[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 respectful 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 उसमे उन्होंने यह कहा है कि एक सरप्लस बजट हम इस देश को दे रहे हैं । लेकिन यह कैसा सरप्लस बजट है, इसको हुमें समझना चाहिये क्योंकि इस साल पी० एल० 480 का जो पैसा हिन्दुस्तान में जमा हुआ है उसमें 191 करोड़ रु० हिन्दुस्तान में चालू है और इस 191 करोड़ रु० 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 सिर्फ 11 करोड़ रु० था...

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Very interesting—Shri Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. Dahyabhai Patel are conspiring against us.

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

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 ग्रगर 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 ग्रीर देश में जो दूसरे बैंक हैं उनसे वसूल किया जाता है । तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि किसी भीर तरीके से इन कर्जों को पूरा करके इस्ताल किया जाता है । इस तरह की जो श्राधिक व्यवस्था इस समय हमारे देश में है ग्रीर जिस तरह से वह एक दर्दनाक स्थित मे जा रही है उसको हम सब लोगो को समझ लेना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे देश में जो 70

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प्रतिशत पञ्जिक डैट्स हैं वह सरकारी पैसे से उठाया जाता है। इस तरह से एक हेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग करके हमारे सामने एक सरप्लस बजट रखा गया है. यह बात समझ में नहीं श्राती है।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में जो प्लान चल रहे हैं उनकी वजह से हमारे देश की इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ में क्या बढोतरी हई 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 विद्व हुई है। ग्रगर हम इस तरह से विद्व करते रहेंगे और कहेंगे कि हमारी इका नोमिक 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 भ्रा 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 ग्राता है ग्रीर इस तरह से इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों का सारा बोझ श्राम जनता के ऊपर पड़ता है। जो चीज बाजार में बिकती है, सामग्री भ्राम जनता खरीदती है, उन सब पर इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स का बोझ पड़ता है। जब सरकार की स्रोर 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 भ्राज तक जिन टैक्सों का बोझ हमने जनता के ऊपर डाला है उसमें क्या कोई कमी हुई है । ग्रभी तक जनता के ऊपर टैक्सों श्रौर करों का जो बोझ है उसमें हमने किसी तरह की तबदीली नहीं की है।

यह सवाल सिर्फ इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों काही नहीं है बल्कि जहां तक इन्कम्दैक्स का भी सवाल है. वहां हम यह देखेंगे कि जो कम ग्रामदनी वाले लोग हैं. उन्हीं के ऊपर इस टैक्स के बोझे का भार पडता है । जिन लोगों की ग्रामदनी 2 हजार से 3 हजार तक की है श्रीर जिनकी शादी नहीं हुई है उनके ऊपर इसका बोझा पड़ रहा है। साथ ही साथ मैं 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 सिम्प्ली फिकेशन 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 भौर 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 ध्यान देना होगा । हम देश में गरीबी की बात कहते हैं धौर बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि हिन्द्स्तान 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 भगर हम टैक्स वसूल नहीं करेंगे, अगर हुम 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 श्रीर 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। श्राखिर 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 के 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 मामदनी वाले लोग हैं उनकी भ्रामदनी 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 श्रामदनी से कंचा उठाया जा रहा है । अगर इस सरह की योजना हमारी सरकार बनाना चाहती है तो इससे हिन्दुस्तान का भला

हम इस बात को ग्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जो टैंक्स का बोझ है वह कम्ज्यूमर्स पर पड़ता है, जो खरीदने वाले होते हैं उनको यह टैंक्स देना पड़ता है। सरकार की भोर से यह कहा जाता है कि हमने इतना टैंक्स लगाया है ग्रीर उसका भार बड़े बड़े मालदार ग्रीर कैपटलिस्ट लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगा। मगर देखने में यह ग्राता है कि जो टैंक्स वसूल करने का तरीका है उसका बोझ कन्ज्यूमर्स पर हो पड़ता है, गरीब ग्रादमी के ऊपर पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक सरकार इस तरह से

होगा' यह बात हमको देखनी है।

कर लगाने के लिये तरीके को नहीं बदलेगी, हिन्द्स्तान में इस समय जो योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं, उनका तरीका नहीं बदलेगी, जब तक हिन्दुस्तान का भला होने वाला नहीं है घीर न हम इस बात का स्वप्न ही देख सकते हैं कि हम हिन्द्स्तान में एक समाजवादी समाज की रचना करेंगे । तो हमें क्या करना होगा? हम लोगों को सारे प्लान को बदलना होगा श्रौर सरकार के दिमाग में जो कर लगाने को पद्धति है उस सब को बदलना होगा। के जरिये जो सरकार कर इस समय वसूल कर रही है उसको खत्म करना होगा । धगर सरकार को भ्रपने कामों को चलाने के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है तो देश में जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगधन्धे हैं उन्हें उसे श्रपने हाथ में लेना होगा । जब तक वह इस तरह के उद्योगधन्धों को श्रपने हाथ में नहीं लेती है तब तक हम श्रपने देश में समाजवाद की रचना नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक देश में बड़े बड़े उद्योगधन्धों का समाजीकरण नहीं होगा तब तक ग्रामदनी बढ़ने का कोई जरिया हमें नही 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 भ्रायेगा ? उसके संबंध में मैं यह कहन चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको नशनालाइज कर दिया जाना चाहिये, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये । (Interruption:/) जितना लिया है वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं लिया है। एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि हमारी सरकार मिक्स्ड इकोनौमी की थियोरी चलाती है जो कि मेरी समझ में सब है ज्यादा खतर-नाक है क्योंकि इससे ही सारी बुराई प्राइवेट श्रीर पब्लिक सेक्टर में श्राती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

شری اکبر علی خان: ایگویکلهر کے بارے میں بھی -

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

श्री गोडे मुराहरि: एग्निकल्चर का नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि इसमें बहुत दिक्कत हैं लेकिन वहा कोई दूसरी तब्दीली की बात सोची जा सकती हैं। सरकार ने जो कोग्नापरे-टिव फार्मिंग का नारा दिया है उससे कुछ नहीं हुग्ना। जब तक सरकार ग्रपना दिमाग नहीं बदलेगी, ग्रपनी नीति नहीं बदलेगी तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं हैं। लेकिन सरकार ग्रीर काग्रेस के दिमाग में जो बात इस समय बनी हैं वह सिर्फ मिक्स्ड इकानामी की बनी हुई हैं।

श्री लोक नाथ मिश्रः वे कोग्रापरेटिय करप्शन में लगे हुए हैं।

شرى اكبر على خان: آپ كى رائه ميں سوشلست كا دماغ بالكل صاف هے -

†[श्री अकबर अली लान : स्रापकी राय में सोणलिस्ट का दिमाग बिल्कुल साफ है ?]

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

ग्रौर मैं यह कहूंगा कि जब हम हिन्दु-स्तान की ग्रौर चीजों के बारे मे सोचते हैं, तो हमें कृषि के बारे मे सब से पहले कोचना

पडेगा जितने भी श्रभी तक हमारे प्लान्स हुए हैं, उन सब का नतीजा यह हुम्रा 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 हुग्रा कि बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट श्रौर बड़े बड़े उद्योगों के ऊपर ध्यान दिया गया। लेकिन कृषि की बढ़ोत्तरी कैंसे हो श्रौर कृषि का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े, इस पर सोचा नही गया। ग्रभी भी जो कुछ भी योजना हम बनाते हैं, उसमें ग्रगर हम फर्टिलाइजर के बारे मे सोचेंगे, ग्रगर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे मे सोचेंगे, तो उन सब चीजों के बारे में भी हमें एक सोच ऐसी बनानी चाहिये कि जो हमारा एप्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर है भीर जो सारे देश में बंटा हुन्ना 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 स्रौर वहां की लिमिटेड चारों तरफ की जो जमीन है उसमे कोई वृद्धि हो जाये ग्रौर उसीसे हम संतुष्ट हो जायें, इससे कुछ बनेगा नही ।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair.]

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

<sup>†[]</sup> Hindi transliteration

[श्रो गोडे मुराहरि]

इसमें एक चीज श्रीर सोचनी चाहिये कि जमीन से जो हम रेवन्यु कलेक्शन का काम करते हैं, उससे कितना रेवन्यु कलेक्ट होता है। जो उसमें वसूली होती है, वह बहुत कम है ग्रौर बहुत कम प्रतिशत हम वसूल करते है। लेकिन उसका जो किसानों के ऊपर बोझ पडता है, वह उनके लिये बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि जिस खेती में नफा नही होता है, उस खेती के ऊपर से लगान माफ हो जाना चाहिये । जब तक यह नही होगा, तब तक किसानो से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करना फिजुल है, क्योंकि जब तक किसानो को यह महसूस नही होगा कि जो हम कृषि कर रहे है, 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 ग्राज बेमुनाफा खेती पर लगता है, उसको माफ कर देना चाहिये ।

अब देश में जो ग्रार स्थिति है, उसके बारे में हम सोचे। इस सदन में भी हमने यह मान लिया था कि उड़ीमा मे एक काड हम्रा है। वहा पर बीज पटनायक ग्रौर बोरेन मित्र जैसे लोगों के ऊपर ग्रारोप लगाये गये थे ग्रौर उसके बारे मे एक कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी की जाच भी हुई श्रौर कैंबिनेट सब-कमेटी की जाच के बाद उनमे यह कहा गया कि वे वहा से इस्तीफा दे दे, वही काफी है । लेकिन सरकार को ग्रपना दिमाग बनाना चाहिये कि या तो वे दोषी है स्रौर **ग्रगर दोषी** है तो उसका सारा लाजिकल कोन्क्ल्जन लिया जाना चाहिये ग्रीर उनके अपर जो कुछ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये, वह पूरे तौर पर होनी चाहिये, या यह कहना चाहिये कि वे दोषी नहीं है। दोनों में से किसी एक बात पर सरकार को ग्रहना चाहिय। सरकार यह कहती है कि वे दोषी है, कैबिनेट सव-कमेटी ग्रीर सी० बी० ग्राई० की रिपोर्ट

मे भी यह कहा गया है कि वे दोषी है, लेकिन फिर यहा हमारे सामने आ कर के यह कहा जाता है कि जो कुछ हो चुका है, वह र जा काफी है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि स्रभी स्राटिटिंग होगी, हमारे इनकम टैक्स वाले जायेगे और बहत सी गवर्नमेटल एजेमीज जायेगी श्रीर जहा पर हिसाब किताब की गडबडी होगी, उसके बारे मे जाच होगी प्रोर जो कुछ कार्रवाई होनी है, वह हम करेगे। लेकिन मुझे समझ मे नही ग्राता है कि जब सरकार इस तरह की एक इंनववायरी कराती है ग्रीर किसी को दोषी या निर्दोष ठहराने की कोशिश करती हे ग्रोर इम इन्क्वायरी के बाद किसी को दोषी ठहराती है, तो फिर उसके ग्रागे की कार्रवाई क्यो नही करती । इसके साथ साथ मैं बिहार की भी बात करना चाहुगा। बिहार मे भी मुख्य मती के खिलाफ कुछ स्रारोप लगाये गये है। वहापर भी एक ऐसा क्रारोप हे कि विहार के मुख्य मती के लडके ने किमी किसान की वरियल जमीन को नाजायज तरीके से हडप लिया ग्रौर उसका सारा सब्त भी दिया गया । इसके साथ साथ कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय के लड़के जिस ट्रक से सीमेट का कारोबार चलाते थे, उसको भी पुलिस ने पकडा । उसके बाद क्या होता है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के प्राइवेट सेकेटरी टेलीफोन करने है पुलिस को कि उस ट्रक को छोड दो। इस तरह का दूरपयोग जो मख्य मंत्री के एक स्रोहदे से किया जाता है, इन सब चीजो के बारे मे एक मेमोरेडम दिया गया था. लेकिन कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी ने यह फैसला कर दिया कि वहा पर कोई प्राइमा फैंमी केम नही है। समझ मे नही श्राता है कि प्राइमा फेमी केस क्या हो सकता है ? सारे मबुत उनको दियेगये, पुलिस ने केस रजिस्टर किया है स्रीर उसको फिर विदड़ा किया गया ग्रोर जो बरियल जमीन थी उसको कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय के लड़के के नाम में दासफर किया गया । ये सारी चीजे सामने हे, लेकिन फिर भी यह कहा जाता है कि काई प्राइमा फेसी केस नही है। मेरा बहुत श्रदव से कहना है प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कि वे कोई ऐसा

काम न करे जिस से कोई जातिबाद की ब् निकले । इस लिये मैं उनसे कहुगा कि कम से कम विहार के मामले मे वे जरूर कोई तहकी-कान करवाये ग्रौर कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई करें जिस से सब लोगों को सन्तोष हो।

मै एक चीज ग्रीर यहा पर कहना चाहुगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो विदेश नीति है उसके बारे मे मुझे कुछ नही कहना हे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तानी जो हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर है उनके वारे मे मै यह जरूर कहूगा कि इडोनेणिया मे जब चीनियो के साथ इडोनेशियन सरकार ने कुछ करना चाहा, तो चीन ने जा कर के उनको बचाना चाहा ग्रौर चीन कम्युनिस्ट कहा जाता है। इडोनेशिया मे जो चीनी थे, वे कोई साधारण लोग नही थे, बहुत से लोग तो बहुत मालदार थे, लेकिन उनके बचाव मे चीन गया। मगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने ग्रभी तक हिन्दुस्तानी जो हिन्स्द्तान के बाहर है उनके बारे मे क्या कार्रवाई की है, यह मेरी समझ मे नहीं ग्राता । यह कहा जाता है कि वहा के हिन्द्स्तानियों ने शोषण किया है वहा के लोगो का । यह मै मानता हू कि ईस्ट ग्रफीका ग्रौर कुछ ऐसी जगहों में जो हिन्दुस्तानी है, उन्होने वहा के लोगो का जरूर शोषण किया है। लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मारिशश स्रोर फीजो जैसी जगह पर जो हिन्द्स्तानी है, वे बहुत साधारण मजदूर है, ग्रीर उनको भी वहा से निकालने को कोणिश की जा रही है। वहा पर जो हिन्दुस्तानी म्राज-कल बसे हए है, वे ज्यादा तादाद में है और असम मे वहा का राजा उनको खुद बनना चाहिये, लेकिन उनको वहा से खदेडा जा रहा है भौर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चुप है। उसके पास कोई ताकत या कोई योजना ऐसी नहीं है, जिससे वहा पर हिन्द्स्तानियों को मदद दे स्रौर कुछ करे इसके वारे मे।

माथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान मे जो ग्राज व्यवस्था है, उसकी एक चीज मै श्रापके सामने लाना चाहगा जो उत्तर प्रदेश मे ग्राज हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो अध्यापक है, उन अध्यापको

ने कुछ अपने वेतन मे वृद्धि मागी, डीयरनेस मे वृद्धि मागी, लेकिन ग्रभी तक सरकार ने कुछ किया नही। यह सही है कि यह कहा जायगा कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का काम है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहुगा कि जो सरकारी ब्रध्यापक को मिलता है वह गैर सरकारी ग्रध्यापक को क्यो नही मिलता है ग्रौर उनमे इतना फर्क क्यो है क्योकि हमारे सविधान में लिखा है कि डिस्क्रिमि-नेशन नही होगा लेकिन वहा दो तरह के **अध्यापक़ होते है जब कि एक ही काम करते** है ग्रौर दोनो एक ही तरह के स्कुल मे पढ़ाते है, सिर्फ फर्क यह है कि एक सरकारी स्कुल मे पढाता है श्रीर एक गैरसरकारी स्कुल मे पढाता है। लेकिन वेतन मे इतना फर्क हो गया है कि उनमें कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है । इस तरह की चीज चलती रहे तो यह एक नमुना है, जो आज हिन्दुस्तान की व्यवस्था है उसका एक नमुना है कि हर तरफ दो तरह की बाते होना, दो तरह के दिमाग रखना ग्रौर दो तरह की कार्यवाही करना । तो यह एक परम्परा बन गई है श्रीर उसका नमुना यह उत्तर प्रदेश की सर-कार का है।

हम समाजवाद की बात करना चाहते है श्रीर मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू। हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स है, वहा के पाच श्राफिसर्स के ऊपर दस दस हजार रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो यह क्या समाजवाद की बात है ? ग्रीर जो मजदूर हैं उनकी जब माग होती है तो उसको क्चलने की सारी कोशिश होती है। इस तरह से करने से कोई फायेदा नही होगा ग्रौर जब तक हम इस सारे रवैये को नही बदलेगे (Time bell rings.) क्योंकि समय नही है इसलिये सिर्फ यही कहना चाहुंगा कि कृषि मे हमारा सब ठीक ठाक होना है तो उसके लिये जारूरी है कि जो बडी बडी इडस्ट्रीज शहरों मे है, जिनका ग्राज हम निर्माण कर रहे है, उनको खत्म कर

[श्री गोडे मुराहरि] के जो कुछ ऐसी इडस्ट्रीज है जो कि गावो में ले चाई जा सकती है ले जाय। सभी पिछले कछ दिनों के पहले इस बारे मे बहस हुई थी श्रीर उसमें काफो इस तरह की राय श्राई थी। तो मेरा यही कहना है कि ऐसे बहुत से उद्यो है जिनको शहरो स्रौर गावो मे बांटा जा सकता है, जिनको डिसेंट्रलाइज कर के जो हमारे गाव है वहा तक ले जाया जा सकता है और जो लोग गाव मे कोई काम काज नहीं करते है, गाव को छोड़ना भी नही चाहते हैं, गाव मे ही है ग्रौर उनके पास काम नहीं है, वैसे आदिमियों को काम मे लगाया जा सकता है। तो सारी प्लानिंग का यह दिमाग होना चाहिये। हम सिर्फ कैंपिटल को इस्तेमाल कर के ही इस देश मे प्लान नहीं कर सकते है, जो मजदूर है, काम करने वाले है, जिनकी इतनी बड़ी तादाद है उनको इस्तेमाल कर के कोई प्लान बनाये, इस तरह के दिमाग से बनायें तभी प्लान को सफल कर सकते है। हम युरोप श्रौर श्रमेरिका की नकल कर के प्लान नहीं बनाये बल्कि ग्रपनी ताकत जो है उसको ध्यान मे रख कर प्लान बनाये तभी कुछ हो सकता है।

Budget (General)

इतना कह कर मैं ग्रपनी बात खत्म करता ह ।

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 PM. 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 things in this Efficiency and organised effort are lacking Special care has to be taken in this regard. The Finance Minister said that time-limit and efficiency should We actually find that these be there. 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 need arises and in this Budget also Gov ernment has given assistance. foreigners are hopeful of Government's efforts in this direction, while our own pri vate 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.

I come now to some other problems Though the Central Government is doing many things in regard to agriculture, my apprehension is that the State Govern ments are not as assertive as they should We welcome the setting up of the Food Corporation of India but because agriculture is a State subject and 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. In 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-officials 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: 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 I will take five more minutes, rings.) please.

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 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 country 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 be frustration and there will be 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 trywide 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 And the Central Government is not giving the necessary funds. 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 subply 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-Chairman. Sir, I 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 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 Sathe] 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 course the Government every time says that the prices have come down 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 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 women was started-housewives are 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 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 It 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 con-Are we going to minimise expen cerned diture? 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? we going to raise loans in India 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 not to have any more inflation

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 domes tic 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 Amla Graham, Director of Economic and 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

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the Indian Parliament is given to 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 about it.

Another thing about which the foreign private investors grumble is that there is red-tapism 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 business. where it is a Government's 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 story of Nachiketas and the cows given as Dan in the "Kathopanishad". Whenever you give anything in Dan, give the best. Wheaever you have to export, the best of 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 naits. 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 the 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 Barauni 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 Rameshwaram 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 respect 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 their duty, incentives must be given.

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

شری پهارے لال کریل ده طالب ۴۶ ( اتر پردیم ) : وائس چیرمین صاحب - اب تو قیوهه بجلے میں دو هی ملت ره گئے هیں -

پ سبهادهیکش (شری اکبر علی خان): تیوهه بحی کے بعد آتھ ملت اور دے دوں کا -

شری پهارے لال کریل دوطالب؟؟ :
انف سے میں تو میں جو کچھ کہنا
چاھونکا وہ نہیں کہہ سکوں گا - اور
+ ا - ۱۱ مفت میں اپنی اسییچ
کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکونکا اپ سمهاادھیکھی (شری اکبر علی
خان) : میں معافی چاھتا ھوں وقت نہتی ہے -

شری پیارے لال کریل ددطالب، :

مهن آب کا شکریه ادا کرنا جاهتا ھوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اس سمے بولنے كا موقع ديا هي - مين اس سم زياده باتهی تو نهیی کهه سکون کا - لیکن ایک چیز کی طرف سرکار کا دھیاں دلاوں کا ۔ همارے وت منتری جی نے جو بجت پیش کیا ہے اگر اس کو هم جگلرز فیت کهیں تو اس میں کوئی تعجب بھیں ہے - جس طرح سے مداری اللے کارنامے لوگوں کے ساملے ركهتا هي - أسي طرح فائلنس منستر نے یہ بجبت همارے سامنے رکھا ہے۔ دیکھنے میں تو یہ بجت ایسا لکتا ھے کہ اس میں عام لوگوں کو بہت راحت دی گئی ہے۔ جس سے فریب اور عام جلتا کو بهت فادُده ھوگا - لیکن اگر فور سے دیکھا جائے اور اس پر سوچ وچار کھا جائے تو

معلوم هوگا - كه اس سيازياده جو فائدة هونے والا هے وہ بوی انکم والے لوگوں کو بھی پہنچے کا۔ جن کی <sup>تهور</sup>تی بہت آمدنی هوتی هے اس سے ان کو کرئی فائدہ پہلچلے والا نہیں ہے - ان کی حالت جہسی پہلے تھی ریسی ھی ھے - اور نہ اس بحت میں انہیں راحت دینے کی کوئی کوشھ کی گئی ہے۔ عمارے

ف نُننس منستر صاحب نے چند

مدوں پر تھوڑی بہت راحت دیلے

کی کوشش کی ہے اس ہے کوئی

أنكار نهيس كر سكتا ـ ليكن جتنا

انہیں کرنا چاھیئے تھا اندا انہوں نے

نهین کیا 🕛

مهن ایک معامله کو لیتا هون -جوتهوں پر جو ایکسائز تیوتی همائی گئی ہے اس کے بارے میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اس سے جونیاں سستی هو جائیں کی ۔ میری سمجھ میں يه بات نهيل ائي كه غريب آدمهون کو اس سے کیسے راحت ملیکی۔ جن لوگرں کے پاس چار یا آٹھ جوڑے جوتيال هوثي هيل ان کا تو سوال هي پيدا نهيں هوتا - ليکن جهاں تک غریب لوگوں کا سوال ھے وہ دو سال میں ایک جوزا جوتا پہلتے هين - مان ليجدُ اكر ايك جورًا جوتا دو سال تک چلا تو اس کو دو سال میں در روبیئے کا فائدہ هوا۔ ليكن جهال تك ايكسائز تيوتي

کے هتاہے کا سوال ھے - یہ ایکسائز قیودی هلدوستان میں دو چار فرم هی دیتی هیں - جیسے باتا کمپذی فلیکس اور کرونا - ان کے عقوہ ایسی کوئی فرم نہیں ہے جو ایکسائز دیرتی دیتی هو - ایکسائز تیوتی کے ه**تن**ے سے ان بڑی بڑی فرم والوں کو ہی فائدة هوكا - ميں [آپ سے يه عرض كرنا چاهنا دول كه أكره ضلع اور دوسرے شہروں میں جو جوتے بنانے والمے هیں ان کو کسی طرح سے اس أيكسائز ديوتي كے هنلے سے فائدہ نهيں هرکا - یه لوگ جو بهی جوتے بناتے میں آنہیں باتا کمپنی یا دوسری کمپنیاں خرید لیتی هیں - لیکن جو لوگ گھریلو دست کاری کے طور پر گھررں میں جوتے بناتے ھیں ان لوگوں کو اس سے کوئی راحت بہیں مانے کی - بلکه گهریلو دستکاری کو دهكا لكي كا كيونكه أيك أيكسائز تیوائی کے ہاتنے سے یہ بوی فرمیں خود مشینوں سے جوتے بنانے لگیں کی ۔

ور یک کهریلو دست کاری هے۔ ساتھ پرسلت جوتے جو بنتے ھیں ارد جو ہوی بڑی فرم والے بھچتے هیں وہ ان لوگوں سے خریدتے هیں جو الله کهر کی دهلیز میں بیتهکر جوتے بلاتے هيں۔ صرف آگرة کے اندر تقریباً چالیس هزار اوک ایسے هیں جو یه کام کرتے هیں اور جو اپے گهروں میں جوتے بناتے هیں اور ان سے

[شری پیارے لال کریل معطالب، ع] بتی بتی فرم والے سستے داموں پر جوتے خریدتے عیں اور پہر اس کے قبل داموں پر وہ ان کو مارکیت میں بیچتے هیں - جو جوتے بلانے والے هیں وہ گھر میں جوتے بناتے هیں - مگر جب وہ جوتے سپالائی کرتے هیں نو ان پر باتا کمپنی یا دوسری کمپنی کی مهر لکا دیتے هیں اور پهر وه جوتے مارکیت میں جا کر کے لگ بھی قبل داموں میں بکتے ھیں - اس کے علاوہ اور چھوڈے بوے ویوپاری هیں جو که ان بےچارے گھریلو کام کرنے والوں سے جوتے لیتے هيں ليکن اس مهن هوتا يه هے که فرض کرو ایک هزار کے جوتے انہوں نے لئے یا بھی فرموں نے لئے تو وہ اسی طرح سے ان کا اکسپائٹیشن کرتے ھیں کہ وہ جوتے خریدہتے ھیں ایک ھزار رویئے کے ور ان کو زیادہ سے زیاده سو دو سو رویئے اس وقت نقد دیتے هیں اور به کهدیتے هیں که یه سدو سو روپئے لے جاؤ باقی کی پرچی لے جاؤ - پھر پرچی کاٹلے کے بعد کیا ہوتا ہے کہ وہ چھ مہینے کے بعد باقی پہست دیتے ھیں اب ولا يےچارلا چھ مہيناء تك كس طرح سے اپنا کام چلائے۔ ان کو تو اور جوتے بنانے هوتے هيں اس لئے ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ کچھ لوگ جن کے جى هان - سيلقرل گورنملت اميلائز پاس پيسه هے اور جو كوئى كام

دهندا نهین کرتے هیں وه ان موچیوں کو خرید لیتے هیں اور اس طرح ولا درسياني لوگ جو هيل ولا فائدلا اتھاتے ھیں - کئی پنجابی آگرہ کے اندر آے ایسا کر رہے بھیں کہ وہ ان سے پرچیاں خرید لھتے ھیں اور پھر چھ مہینے کے بعد وہ ان پرچیوں کے بدلے میں پیسے لے لیتے هیں۔

آپ دور کیوں جاتے ھیں - سینترل گورنمذت أيمهلائز كي كوآپريتيو سوسائتي کو لے لهجمئے جس کے پاس ایک سال پہلے کا روپیت بقایا ہوا ھے ان لوگوں کا جذہوں نے جوتے سیلائی کئے تھے۔ وہ لوگ دو چار روپئے کا چموا خریدتے هیں اور پهر گهر آ کر جوتے بناتے ھیں اور ان سے کوآپریتیو سوسائلًى جوتے خريدتي هے - اب آپ دیکھئے کہ آپ کی آبکھوں کے تلے ھی اندھیر کردی ھے اور کس طرح سے ان لوگوں کو ایکسپالٹ کرنے کی کوشم کی جا رهی ہے۔ دو جوتوں پر سے ایکسائز تھوتی آپ نے ھتا لی ھے لیکن اس سے کیا ھوکا - اب مشینوں سے جوتے بنیں کے بھی فرمیں ان لوگوں سے جوتے خریدنے کی بجائے خود جوتے بنائیں کی

श्री महावीर त्यागी: क्या कोग्रा-परेटिव सोसाइटीज भी उनको दाम नही देती हैं।?

شرى بهارے لال كريل دوطالب،، :

هیں - اس لئے کہادی ایدد ویلیج انق۔ تریز کمیشن کی سب کمیتی نے کہا جے کہ ان کا مال خریدنے کے لئے کوئی باقاعدہ ایجلسی هونی چاهیئے یا فیر پرائس شاپ هونی چاههیئے - اس کے علاوہ ایک تیکنیکل انستى تَيوت هونا چاهيئے جهاں ان کو تریننگ دی جا سکے۔ آپ اگر سماج واد لانا چاهتے هيں تو يه ويليم اندَستريز جو هين يه چهوآنے چهورتّے کهريلو دهندے جو هيں آپ ان کو دولب کیجئے اور ان کو هی اینی سوسائلیز بنانے کا موقعہ دیجیئے ميرے پاس وقت كم هے اس لكے اور زیادہ نه کهکر میں آپ کا دهیان اس طرف دلانا جاهتا هون -

ابھی کل کی یہ خمور ہے کہ ان کے ایک نمائلدے نے ایک بیان دیا ھے - انہوں نے یہ کہا ھے کہ جو جوتے رشیا کو ایکسپورٹ هوتے هیں ان کے ایکسپورٹ مونے کا کام صرف دو تهن بری بوی فرموں کو مل جاتا هے اور ایکھولی جو جوتے بنانے والم هين ان كو ولا كام نهين ديا جاتا هے - انہوں نے ایسی فیکرس دى هيں كه ساڑھے چه لاكھ پيرس جو بهنجے جائیں کے ان میں سے صرف ایک دیر لاکه پیرس ان کاتھم انقسٹریز والوں کو ملے ھیں اور باقی جو پهرس هیں وہ بوے لوگ یا جو ہوی فرمیں ھیں وہ 📗

کی کوآپریتیو سوسائٹی نے ان کو ایک سال سے پیسے نہیں دیئے ھیں۔ آہ کے اخبار میں یہ خبر چھھی ھے اور کل کے اخباروں میں بھی یه چیز تهی - آپ اس کا پته لکانے کی کوشھ کیجگے کہ ایک سال سے ان کا پھسہ کھوں ہاقی ہے - وہ بےچارے تھوڑا روپیہ بھا کرکے جوتے بنانے هیں لیکن ان سے جوتے خرید کر کے اس طرح سے ان کو هیریس کیا جاتا ہے۔

آپ کی کهادی ایند ریلیم اندستریز کی جو سب کمیتی ہے اس نے بھی یہ ریکمیلڈ کیا ہے اور اس نے گورنملات كى توجه اس طرف دلائي هے كه اس سلسله میں کیا کرنا چاهیئے۔ اس کا یہ کہنا ہے کہ گورنمنت ان کے لئے فیڈر پرائیس شاپ کھولے جہاں سے وہ بیجارے مناسب داموں مهی چمره خرید سکیس اور دوسرا کیها مال خرید سکیی - اور ان کا مال خریدنے اور بیچنے کے لئے کوئی گېرنملت کې اينجلسي هو يا کوئي نان آفهشیل ایجنسی هو تاکه یه درمیانی لوگ جو هیں یا مذل مهن جو هيل وه ان كو ايكسهلائت نه کر سکیں اور وہ من مانے داموں پر چهزیں نه خرید سکهی - ان کو روپیئے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اس لیے ولا مجبور هو کر کے اپلی چیزوں کو سستے داموں میں بیچے دیتے [شری پیارے لال کریل دوطالب،] ایکسپورت کریں کی - اب آپ دیکھئے که کس طرح سے ان کا ایکسپائٹیشن هوتا هے - انہوں نے اس کی طرف سرکار کی توجه دلائی هے میں ذرا اسے پوھ دوں:

"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 got 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 STC

He said these agencies should not have been given such a huge quota ig noring the claims of genuine manutac turers

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 سوچهی که یه تیس چالیس پرسلمت ماافع جو هے یا بعض جگه پچاس درسلمت ماافع جو هے یا جو هائده کلزیومر کو ملنا چهیئے وہ اس کو نہیں مل یاتا هے اور وہ مقل میں لے حاتا هے - اس لئے جو ایکنچولی جوتا بناتے هیں وہ اگر اپنی کوآپریٹھو سوسائٹی دفاتے هیں تو ان کو آپ شوز کو ایکسپورت کرنے کی اجازت دیجئے - ان کے باپ دادا یه کام دیجئے - ان کے باپ دادا یه کام

بہت ہوا بجربہ ہے اور صدیوں سے ان کے پاس یہ ایک ہند رما ہے اس لگے ان کی کوآپریڈیو سوسائٹیز کو ھی اس کا پرصت دینا چاھیئے۔

اب آپ استمیت تریقنگ کارپوریشن کی ایک حوکت دیکھئے کہ کھا انہوں نے دیا ھے - ولا بے چارے جو کوآپریٹیو سوسائٹی بنا رھے ھیں ان سے یہ کھا جاتا ھے کہ آپ کی نئی کوآپریٹیو سوسائٹی ھے اس لئے آپ کو کوٹه نہیں دیں ئے - جو پہلے کی دو چار سوسائٹیز ھیں انہیں کو ھم دیں ئے - مھرے پاس ولا لوگ آتے دیں ئے - مھرے پاس ولا لوگ آتے ھیں اور ولا یہ کہتے ھیں کہ نئی دوسائٹی کو کھتے ھیں کہ نئی

Now you are making a distinction bet ween co-operative societies; between new and old ones This is unfair 89 359 لوک جو بے چارے خود اینے ھانھ سے جوتے بلانے والے ھیں اپنی كوآپريتيو سوسائتيز بلاتے هيں توان سے یہ کہدیا جاتا ہے کہ آپ کو هم نہیں دیں کے - آپ کتابے سال سے یہ کام کر رہے میں ور آپ ہے كتل يهرس ايكسپورت كئے هيں -ولا ہےچارے اپنے گھروں میں جوتے بناتے تھے اور ان سے بوے بوے لوگ خرید لینے تھے اور وهی جوتے باهر بهیسے جتے هیں - اب بهی کام تو وهم کرتے هيں ليکن اگر وه أيذي کوآپریٹیو سوسائٹی بناتے هیں تو آپ کهنی<sub>م</sub> ههی که تمهاری نتی کو<sup>ت</sup>پرینتهو

سوسائقی ہے هم تم کو نهوں دیں کے - اس طوح سے قمام دقتیں ان کے راستم میں قالی جا رھی ھیں اور ایک داریقه سے ان کا هويسمينت هو وها هے - انہوں نے یہ کہا هے كه اكر هدارے ساتھ انصاف نہيں ھوا اور يه جو باهر جوتے بهيجانے کا تمام کارروبار ہے یہ همارے سپرد نہیں کیا کیا تو ہم ستیہ کرہ کریں کے اور ایک ہوا بھاری ڈمونسٹریشن کریں گے -اور جو کچه بهی هو سکتا هے ولا کریں کے ۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی کہا ھے کہ مم جوتے دیں گیے ھی نہیں ان فرموں کوہ لوگوں کوہ جو ایکسچورت کرتے ھیں اور تمام کا تمام فائد؟ حُود اللهاتے هیں - انہوں نے اعلانیہ طور پر یه کها هے اور آپ اس بات كى طرف دهيان دين - اسى لئي آپ کی ۱۰۶ کهادی ایلت ویلیم اندستريز کميشن کي سب کميتي هے اس نے خود کہا ہے کہ اس طرف توجه دی جانی چاههاء -

اور زیادہ نه کہتے هوئے ایک بات کی طرف آپ کی توجہ اور دلائ کا ۔ اگر آپ ایے دیمی کے اندر سمام واد لانا چاهتے هيي تو آپ جهوائي جهوائي اندستريز قائم كريبي اور ایک فنداسینتل یا ایک کوئی بدیادی تهدیلی اینے سوشهواکانامک استركنچر مين لائين - اور ايكسپورت ارر امپورے کے لائسنس صرف چند پرانے اور بوے لوگوں کو ھی نہ دیں۔

श्री महाबीर त्यागी : मैं ग्रापसे यह दरखास्त करूगा कि जो जूने वालों की समस्या ग्रापने यहां पेश की है उसमें बहुत श्रच्छे खयालात ग्रापने रखे हैं लेकिन क्या आप मेहरबानी करके मिनिस्दी कन्सन्डं के पास एक चिट्ठी म्फस्सल तौर पर सब बातें लिख कर भेज देंगे ताकि उस पर कोई कार्यवाही हो सके।

# شری پیارے لال کریل دد طالب، سهرے پاس تهار هے اور اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں اسی وقت دے سکتا هوں ـ

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.

شری پیارے لال کریل دوطالب،، میں ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ھی کہ انہوں نے اس بات کر سمجھا ھے اور میں اس بات کے کوشھ کروں گا . .

اپ سهها ادیکش (شری اکبر علی خِان): 'ب آپ کا ڈائم بھی ھو گیا ہے۔

شری بهارے لال کریل دوطالب، : میں پانیم سنت میں ختم کردور کا -آپ سبها ادهیکش (شری اکیر علی خان): نهیں دو منت -

شرى يهارے لال كويل دوطالب، : میں چاہتا ہوں ایک بنیادی تہدیلی اس دیش کے اندر آنی چاھیٹے - سماہ وار اگر آپ لانا چاهتے هيں تو سوشيو الانامك استركهر مين بنهادي تبديلي عجسّے - آب هوتا کیا هے که کئی لوگ

[شرم پیار لال کریل دوطالب]۰۰ امهورت اور ایکسهورت کا کام کرنا چاهتے ھیں لیکن ان سے آپ کہتے ھیں You are not an established imported or exporter

كوئي لها آدمى اگر حبولي كام شروء کرنا چاهتا <u>ه</u> تو آپ اس کو کوئی سهوليت نهين ديتے هيں بلكه انهين کو دیتے هیں جو که پہلے سے امهورت اور ایکسپورت کر رہے ھیں - اس طرح آپ کسی نیم آدمی کو موقعه نهیں دیتے هیں جس سے وہ کوئی کام کر سکے - یہ ایک بنیادی فلطی ہے - اس لیئے اگر آپ دیس کے اندر سماج وار لانا چاهتے هيں نو اس کهائی کو پاٹئے - پہار کو کاتیے تبھی دیس نے اندر برابری آ سکتی هے - جب ایسا کریں گے کہ نہجے کے اُدمی کو موقعہ نہیں ملے تو اس سے دیش میں سمال وال نهيس آ سكتا -

میں آپ کی نوجہ دلانا چاھتا ھوں کہ زندگی کے ھر شعبہ میں آمیر آدمی اس طرح چهاتا جا رها هے که نیچے کے آدمی اور دیے جا رہے میں یہ سب آپ بالکل ختم کر دیجئے کہ جو استهملیشت امهوردرس اور ایکسهرردرز هين ان كو هي النسلس ديا جائے گا - ان کو کوئی امپورٹ یا ایکسپورت کا لائسلس نہیں دیا جائے۔ اس طرح جو بوے بوے کلٹریکٹرس هیں ان کو کلتریکت نه دیا جائے بلکه نيُّے نيّے آدميوں دو انكريم كيجيّے -

جب ایک بنهادی تبدیلی لائی جائے کی نہی دیش کے اندر سماج واد لا سکتے ھیں ۔ آپ ایک بنیادی تبديلي لأنهم - مين كهتا هون كه كتلے آدمى هيں جو كه ايكسپورت اوو امدورت کرنا چاهتے هیں - تو ان کو موقعة كهول نه دين - كس طرح سے يراني آدمي نا جائو فائده الهاتے هيں -آپ اس کو دیمھئے - یک چمن الل کمپذی هے - اس کی کڈی کمپلیاں ھيں:

- 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.

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

### شری پیارے لال کریل دوطالب، :

زری کے م پر چند مہینوں کے اندر 70 لاکھ رویدے کا مال ایکسھورے کرنے كا پرمت ان كو ديا گها - ولا ایکسهورت کها کیا گیا - اور انونسفگ کرنے کے بعد تیس گلا چالیس گلا اور انوائسفک کے بعد مال باہر بھیجا۔ معلوم نهین که باهر بهیجا یا هانگ کانگ کے سمندر میں ڈال دیا گیا یا کہیں اور ڈال دیا گیا۔ اس کو معلوم كرين - اب آپ ان كو امپورت لائسنس 52 لاکھ کا اس کے بدلے دیتے ھیں یا دئیے جائیں گے - تو مہرا کہنا ہے کہ أب اس بات كي تحقيقات المجدّ -

ان کے یہاں رید ہوا ہے - میرا ان سے كوئى تعلق نهين هے ليكن مين حقیقت بتانا هول که کس طوح یه لوگ جو آپ کے پرانے آدمی ھیں دهوکا دینے هیں - اس شخص نے پہلے بمبدًى سے ايکسهورے کا کاروبار کيا مدراس سے کاروبار کیا کلمتہ سے کیا اور یهر دهای سے کیا - تو یہ تمام دعوکا دهی کی بات کی چار سو بیس کیا -چند مهینوں کے اندر یہ سب کمپنیاں بنی دیں - میں آپ کو سب دیتیلس دوں گا۔ چند مہیدوں کے اندر يه سب هوا - جب تک انکوائوي نه هو جائے - امیورت لائسلس روک دئیے چائیں - اور انکم ڈیکس کی اداد گی سعلوم کی جائے -

اپ سبها ادهیکش (شری اکبر علی خان): آپ ان کو بهیم دیجئے -

## شری پیارے لال کویل دهطالب،، :

ضرور بههجول گا - سین آب کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں - سیبی نے ان سے يه ايكويست كي هے - ميري اميل گزارش هے که اس طرح دیش کا بوا ستهاناش هو جائے کا - اس سے کبھی سمای واد نهیو آئے کا یہاں گرانتی هو جائے کی - اگر آپ موجودہ واناورن کو نہیں بدلیں گے - موجودہ حالات کو نہیں بدلیں کے - اور امیر غریب کے بیج جو خلیج ہے اس کو کم سے دم نہوں کریں گے - چھوٹے اور بڑے ملازموں

میں جو ہوا فرق ہے اس کو نہیں مثائنگے تو دیس کا بوا نقصان هوگا -جس کو که هم چاهتے ههی که نه هو -مهن آپ کا شکریه ادا کرتا هون که آپ نے چلد منت دئیے۔

ंशि प्यारे लाल कुरेल "तालिब": (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, अब तो डेढ़ बजने में दो ही मिनिट रह गण है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री ग्रक्षर ग्रली खान): डेढ़ बजे के बाद ग्राठ मिनिट ग्रौर दे दुगा।

श्री प्यारेला क्रील "तालिब": इतने समय मे तो मै जो कुछ कहना चाहंगा वह नहीं कह सक्गा ग्रौर 10-12 मिनिट मे **अ**पनी स्पीच के साथ इन्साफ नहीं कर मक्गा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री ग्रकबरग्रली खान): मै माफी चाहता हूं , क्कत नहीं है ।

†श्रिः प्यार लाल कर ल"तालिब" : मे ग्राप का श्रांकिया ग्रदा करना चाहता ह कि त्राप्तन मुझे इम समय बोलने का मीका दिया है। मै इस समय ज्यादा बातें तो नही कह सक्गा। लेकिन एक चीज की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाऊगा । हमारे विन, मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है ग्रगर उसको हम जगलर्स फीट कहें तो इस में कोई ताज्जब नही है। जिस तरह से मदारी अपने कारनामें लोगों के सामने रखता है उसी तरह फाइनेस मिनिस्टर ने यह बजट हमारे सामने रखा है। देखने में तो बजट यह ऐसा लगता है कि इस में ग्राम लोगों को बहुत राहत दी गई है जिस से गरीब ग्रीर ग्राम जनता को बहुत फायदा होगा । लेकिन ग्रगर गौर से देखा जाय ग्रौर उस पर मोच विचार किया जाय तो मालुम होगा कि इससे ज्यादा जो फायदा होने वाला है वह 1517 कम

<sup>†[ ]</sup> Hindi transliteration.

[श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील 'नालिब']
वाले लोगो को ही पहुचेगा, जिनकी थोडी
बहुत ग्रामदनी होती है इससे उनको कोई
फायदा पहुचने वाला नही है। इनकी हालत
जैसी पहले थी वैसी ही है ग्रौर न इस बजट
मे उन्हें राहत देने की कोई कोशिश की गई
है। हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने
चनः मदो पर थोड़ी बहुत राहत देने की
कोशिश की है, इससे कोई इन्कार नही
कर सकता। लेकिन जितना उन्हें करना
चाहिये था उतना उन्होंने नही किया।

मै एक मामले को लेता ह। जुतियां पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटाई गई है उसके बारे मे यह कहा गया है कि इससे जुतिया सस्ती हो जायेगी । मेरी समझ मे यह बात नहीं झाती कि गरीब भ्रादिमयों को इससे कैसे राहत मिलेगी । जिन लोगो के पास चार या ग्राठ जोडे जुतिया होती है उनका तो सवाल ही पैदा नही होता । लेकिन जहा तक गरीब लोगों का सवाल है वे दो साल में एक जोडा जुता पहनते है । मान लीजिए अगर एक जोडा जुता दो साल तक चला तो उसको दो साल मे दो रूपये का फायदा हुन्ना। लेकिन जहा तक एक्साइज इयुटी के हटाने का सवाल है, यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी हिन्दुस्तान मे दो चार फर्म ही देती है, जैसे बाटा कम्पनी, फ्लेक्स ग्रौर करोना । इनके ग्रलावा ऐसी कोई फर्म नहीं है जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी देती हो। एक्साइज ड्यूटी के हटने से इन बड़ी बड़ी फर्म वालो को ही फायदा होगा। मै श्रापसे यह श्रर्ज करना चाहता हु कि ग्रगर जिला ग्रीर दूसरे शहरो मे जो जूते बनाने वाले है उनको किसी तरह से इस एक्साइज ड्यूटी के हटने से फायदा नही होगा । यह लोग जो भी जूते बनाते है उन्हें बाटा कम्पनी या दूसर कम्पनिया खरीद लेती है। लेकिन जो लोग घरेलू दस्तकारी के तौर पर घरों में जूते बनाते है उन लोगो को उसमे कोई राहत नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि घरेलू दस्तकारी को धक्का लगेगा क्योंकि एक्साइज ड्यूटी के हटने से यह बड़ी फर्में खुद मशीनों से जूते बनाने लगेगी।

यह एक घरेलू दस्तकारी है। साठ पर-सेन्ट जूते जो बनते है भ्रोर जो बड़ी बड़ी फर्म वाले बेचते है वे इन लोगो से खरीदते हैं जो ग्रपने घर की दहलीज़ मे बै**ठ**कर जुते बनाते है। सिर्फ भ्रागरा के म्रन्दर तकरीबन चालीस हजार लोग ऐसे है जो यह काम करते हैं, भ्रौर जो भ्रपने घरों में जुते बनाते हैं भ्रौर उनसे बड़ी बड़ी फर्म वाले सस्ते दामो पर जुते खरीदते है। श्रौर फिर उसके डबल दामो पर वे उन को मार्केट मे बेचते हैं। जो जुते बनाने वाले हैं वे घर मे जूते बनाते है, मगर जब वे जूते सप्लाई करते हैं तो उन पर बाटा कम्पनी या दूसरी कम्पनी की मुहर लगा देते है, और फिर वे जुते मार्केट मे जाकर के लगभग डबल दामों में बिकते हैं। इसके श्रलावा ग्रौर छोटे-बडे व्यापारी हैं जो कि इन बेचारे घरेलू काम करने वालों से जूते लेते हैं, लेकिन इसमे होता यह है कि फर्ज करो एक हजार के जूते उन्होंने लिये या बड़ी फर्मों ने लिये तो वे इस तरह से उनका एक्सप्लाय-टेशन करते है कि वे जूते खरीदते है एक हजार रुपये के और उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सौ दो सौ रुपये उस वक्त नकद देते श्रीर यह उह देने हे कि सौदोसौ रुपये ले जाम्रो श्रौर बाकी की पर्ची ले जाग्रो। फिर पर्ची काटने के बाद क्या होता है, कि वह छ महीने के बाद बाकी पैसा देते है। ग्रब वह बेचारा 6 महीने तक किस तरह से ग्रपना काम चलाये ? इन को तो भी र जूते बनाने होते है, इसलिये ऐसा होता है कि कुछ लोग जिन के पाम पैसा है श्रीर जो कोई काम धधा नही करते है, वे इन पींचयो को खरीद लेते है और इस तरह वह दरम्यानी लोग जो है वे फायदा उठाते है। कई पजाबी श्रागरा के श्रदर श्राज ऐसाकर रहे है कि वे इनसे पीचया खरीद लेते हैं भ्रौर फिर 6 महीने के बाद वे इन पर्चियों के बदले में पैसे ले लेते हैं।

माप दूर क्यों जाते हैं सेन्द्रल गवनं-मेंट एम्पलाईज की कोम्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी को ले लीजिये जिसके पास एक साल पहले का रुपया बकाया पड़ा है उन लोगों का जिन्होंने जूते सप्लाई किये थे। वे लोग दो चार रुपये का चमड़ा खरीदते हैं ग्रौर फिर घर प्राकर जूते बनाते हैं ग्रौर इन से कोम्रापरेटिव मोसाइटी जूते खरीदती है। ग्रब ग्राप देखिये कि ग्रापकी ग्रांखों के तले ही ग्रंधरगर्दी है ग्रौर किस तरह से इन लोगों को एक्सप्लाइट करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। तो जूतों पर से एक्साईज ड्यूटी ग्राप ने हटा ली है लेकिन इसके क्या होगा ? ग्रब मशीनों से जूते बनोंगे। बड़ी फम इन लोगों से जूते ख़रीदने की बजाय खुद जुते बनाएगी।

श्री महाबीर त्यागी: क्या कोग्रापरेटिव मोसाइटीच भी उनको दाम नहीं देती हैं?

श्री ध्यारे लाल कुरोल "तालिब": श्री हां, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज की को-श्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी ने उनको एक साल से पैसे नहीं दिये हैं। ग्राज के ग्रखबार में मह खबर छपी है ग्रीर कल के ग्रखबारों में भी यह चीज थी। ग्राप उसका पता लगाने की 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।

धापकी खादी एण्ड विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीब कें जो सब कमेटी हैं उसने भी यह रिकमेंड किया है ग्रीर उसने गवनंमेट 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 बमड़ा वगैरा खरीद सकें भीर दूसरा कच्चा माल खरीद सकें, ग्रीर उनका माल खरीद भीर बंचने 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 भीर वे मनमाने दामों पर चीजें न खरीद सकें। उनको रुपये की जरूरत होती है इसलिये वे मजबर होकर के श्रपनी चीजों को सस्ते दामों में बेच देते हैं। इस लिये खादी एण्ड विलेख इंडस्ट्रीज 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 ग्रलावा एक टैवनीकल इस्टिट्यूट होना चाहिये जहां उनको टेनिंग 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 ग्रौर उन को ही अपनी सोसाइटीज बनाने का मौका दीजिए। मेरे पास वक्त कम है इसलिये और ज्यादा न कहकर में भ्राप का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हं।

प्रभी 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 ग्रीर एक्चुग्रली जो जूते बनाने वाले हैं उनको वह काम नहीं दिया जाता है। उन्होंने ऐसी फिगर्स दी हैं कि साढ़े छः लाख पेयर्स जो भेजे जायेंगे इन में से सिर्फ एक डेढ़ लाख पेयर्स इन काटिज इंडस्ट्रीज वालों को मिले हैं ग्रीर बाकी जो पेयर्स हैं वे बड़े लोग या जो बड़ी फर्म हैं वे एक्सपोर्ट करेंगी। ग्रब ग्राप देखिये कि किस तरह से उनका एक्सप्लाय-टेशन होता है। उन्होंने इसकी तरफ सरकार की तवज्जो दिलाई है। मैं जरा इसे पढ़ दूं:—

"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

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1965-66

[श्री प्यारे लाल कुरील 'तालिब'] gone to a few big firms producing machine-made shoes. 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."

श्रम श्राप यह सोचें कि यह तीस चालीस परसेन्ट मनाफा जो है या बाज जगह पचास परसेन्ट मनाफा जो है उसका जो फायदा कंज्युमर्स को मिलना चाहिए वह उस को नहीं मिल पाता है श्रीर वह मिडल-मैन ले जाता है। इसलिए जो एक्च्छली जुता बनाते हैं वे भ्रगर भ्रपनी कोभ्रापरे-टिव सोसाइटी बनाते हैं तो उनको माप शुष को एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दीजिए। इनके बाप-दादा यह काम करते ब्रा रहे हैं भीर इनको इसका बहुत बड़ा तजुर्बा है, श्रीर सदियों से उनके पास यह एक हनर रहा है । इसलिए इनकी कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को इसका परमिट देना चाहिये।

ग्रब भ्राप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की एक हरकत देखिए कि क्या उन्होंने किया है। वे बेचारे तो कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना रहे हैं उनसे यह कहा जाता है कि भ्राप की नई कोधापरेटिय सोसाइटी है इसलिए आपको कोटा नहीं देंगे। जो पहले की दो चार सोसाइटीज हैं उन्हीं को हम देंगे। भेरे पास वह लोग भ्राते हैं भीर यह कहते हैं कि नई सोसाइटीज को कुछ नहीं देंगे। Now you are making a distinction between co-operative societies, between new and This is unfair. old ones. अगर वे लोग जो बेचारे अपने हाथ से ज्ते यनाने वाले हैं भ्रपनी को भापरेटिव सोसा-

इटीज बनाते हैं तो उनसे यह कह दिया जाता है कि ग्राप को हम नहीं देंगे; श्राप किसने साल से यह काम कर रहे हैं भ्रौर भ्रापन कितने पेयर्स एक्सपोर्ट किए हैं। वे बेचारे भपने घरों में जते बनाते थे भीर उनसे बड़े बड़े लोग खरीद लेते थे भ्रौर वही जुते बाहर भेजे जाते हैं। ग्रब भी काम तो बेही करते है लेकिन अगर वे अपनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाते हें 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 हमा भीर यह जो बाहर ज्ते भेजने का तमाम कारोबार है यह हमारे स्पूर्व नहीं किया गया तो हम सत्या 4 ह करेंगे ग्रीर एक बड़ा भारी डिमान्स्ट्रेशन करेंगे। ग्रीर जो कुछ भी हो सकता है वे करेंगे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम जते देंगे ही नहीं इन फर्मी या नोनों को जो एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं श्रीर तमाम का तमाम फायदा खुद उठाते हैं। उन्होंने ऐलानिया तौर पर यह कहा है, भ्रीर आप इस बात की तरफ ध्यान हैं। इसीलिए भ्रापकी जो खादी एण्ड विलेज इण्डस्टीज कमीशन की एक कमेटी है उसने खद कहा है कि इस तरफ तवज्जो दी जानी चाहिए।

भ्रोर ज्यादा न कहते हुए एक बात की तरफ म्रापकी तवज्जो मौर दिलाऊंगा । भगर भ्राप भ्रपने देश के भन्दर ग्राप छोटी छोटी लाना चाहते हैं तो कायम करें भ्रोर एक फंडा-इण्डस्ट्रीज मेंटल या एक कोई ब्नियादी तबदीली ग्रपने सोशिम्रो-इकानामिक स्टेक्चर लाएं ग्रीर एक्सपोर्ट धीर इन्पोर्ट लाइसेंस सिर्फ पुराने ग्रीर बड़े लोगों को ही ही न दें।

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श्री महाबीर त्यागी ूं: मैं श्रापसे यह दरहवास्त करूंगा कि जो जूते वालों की समस्या श्रापने यहां पेश की है, उसमें बहुत ग्रन्छे खयालात ग्रापने रखे हैं, लेकिन क्या ग्राप मेहरबानी कर के मिनिस्ट्री कन्सन्डं के पास एक चिट्ठी मुफस्सल तौर पर सब बाते लिख कर । भेज देंगे ताकि उस पर कोई कार्यवाही हो सके ?

श्रो प्यार लाल कुरोल "तालिब": रेपासतीयार है सौर सगर साप इजाजत दें 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 help the Government if you send a note to the Ministry concerned so that the point may be taken up

श्री प्यारे लाल कुरोल "तालिब" : मैं उनका शुक्रिया भ्रदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बात को समझा है और मैं इस बात की को अपन करूंगा

उपसभाष्यक (श्री ग्रकबर ग्रली लान): श्चब ग्रापका टाइम भी हो गया है ।

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

उपसभाष्टकः (श्री श्रकबरम्रली खान) : नहीं दो मिनिट

श्री प्यारे लाल क्रोल "तालिब" : मैं चाहता हूं कि एक बुनियादी तबदीली इस देश के ग्रन्दर ग्रानी चाहिये । समाजवाद श्रगर ग्राप लाना चाहते हैं तो मोणिग्रो-इकोनामिक स्ट्रक्चर में बुनियादी तबदीली कीजिए । ग्राज होता क्या है कि कई लोग इम्पोर्ट श्रौर एक्सपोर्ट का काम चाहते हैं लेकिन उन से भ्राप कहते हैं You are not an established importer or exporter.

कोई नया श्रादमी अगर मामूली काम शरू करना चाहता है तो ग्राप उसको कोई सहलियत नहीं देते है बल्कि उन्हीं को देते हैं जो कि पहले से इम्पोर्ट ग्रौर एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इस तरह भ्राप किसी नए स्रादमी को मौका नहीं देते हैं जिससे वह कोई काम कर सके। यह एक बुनियादी गलती है। इसलिये ग्रगर ग्राप देश के ग्रन्दर समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो इस खाई को पाटिये, पहाड़ को काटिये तभी देश के ग्रन्दर बराबरी ग्रा सकती है। जब ऐसा करेंगे कि नीचे के भ्रादमी को मौका नहीं मिले तो इससे देश में समाज-वाद नहीं ग्रासकता।

मै स्रापकी तवज्जो दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिन्दगी के हर शोबा में ग्रमीर ग्रादमी इस तरह छाता जा रहा है कि नीचे के आदमी ग्रौर दबे जा रहे हैं। यह सब ग्राप बिल्कुल खत्म कर दीजिये कि जो एस्टेब्लिण्ड इम्पोर्टर्स एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं उनको ही लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा । उनको कोई इम्पोर्ट या एक्स-पोर्ट का लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाये। इस तरह जो बड़े बड़े कान्ट्रेक्टर्स हैं उनको कान्ट्रेक्ट न दिया जाए बल्कि नये नये ग्रादिमयों को एनकरेज कीजिये। जब एक बुनियादी तब-दीली लाई जायेगी तभी देश के अन्दर समाजवाद ला सकते हैं। स्राप एक बुनि-यादी तबदीली लाइए। मैं कहता हूं कि कितने स्रादमी है जो कि एक्सपोर्ट स्रोर इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। तो उनको मौका क्यों न दें ? किस तरह से पुराने ग्रादमी नाजाएज फायदा उठाते हैं, श्राप इसको देखिये। एक चमनलाल कम्पनी है उसकी कई कम्पनियां हैं---

- 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.

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

ध प्यारे लाल क्रील "तालिब" जरी के नाम पर चन्द महीनो के ग्रन्दर 70 लाख रुपये का माल एक्सपोर्ट करने का परिमट इनको दिया गया । वह एक्सपोर्ट क्या किया गया । स्रोवर इनवाइसिंग करने के बाद, तीस गना चालीस गना श्रोवर इनवाइसिंग के बाद, माल बाहर भेजा। मालम नही कि बाहर भेजा या हागकांग के समद्र में डाल दिया गया। या कही श्रौर हाल दिया गया । इसको माल्म करे । ग्रब भ्राप इनको इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस 52 लाख का इसके बदले देते है या दिये जायेगे। तो मेरा कहना है कि ग्राप इस बात की तहकीकात कीजिये। उनके यहा रेड हम्रा है। मेरा उनसे कोई ताल्लक नहीं है लेकिन मैं हकीकत बताता ह कि किस तरह यह लोग जो ग्रापके प्राने ग्रादमी है धोखा देते है। 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 महीनो के ग्रन्दर यह सब कम्पनिया बनी हैं। मैं श्रापको सब डिटेल्स दंगा। चन्द महीनो के ग्रन्दर यह सब हुग्रा। जब तक इनक्वायरी न हो जाये इम्पोर्ट नाइसेंस रोक दिये जाये और इन्कमटैंक्स की भ्रदायगी मालुम की जाये।

उपमभाव्यक्ष (श्री ध्रकबर धली खान) म्राप इनको भेज वीर्टि।

श्री प्यारे लाल क्रील "तालिब" जरूर भेजूंगा। मैं ग्रापका शुक्रिया ग्रदा करता हं। मैंने उनसे यह रिक्वेस्ट की है। मेरी ग्रम्बल गुजारिश है कि इस तरह देश का बड़ा सत्यानाश हो जायेगा । इससे कभी समाजवाद नही भ्रायेगा । यहा क्रांति हो जायेगी। ग्रगर ग्राप मौजुदा वातावरण को नहीं बदलेंगे, मौजदा हालात को नही बदलेगे भौर ग्रमीर गरीब के खलीज है उसको कम से कम नही करेगे. छोटे ग्रौर बड़े मुलाजमों में जो बड़ा फर्क है उसको नही मिटायेगे तो देश का बडा नुकसान होगा, जिसको कि हम चाहते है किनहो।

मैं ग्रापका शुक्रिया ग्रदा करता ह कि श्रापने चन्द मिनिट दिये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN 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 after lunch at half-past two of the clock, THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: 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 in 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 basis 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. 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, or 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 . . .

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 of 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 say.

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 a statement made by a certain hon. Member? Government has given a certain categorical answer to a question.

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: You see somebody said that the American Embassy official went to Shri C. S. Jha on Saturday to say that he did say this. If it for your Prime Minister now . . .

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

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: . . . to ask 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.

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

THE 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 of 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 letter gues to the Soviet Union in London, talks to the External Affans 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, Madam Deputy Chairman, that the Prime Minister should come and tell us after making enquires 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: He may 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, tences, 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 has just 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 context of what is happening in Vietnam. I charge the Americans here because they have raised this issue in this in

political purpose which they have in mind. I charge the Americans here. They have sought deliberately to compromise India's position in the eyes of the world in the same of friendship at a time when India's position should not be compromised for the 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 investigate into anything now-a-days.

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

Statt BHUPESH GUPTA: No point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Chair to decide.

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

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Has the hon. 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 allow this point of order which is rubbish to be made here.

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

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Come to your serious points. There is very little time this afternoon.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I 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 make interruptions?

Shri CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Utter Pradesh): On a point or order because Mr. Dahyabhai Patel is to leave this House. Mr. Gupta has made a very serious reflection, I think, that the note Mr. Patel read before the House was prepared by some foreigner and my implication he tries to say that the American Embassy was indulying 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: . . bs cause if any Embassy or any outsider of 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 the 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 : legitimate question for the hon, memoreto ask. Let me pass on to the next item With regard to the Kerala issue, I do not wish to say anything more because w have already said. Only one point I would like to make because we feel that the Governor has not exhausted the possibilit, of bringing the normal provisions of the Constitution into force by creating conditions and helping the conditions properly where a Ministry can come into existence and function. We read in the newspapers that a report has been sent by the Governor to the Central Government. I this it would be premature if such a report haer been sent at this stage and it is also clear from the reports appearing in the paper that the Central Government has made up its mind to stifle democracy in Kerala completely and prevent the Kerala people from having a responsible Government to run their local affairs-State affairs. The whole strategy of the Home Ministry and the Government of India has been tailored to meet the requirements of the Party is power, partisan requirements of the Party in power. The detentions of the M.L.As., [Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

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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 Patliamentary 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, I think the German Democratic Republic should be recognised. There is no need to withhold full recognition to the German Democratic Republic any more, more especially after what President Nasser has done-he has shown great courage and statesmanship in this matterespecially 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.

" RI BHUPESH GUPTA: You may say I hear it, I will prove it. I hear and ore I am enquiring.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should be very careful . .

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### (Interruptions)

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

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: No, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have information.

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.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I 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 . . .

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

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am trying but how many interruptions?

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

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have to say this thing. Either you say: 'Do not speak'; I can understand not speaking but when I speak you allow so many interruptions and then say, 'Your time is up'.

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.

I have another information sent to me. 1 asked Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to investigate about the affairs of the Assam Relief Pund 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 Atulya 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. Bhargava made.

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

Shai 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 gverything, 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 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 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 Well, if all this should Rs. 2300 crores. 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 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 Yesterday we saw that some representatives of big business met him and tried to impress upon him that corporate tax should be reduced. Actually, in 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. I ask of the Finance Minister, is it equitable when the country is in a difficult condition, when your foreign exchange 4013

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[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] reserves have come down now? According to the last report it was Rs. 82 crores. It went down still below that figure, and now it is Rs. 82 crores—that you siving 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 per cent-by 4.2 per cent it was there in the beginning-to 7.5 per cent. Therefore you see that the increase that has 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 income 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 I 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 they want to declare part of their wealth and save the other part, illegal though it was under the 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.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: THE You must wind up now. Mr. Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am almost coming to an end without any kind of detailed examination of his thing. that I can say now is, this is the position.

With regard to foreign collaborationthis 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 thing -because what he is doing today will harm the country enormously-we have already started borrowing in order 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 know, Madam, 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 a sum of about Rs. 70 crores to the American and foreign shipping companies against only Rs. 2.167 crores to our own Indian shipping concerns. Madam Deputy Chairman, 27 per cent . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is tune: please finish.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It will not be very long, but slightly long. Twenty-seven per cent of the total investments in corporate private sector of India foreign investment; 27 per cent or nearly a third of it is foreign. Now the hon. Finance Minister is giving newer and more 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 think this is not how one can build up self-sufficient independent astional economy. This is not, Madam, how one can achieve the objectives, can achieve economic independence and thus strengthen also our political independence not how one can stop the perennial drain on our internal resources which go, by way of dividends, profits, commissions, freight charges on account of foreign connections and foreign investments, out of our country.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will

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 can be misled by the impression that they

can be misled by the impression that they are trying to create.

At the same time, I must also say that

this 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 and 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 remedy. I 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 integrate 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 amazed that they should have said that,

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 overcoming perspective of our whole economic dependence bу ousting and eliminating from our economy the foreign exploiters, whether they be 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.

SHRI 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, I 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 be 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 this view entirely, but to an extent I 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.

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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 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 thathad 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 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 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 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 try-Ing 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 juncture to stand up to the pressures that are building up in this country". Many a time 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 500 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 tose sight of them.

Madam, there is another point 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 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 Planin 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 Plan 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 stewardship.

We can further take comfort, Madam. from the fact—and that is very important which the House must consider in a little detail-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 main 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 general atmosphere in the country remained inflationary. But since this time 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 I 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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  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 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 this country.

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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-although 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 [Shri S. N. Mishra.]

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.

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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 that 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 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 are going to be financed by the borrowing programmes of the State 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 had a large amount of foreign aid last year. Particularly, the credit should go to the contribution of PL-480 which has been no less than 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, that it is not so real and that it does not give any cause for complacency.

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 must 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 ex-hypothesi 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 Year 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 Govornment or the private sector. point will have to be made clear. Hon. Members must not be led into any kind of wrong impression about this.

Now, Madam, in this very context it is ant to remark that everything possible is for augmenting the sought to be done resources for 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 so 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 of private equity capital. Members would perhaps be wondering why this 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 all 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 of the order of Rs. 300 crores or so whereas 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 the Third Five Year Plan was, of course. its. 300 crores or so but it was gross of both repatriation of capital and plough back. In pet terms it meant only Rs. 150 prores or so and it is my information that this amount is going to be reached if it has not already been reached. So this undue anxiety about the inflow of private equity capital is not quite intelligible to me.

Now, let me come to the strange theory that is being propounded with regard to the advantages of foreign equity capital. It is said by Government spokesmen that private equity capital is preferable to loan vapital because the former entails burden in the short run than the latter. Now, Madam, let me examine whether it is so. The data available to us

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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 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 annum. The Reserve Bank of India has made a study of the companies in the chemical field numbering about 86-among them 35 compánies had entered into foreign collaboration agreements. 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 and 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. this is an important point to which 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 extennion 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: Just 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 elablorate 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 called 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) If 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 particularly surprises me, Madam, is the highly regressive character of some of the reliefs that have been granted. The internalmechanism of correction is now erodingfast. By that I mean that the last Budget had, indeed set up an internal mechanism of correction, that is, the wealth-tax, 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 redistributive 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 increased but all the related deposits also This is therefore, going to earn more. 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, 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 incluctable 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.