

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

They lead a miserable existence and, 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 statement 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 regard 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 U.e.....

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 co-operation 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 2·4 per cent. What has happened with regard to indirect taxation during this very period is: in 1948-49 it was 4·1 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 PARNAND (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