

is two shifts, it comes to Rs. 480 and for three shifts, it is Rs. 720 per loom.

They lead a miserable exist-12  
NOON<sup>ence</sup> <sup>an<1,</sup> therefore, let  
them be shown this much  
concession, namely, whatever is  
shown to the silk or art silk looms,  
that much concession may be given to  
these cotton looms. And that is, they  
make an exemption up to nine power  
looms. That is what is given to them.  
Then, Sir .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: I thought  
you had allowed me to speak .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 12 o'clock there is  
some other business.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: Then, I  
will only say this. Yesterday, the  
hon. Minister for Revenue and Civil  
Expenditure seemed to dispute a state  
ment of mine and that is with regard  
to the reference I made to the speech  
of the hon. Finance Minister. Sir,  
this is the matter I referred to .....

THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND  
CIVIL EXPENDITURE (SHRI M. C.  
SHAH): I referred to the reply by the Finance  
Minister.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: He disputed that  
statement, the quotation that I gave out from  
my mind. This is what the hon. Finance  
Minister says: —

"The problem is not merely one of  
raising the statistical average of per capita  
incomes which could easily be a will  
o'the wisp; it is one of raising the lowest  
incomes and of opening out to the  
younger generation avenues of growth  
and advancement that will bring out the  
best in them."

I wanted the hon. Minister to let me know  
how far this 18 per cent, rise in the per  
capita income in India has gone to the  
advantage of these lower income groups. It  
is just because the hon. Finance Minister,  
who introduced the budget, was doubtful  
about

the point that he referred to it in a much  
stronger manner than I had. And later on,  
there is one sentence which I want to quote:

"The Second Five Year Plan will be  
followed by several other Plans and it is  
only after we have fulfilled shall I say, the  
Third Five Year Plan that we shall see a  
marked and unmistakable improvement in  
living standards all round and in the  
capacity of the country to go ahead more  
rapidly on its own momentum."

And, therefore, it is fairly clear that  
such advantage as there is with re-  
gard to the increased production and  
the increased per capita income is not  
to the benefit of the lower income  
groups. So, I suggest that a conscious  
attempt must be made which would  
be to their advantage. Now, Sir,  
this is so far as the positive side is  
concerned. On the negative side, Mr.  
Sapru was telling us yesterday that  
he would prefer direct taxation to  
indirect taxation. I have got figures  
here to show from ile.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have got so  
much to say, you kindly sit down.

#### MOTION FOR ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI  
GOVIND BALLABH PANT): Sir, I move:

"That Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao be  
chosen as the Deputy Chairman of this  
House."

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND (Uttar  
Pradesh): Sir, I second the motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao be  
chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the  
House."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I declare that Shri S. V.  
Krishnamoorthy has been chosen as the  
Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

On behalf of all sections of the House—  
because I do not want any

[Mr. Chairman.] other speeches—I should like to congratulate Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao on his re-election as the Deputy-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I wish him a very successful term of office. Success in these matters depends upon patience on your side and on our side. You must give us willing cooperation and compliance with our directions, whether you like them or not. We must put up with even long speeches made by you with great power and charm on absolutely nothing. So, patience on both sides is necessary, and granted that, Mr. Krishnamoorthy Rao's term, I have no doubt, will be quite successful.

SHRI S. V. KRISHNAMOORTHY RAO: Mr. Chairman, I am indeed 'grateful to the Leader of the House and to the hon. Members of this august House for having re-elected me as Deputy Chairman and placed implicit confidence in me. I assure the hon. Members through you, Sir, that during my further period of office as Deputy Chairman I will do nothing to betray the confidence that the hon. Members have placed in me. I thank you once again.

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)  
BILL, 1956—continued.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dasappa, please finish your speech.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: I was referring to Mr. Sapru's statement yesterday that he would prefer direct taxes. Now, what has happened in these few years is just this. I am only quoting from the Final Report of the National Income Committee, which is a very interesting document. It says that in 1948-49 the percentage of Government draft on private income through direct taxes was 2-8 per cent, and in 1950-51, instead of rising, it has even decreased and it is only 24 per cent. What has happened with regard to indirect taxation during this very period is: in 1948-49 it was 41 per cent, and

in 1950-51, it is 4-5 per cent. Now, I make out this case. In the case of indirect taxation, the incidence falls more heavily on a larger number of people. If it is an excise duty on cloth, more than 85 per cent, of the country that use it are poor and, therefore, they share this incidence of taxation as much as the others. When we are increasing the percentage of indirect taxes here in the land, it weighs more heavily on the poorer classes. So, from both the points of view the poorer sections do not gain. The benefits of the increase in the per capita income do not reach them and the heavy incidence of indirect taxation is going to be to the disadvantage of the poorer classes. I think there must be a review of the whole position and the Government will kindly see that the process is reversed.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity which we get annually to make some observations on the items in the budget and some items on which • we have not been able to make suggestions during the budget discussions. Before I proceed with three or four topics which I want to touch during my speech, I would like to refer to some remarks that fell yesterday from one of the Members with regard to an item under Rajya Sabha—the facilities about air travel and telephones. I would particularly refer to this air travel. I feel when we are here making demands to get as much money as possible for the poor and when as the hon. Member, Mr. Dasappa, said that less concentration should be made on housing in the capital and more on the housing for the poor in the rural areas, it does not, in my humble opinion, look proper that we should demand further amenities for ourselves which we can have almost for the asking, such as air travel all over India. I would not mind our asking for air travel passes only for attending meetings of Parliament, or in connection with Government work. But to say that just on the same footing as