to the general features of this Budget, Madam, one cannot stint in congratulating the Finance Minister for not giving in to the war of nerves that the businessmen and the capitalists in the country have been waging for some time to bring about a complete disengagement from the Budget of 1963-64. I must say with all emphasis at my command that - had that Budget not been there, there would have been a howling inflation in the country. But all the time there has been a persistent campaign to bring about a demolition job so far as the 1963-64 Budget was concerned, and it required, I must say, all the courage of the Finance Minister, no less than the enormous ability, insight and understanding that he possesses, to see through their game and not to yield, to the pressure for maximum freedom to make a nonsense of our planned development and social objective. In fact, the Finance Minister must be congratulated for not having yielded to the pressure for the abolition of the capital gains tax, the dividend tax and all the rest of it, which the capitalists in this country wanted. And this he has been able to do in spite of the pressure, the mounting pressure, not only from the domestic capital but also from the foreign capital

It is quite clear, Madam, that there is a section in the country which lacks in a sense of national identification and is trying to carry political prejudice to the point of economic sabotage, and, therefore the Finance Minister has had to conduct under his guidance so many raids and searches. In fact, they had been intensified to a great extent and when I saw that I thought, "Here is A Finance Minister who Is required at the present iuncture to stand up to the pressures that are building up in this country". Many a tirrie my friends on the opposite side have been trying to create an unfavourable impression about the image of the Government. They say that this Government has no

strong mind, that it cannot act with firmness. But I would say, if any example of the Government acting with firmness was required, it is here; this should clearly show that this Government is a government With a capital "G" and not a small "g". These raids have been conducted, and mind you, Madam, not a few raids, but about 300 raids throughout the country. The officers in the Finance Department do deserve to be congratulated by the House that the raids of an infructuous nature have been only to the extent of 1 per cent or so. So all these things go to the credit of the Finance Minister and I do not lose sight of them.

Madam, there is another point also which requires to be mentioned in this connection. We note with great satisfaction that during last year the total number of assessees went up by not less than half a million. This is indeed, no mean achievement, the number going up by half a million, or one-third of the total number at the end of last year. And I have no doubt that if the energetic drive is continued, during the course of the next two or three years, because of the development under planning in this country, the number could easily go up to about five millions or so. I hope the Finance Minister would set before himself this task.

Madam, there is another point also which I would like to mention-again about the good side of this Budget. We all find it highly gratifying that the increased outlays for the last year of the Plan- in spite of the gloomy prognostications of many persons-for both the Centre and the States, have been provided for in the Central Budget. When I speak of the State Plans, I mean only the contribution that the Centre is making. I am not speaking in a blanket way about a State Pran as a whole. This Budget does provide for increased outlays for both the Centre and the States; not only that, it also provides for essential advance action in regard to the requirements for the Fourth Five Year Plan. That also augurs very well for the future. At the same time, the increasing requirements of Defence nave also largely been met. I do not know whether the Defence Ministry had a larger programme

-and it ought to have had a larger programme so far as I am concerned. However, I am not going to enter into that at this stage, but I take note of the fact that the increased requirements of Defence have also been met by this Budget. So, all these speak very well of the financial steward-

Budget (General)

We can further take comfort, Madam, from the fact—and that is very important which the House must consider in a little de-fail—that we have a disinflationary Budget. Here we stumble over a simple statement and I cannot easily get away from this. However, I would like to amplify it within the time available. For the first time in many years, we have got a disinflationary Budget. By that, I do not mean that this Budget absorbs the surplus purchasing power to the extent it should, that it neutralises or sterilises the purchasing power as it should. But even so, on the whole, this Budget is for the first time in many years, a disinflationary Budget in its characteristic and that is indeed a matter of some satisfaction. Now, earlier what happened was that although taxes were imposed from the point of view of having a disinflationary effect, they were shifted on to the consumers and the general atmosphere in the country remained inflationary. But since this time we have got a balanced Budget, I think that the imposts are not going to be shifted and probably the advantage of tax concessions would pass on to the consumers. That is a very good aspect of the Budget of this year.

Now, how does it come about? Is it only because of the fiscal policy which the Finance Minister has placed before the country? It is also brought about by the monetary policy which the Finance Minister has brought into being this year and T think that he has certainly achieved a very good balance between the monetary and the taxation policy. This balance was lacking in the earlier Budgets.

This time, when the Finance Minister brought the bank rate up in the first instalment from 4? per cent, to 5 per cent. and later from 5 per cent, to 6 per cent.— in two instalments it has come to 6 per

cent.—many people did not realise that he was after. Only ten days before the Budget, the bank rate was raised to 6 per cent. Here, I think, was the great art which the Finance Minister was displaying in financial stewardship. He did not want the unfavourable impression of a tight monetary policy that might be created in the country to offset the good effects of his Budget proposals, and so when he came to the Budget and gave relief, he thought that the former would not cancel the latter. So, there was an art in bringing the monetary policy a little earlier and the concessions and relief, especially as a result of the taxation policy, a little later. And I have no doubt that this time because of this balance we are going to have a general disinflationary atmosphere in thi* country.

Here I would like to stress, and I would like the House to realise it, that earlier since this balance was lacking between the monetary policy and the fiscal policy, the taxation policy was the beast of all burden and it was asked to do whatever the monetary policy could ordinarily have been asked to do. It was too much and that was one of the imbalances.

Now, Madam, in this very context I would also make a mention—altffough it might sound somewhat paradoxical to the hon. Members of the fact that the increase in import duty to the extent of ten per cent., which the Finance Minister calls regulatory import duty, is also bound to strengthen the disinflationary character of the Budget. This is a very good aspect because the increased price of import would, in some way, help in creating a disinflationary situation. Here, Madam, I would like to say that in spite of two increases which have brought the bank rate to 6 per cent., the Finance Minister ought not to be complacent and think that he would be able to bring about the situation which he wants namely, a restriction on non-essential investment. Is that policy going to succeed only because of the raising of the bank rate? I am afraid it will not and, therefore, probably, the Finance Minister will have to take recourse to the real operative control which lies in the hands of the Reserve Bank of India. And

that operative control relates not only to the price of capital but to the supply of capital itself. And so. I would like to suggest that the Finance Minister will also have to think of applying that real operative control.

Similarly, Madam, so far as the regulatory import duties are concerned the objective is to strengthen our reserves. But this may not come about. Probably the industrialists may take that very easily in their stride and if that happens, then probably we would not have the desired effect. So, here also I would say that we should apply physical control in respect of imports and I really do not understand why Government has been shying away from the physical control of imports and allowed the reserves to dip so low as it has done and caused so much worry to us.

After having mentioned those two warnings in this connection, I would now proceed to discuss the claim 'hat might be made about the surplus Budget, the balanced Budget that we have got this 'year. I would like to say-and this is my considered opinion—that too much should not be made of the surplus Budget that we have this year, precisely for three or •four reasons. First, take into account the State Budgets, for it is not only the Central Budget which counts in this respect. Almost all the State Budgets which have been presented up to now, with the exception of one or two, are deficit Budgets and their deficits will have to be counterbalanced by the surplus Budget at the Centre; they will have to be juxtaposed with the surplus Budget at the Centre to have a fuller view. If there are large uncovered deficits—I do not know whether the deficits of the States arc going to be financed by the borrowing programmes of the Governments—they are going to neutralise the good effects of the surplus Central Budget.

There is also another aspect of the matter. Madam, to which probably attention has been drawn by some other hon. Members too. The credit for the surplus Budget does go to the financial stewardship of the country, but to a large extent

it should also go to the large inflow of foreign aid which has been, to my mind to the extent of Rs. 830 crores or so during the last year. I hope I am wrong but that is my calculation, that we have bad a large amount of foreign aid last year. Particularly, the credit should go to the contribution of PL-480 which has been no less th;tn Rs. 191 crores this year as against Rs. 11 crores in the previous year. Now, taking all these into account, you will find that the surplus Budget that we have is almost a kind of optical illusion, thai it is not so real and that it does not give any cause for complacency.

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Moreover, it must be said in this very connection that the Government ought not to make too much of its policy of not undertaking deficit financing during the course of the next Five Year Plan. Perhaps two stable policies have been enunciated by the Government during the course of this Budget. One relates to the policy of direct taxation and the other to deficit financing. So far as I am concerned, I do not think there is any special virtue in a policy of "no deficit financing". Now, what would happen, Madam, I ask you to consider for a moment. In a growing economy the amount of money mast increase. If production is growing all the time and money does not increase, if the Reserve Bank does not increase credit, then what happens is that deflationary tendency ensues. So during the course of the next Five Year Plan if the Government refrains from undertaking deficit financing, then exhypothe.ii there would be expansion of credit in the interest of the private sector. If the Government has drawn upon the Reserve Bank during the course of the Third Five Year Plan to the extent of Rs. 900 crores or so, then during the course of the next Five Yesr Plan at least Rs. 1000 crores or so would be available for the private sector. If the intention is that all these funds should be diverted to the private sector, I have nothing to say. But I would only want to point out that there is no special virtue in taking up this fixed posture of not undertaking deficit financing during the course of the next Five Year Plan. Money will have to be created: it is immaterial who draws upon it, whether it is the GovonuBtni or the 'private sector. So this point will have to be made clear. Hon. Members must not be led into any kind of wrong impression about this.

Budget (General)

Now, Madam, in this very context it is apt to remark that everything possible is tought to be done for augmenting the resources to the private sector not only through this elaborate scheme of rebates, concessions, reliefs, tax credits, tax holiday and what not, but also through a wide spectrum of financial institutions including the Industrial Development Bank, the Unit Trust., the Industrial Development Fund and «o on. If you pump in rupee resources of that order, you have also to find the foreign exchange counterpart for this. And hence this new policy for increased inflow cf private equity capital. Hon. Members would perhaps be wondering why mis increased stress on the inflow of private equity capital. That is precisely because so much money is going to be pumped into the private sector through nil those methods that I have mentioned.

I would like the House to bear with me a little move so far as this policy with regard to private foreign equity capital Is concerned. Here a wrong impression teems to be created by Government spokesmen that the required amount of private equity capital has not been flowing into the country during the course of the Third Five Year Plan. They say that the estimate for the Third Five Year Plan was irf the order of Rs. 300 crores or so NheTc.as a trickle of only Rs. 30 crores has been coming into the country every year, if is a statement which creates a wrong impression. As I see it, the estimate for i-he Third Five Year Plan was, of course. its. 300 crores or so but it was gross of Uoth repatriation of capital and plough back. In net terms it meant only Rs. 150 (tores or so and it is my information that this amount is going to be reached if it lias not already been reached. So this wndue anxiety about the inflow of private equity capital is not quite intelligible to me.

Now, let me come to the strange theory (bat k being propounded with regard to \he advantages of foreign equity capital.

It is said by Government spokesmen that private equity capital is preferable to loan capital because the former entails less burden in the short run than the latter Now, Madam, let me examine whether it is so. The data available to us . , .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only five minutes more.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: This is a very important point that I am stressing just now. What I am trying to say is that the available data do not support the theory that equity capital is preferable or should be preferable to loan capital. I have got the figures of the Reserve Bank of India with me. Here you will find that the common range of servicing obligations for the loan capital that we have received so far has been between 7 to 12 per cent per annum. Let the House bear it in mind that it is only 7 to 12 per cent per annum. The Reserve Bank of India has made a study of the companies in the chemical field numbering about 86—among them 35 companies had entered into foreign collaboration agreements. The data about these 35 companies indicate that the service obligations if you also take into account the royalty and the technical service remittances, come up to 24 per cent, or so per annum. That is between 7 to 12 per cent, servicing-obligation on the one hand so far as loan capital is concerned atod 20 to 24 per cent, on the other hand so far as private foreign equity capital is concerned. That is the finding of an expert body, an objective body like the Reserve Bank of India. I am not one who would look upon private capital with any prejudice. I have not got the same philosophy which my friend on the other side, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, has. He takes up a peculiar kind of attitude whenever any question of private equity capital comes. But I would like the House to consider in a cool and objective way so far as the advantages of both are concerned.

Then I would like to take up another point;-here again I am feeling a little suffocated because of lack of time. But this is an important point to which i would like to draw the attention of the

[Shri S. N. Mishra.] Finance Minister. The present Budget has to be very closely examined in respect of Its fiscal policy from the point of view of our social and economic objectives. It is the structural and institutional tendencies of the present fiscal policy that profoundly affect the future of the society which we are pledged to bring into being.

The present Budget is the logical extension of the last Budget and both of them are the natural progeny of the policy statement of the Finance Minister made in December 1963. Thanks to the growing vitality of the economy built under the aegis of planning, revenue raising no more remains a terribly difficult task for the Finance Minister. The basic change is in respect of the policy regarding income generation. Now it seems to me the considered policy of the Government, which I call the new economic policy, the NEP, is that in the interest of growth there should be augmentation of resources at the higher level of incomes . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: lust a few minutes because this is fiscal policy . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At 3-30 the Foreign Minister is intervening and before that I would like you to wind up.

SHRI S. N. MISRA: This year's elaborate scheme would indicate that the policy is to create more and more surplus in the hands of a few. So to my mind with the policies pursued during the course of the two Budgets it would seem that we were getting perilously close to what is sailed the capitalistic path of development. *I* do not want to use any strong words but I just cannot describe the process that is now unfolding before us in any other way. Even part of this increase; I am afraid(*Time bell rings*) 11 the Foreign Minister can wait for three minutes then I can make my point.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you should wind up in a minute.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: But what parti cularly surprises me, Madam, is the highly regressive character of some of the reliefs that have been granted. The interna!-mechanism of correction is now eroding-fast. By that I mean that the last Budget had, indeed set up an internal mechanism of correction, that is, the wealthtax, the capital gains tax, the gift-tax etc. All these had been widened and deepened last year. But this corrective mechanism this time has been weakened to a large extent and, therefore, you see that the redistribu-tive character of taxation has been diluted greatly. And if that happens, I have no doubt that we will have a different complexion of the economy from what we have been thinking about so far.

There has also been a further enlargement of unearned incomes in the hands of property-owners. I do realise that it is bound to be so if you are following a monetary policy of raising the bank rate. For you will find that not only the interest rates of the small-owners are increased but all the related deposits also earn more. This is therefore, going to bring a large unearned income to the owners of capital. Thus you will find that more and more of the national income is going to the owners of capital. All forms of private savings, small savings, the provident fund, etc. would get a higher return.

I think it would also take a lot of persuasion to convince us that there was an ineluctable necessity to grant all the reliefs that have been granted to the private sector or the higher income groups. All this could have been turned over for the collective consumption of the mass of the people or for the public sector, and that has become almost a kind of economic imperative in the present state of our economy. We found sometime back that the *per capita* consumption of the people had been dwindling . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think that will do. Mr. Swaran Singh.