

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: Opinions change in the light of the information one gets later. But that is the position which I have stated, that our attention was drawn and further .....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will continue.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: ..... it was not possible under the present rules to have the Bill referred to a Joint Select Committee.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I should like to raise only one point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raise it some time tomorrow, after question-hour.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Sir, if that is your decision. I will bring it tomorrow.

BUDGET (GENERAL), 1956-57—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—continued

DR. MURARI LAL (Uttar Pradesh ): Sir, I apologise to you and the House for having asked permission to speak While sitting. This has been the main reason why I have not been able to participate in most of the debates. But since we are now embarking on the reconstruction of the country and are taking a big step towards it, I thought that I might also make some humble suggestions to increase the pace of progress, as far as possible, and in that connection, I want to make a few remarks.

1 P.M.

Of course, this work of framing the Budget is a colossal work and the Government and its Ministers deserve all praise for carrying us along this path by planning improvements in all directions. All sections are agreed that the key to get out of this vicious circle lies in the kind of education that we ought to give in our country. This was considered long ago before we threw off the shackles of our slavery. It is one of the greatest calamities that the leaders who conceived this, especially Mahatma

Gandhi, have been snatched away from us before this reconstruction work had begun. However, since we are doing our best, shortcomings on the part of the Government, if any can, I think, be spared criticism, in view of the colossal work ahead. Therefore, it is no use going into the facts and figures of these.

I want to make one humble suggestion and that is in the field of education which I have conceived and experienced in my life and which has given me satisfaction all these years that I have passed in the service of the country. Primary education has been increased on a large scale. Scientific education has been increased, because we cannot afford to lag behind any more, as we have been all these centuries. Therefore, higher education, on which industries are based, has to be carried on. Since industries have to be developed, basic and large-scale industries have to be carried on also. The basic education which was conceived by Mahatma Gandhi is in fact only being experimented upon since his departure. However, the difficulties in this way are evident, because when large-scale industries are being pursued, it is very very difficult to do it effectively. Still, we have to conceive, how best small scale industries, on which basic education is based, can be made to survive. Therefore, there must be some way out. We know that the primary education that we have extended, instead of creating a larger united force, has created divisions. The skilled labour thinks that it is superior to the unskilled, illiterate labour and demands more amenities. We are at a loss to give those amenities because production is less. All this is a vicious circle. I want to make the suggestion to break this vicious circle, i.e., by the co-ordination of the Education Department and the Health Department. We must devise an educational reform, from the cradle to the grave as it were, based upon more and more precise knowledge of the human body structure and its functioning. People

would say, 'Oh, should students be encumbered with this?'. I am glad that the Central Government has now decided—I mean the Union Minister for Health—to have a big museum for health and hygiene education, in Delhi. I am glad that in pursuance of our work in U.P. also, we have laid the foundation of a similar museum. I would suggest that these museums and libraries be established almost everywhere, in every district, so that people may satisfy their inquisitiveness to enquire into the working of this human body and its structure. I often ask my friends who work with me that, as they have thinking faculty, they should think that their body is a sort of machine. As one has to run a machine, the *purusha* or *jeeva* in this body has to guide it, and see that it will not come into conflict with other machines (that is, individuals), just as in driving a motor car, you drive it in such a way that you don't get involved into accidents. They say that this subject will not be appreciated, that it is too dry, that it will be burdensome, but I feel that it will be a recreation study for the boys. When I was a boy, I had the inquisitiveness to know about it and I found out that it was a good and delightful job to have some knowledge of the body and its working. If you know a bit of the nervous system, you will also know how to behave and how to tolerate each other and how to make discoveries yourselves, instead of depending upon others. The benefit will be reaped quickly enough, because as soon as you know the laws of health and hygiene, you will be able to control diseases. You are spending so much money now on the control of epidemics and diseases and you are not successful, because the general public is ignorant of elementary laws. I once found, in a conference of 200 to 300 teachers, M.As. and B.As. who did not even know many things about health and hygiene, which a boy of even the fifth or sixth standard is expected to know. They, replying, said that they were not science students. This is the type of

education we are giving. I say that this kind of education stands condemned. I say that, if we create this inquisitiveness about the functioning of the body, it will also develop the habit of scientific thinking. If people come to know what kind of diet they should take, what diet will be sufficient, what becomes of the diet, how it changes into flesh and blood, all this will be very very interesting. Not only that, our expenditure on the cure and prevention of diseases will become less and less. So, in my humble opinion, this sort of education will pay three times and four times over. Basic education is conceived as a method which can finance itself. Similarly, this education also, even more than basic education, if this attitude in individuals, will lead to economy in many directions, and will also make people scientific minded. Then you will not have the difficulties which you now have in giving high scientific education to people in order to compete with the powerful nations of the world in this atomic era. If this is conceived as it should be and carried out, we would go much faster than we have so far done in our reconstruction work.

You can conceive that we have lagged behind on account of this defect in education but I have not been able to impress this on my co-workers and so I also know that this has not been experimented upon. Just as regards the basic education, spoken of so highly, your Government is now putting funds in it at this stage, after a long time, so also this may be taken up. I will remind you of one thing, that some time in this World, the scientific things accidentally discovered are of great value. The acetylene gas was discovered when it emanated from carbon, thrown out as waste, and the gas was lit. This discovery was made like that. Penicillin also had been discovered from such experiments—not from research experiments to control the diseases. So I lay stress on this, because I know, just as the faces of so many of us differ; no one is exactly like the other—take even the past ages into

[Dr. Murari Lal.] account—similarly, the human brains are so constituted that they don't think alike and if you happen to study the structure of this body and come to the working of the brain or the nervous system, you will soon find that this difference is the cause of intolerance which is the bane of our society. In intolerance, you can understand that the differing man is thinking in another way. Still we cannot say whether 'I am right' or 'He is right'. You think of those days when scientific truth was being punished by death as in the case of Socrates for his convictions and now everyone of us reveres him. If that is the case, then 'don't despise brains'. They can just find out something which may be accidentally of very great value. It may be the panacea for all ills and may take us far. I can only say that it will largely increase the pace of our going along and making progress—not that it will do wonders but the pace of progress, for which everybody is anxious, will be increased. Sections of the society are against each other on the basis of this pace. One party says that it must be done "in this way and by tomorrow" and another says "We cannot do so". As this will increase the pace, if we understand each other and if we tolerate each other then we will have unity also. We are giving the education and teaching the languages to the people so that they may become skilled workers. We have taken away the work out of them, but have not given them skill enough. The partial skill has resulted in this linguistic quarrel of the day. If we study the human system, we know that this language is the means of bringing the individual into communication with the outside world and so we can bring about unity and love by means of language, but we have made this language the bone of contention in our time of reconstruction. I have not got the time, nor am I sanguine, that I can convince you about it in the short time at my disposal, but it is a subject worth considering and that is the reason

why I make this humble suggestion at the end of my term, in the hope that some thing regarding this may be done; and the practical thing I said was that we may start these museums all over the country and work like Lord Buddha's disciples. We find everywhere the Buddha image. Everywhere we excavate Lord Buddha's statue is there, from here to China and Japan. So with this enthusiasm, if our preachers, if our disciples, if the people in the Government, who want to serve the people, take heed and give this knowledge they have got about the body and its functions, especially of the nervous system, they will make such improvements and such good citizens that we will, I am sure, cut the target tune at least by 50 per cent. That is my humble suggestion and I again praise the Government for giving us in this manner plan after plan, and I have full confidence that the plans will succeed. The only thing is how to get out of this vicious circle, where to pick up the knot, from where our bondage in the circle, can be unravelled and this string round us may be broken. That is the point. That is what I wanted to say now.

DR. P. SUBBARAYAN (Madras): Mr. Deputy Chairman, this is the fifth Budget presented by the present Finance Minister. I would like to congratulate him on the way he has piloted our finances through a very difficult period of stress and strain. In fact, today everyone knows that the rupee is a valuable coin which is sought after and this is due to the fact that he has tried to avoid inflation as much as possible. If Britain raised her bank rate at one time, we had to follow suit, but on the other hand, today, we find ourselves in the happy position of keeping our bank rate at 3½ per cent., when Britain has raised bank rate to 5½ per cent. This is an achievement which anyone can be proud of. It only shows that our independence is real independence and that we are not dependent on other nations for our financial stability. We have had talks of what is

called 'manufactured' currency, if I may use such an expression and I think, the Finance Minister has been careful not to indulge in deficit financing which may result in inflation. As all economists know, the result of deficit financing, if not properly controlled, can easily lead to inflation before we know where we stand. Therefore, I should like to strike a note of warning to my friend, the Finance Minister. Deficit financing, which has been undertaken during the first five year plan, has been such that has done us no harm and what is more, the Government ought to be congratulated on the first plan being successfully carried out. But **now** we are talking in terms of deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1200 crores, and one can imagine what might happen unless a careful watch is kept over the results of such deficit financing. I would therefore strike a note of caution that at every stage of such deficit financing of our next five year plan, a strict watch should be kept by the Finance Department to see what the effect of such deficit financing has been on the general conditions of our finances. Now, I am very glad indeed that we have got out of the wood and today we can say that our payments position, as the Finance Minister has said, is in a very healthy and a happy condition. I am a believer in what I call the 'Micawberian finance'. If you have an income of £1 and spend nineteen shillings and eleven farthings, you are happy. On the other hand if you spend twenty shillings and half a farthing, you will face unhappiness and I am glad that during these five years we have been able to say that we are following a system of conservative financing by which, in spite of deficits shown, we ended up with credits. That has happened during the years that our Finance Minister has been in charge, and I think he should be complemented, though some Members have criticised him for what is called 'over-budgeting' of expenditure and 'under-budgeting' of income.

When accounts are being taken and when the Budget is being prepared,

no doubt, every attempt is made to estimate correctly the income and the expenditure. But it is not given to mortals to guess exactly what might happen in the future. So many things happen, and as has been pointed out by the Finance Minister, it is not easy to curb the departments from asking for sums which they think they will be able to spend during the course of the year, but which at the end of the year they find could not be spent, and so they have got to return the money to the general treasury. But I think, as far as I have seen, during the last five years, the Finance Minister has seen to it that such demands are not made as would leave a large amount unspent.

Next, I would like to deal **witn** Defence, because we are at a stage when things are humming, if I may use such a word, with the new help coming to Pakistan in the matter of armaments from the U.S.A. We cannot certainly cavil at it, because it is for the U.S.A. to decide to whom they will give aid. At the same time, we have got to be prudent men and be prepared for all eventualities. I, who have followed the saint of nonviolence, feel really sad that I should sound a note of this kind today. But there is such a thing as "Be prepared", the motto which I think ought to govern our position today.

When the Partition came, we were certainly, in a safe position because of the army that was left behind and we had a strength of about four to one. But feeling that we ought to be as good as our word, we began to decrease the numbers that we had. Suddenly, however, because of the situation, which changed, I am glad that we have stopped demobilisation. At the same time, though I am not in the secrets of the Government or of any other government, still, as I have been a student of military science, I can say without fear of contradiction that Pakistan is nearly reaching parity with us. I feel, Sir, that considering the amount of American aid that is being given and the planes that are being supplied to

[Dr. P. Subbarayan.] Pakistan under the scheme of military-aid, we should think of having a bomber squadron, and eventually a bomber command, so that we could be prepared, if necessary.

Wi> do not want to be aggressors. We do not want to drag unnecessarily anyone into battle. But if any attack is made on us, we will have this bomber squadron which could immediately retaliate, which could put fear into the opponents and they would feel that after all, India is prepared, that she is not as weak as they felt. Personally even now I feel that we ought to stick to our plan of peace, and we should so conduct our affairs as to achieve the object of collective peace—to use the new expression that our Prime Minister has coined for the world. But at the same time, working for collective peace, we are not going to allow any aggressor to get away with it. Therefore, I hope the Defence Minister will think seriously of having a bomber squadron.

Today warfare has become a matter of co-ordination between the three forces—the army, the air force and the navy. As far as the army is concerned, I admit, we are in a fairly happy position, considering our neighbours. But with regard to the other two wings—the navy and the air force—we are a really very small power. I refer to the bomber squadron because undoubtedly this is more important than even the navy. However, at the same time, we should think of our long coastline, and our long coastline certainly depends on the navy for its defence. My hon. friend who spoke yesterday asked whether the Government has in view the purchase of an aircraft carrier. I wish it were true. I think it is necessary for a modern navy to possess an aircraft carrier. But before we think of an aircraft carrier, I feel that we must think in terms of more cruisers and more destroyers, because in modern warfare manoeuvrability, as it is called, is far more important than the possession of strength and a cruiser or a destroyer is more easily

manoeuvrable than an aircraft carrier. That is why I feel that the Government should consider the strengthening of our navy with cruisers and destroyers. We want at least another cruiser and four more destroyers during this year. I hope the Defence Minister would think of these. I am saying this because Pakistan is purchasing one cruiser and four destroyers this year for their navy. I am sorry that though w«\* were one country at one time, yet, we have to think in terms of Pakistan and India now. Nobody would be more pleased than I would be, if some agreement could be arrived at by which, in matters of defence and foreign affairs, both Pakistan and India could have the same views, and the same plans. But that is not to be. Therefore, we have got to be prepared for all eventualities and do what we can with regard to our defence forces. I do not say that we should become a militarily big power, that we should compete with others, either with one giant in the West or the other giant in the East. But we should be in a position to repel aggression, if anything should happen.

With our defence forces being concentrated in the West—as they naturally should be—difficulties are arising today with regard to some of the bases. I am referring to the ordnance depot at Avadi, about which some Members had gone and met the Defence Minister with the request that it should be retained, because of the employment considerations and also because we should have these depots diffused in different places, away from places of attack. I would, therefore, suggest to the Defence Ministry that they should think, how to satisfy the South as well as how to place big ordnance depots in places which are not so easily approachable from enemy quarters.

There is also, Sir, the question of development. I am glad the Government have budgeted for the introduction of heavy industries in this country because, from the defence point of view, as well as from the-

point of view of economic advancement, heavy industries are necessary. In the first plan, no doubt, emphasis was laid on agricultural production as it should be, because our economy is mainly agricultural. Today, considering the position we have attained, it is only right that we should think of heavy industries. Here again, I would suggest to my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister, that they should think of diffusion of these industries in various parts of the country and that they should not be concentrated in one place. I would, therefore, plead that the new heavy electrical equipment plant, which they are considering about, should be placed in the Madras State. The reasons are simple; as far as rural electrification is concerned, today, Madras leads the way and, therefore, you would be placing the factory in a place where the demand for such heavy electrical equipment will be more and, therefore, the question of bottlenecks of railways, etc., will not arise. The demand will be there and the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment like transformers, etc., will be taken over by the Government of Madras. I know how difficult it has been for the Madras Government to get such transformers, and for want of transformers the quick electrification in the rural areas had been stopped.

I have been told, Sir, that the aluminium industry is to be placed in the district of Salem. I hope it is true because the raw material wanted for it is easily available. I would, therefore, appeal to the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister that he should think of placing at least these two main industries which have been decided upon in the State of Madras. I know this is parochial pleading and I am not one of those who think parochialism is good but, at the same time, I cannot help saying that when everyone is claiming a share in the things that are to come, it is only right that our demands should not go by default.

I think one ought to congratulate the Finance Minister on his taxation proposals, because he has not indulged in what I would call spectacular financing. In fact, he has been rather on the conservative side in the matter of new taxation and I agree with him in this, because when we have to meet vast expenditure in the future of the Second Five Year Plan, it is much better not to tap resources which may be available, but which ought to be reserved for tapping at the time when the need arises. Therefore, I am rather pleased that he has been conservative in the matter of new taxation, but I know that the taxes are bound to come and they are bound to be heavy. As the Prime Minister said in his address to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, everyone must be prepared, because what is in mind and what the people are thinking of is the general good of the 360 millions in our country. If that is the 'way you approach a problem, then everyone must be willing to sacrifice what is needed for the general good of the nation. As Gandhiji said once, these rich people are supposed to be the trustees of the poor; in spite of all that has been said and all that we have tried to do, because we have been conservative enough the response that has come from that side has been poor. As the Prime Minister said, we are not a Government here to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. I hope very much that that the Finance Minister will so conduct our business that at the end of another year we will be able to say, as we have said today, "Well done".

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I generally welcome the Budget and support it. While supporting the Budget, I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the affairs of some of the Ministries. First of all, I take the Ministry of Production. The policy which has so far been adopted with regard to the nationalisation of thi

[Shri Ratanlal Kisonlai Malviya.] coal industry has not been very satisfactory. The policy of the Government is as formulated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1948. While enunciating this policy, Government also indicted that the Indian Coalfield Committee's proposals would be generally followed so far as nationalisation is concerned, and while the inherent right of the State to acquire any existing industrial undertaking which included the coal industry was emphasised, Government decided to let the existing undertakings to develop for a period of ten years during which they would be allowed all facilities for efficient working and reasonable expansion. Now, this period of ten years is about to come to an end in April, 1958. Eight years have passed, but it has got to be seen whether even after these eight years, the private industrialists in the coal industry have, in any way, stuck to the policy of the Government and, if so, to what extent. I would only read a passage from this brilliant document,

"the Fifteenth Report of the Estimates Committee, submitted in June, 1955:

"The Coal Commissioner who is in charge of the coal industry and is the sole representative of the Government has said with regard to the conduct of these private industrialists, 'Almost upto 1939 when Regulation 77 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations came into force, the producers of coal had an absolutely free hand in producing coal from wherever they could and in any manner they thought best. During this period of absolute *laissez-faire*, profit was the primary consideration, safe methods were in the picture only here and there and national interests were completely forgotten. The industry and country are today paying the price for this ruthless and haphazard exploitation of this national wealth during those days. Mining regulations were tightened and gradually controls were introduced but even then the measures of coal

control are only being circumvented and the owners by themselves have done very little to co-operate in the policy of greater safety in coal mines and conservation of good quality coal. All that the private sector of the industry asks now is, 'Take away the irksome controls. Allow us to increase the price of coal. Do not ask us to pay anything more and promise us that you will not take our mines away. In return, we shall open mines and close them down as we think best, produce coal in the manner that suits us best and give the country coal to meet the requirements of the future'."

This, in brief, is the result of eight years of freedom given to the coal industry.

Now, Sir, this Resolution contemplated that the policy with regard to nationalisation would be reviewed after a period of ten years, that is, in 1958. The Coal Commissioner has come to the conclusion that there should be some restrictions imposed on the private industry, especially when our economy is expanding and when we require metallurgical coal so much for our expanding industry of Steel etc. Sir, it is further said here:

"It is really doubtful whether the problems pertaining to coking coal can be solved without nationalisation. Every endeavour is being made to encourage sand stowing in these collieries, but on one pretext or another, none of the colliery owners is anxious to introduce sand stowing."

Sir, this is the state of affairs that is obtaining, and the Estimates Committee has recommended that all new collieries should be State-owned and managed under the ultimate control of the Coal Commission which should be set up immediately. The Estimates Committee has given details as regards the constitution, functions and powers of the Coal Commission. Another recommendation of the Committee is: —

"The State should as far as is practicable take over all private collieries which wholly or to a large extent are engaged in raising metallurgical or high grade coal. Steps should be taken to vest in the Coal Commission powers to take over all those collieries, at present under private management, which do not follow its directions as specified in para 11 and do not function according to the standards laid down by it."

Now, the conditions which have been laid down for the private colliery owners are that adequate capital is invested by them with a view to stepping up production to the limit laid down by the Government for each colliery that scientific methods should be employed in raising coal, that as far as possible mechanical and safety measures should be introduced for quicker and better output and that labour conditions are improved according to the standards laid down by the Government in this respect.

Sir, I am gratified to note that the Ministry of Production has very recently appointed a committee to examine the coordination or merger of these collieries, but I am very doubtful whether that alone will result in the implementation of the recommendations of this report. The greatest necessity today is that the Government should appoint the Coal Commission as has been envisaged here in this report. Another step suggested is the running of some collieries on a co-operative basis. These are some of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government and I would request the Government to implement them as early as possible.

Now, while supporting this report on the point of nationalisation, I may point out that the experience which we have had with the existing State collieries has not been very happy. "The Office of the Chief Mining Engineer has not been working satisfac-

torily. It is a very good office, but still the required efficiency is lacking and it is necessary that if we want to run these State-owned collieries—as we have decided that under the Second Five Year Plan, the new collieries will be owned by the State—then, I would request the Ministry of Production to look into the state of affairs in this office. Sir, due to my questions and speeches in the Provisional Parliament in 1948 and 1949, a committee was appointed by the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, the then Minister for Industries and Supplies. Immediately within 15 minutes of my speech the appointment of the committee was announced and an enquiry was held. I was one of the members of that committee but I am sorry to note that some of the recommendations made by the committee have not been implemented yet. But for want of time, I can point out some other defects in the working of these State collieries. Unless all these recommendations are implemented and defects removed, I am not hopeful about the success of nationalisation of the coal industry. I may also point out that there is to some extent corruption there. I have very recently pointed out some cases of manipulation of accounts as a result of which the labour has suffered. I have also pointed out a case of destruction of records in one colliery office, which had gone against the interests of labour. These are very serious things and I hope the Government will look into them, take a lesson from them and improve the state of affairs in future.

I now come to another point and that is with regard to mining in general. We have been imposing fresh taxes, and there have been suggestions in this House that there should be a limit to taxation. Sir, it is time that we exploited the unexplored mineral wealth of the country to utmost limits, to create capital without extra taxation. I am glad to note that good provision has been made in the Budget for the Ministry



[Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malaviya] of Natural Resources and Scientific Research for the purpose, but I find that the amount which was required—we discussed this in an advisory committee meeting—has not been provided. I request the Finance Minister to look into this and sanction all the amount that has been demanded by that Ministry.

I would also like to refer to one or two aspects of this Ministry. We are spending quite a lot of money over the education and training of geologists and mining engineers. We have made ample provision, but one aspect has been neglected and that is the practical training of the geologists. The very fact that for the last ten years the Government has been arranging some training camps—two month camps—for the practical training of geologists shows that the training which the students receive at the universities is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government. Sir, I would therefore suggest that universities and other institutions who have got good staff and good geological departments should be given ample help so that they may be able to impart practical training to meet this efficiency with which the Government is faced and for which the Government is spending huge sums every year.

Now, Sir, I have come across a request of the Saugor University for financial assistance with respect to this training in applied geology in that university. The University has got unique staff, the ex-Director of the Geological Survey of India, Dr. West, is the head of the Geological department of the University. There are other distinguished professors also in the staff, with the result that there has been a great rush of students in geology department in that University. I understand that University has submitted a plan to the Government and has requested for a petty amount of a couple of lakhs of rupees for introducing applied geology in the University, and I think

it may be under consideration. I request the Government—the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, from whichever source it may be—to provide that money. (*Time bell rings.*) how many minutes, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. You have taken two minutes more.

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: Five minutes more, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There are a large number of speakers.

SHRI RATANLAL KISHORILAL MALVIYA: Besides this, I would request that some other amounts for the construction of buildings, etc., should also be granted to Saugor University.

Now, Sir, with regard to labour, I will only say that the department of the Chief Inspector of Mines • is not working satisfactorily. The inspectors have failed to check violations of chapter VI of the Mines Act. Sections 31, 33, 29, these provisions they have failed to check. I request that the Labour Ministry should take care and should make the department alert.

Another thing which I want to bring to their notice is the new situation which has been created by some awards in which the contract labour is left to itself and the owner has been absolved from the responsibility of contract labour. I request that the Labour Ministry should bring a legislation under which the wages and conditions of service etc. and all other provisions and facilities which apply to them should be made the responsibility of the employer. Unless this is done .....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Mr. Thanhira.

SHRI R. THANHLIRA (Assam): Sir, coming as I do from a backward area of a backward State, I am most interested in the development

of the backward areas and the backward people of our country. There is no denying the fact that there are lakhs of backward communities still in our country, and until and unless these backward communities, scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes are raised to the level of others, I do not think that we can call our country a great country or ourselves a great nation. I am at the moment not quite satisfied with what has been done towards the development and raising of these backward communities. The Constitution provides in an article that the backward classes will be reserved a certain number of seats in the State legislatures as well as in the Parliament for a period of ten years. But if the development of these backward communities is going on at the present rate, I do not think that the period of ten years will be sufficient for raising them to the level of others. I have been listening to the speeches of hon. Members, but so far I have failed to notice any Member drawing particular attention to the upliftment and development of these backward tribes etc. If I have missed any speeches of some Members making mention of this, then it would be a good thing. But so far I have not noticed any and if that is an indication of the absence of interest taken by hon. Members in the development of the backward tribes and other classes, I think, that would be a matter of regret .....

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VUAIVAR-GIYA (Madhya Bharat): No. It is not a matter of regret. Many Members have expressed their opinion.

SHRI R. THANHLIRA: Thank you so much. Sir, there are many ways of developing these backward communities. They are backward socially and intellectually. One very important way of developing them is to make provision for their education. It is true, of course, that every year our Government have provided a large amount of money for their scholarships, for their college educa-

tion, for their primary education, as well as for studies abroad. For the studies abroad, I think, the scholarships awarded, however, are not quite numerous. They are few and far between. But they have sanctioned a good amount of money for their college education. That I appreciate. But in the Budget for 1956-57 I have seen that there has been a reduction by about one lakh of rupees. I do not know whether I am correct. When I looked at this Explanatory Memorandum, I have found a mention of about Rs. 1.5 crores for scholarships to scheduled castes and I think this is the same amount which was given last year.....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): More than that. Last year it was one crore and thirty lakhs of rupees.

SHRI R. THANHLIRA: When I look at page 219 of the Demands for Grants, Volume I, I see that the amount given for scholarships to these backward communities is only Rs. 149 lakhs, and I put my reliance on this book. So, I think, it means that there has been a reduction of about one lakh. And so, Sir, I am very sorry to have to notice that.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: May I correct him, Sir? The amounts sanctioned was Rs. 130 lakhs and later on, see the recommendation of the Board, when it was said that all the first division students of the backward communities should get scholarship, it was estimated that it will require about another Rs. 20 lakhs. So that has been granted. But in actual fact, it is not one crore fifty lakhs, it may be one crore forty-nine lakhs and something. But the principle decided was that all first division students should get it, and that has been provided for.

SHRI R. THANHLIRA: Yes. Anyway I am just depending on what I have seen in the book. As for the method of payment of these scholarships, also I have to say something,

[Shri R. Thanhira.] because the scholarships, as they are paid at the moment to the students, are not to their best advantage. As far as I remember, the members of the backward classes, who are given the scholarships, get them in two half-yearly instalments.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR) in the Chair.]

The first instalment is paid some time in October or November and the second instalment is paid after the annual examination is over. That means the students have to go without their scholarship money for about half a year of their one year' schooling. These scholarships are given to these members because of the low income of their parents. When they are not paid every month, then the same difficulty is faced by their parents in obtaining money for the maintenance of the school expenses of their children. They have to go here and there to find some money. Sometimes, they are being exploited. The best thing would be to pay the students their scholarships every month. The students who are getting these scholarships are paying their tuition and messing fees every month and not twice in a year. So, the present way in which they are being paid the scholarship is not very advantageous to them. It is not much of a relief to their parents. At the same time, when the students are being paid on instalments of twice a year, the scholarship money is also misused by the students themselves, because the money goes to them in a lump sum, and after they have paid their tuition fees, messing charges and other expenses. This money which is for their education, is therefore used for some other unnecessary and luxurious things. From past experience, I have found that by paying the students as it is done at the moment, the scholarship money is not well utilised, as they should be. I suggest therefore that the students should be paid every month.

I also want to say something about the grants given to the States under the provisos of article 275. I see that for the year 1956-57 the grants are mostly reduced to half of those for 1955-56 Budget. I do not know the reasons behind this. The money given under these provisos are for developmental schemes and for the development of the backward communities in the States. As I have said before, the development and upliftment of the backward classes are very necessary. I do not know how such huge reductions can be made in the grants. I regard to Assam specially the reduction is almost half of what was given before. Assam particularly is a very backward State. It is a rural State. There are no amenities. If you go to my own place, though it is a district headquarters, you will not find any telephones, electricity and any other amenities usually found in a district town. There is water scarcity too. In the Assam hill areas especially, the water supply position is very precarious. People have to go down from the top of hills to draw water. They live on the hills and mainly depend on springs. Water scarcity is very great. Even in the district headquarters, such is the position. It is always to be found in the Gazette notification that visitors may not come during the dry season because of the shortage of water, though these hill districts are very pleasant and worth being visited by outsiders, still due to the shortage of water, visitors are always unwelcome, so to say. I think that the Government should be more liberal in granting money under these provisos and especially for Assam\* because Assam is backward State and need being developed as a whole. Even in the case of industries, there are none worth considering there—either rural or urban.

I want to say a few words about the Defence Organization, especially of the Army. As you know, we have many different categories in the

iiiuian rviiny, KUCII as sepoy, aove them the NCOs., then the Junior Commissioned Officers and above all, the Commissioned Officers. I think that so many ranks and classifications are not necessary. I feel that our Defence Services can very well do without this category of the Junior Commissioned Officers. When I say this, I do not cast any reflection on the efficiency of the Army. But from personal experience, I find that a number of our JCOs. are drawn from very low, uneducated classes and they are now more efficient or competent than many of the NCOs, wha are as competent as the Commissioned Officers, may be even more competent than some of them. If we do away with this JCOs. category, we shall give more responsibility to the senior NCO's. and WO's. We shall raise their pay also and the very competent ones among them may be transformed as Commissioned Officers. By doing this, we will be giving more encouragement to the NCOs. At the same time, I do not find why this category of JCOs. should be retained. In the present set-up of our country, the JCOs. category is no longer suitable. It might have appeared suitable during the period of the British as part of their colonial tactics and diplomacy. I think that for a long time, Indians were not allowed to enjoy any ranks higher than that of a Lieutenant-Colonel. In these days, it might have been a sort of a diplomacy — that they were kept as Junior Commissioned Officers. But now that we have our own national army we should not make so much distinction among the soldiers, by retaining these JCOs. This only increases the gap between our soldiers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): It is time now.

SHRI R. THANHLIRA: I believe this question of the JCOs. is worth serious consideration by the Defence Ministry.

Tins VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. C. MATHUR): There are so many speakers ahead of us. If you have

to say one or two sentences,, please do.

SHRI R. THANHLIRA: What I want to say something about is the national language. The intention of introducing Hindi as the national language is a very welcome feature.. But I do not know why it is not quite welcomed in the South. In Assam, which is a non-Hindi-speaking area, we welcome it and I wish that the South should also do the same in the interests of the nation as a whole.

With regard to the Devanagari script, I think, it should be modified. The present Devanagari script is not suitable for the whole nation. Speaking about my State, I know that this Devanagari script cannot write many words which are spoken there, and unless it is modified to suit all the languages of India and all the dialects of India, I don't think it can be of real use. For instance, my name itself cannot be-written in Devanagari. Whenever my nome is written in Devanagari. it is pronounced in some other way. I have seen many other cases also.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VTJAIVAR-GIYA: What about English?

SHRI R. THANHLIRA: By Roman script, it is pronounced much better. If Devanagari is to be used as a national script, I think, it should be modified to suit all dialects and languages of India.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: Sir, it is not possible for any Finance Minister to work miracles-in this world which is full of problems and difficulties. Our countrjr particularly is more full of all kinds-of problems and our poverty and illiteracy and some of our greatest problems. We are fortunate that our leaders are proceeding along the road of a planned economy, and we are also fortunate in having as our Finance Minister a man like Mr. Deshmukh, who has steered our ship-during the last difficult five years and is now guiding our ship through' this Second Five Year Plan. I thin\*,.

[Shri GopiKnsnna Vijaivargiya.] we have every reason to be sausied with this Budget, which is the first Budget of the Second Five Year Plan. Of course, I do share the view that the Finance Ministry must be more careful about accounting and proper budgeting. It has been shown by Dr. Kunzru very efficiently that we anticipate one thing and the actual is something else. So, budgeting and accounting must be much better.

One of the hon. Members opposite used the words 'pick-pocket habits of the Finance Minister.' I don't think, that is a good expression or even parliamentary, but anyhow the Finance minister has got to pick our pockets through his taxation measures, but we cannot call him a pickpocket because of that. Our communist friends do know how much the people of the U.S.S.R. had to tighten their belts and to pass through scarcities and austerities in order to fulfil their Five Year Plan. Sa, in India too, our common people, like the common people e/t Russia, will have to undergq all these sacrifices before they reach their targets of progress and prosperity.

While Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and others said that the capitalists are let off milly in this Budget and t1"»t the common man is taxed heav'v. 'on behalf of the commercial and industrial communities and the people of the private sector, it was argued that the taxes are very heavy on them, that the Government is destroying capital formation, drying up reserves and making it difficult for the private sector to function and progress. I will give credit to my hon. friend, Mr. Parikh, who very ably answered the case of the capitalists. Tery forcefully, he poin\*ed out that the taxes are not too heaw and that they do not hamper the private sector. He also said that the people in the private sector should not expect profits over and above 6 per cent. I share all these views and I need not -reply to the arguments of the capitalist members,

Though I am interested in economics and in facts and figures, I am no master in that science, and sometimes it is difficult to assess the true economic conditions of the country by the facts and figures quoted by the Finance Minister himself. He says in one place that the prices have risen and in another place that the prices in general did not record any net rise. In one place he says that the cost of living is rising and in another place he says that the average for the whole year is low. It is very difficult to know the true economic conditions of the country from these. As somebody said in the other House, statistics are like lipsticks and they must not be used too much. It is very difficult to know anything frow these figures. However, I have every hope and confix dence that the country is progressing and that the Finance Minister is not giving any wrong picture of the prosperity of the country.

Coming to agricultural production, I would say that full use must be made of the Soviet agricultural implements that have come to this country. The Argiculture Ministry mu?t come to a decision very soon on thi"? tfl\» "e of these must be made In sor.io State farms ;\* need be.

We will be spending something .like Rs. 545 •/-3 crores in the coming year Under our circumstances, thia is quile an ambitious figure.

About defence, I would submit that we are spending quite a lot. It is a large percentage of our total Budget, but still I have the fear that the dangers on our frontiers are quite considerable, and every Member of this House has dealt with this pro blem. There are apprehensions that many Governments are giving to our neighbours money and military aid on a substantial scale which is a source of danger to us. We must be very careful and we will not grudge spending a

little more on defence, I wholeheartedly support what Dr. Kunzru said about the Defence Ministry that our Defence Intelligence should be better organised. All the progress that the other countries have made in arms and inventions or new weapons must be known to our Defence Ministry. I also support his idea of a Defence Council. I think that Council should be set up soon, i

In the next Five Year Plan, of course our development expenditure will rise. But with regard to civil expenditure, in the coming year we will spend about Rs. 341-46 crores, which is Rs. 43 crores more than in the previous year. So on the capital side, we will be spending Rs. 316 crores. I am quite confident that our future programme of industrialisation and irrigation and power expansion, etc. will bring prosperity to our country. Our targets in the Second Plan are very hopeful. Irrigation is being increased by 21 million acres, foodgrains by 10 million acres in production, power will be 3'4 million k.w. more. We shall get coal 23 million tons more, and steel 3-3 million more tons. Cement 5'2 millions and fertilizers 1'7 millions tons and employment shall be 10 million persons more. These are the targets which I find. I think they are quite a good program-me and within a few years after the Second Plan, we shall have great prosperity in our country.

Now, I want to emphasise one point about this and it is that the industries and the expenses which are made by the Central Government should be diffused throughout the country- The location of the industries must be very proper and reasonable. In my own province of Madhya Bharat, I don't think the Government is laying down any big industrial plants. Of course when every State here and Members fro"m every State want a share, we also want a share and would wish that some heavy industries may be located in Madhya Bharat. Of course, I do

13 RSD.—4

think that the Government will do something in that direction. I have only one point more to make. About the corruption which is prevailing in the varices Ministries, We have seen in the Bakhra-Nangal project, how many engineers and officers are being prosecuted and now nobody denies these things. Even in the Railways, there was the Corruption Enquiry Committee Report. Whenever we go in the country-side and in our constituencies, we find that people are not judging us or the Congress Governments by our high intentions but by what actual administration there is and the treatment they are receiving in their respective places just round about them. Only that which would be administered best would be considered to be the best, and of course there is so. much of corruption. So I am sure that strong measures would be taken in eradicating this evil. I have nothing more to add. Sir, T welcome the Budget.

SHRI S. PANIGRAHI (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I congratulate the Finance Minister, for he has presented a Budget which has been prepared very successfully. When we look at the Bduget, a ray of hope and aspiration is formed in our mind. The responsibility of the Finance Minister is remarkably great specially at the time when we are going to make the Second Five Year Plan a success. It is no doubt a difficult task to tap the different sources and to make up the Plan financially resourceful to achieve the success. In my humble opinion the Finance Minister has successfully prepared an optimistic budget leading to a stable economy. During the period of one year, after the presentation of the last Budget, we have experienced great and historic changes in our political and national life. The national prestige of India has been enhanced to a remarkable extent in inter-national politics. The contribution o\* our Prime Minister in furtherance of real peace in the world and political freedom to dependent countries has

[Shri S. Panigrahi.] been greatly and rightly appreciated by the Big Powers of the world. The visit of the Heads of States from different countries have added strength and courage- to all the peace-loving countries of the world. The tie of friendliness and brotherliness between the peoples of two great countries has been strengthened by the visit of the Soviet leaders to our country. Similarly the visit of our Prime Minister to U.S.S.R, and other European countries has enriched our experience and strengthened the tie of friendship between us and the people of other countries having different political and social ideologies.

I need not go into the details of the tax structure or the tax measures which have been taken up by the Finance Minister but I would like to make some general remarks with regard to the different aspects of our national economy. We have just completed the last year of our First Plan and we are in the First year of the Second Plan. Significant stress has been laid to agriculture in the First Plan and during the Second Five Year Plan period we have laid great stress and importance to the expansion of industries. Nothing succeeds like success and the success in the First Five Year Plan period will be a source of guidance and inspiration to us in implementing the Second Five Year Plan. The Second Plan is a bolder one and it is to be worked out from the next year. Special importance has been given to industrialisation during the next five year. Industrialisation will be no doubt the best possible solution to fight poverty and disease of the people. But if the big industries are centralised at one place or in any particular area of the land, it would not serve any great purpose. The planning should be made in such a manner that under-developed and industrially backward areas should be given first preference in promoting industries. Similarly the allotment of grants and loans by the Govern-

ment of India should be made in such a manner as would enable the less advanced States of India to promote their own industries and to develop the economic life of the people.

Without in any way standing on the way of the demands of other States, let me refer to the case of Orissa. Orissa, as you know, is a State with plenty of natural resources, mines, forests and rivers. That State has also an extensive seacoast. But it is industrially backward. In fact, there is no industry there worth the name. It has great prospects for industrialisation. However, the amount allotted to Orissa is not at all adequate. The State Government also is not in a position to raise further funds by way of taxation or otherwise, as there are no sources to be tapped further. I therefore, request the Government of India to be conscious of the wants and needs of Orissa and allot more money for her industrial expansion. In a publication brought out by the Government of Orissa this fact has been clearly explained.

The next point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is the one connected with unemployment. Sir, the problem of unemployment is in reality a disease which is slowly and gradually affecting the vital life of the whole nation. There are now about seven million people who are unemployed and who have got their names registered in the different employment exchanges of the land. So we have to be very conscious of the dangers of unemployment. From the book which has been circulated by the Government entitled "Draft of the Second Five Year Plan", it seems, it is not hopeful, that this unemployment problem will be successfully dealt with even within this Plan period. I, therefore, request the Government to take drastic measures so that the problem of unemployment may be completely eradicated from our society. Unless this is done, our young people, the educated young men from the towns and also the villagers from the rural areas will be

gradually demoralised and they will take part in activities which are antisocial in nature. Consequently, it will endanger the social life of the land and the security of the nation.

With these few words, Sir, I welcome the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA : Sir, I have not got much to say so far as the different aspects of the Budget, namely, the aspects of planning, defence etc., are concerned. First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the success he has achieved as the Finance Minister throughout these years. He has tackled the economic problems of the country in a very successful manner for which everyone has had a word of praise for him. I would however beg to offer him a suggestion that he should always think of the people who are living in our rural areas, mostly living on agriculture. Their economy, as he knows, is of a very low type. They are very poor, extremely poor. They have no clothing, worth the name. They are living on bare subsistence food and they have no shelter practically. And yet, the burden of the taxation entirely falls on them. The Panchayat tax they have to pay. They have to pay the district board or the municipal board tax. They have also to pay the other taxes which are imposed in the form of sales taxes and agricultural taxes.

Even excise duties and customs duties have to be shared by them in the shape of the price they pay for the commodities they purchase when these come from foreign countries. Even when they are sold to foreign countries, their prices are computed having regard to all these taxes. For example, take a commodity like cloth. Cloth prices are fixed after taking into consideration the excise duty that the millowners have to pay. Similar is the case of commodities that come from foreign countries. The purchaser gets them at a price which the seller fixes after taking into account the taxes that they have to

pay. Ultimately, therefore, all the burden of taxation falls on these poor people who are called the consumers. Therefore, they need better treatment and the commodities that they use generally should be taxed at a lower rate. On the contrary, I see in the budget proposals that the tax on kerosene oil has been increased. On cloth also, the excise duty has been increased and the proposal is also there to tax them in other ways. I submit that these things like kerosene, cloth and other things which are in common use, on these, the people must not be heavily taxed.

Then there are one or two other suggestions which I would like to make to the Government. There is this problem of unemployment. It is increasing even in the villages. Every boy who gets some education wants some better employment because he has no avenue of work in his village by which he can earn a decent living for himself. Therefore, he runs to the urban area and inflates the numbers of the unemployed, the numbers of the educated unemployed young men. This problem is assuming very serious proportions. It is eluding solution. Every increase in employment gives only an impetus for larger numbers of people to shift from the villages on to the urban areas. Therefore, I submit that our next Plan should be so drafted and so executed as to see that even greater numbers of people would be employed employing all those who are employable. This important point should be borne in mind and this can be done only by enlarging the industrial base of the country. This, the Planning Commission has already put before themselves. They are doing their very best. The real question is, how many can live on agriculture and how many have to go to get employment in the services, and how many have to be employed in the industrial sections. These things have to be taken into consideration, before the Plan is finally drafted. Therefore, my suggestion is that the Plan must be so



[Shri B. B. Sharma.] drafted as to give the largest number of people employment and to enable them to earn a decent living.

This can be done in another form also. The administration has to be economised. We have lots of departments which are of no use. I would say with due respect to our great leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, that his department is a *functus officio*. It is unnecessary in this respect that it has not to deal with primary education, it has not to deal with secondary education, it has not to deal with university education; indeed it has nothing practically to do with education, except to lay down, as Dr. Shriman" said some time back, policies of unification and all that.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: Say co-or\*dination.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: For all that our Prime Minister's influence is sufficiently great to retain the unity of India and for that he has been trying hard and he is keeping it intact.

We need not fear on this score because nobody wants that the unity of India should be broken. The troubles that come up here and there are always inherent in the state of things through which we are passing. This apart, I wonder, if there is anybody in India who wants to say something against the unity of our country.

There is another department which has nothing worthwhile to its credit and it is the Ministry of Health. The States have got their own health departments to look after these things. This Ministry is also of no use. Therefore, all these departments should be abolished and the expenditure incurred on them should be utilised for better things. The services of one of the greatest leaders of the country, Maulana Azad, could be utilised somewhere else in a better way and he can prove of much more use anywhere else. With these few words, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his ability to steer the economy of the country with courage.

श्री चरनजीलाल वर्मा (हिमा-चल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने इस साल का बजट हाउस के सामने नई रूप रेखा से रखा और उन्हें इसके लिये बधाई देता हूँ। साथ ही मैं उनको इस बात पर भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस को नेशनलाइज़ किया, और मैं उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि वे बहुत जल्द नान-शिडयूल्ड और शिडयूल्ड बैंक्स को भी नेशनलाइज़ कर दें।

एक हाल की घटना है कि देहरादून के अन्दर एक मंसाराम बैंक था जो कि एक नान-शिडयूल्ड बैंक था। उसे यू० पी० गवर्न-मेंट ने भी किसी हद तक पेट्रोनाइज़ किया और उसके अन्दर साढ़े तीन लाख की सिक्यूरिटियां रखीं। लेकिन जिस तरह से उस बैंक ने व्यवहार किया उसकी एक लम्बी कहानी है। उस बैंक के ऊपर जो कार्रवाई हुई वह किसी हद तक ठीक हुई। अब एक लिक्विडेटर उसके लिये मुकदर किया गया है। लेकिन डिपोजिटर को यह शक है कि जहां तक लिक्विडेटर की तन्ख्वाह का सवाल है वह तो उसको मिलती ही रहेगी, मगर डिपोजिटरों का जो कुछ रुपया बच रहेगा वह उनको मिलेगा भी कि नहीं। तो इस सिलसिले में जहां तक नान-शिडयूल्ड और शिडयूल्ड बैंक्स का सवाल है, उनको जितनी भी जल्दी हो सके नेशनलाइज़ कर देना चाहिये।

दूसरा सवाल है सेकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान का। इस सिलसिले में हमको बहुत से रुपये की जरूरत है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि हम स्माल सेविंग्स से ७० करोड़ की उम्मीद रखते हैं। यह ठीक है कि इसमें हर एक को कुछ न कुछ कंट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में एक दो सुझाव भी मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जो हमारे अखराजात हैं, सेंटर और स्टेट्स के, उनमें यह देखा जाय कि फ्रूल-

खर्चियां तो नहीं हो रही हैं। एक बहुत बड़ी फ़ूडलैब्स की कॉन्फ़्रेंसों के सिलसिले में भी हो रही हैं। पहले भी इसके बारे में ज़िक्र हुआ है। तो ये कॉन्फ़्रेंस पहले सेंटर में होते हैं और फिर स्टेट में होते हैं। दूसरा सिलसिला है इन्फ़ागुरेशन सेरेमनीज का। कोई बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट वगैरह हों, उनके लिये तो यह चीज़ हम सही मान सकते हैं। मगर छोटी छोटी चीज़ों के लिये जैसे कि प्राइमरी स्कूल की इन्फ़ागुरेशन सेरेमनी करनी है, वह तो मैं समझता हूँ किमिनल वेस्टेज है। इस सिलसिले में मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह जो रुपया बेकार में खर्च हो रहा है उसको किसी न किसी तरह से बचाना चाहिये।

जहां तक स्माल सेर्विस् का सवाल है, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि चाहे कोई प्राइवेट फ़र्म में काम करता हो, चाहे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट हो, चाहे एम० एल० ए० हो, चाहे एम० पी० हो, या किसी को डेढ़ सौ से ऊपर तन्स्वाह या वेजेज मिलती हों, तो उनकी आय से २५ फीसदी कंपलसरीली काट कर के प्लान सेर्विस् सर्टिफिकेट में इन्वेस्ट किया जाय, ताकि हम अपने उस नेशनल प्लान को सहायता दे सकें। जहां तक रूलर्स के प्रिवी पर्स का सवाल है, हम बड़ी आसानी से उसमें से ५०, ६० परसेंट तक कंपलसरी सेर्विस् स्कीम में इन्वेस्ट कर सकते हैं। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

अब मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फूड एण्ड एग्री-कलचर की तरफ़ आता हूँ। यह बात ठीक है कि हमारा देश अनाज के सम्बन्ध में हर साल तरक्की कर रहा है। हर किस्म के अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा; इस साल और सालों के मुकाबले चार लाख मिलियन टन अनाज ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है, और साथ ही साथ जो सीरियल्स बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते थे उनमें एक लाख

टन की कमी हो गई है, जिससे हमारा फ़ारन एक्सचेंज बच गया है। इसी तरह से बहुत से अनाजों और चीज़ों को हमने बाहर से मंगाना बन्द कर दिया है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से हम साल ब साल तरक्की कर रहे हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि किसी साल अनाज की पैदावार में कमी हो जाय। इस बात के लिये हमें बाकायदा कोई न कोई प्लान बनाना चाहिये, जिससे कि पैदावार में किसी तरह की कमी न आने पावे। आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि सन् १९५४-५५ में हमारे देश में सीरियल्स की पैदावार में तीन लाख टन की कमी हुई है। जहां तक रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि यह कमी फलइस और वर्षा न होने के कारण से हुई। लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूँ इसका कारण यह है कि अनाजों की फ़्लोर प्राइस फिक्सड नहीं की गई है, जिस तरह से कि गन्दुम वगैरह की की गई है। आपने गेहूँ की प्राइस फिक्सड कर दी तो लोग गन्ना बोना ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे, क्योंकि उससे उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा। आप जब तक सब चीज़ों की फ़्लोर प्राइस फिक्स नहीं करते तब तक आप अनाज के मामले में ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक अनाजों के भावों में कमी का सवाल है, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि देश की मैदानी हिस्सों में जरूर कमी हुई है, लेकिन जहां तक हिमालयन रीजन का सवाल है, इस इलाक़े में अनाजों के भावों में किसी तरह की कमी अभी तक नहीं हुई है। पंजाब के स्पीटी इलाक़े में जिंग-जिंग शहर में गेहूँ का भाव तीस रुपया मन है और चोनी शहर में २८ रुपया मन है। इसी तरह से और अनाजों के भाव भी मैदानी हिस्सों के मुकाबले हिल रीजन में बहुत ज्यादा है। इसकी खास वजह यह है कि इस रीजन में लोकल प्रोडक्शन इतना नहीं होता है कि वहां की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके। इसके साथ ही साथ एक खास वजह यह भी है

[श्री चरनजो लाल वर्मा]

कि वहां बाहर से जो चीजें आती हैं उनमें ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्ज बहुत लग जाते हैं जिसकी वजह से वहां के लोगों को हर चीज के लिये ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है। इस चीज को दूर करने के लिये दो ही बातें हो सकती हैं, एक तो लोकल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जाय और दूसरा सरकार द्वारा ट्रांसपोर्ट के चार्ज में सहायता दी जाय। जहां तक लोकल प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, उसके लिये जमीन का सवाल पहले आता है, क्योंकि हमारे पास ज्यादा काश्त करने के लिये जमीन नहीं है। हमारे यहां जो जंगल हैं उन्हें हम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी के मुताबिक नहीं काट सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर किसी ने ऐसा किया तो इरोजन और फ्लड्स आने का खतरा रहता है। अगर हमने अपने इलाके में ज्यादा जमीन में खेती करने के लिये जंगल काटने शुरू किये तो इससे फ्लड्स और इरोजन होगा जिसके कारण लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होगा। इन मुश्किलों से बचने के लिये एक ही सोल्यूशन है, और वह है कि रेलवे स्टेशन से हैड क्वार्टर तक सामान लाने पर जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्ज होते हैं, उस को स्टेट सरकार या सेन्टर द्वारा सबसिडी के तौर पर पूरा किया जाय। इससे यह फायदा होगा कि जंगलों का कटना बंद हो जायेगा, जिससे इरोजन होने और फ्लड्स आने से जो नुकसान होता था वह बच जायेगा, और लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर अनाज भी मिलने लगेगा।

अब मैं आइरन और स्टील मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बजट के कागजों को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के मद में नाहन फाउन्डरी के लिये दो लाख रुपये की रकम रखी गई है। यह फाउन्डरी एग्नीकलचरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स बनाने का काम करती है। पहले यह फैक्टरी सिरमौर स्टेट के मातहत थी फिर यह हिमाचल सरकार के मातहत आ गई।

और सन् १९५२ से यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत आ गई है। जब यह फैक्टरी सिरमौर स्टेट के मातहत थी तब यह आठ या नौ लाख रुपया नफा दिया करती थी। जब यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के मातहत आई तब साढ़े पांच लाख रुपया नफा दिया करती थी लेकिन जब से यह सेन्टर के मातहत आई है तब से इसने किसी प्रकार का नफा नहीं दिखाया। यह कम्पनी ४० लाख रुपये में रजिस्टर्ड की गई है, जब कि महाराजा सिरमौर को इसका तीस लाख रुपया दिया गया जो कि उसकी आधी कीमत थी, इस तरह से इसको ६० लाख रुपये में रजिस्टर्ड किया जाना था मगर वह केवल ४० लाख में ही रजिस्टर की गई। जब से सरकार ने इसको अपने मातहत लिया तब से उस फैक्टरी में बहुत से एक्सपर्ट आ गये हैं। सन् १९५४-५५ की आडिट रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि सेन्टर के मातहत आने से इसको ६४,७१४ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। पिछले साल ७५ हजार और इस साल दो लाख रुपये का नुकसान पूरा करने के लिये बजट में रकम रखी गई है। अब देखने की बात यह है कि सेन्टर के मातहत आने पर इस फैक्टरी को इतना नुकसान क्यों हुआ ?

जहां तक एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरेण्डम का सवाल है, उसमें फैक्टरी के बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ ओवर हैड चार्ज हुआ है, और लेबर की हालत में भी गड़बड़ी रही। जहां तक लेबर की गड़बड़ी का सवाल है, उन लोगों ने अपनी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सब तरह की कार्यवाही की। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को मेमोरेण्डम भेजे मगर हड़ताल नहीं की। जब उन लोगों की कहीं नहीं सुनी गई तब वे लोग हड़ताल करने पर आमादा हुये। आखिर में एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनी जिसके चेयरमैन श्री राधेलाल व्यास थे। सुना है कि उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। मगर अभी तक उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं हुआ

है। असलियत यह है कि जो वहां पर जनरल मैनेजर है व टेकनिकल आदमी नहीं हैं, मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर नहीं है, जब कि वहां सारा काम मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरी का है। फिर भी काम चल रहा है और उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं होता है। अगर हम यह रुपया देते रहेंगे तो यह रुपया स्वामस्वाह बेस्ट होता रहेगा। इस सिलसिले में मैं दर-स्वास्त कहूंगा कि कोई न कोई ऐक्शन लिया जाय।

अब लीजिये मिनिस्ट्री आफ इर्रिगेशन एण्ड पावर। यह तो ठीक है कि बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में बन रहे हैं, जिन में से भाखरा नंगल सब से बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, बहुत सा काम वहां पर हो भी गया। वहां ११८ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है, और इस साल के बजट में भी बीस करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। जहां यह प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है वहां से करीब १७,५०० आदमी उजड़ रहे हैं, और उनके बसाने के लिये कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। सिवा इसके कि उन्होंने अभी तक भूख हड़ताल नहीं की, बाकी जितने भी कांस्ट्रक्शनल मैथड्स हो सकते थे उन सब को किया, और हर दरवाजा खटखटाया, मगर कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें हिसार कैटिल फार्म में बसा दिया जाये, मगर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। हिसार कैटिल फार्म की जमीन पोलिटिकल सफरस को दी गई है। जालंधर डिवीजन के ३०० आदमियों को और अम्बाला डिवीजन के ७६ आदमियों को वहां जमीन दी गई है। मगर वह लोग जो वहां से उजड़ रहे हैं, जिनके घरों पर यह डैम बन रहा है, जिससे लाखों और करोड़ों आदमियों को फायदा होने वाला है, उन लोगों के बसाने के सिलसिले में कहीं कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां डैम बन रहे हैं, चाहे वह डी० बी० सी० हो या हीराकुड हो वहां उन उजड़े हुये लोगों के बसाने का इन्तजाम पहले होना

चाहिये बजाये इसके कि औरों को बसाया जाय। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तब तो इसका मतलब यही हुआ कि किसी को घर से निकाला जाय और किसी के लिये घर बनाया जाय। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बिलासपुर के लोगों का सवाल है, अगर उनको हिसार कैटिल फार्म में नहीं बसाया जा सकता, तो चूंकि वे एक किस्म के आदमी हैं इस लिये उनको किसी दूसरी जगह पर, जहां प्रोजेक्ट से पानी दिया जायगा और बिजली दी जायगी, बसाया जाय ताकि वे लोग एक जगह इकट्ठे रह सकें।

मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी यह कहा गया है कि हमने यह किया, हमने वह किया। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, इस मिनिस्ट्री ने हिन्दी के सिलसिले में प्रैक्टिकली कोई खास काम नहीं किया है। अगर हम चाहें तो हिन्दी को बहुत जल्दी फैला सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हिन्दी के पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उनको अगर हम वाजिब तनस्वाह दें तो बहुत से लोग हिन्दी पढ़ना शुरू कर देंगे। इस वक्त क्या होता है? जो अंग्रेजी का बी. ए., बी. टी. आता है उसको आप २० रुपये देते हैं, और जो हिन्दी का शास्त्री आता है उसको आप ६० रुपये देते हैं। अब आप ही सोचिये कि हिन्दी कौन पढ़ेगा जब कि आप उसको पूरी तनस्वाह देंगे नहीं। हिन्दी की मार्केट में कोई कीमत नहीं है और जिसकी मार्केट में कोई कीमत नहीं है उसको कौन अपनायेगा। इस लिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि आप हिन्दी जानने वालों को वाजिब ही नहीं बल्कि ज्यादा तनस्वाह दें। इससे साउथ में जो नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया है, जहां लोग हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ते हैं, वे भी हिन्दी को जरूर अपनायेंगे और जरूर पढ़ेंगे। दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया में हिन्दी की किताबें और तालीम मुफ्त दी

[श्री चरनजीलाल वर्मा]

जाय और उनको एडमिशन फीस से भी मुबर्का करना चाहिये ताकि वे लोग हिन्दी सीखने में किसी तरह की कोताही न करें। इसके अलावा गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में जो हिन्दी की आसामियां हैं, जैसे स्टेनोग्राफर्स या ट्रांस्लेटर्स वगैरह हैं, उन पर अगर नान-हिन्दी एरिया के क्वालिफाइड आदमी मिल सकें तो उनको प्रिफरेंस मिलना चाहिये, ताकि हिन्दी के मामले में जो रुकावट हो रही है वह दूर हो सके।

एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के सिलसिले में मेरी एक और अर्ज है। लास्ट इयर उन्होंने वजीफे के लिये करीब १५० लाख रुपये की रकम रखी थी, और उसमें से शेड्यूल कास्ट, शेड्यूलड ट्राइन्स और दूसरे बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये ३१ हजार वजीफे दिये भी गये थे। मगर मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश जो कि एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट है, वहां बहुत थोड़े वजीफे दिये गये। वहां से अप्लीकेशंस जरूर आती हैं मगर अब्बल तो पता ही नहीं लगता है कि वह अप्लीकेशंस कहां जाती हैं और दोयम जो वजीफा दिया जाता है वह इतनी देर से दिया जाता है कि जो गरीब लड़के वजीफे के हकदार हैं वे यह सोचने लगते हैं कि हम स्कूल में जायें या न जायें। क्योंकि अगर आठ या नौ महीने बाद वजीफा मिलता है तो तब तक वे अपने अखराजाता कहां से करें। अगर उनको पहले से इत्तिला हो जाय तो मुमकिन है कि किसी साहूकार से कर्ज लेकर वे स्कूल में दाखिल हो जायें और फिर नौ महीने बाद रुपया वापस कर दें। मगर यहां डिजीजन ही नहीं होता है। हां, जिन की जानकारी है और जिनको पता लग जाता है कि उनको वजीफा मिल जायेगा, वे दाखिल हो जाते हैं। मगर जो गरीब लड़के हैं, जो डिजीविंग कैसेज हैं वे इग्नोर हो जाते हैं।

इसी में पब्लिक स्कूल्स के लिये वजीफा रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल फिजल बात है। जब हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां सोशलिस्ट स्टेट हो तो यह पब्लिक स्कूल्स किस वास्ते हैं? इस तरह हम खुद दो क्लानेज बना रहे हैं। एक तो पब्लिक स्कूलों के स्टूडेंट्स होंगे, और दूसरे गरीब स्कूलों के स्टूडेंट्स होंगे। और पब्लिक स्कूल के एक स्टूडेंट के दिमाग में यह बात होगी कि मैं तो बड़ा आदमी हूं। इस पब्लिक स्कूल में स्कालरशिप देने के कोई माने नहीं हैं। यह फ्रजूल रकम रखी गई है।

एस० आर० सी० के सिलसिले में भी मेरी एक अर्ज है। जिस वक्त एस० आर० सी० का जन्म हुआ उस वक्त गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से एक लेटर गया था कि चूंकि पार्ट सी स्टेट्स खत्म हो रही हैं, इस लिये जो आदमी सर्विस में है वह कन्फर्म न किया जाय। मैं यह अपील करूंगा कि जो जायज तौर पर कन्फर्म होने वाले हैं, उनको कन्फर्म होने की जरूर इजाजत होनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के सिलसिले में मुझे एक अर्ज करनी है। आयुर्वेद के मुकाबिले में जो उन्होंने एलोपैथी के लिये प्राविजन किया है वह बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। एलोपैथी के कालर टाई और सफेद सूट वाले डाक्टर होते हैं जो देहातों में जाना पसन्द नहीं करते। उनसे कोई खास फायदा नहीं है। अगर आयुर्वेद के लिये ज्यादा प्राविजन होता तो मुमकिन है कि रूरल एरिया को फायदा होता, मगर इन डाक्टरों से कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है।

जहां तक टैक्सेशन प्रोपोजल्स का सवाल है, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। अगर फाइन और सुपर फाइन कपड़े पर दो पैसे की और इयटी बढ़ा दी जाय तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। इसके अलावा धोती और साड़ी का जो एक्जेंप्शन किया गया है उसकी कुछ वजह समझ में नहीं आती है। जहां उड़ीसा में गरीब आदमी धोती पहनते

हैं, वहां हिमाचल प्रदेश में गरीब आदमी दूसरा कपड़ा पहनते हैं जिस पर टैक्स लगता है। इस तरह एक्जेंप्शन का सवाल ही नहीं है। क्योंकि गरीब ही आदमी धोती पहनते हैं और गरीब ही आदमी मीडियम और कोर्स कपड़ा पहनते हैं।

श्री जसपत राय कपूर ने जो यह कहा कि साल्ट पर टैक्स लगा दिया जाय, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं।

इन अलफ्राज के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा बजट पेश किया। मुझे यह भी उम्मीद है कि वे इन छोटी छोटी बातों पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री कन्हैयालाल दौ० वैद्य (मध्य भारत) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं और माननीय वित्त मंत्री को जहां तक लोगों ने धन्यवाद दिया है, उसमें मैं अपने आपको शरीक करता हूं।

सब से पहले मैं सदन का ध्यान उस प्रश्न की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसकी ओर आज सारे देश का ध्यान आकृष्ट हुआ है। कराची में बैठकर कुछ फैसले हुये हैं और फिर से काश्मीर के सवाल पर यह निर्णय जाहिर किया गया है कि काश्मीर का प्रश्न प्लेबिसाइट के जरिये तय किया जाय। इससे दुनिया में जो एक शांति का वातावरण बना था उसमें अशांति फैलाने की जिम्मेदारी कराची में बैठे हुये लोगों ने अपने कंधों पर ले ली है। इसे देखते हुये आज इस सदन में हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के खर्चों को बढ़ाने की राय जाहिर की है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के खर्चों के विषय में जो आंकड़े इस साल के बजट में रखे गये हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह समझता हूं कि वह एक बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण कदम है। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री या हमारी सरकार उन घटनाओं से बेखबर है जी कराची में

या अन्य स्थानों पर होती रहती है। आज दुनिया का सारा जनमत हिन्दुस्तान की उस राजनीति के साथ है जिसके द्वारा पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों से सारी दुनिया शांति और अमन की तरफ जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में रूस के नेताओं ने आकर अगर काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर न्यायपूर्ण बात कही, तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कराची में बैठ कर ऐसे फैसले किये जायें जिनसे सारी दुनिया में अशांति फैले और सारी दुनिया की शांति भंग हो। संसार की राजनीति हमारी विदेशी राजनीति पर बहुत कुछ निर्भर है। हमारे देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने उस राजनीति को जिस रूप से संसार में चलाया है और जिस प्रकार पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों को संसार ने अपनाया है, उससे आज संसार का प्रबल बहुमत हमारे देश के साथ है। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कूड़सर, डिस्ट्रायर और कुछ फीजी सामग्री के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है और इस बात का भय अनुभव किया है कि अमेरिका ने पाकिस्तान को ऐसे शस्त्रास्त्र दिये हैं, इस लिये हमें भी वैसे ही मिलने चाहियें। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस शस्त्रास्त्र की होड़ में पड़ कर हम आज की राजनीति में मुकाबिला कर सकते हैं।

शस्त्रास्त्रों की दुनिया में आज आटम के जो शस्त्र बन गये हैं उनके मुकाबिले में जिन शस्त्रों की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं वे कुछ भी नहीं हैं। जब तक कि हमारा देश इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर के सबल और शक्तिशाली नहीं हो जाता है तब तक हम उस प्रकार के शस्त्रास्त्रों का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम यह न समझें कि केवल दो, चार कूजर्स के ले लेने मात्र से ही हमारे में कोई मजबूती आ जायगी। इसलिये इस मौके पर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हम अपनी विदेश नीति के ऊपर जितना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसके लिये जितना इस साल के बजट में रखा है, उसको यदि और बढ़ाने की जरूरत हो तो विदेश मंत्रालय



[श्री कन्हैयालाल दौ० वैद्य]

के खर्चों में बढ़ोतरी कर के हमें संसार में पंचशील के आदर्शों का प्रचार करना चाहिये। संसार आज शान्ति का उत्सुक है और वह यदि किसी देश से शान्ति की आशा रखता है तो केवल हिन्दुस्तान से आशा रखता है। हमने अंग्रेजों से अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ अहिंसक लड़ाई लड़ कर स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया है और संसार के सामने एक आदर्श रखा है। आज दुनिया यह अनुभव कर रही है कि वह हिंसा के तांडव से निकल कर अहिंसा की ओर जाय। हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय ने संसार की राजनीति को हिंसा से अहिंसा की ओर बदलने में विशेष योग दिया है और इसकी वजह से ही संसार में इसके पक्ष में प्रबल जनमत तैयार हुआ है, और पंचशील के आदर्शों को संसार ने माना है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नीति ज्यादा कामयाब हो सकती है, और बजाय इसके कि हम डिफेंस के खर्चों में कुछ अधिक बढ़ोतरी करें, हमें विदेश मंत्रालय के खर्चों में बढ़ोतरी करनी चाहिये। विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा संसार के सामने संसार की राजनीति में ऐसे कार्यक्रम रखें और संसार के जनमत को इस प्रकार प्रभावित करें कि जिससे कराची में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसका कोई प्रभाव न हो। कराची में बैठ कर के जो षडयंत्र कर रहे हैं और हमारे काश्मीर के प्रश्न को बिगाड़ने के लिये मनसूबे बांध रहे हैं उसके लिये यही नीति ज्यादा कामयाब हो सकती है। काश्मीर हमारा है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहेगा इसका काश्मीर की जनता ने फैसला किया है। संसार के प्रबल जनमत ने इस बात का फैसला किया है, यू० एन० ओ० की शक्तिशाली ताकतों ने इस बात का फैसला किया है, और मैं नहीं समझता कि उसके बाद कराची में बैठ कर इस प्रकार की बातें करना, इस तरह की नीति को चलाना और उसका समर्थन करना, किसी तरह से भी शान्ति के लिये ठीक हो सकता है।

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

इसके बाद मैं बजट के ऊपर आता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को ले कर ही इस बजट को बनाया है और उन्होंने ऐसा बताया है कि बजट का जो सारा ध्येय है वह इस योजना को पूरा करना है। पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना को और उसके बजट को हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने ही पिछले वर्षों में रखा था और यह जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का बजट है वह भी उनके द्वारा ही रखा जा रहा है। जहाँ तक कि उनकी डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की नीति का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि हमें कागजी मुद्रा का प्रसारण उसी सीमा तक करना चाहिये जितना कि इस प्रकार की योजना में चिन्तित पूर्ण हो। यदि उससे अधिक कागजी मुद्रा का प्रसार किया तो जिस प्रकार से पिछले वर्षों में वस्तुओं के भाव बढ़े थे उसी प्रकार से वे अवश्य बढ़ेंगे और देश को उसका दुष्परिणाम भुगतना पड़ेगा। यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और हमारी सरकार ने यह अनुभव किया है कि हम इस देश के अन्दर गरीब को और गरीब बनाने के लिये नहीं हैं और न मालदार को और मालदार बनाने के लिये हैं, बल्कि एक सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की व्यवस्था को लाने के लिये हैं। देश के करोड़ों नंगों, भूखों और गरीबों को कपड़ा, रोटी और रोज़ी देने के लिये हैं। परन्तु जो वास्तविकता है उसका भी हमें अनुभव करना चाहिये। इस समय देश की जो स्थिति है उसका हम अनुभव करें। वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि हमारे पूँजीपतियों ने इस देश की सारी योजना में अधिक से अधिक अनुचित लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न किया है। आपने अभी एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठा कर के इन्फ्लेक्शन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, और उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ ही आपने जनता के सामने जो तथ्य रखे हैं उनसे देश की आंख खुल गई है कि ये लोग किस प्रकार के कृत

करत था। आपने स्टेट बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है वहां देश आपसे इस बात की भी मांग करता है कि आप और दूसरे बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। यह ठीक है कि वित्त मंत्री जी तमाम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना देश के लिये औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं मानते हैं। ऐसी उनकी मान्यता है, और मैं नहीं मानता कि उनकी यह जो राय है वह किसी प्रकार से तथ्य के विरुद्ध होगी। वे इस बात का निर्णय करने के लिये अधिक उपयुक्त व्यक्ति हैं, किन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश आज यह अनुभव कर रहा है कि बैंकों में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इस समय चल रही है उससे हमारे देश के पूंजीपति बहुत ही अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं।

सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं बजट में पाता हूं वह यह है कि आपने आय के साधनों पर ध्यान दिया है और प्लानिंग के काम में तथा दूसरे कामों में जो बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टाचार के मामले आपके सामने आ रहे हैं उनके विषय में आपने कैबिनेट लेवल की एक कमेटी बनाई है, और उस कमेटी के जरिये से आप इस बात के लिये सचेष्ट रहेंगे कि भ्रष्टाचार की जो नीति चल रही है उसके विरुद्ध सख्ती से अमल करें। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आय कर को और दूसरे टैक्सों को चुराने वाले लोग इस देश में रह रहे हैं। ये लोग करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह से चुराते हैं। देश में जो पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है उसका यह एक खास कार्यक्रम है कि वह लोग सरकार को टैक्स न दें और उसकी चोरी करें। जहां संसार के दूसरे देशों में सरकार को टैक्स देना एक न्यायपूर्ण नीति की बात और चरित्र की बात है, वहां हमारे देश के पूंजीपतियों और अधिकांश लोगों का यह चरित्र रहा है कि वह सरकार को कम से कम टैक्स दें। इस विषय में सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के फैसलों के कारण जो कानूनी दिक्कत आई थीं उनके सम्बन्ध में आपने अनेक व्यवस्थायें की हैं और

उसका उल्लेख आपने अपने बजट भाषण में भी किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि सदन आपकी उस बात का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता है और हम सदन के लोगों को इस बात पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है कि आप टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दिये हुये सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकार करते हुये, जहां एक लाख से ऊपर की आय चुराई गई है, उन्हीं मामलों में जांच करने की व्यवस्था को जारी रखेंगे। परन्तु, मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि अधिकांश मामले एक लाख से नीचे के ही हैं। और जिस प्रान्त से मैं आता हूं वहां तो ऐसे न मालूम कितने मामले होंगे। यदि प्रयत्न किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां करोड़ों रुपये की आयकर और दूसरे टैक्सों के चुराने के मामले सामने आ सकते हैं। पार्ट "बी" और "सी" स्टेट्स में आयकर और दूसरे टैक्स पहले नहीं थे और वहां बिल्कुल सरकारी मशीनरी से मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार चलता रहा है। इन स्टेटों में ऐसे बहुत से बड़े बड़े केसेज हुये हैं जिनको कि पुलिस ने पकड़ा है। किन्तु जैसा कि आपने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि कानूनी दिक्कतें सामने आती हैं, और उसके कारण आयकर के आर्डिनेंस में कुछ सुधार करना पड़ा है, उसी प्रकार से वहां भी कानूनी दांवपेचों के कारण बड़े बड़े मिल मालिकों ने करोड़ों रुपया टैक्स देने से बचाया है और साफ साफ निकल गये हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप इन टैक्सों की चोरी करने वालों के मामलों की छानबीन करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से आपको करोड़ों रुपया मिल सकता है। जहां आप द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की पूर्ति के लिये करोड़ों रुपया टैक्स द्वारा जनता से लेना चाहते हैं, वहां यदि आप इन टैक्स चुराने वालों के मामलों की जांच करने की अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था कर दें तो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये जितने पैसों की आवश्यकता है वह इससे ही मिल सकता है। ये पूंजीपति लोग



[श्री कन्हैयालाल दौ० वैद्य]

आयकर का और दूसरे करों का करोड़ों रुपया चुरा कर के अपना व्यक्तिगत धंधा करते हैं और व्यक्तिगत कारखाने खोलते हैं।

एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि जहाँ आप सरकारी मशीनरी में सुधार करना चाहते हैं वहाँ आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि देश के अन्दर सार्वजनिक जीवन में और राजनैतिक जीवन में काम करने वाले लोगों में पवित्रता हो। उनमें पवित्रता होना एक बहुत आवश्यक चीज है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है कि जनकल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों की, पब्लिक लाइफ के लोगों की स्थिति भी ठीक हो। आज देश की जनता की यह मांग है। बहुत से राज्यों ने इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि सरकारी नौकरों की आय की जांच की जाय, उनकी सम्पत्ति की जांच की जाय, उनके परिवार और रिश्तेदारों की सम्पत्ति की जांच की जाय। परन्तु आज तक आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उसी प्रकार की जांच व्यवस्था सार्वजनिक जीवन में रहने वाले लोगों के लिये नहीं की है। आज पोलिटिकल बाडीज में पुंजीपतियों के लोग हैं। मंत्रिमंडलों में जो लोग आ कर बैठते हैं उसमें उनके परिवार के लोग हैं। पार्लियामेंट में आ कर बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति, करोड़पति और उद्योगपति बैठते हैं और पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बरी के प्रभाव का अनुचित उपयोग करते हैं। धारा सभाओं में भी इसी प्रकार के मेम्बरज होते हैं और वे अपने उद्योगों में अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग कर के अपना काम चलाने हैं। संसार के दूसरे देशों में पार्लियामेंट्री लाइफ का यह एक नियम रहा है कि जब कोई आदमी पार्लियामेंट में आता है या मंत्रिमंडल में जाता है तो यह देखा जाता

है कि उसके परिवार के लोग कहीं किसी प्रकार का ऐसा धंधा तो नहीं करते हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत वह सरकार से अनुचित लाभ उठा सकें।

(समय की घंटी)

मैं केवल दो मिनट ही और लूंगा। आज जो घटनाएँ देश के अन्दर हो रही हैं, उनको देखते हुये अगर सार्वजनिक जीवन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हम अपने देश के अन्दर जो अपने उन्नति के काम करना चाहते हैं, वे कहां तक पवित्रतापूर्वक पूरे हो सकेंगे। क्योंकि देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन की भित्ति पर ही हम देश का समुचित ढंग से निर्माण कर सकते हैं और इसके आधार पर ही देश की स्वतन्त्रता का आधार है। तभी जाकर पंचवर्षीय योजना की पूर्ति होगी और भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त होगा, अन्यथा यदि नेशन का मौरल कैरेक्टर ऊंचा नहीं होगा तो देश की जो गरीब जनता है वह हमारे इस स्वराज्य के अन्दर भी उस लाभ से वंचित रह जायगी, जिसे हम अपनी योजनाओं द्वारा उसको सुलभ करना चाहते हैं और समाज का शोषण करने वाले तत्व उनसे फायदा उठावेंगे। कल आपने देखा, इन्हीं बेंचों से हमारे एक मित्र ने बड़े जोश के साथ कहा था कि हम लोग कहां से धन लावें। हमारे लिये प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं। टैक्सों के भार से वित्त मंत्री ने हमको दबा दिया है। बड़ा विचित्र तर्क था यह उनका। मैं ने बीच में इंटरप्ट करते हुये कहा था कि करोड़ों रुपया जो आपने टैक्सेज का चोरी से दबाया हुआ है उसको क्यों नहीं बाहर निकालते? आप क्यों नहीं उस व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति को निकाल कर काम में लाते? उससे आप इस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में कारखाने वगैरा डालें और उद्योगों को चलावें। तो यदि ये लोग देश का लाखों करोड़ों रुपया छिपा दें तो मैं नहीं समझता कि उससे देश का कल्याण हो सकता है।

मैं अभी चाहता तो बहुत था कि इस प्रसंग में बहुत सी और बातें आपके सम्मुख रखता, लेकिन समय के अभाव से मैं उन बातों पर नहीं बोल सका। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय और हमारी सरकार, जो कि जनता की सरकार है, देश के कल्याण के कामों को करने के लिये प्रयत्नशील है, और वह मेरे द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI H. C. MATHUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the policy programme and taxation structure of this Budget has got to be viewed in the context of the Second Five Year Plan which we are going to launch upon. And viewing in that context, I have no hesitation in saying that the taxation proposals and the policy and programme outlined in the Budget commend themselves very much to reason. 'I believe that a very balanced view has been taken of the entire situation. I have also no complaint that the Finance Minister has resorted to indirect taxation. In the present developmental stage in which we find ourselves, that is almost inevitable. It is also true that he has taken all necessary steps to tap the resources from direct taxation as far as that was possible.

Now, in that context of the Five Year Plan, I wish to stress that we very much need an even development in the country. One who has travelled all over, visiting all the projects, is left with the impression that there are quite a number of bright spots, where good work is being done. But there are dull spots and there are dark spots also. If the country has got to develop as a whole, it is necessary that we pay our first attention to those dull and dark spots.

Just by way of illustration, I would like to state that when we were launching upon the First Five Year Plan, I invited the attention of the hon. Finance Minister in this House, as well as that of the Minister for

Planning, to the fact that, whether you have a plan or not, whether you have any special programme for development or not, if you were to go by the ordinary standards of a good Government, we would have done something in Jodhpur which has not been touched in spite of these five years. By way of illustration, the power plant of that place had outlived its utility and we had already—even in 1945—decided that a new power plant should be put up. But what happens even after these 11 years? We find that there is a complete break-down of that old power plant. Nothing new has come so far. Leave aside the question of new industries being set up there; leave aside the question of anything worthwhile being done there. There is a complete sense of frustration. I admit that it is only a solitary instance of a particular place. But we want that due attention is paid to the necessary requirements at least. We are in a developmental stage. But here are certain places which are being ignored. If I were to give illustrations, I can multiply them by any number. But I would certainly like to lay stress that in implementing the Plan, we must pay proper attention to the even development of the country.

Again, talking in reference to and in the context of the implementation of the Plan, I wish to invite the attention of this House to the fact that the first and foremost necessity for the successful implementation of the Plan is the law and order situation in this country. You know that we all felt so much concerned when there was an outburst of violence in Bombay when a decision on the S.R.C. Report was taken. We are quite aware of and alive to this situation and the situation which is likely to develop in Punjab. I think that the Government is going with all care and caution in this matter. But I am afraid that very few of us here and the Government know that a very serious situation is developing in Rajasthan. Sir, I would not talk on a State subject. But I am talking of this

[Shri H. C. Mathur.] particular matter because it has a great national significance. The situation as it is developing there is such as will shake the entire country. Possibly, we do not know that more than 3,000 persons are already behind prison bars. I am not going into the merits of the agitation that is going on in that unfortunate State. But I wish definitely to draw the attention of the House to the fact that thousands of people from the rural areas are every day pouring into the capital town and the Divisional Headquarters, defying law and order and, in spite of the fact that Government is wanting to avoid arrests as best as they can, today, there are more than three thousand people behind prison bars. But what I consider to be much more dangerous is the fact that these people who come from far-flung areas, from remote places and from remote villages, are adopting an attitude and spirit of defiance against the Government and disrespect to law and order. This is broadly the situation which must be taken care of at the present moment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is its connection with the Budget?

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: We were completely shaken when we heard of the outbursts here and there. When in a place like, Rajasthan, the law and order situation is deteriorating, when the feeling of frustration there is going up and there is such disrespect for law and order, do you not think that this will have a great repercussion and reaction throughout the country? Sir, I never saw so much disrespect for law and order there. Today respect for law and order is at its lowest ebb there.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to this fact because most of this is due to socio-economic frustration of a vast number of people. If the Government makes an enquiry into this fact, it will find that some sort of rehabilitation is necessary in that part of the country. I

think that, if the Government makes a proper enquiry into this matter and earmark, say, Rs. 4 or 5 crores, and chalk out certain plans and programmes, it will be very useful. I draw the attention of the Government to this particularly because of the repercussions it is likely to have.

Then, I wish to make a reference to the unemployment situation. It is true that the Finance Minister is aware of this, and he himself has made a reference to this in his Budget speech. This matter has also received proper attention from the Planning Commission, and one of the major objects of the Second Five Year Plan is to provide more employment opportunities. It is a very poor compliment to the Government that, in spite of the fact that we are now launching upon the Second Five Year Plan, we have got only such fragmentary information regarding the unemployment situation. On the floor of the House, we have asked a number of questions and tried to draw the attention of the Government to this.

We have made requests to the Government that a proper study of the question should be made and a proper survey carried out, but unfortunately what we find is that all our schemes and plans are based on certain assumptions and presumptions based on certain fragmentary studies in this or that part of the country. The hon., the Finance Minister himself has made a reference to this unsatisfactory state of affairs while giving the figures of unemployment in his speech. This difficulty was faced also when we were discussing the First Plan. Will it be too much if we ask the Government even at this stage to set up a proper machinery and to place the correct picture before the House, so that in the course of the implementation of the Plan, we will be able to adjust our plan to meet that situation? Our Plan is flexible and we can even during the progress of the Plan do something to adjust it to meet this situation.

Certainly things which have come to light have made it abundantly clear that we are imparting a sort of purposeless education to our young men. They are found to be absolutely useless at the end of their education, and then we try to plan and provide some sort of employment for them. When you give purposeless education, then it becomes necessarily the duty of the Government to find some employment for whatever the type of people produced by our universities. So, I feel that if we are going to have a real and proper plan, then we must change our educational policy and produce people who are useful in the implementation of the plan and also in the development of the economy of the country. You are not unaware of the great resentment which has been expressed here against the working of the Ministry of Education. So many have gone to the extent of saying that the Central Ministry of Education should be abolished. This is only from resentment against the most unsatisfactory working of this Ministry, and even today in the Question Hour, instances were brought to the surface how this Ministry was working. A Committee was appointed. For two years, not a single meeting. Another committee appointed, but no report for three years. I am not one of those who want to abolish this Ministry. I only want that this Ministry should be strengthened, should be made to function properly, because it is one of the most important Ministries which will bring about unity of purpose in the country, which will co-ordinate education in the entire country, which will stop the universities from going into various different directions. The Education Ministry is most essential, but it must be made to work. It must be made to impart purposeful education to our youth. There is very strong feeling and very strong resentment on that account.

Sir, for want of time, I will wind up.

THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (DR. K. N. KATJU): Mr. Deputy Chairman,

I am very glad to note that the Defence Ministry has received a good deal of attention from hon. Members in their speeches. It will not be possible for me to deal with very single point that has been raised, but one thing I can assure hon. Members is that every single matter is always under consideration. The basic idea, our goal, our aim, is to make the Armed Forces well-equipped, well-armed, self-sufficient and of high morale and to look after the comforts and conveniences in every way, because on them depends the security and the safety of India. Independence is now eight years old and the House knows—and will be glad to learn—that the Defence Forces have been almost completely Indianised; but for a few officers in the Navy and also the contract officers in the Army, the whole of it is completely Indianised. That has led to some sharp promotions. I would not go into that matter in detail. My hon. friend, Dr. Kunzru, who is well-known all over the country for the deep interest that he has taken in military matters, referred to the question of tenures of officers. That is a matter receiving attention and I do hope that some sound rules will be laid down. One difficulty is that the number of senior posts is much too small, and the result is that a large number of officers, otherwise competent, only reach up to the stage of Major and then have to retire, because there are no senior posts going for them. That is a matter which has been engaging my attention, because it means a lot of hardship to them. On the one hand, we are very insistent that the quality of leadership in the actual battlefield should be of the highest character. It is the Captain, the Major, the Lt.-Colonel or the Colonel, who fights, and we cannot take any risk there, but the number of higher posts is much too small.

My hon. friend, Dr. Kunzru, referred to another matter of a rather administrative nature. He was probably influenced by the practice in the U.K. He referred to the establishment

LJUR. JS.. IN. i^atju.j of Army Councils. • The House knows that in the U.K. the set-up is entirely different. There are three Ministers—one for War, another for the Navy and yet another for the Air Force. They have now got a Ministry of Defence. It will not be necessary for me to go into what the set up of the Ministry of Defence is here. Though we may not have the Army Council, the internal arrangements are, I submit, even more efficient than the Army Council. For big questions of policy we have the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. There, high policy questions go up for decision, apart from the Cabinet itself, but for regular administrative purposes, we have got the Defence Minister's Committee. Now, there is a Committee which is attended by the inter-staff viz., all the three branches of the Armed Forces and their Chiefs of Staffs are members of that Committee and whenever any question arises which is of importance to all the three branches collectively, then those questions are thrashed out and discussed in that Committee. Apart from that, we have got separate Committees under the Chairmanship of the Defence Minister confined to the Air Force, to the Navy and to the Army. These Committees meet from time to time. All questions which are of any importance are discussed there and decisions are taken. Apart from that, the Minister is in constant touch with the Armed Forces Headquarters and I am very happy to meet the Chiefs of Staff very often. Therefore, I should like to assure Dr. Kunzru and the hon. Members here that our administrative arrangements are as perfect as they can be made and there is neither any red-tape nor any delays. Of course errors of judgment may be—that is a different matter and opinions may differ—but the administrative set up is quite efficient.

Then there was one other matter which was referred to and which has been engaging my attention almost throughout the last fifteen months and that is, the education of the children

I of our armed personnel. It is a very common complaint and a very **just** complaint that the Army or the Armed Forces are drawn from all part of India and they are subject to transfer at very short notice. I go from unit to unit, from cantonment to cantonment, and as I have often said, it is to me a liberal education. I see the miniature of the whole of India in a particular cantonment, in an officers' mess. What we talk about generally—about the absence of provincialism and the true Indian spirit prevailing—you find in the Armed Forces. You find officers drawn from the South, from Orissa, Bengal, Maharashtra, from Jammu and Kashmir, from here, there and everywhere and this is a vital problem, viz., about the education of their children. We have been considering over it. Many proposals have been considered viz., establishment of schools. As the House probably knows, there are four schools which have been established for the benefit of the Armed Forces. They are called King George's Military Schools. One is at Ajmer. I went there only two days back and the other is at Belgaum and another is at Bangalore. They provide for about 800 to 1000 children. What I saw at Ajmer made me extremely happy—first-class boys well-developed, upstanding, and of high quality and I was very happy to learn that many of them contributed to our officer personnel. Now, these are drawn from the other ranks as we call it, namely, JCOs. and NCOs. and our Jawans. They are selected by a rather complicated process and the parents have only to contribute 10 per cent, of their own salaries which may be sometimes Rs. 6 or Rs. 10 but the schools are conducted on Public School lines. The teaching is first class—everything is first class. So to this extent we have gone, but this is, I realize, not a complete remedy at all. The question is, that we should have schools where people may be able to send their children—the officers and men both, though they may be transferred from place to place. The question of language again comes in there. The

1956-57

mothers, the parents of the children, are most anxious that they should have education imparted to them in their own mother-tongue. If you have Tamils, if you have Maharashtrians, the parents like the education to be given in Marathi. That is one of the problems, but I am happy to say that opinion is now crystallising that the education should be imparted in the national language viz., Hindi and of course in the senior grades, it will be in English also. There are financial implications also and that is always under discussion; but I do hope that within the next twelve months, some decision will be taken which may be satisfactory and which may remove these. In this connection, I may also refer to another great requirement. Hon. Members know it, that is, of married accommodation. Officers are entitled to accommodation but there are no houses going. The accommodation for married Officers is also very scanty. The difficulty has been upto now that we have not yet been able to settle as to where our cantonments will be located. At the time of partition, hon. Members know that, while we had three times of the army, three times of the cantonments went to the other side and the result was that we were left very much in the lurch. I have been to cantonments—some of them—where practically half of the troops or three-fourths of them were living under tents but that has now been decided. What we call, the key location plan has been definitely settled and my hon. colleague, the Finance Minister, has been exceedingly helpful and we do hope that within the next three or four years—I am not talking of the Five Year Plan, it has nothing to do with the Five Year Plan—we will be able to provide and build accommodation both for officers and men in all our cantonments to a very substantial scale and thus promote their comfort and convenience. The social structure has been changing and the result is that I was told, that two years ago while men lived in their barracks, they left their wives in their villages but now every body wants to bring

his wife with him, to have his own children there, and they say that there is nobody in the villages to look after them. That is something which we are doing in a positive manner and I do hope that within three or four years, a very large sum would have been spent upon the provision of this married accommodation. That also applies to what we call 'covered accommodation'. That is also very scanty and very meagre—accommodation to cover our goods, our vehicles and our other equipment. Some hon. Members referred to the building of defence industries. That matter has been raised occasionally during the question hour. I would only repeat here that our ordnance factories are mainly equipped with the sole object of providing war equipments—I mean military equipment—but while they expanded largely during the war time, stocks have accumulated and there was the machinery lying idle and more important than that, there was a large surplus of labour. What to do with it? It is not a question of getting them to do something. The question is, tax-payer's money should not be wasted on idle labour. We have been using all this machinery to the best of our ability for the production of civil goods. I think three years ago the value of civil goods produced was about Rs. 54 lakhs and now it exceeds Rs. 2 crores. But let us remember that most of this machinery is adjusted for the production of military equipment and they cannot be merely adjusted or changed over to the production of goods on the civil side. And further more, I am very very anxious that the main purpose should be served, and there should be no scantiness, no want at any time, of the military equipment that we require. A good deal of attention has been paid to this topic. Hon. Members read the newspapers, and I quite realise the anxiety they feel. I can only assure the House, without going into details, that our first and foremost aim is to become as self-sufficient as possible, to be self-sufficient to the largest extent that we possibly can, in the production of wai

I Dr. K. N. Katju.] materials of every kind. Hon. Members who go to Bangalore or near about, know that we have got the Hindustan Aircraft Factory there and good progress is being made in the production of aircraft there. Then, there is another factory which is being built, called the Bharat Electronics, and it will soon go into production and I do hope it will supply a great need. These are always in our mind, the production of ships, the manufacture of equipment. But we cannot go very far. There is something to be imported and we are trying to get the best. We do not want to leave our troops in the lurch. An hon. Member said, from the reports he had seen, there was a short fall that we have not spent all the money. It is not as if we have this money unspent because we want to purchase all the goods from outside, from other countries. That is not so. Most of it, about 70 per cent, of it is due to the want of materials in this country. We thought we would be able to place more orders in our own ordnance factories. But the stocks were found sufficient and we had no necessity to do so, and the money remained unspent. Similarly, raw materials could not be found and sometimes orders could not be placed. Therefore, it is not a question of our not getting the goods from outside the country. A good deal of the money remained unspent which was meant to be spent in India itself.

Dr. Kunzru referred to the betterment of the intelligence services. That is a topic which is not capable of discussion on the floor of the House because it is essentially a secret matter. But I may assure the House here that our intelligence services operate as well as they possibly can. Here, there is the military intelligence and they have got their own departments. Then, they have got it on the civil side. They have got their Intelligence departments under the Central Government and also the State Governments, and we try to do our best and as much as possible. I shall bear in

mind every suggestion that has been made.

Dr. Kunzru himself rightly said that it was not a matter for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials and he suggested a committee of officials only. If necessary, I shall look further into the matter. So far as I have been able to gather, both in the Home Ministry and now in this Ministry, the arrangements are quite good. But it all comes to a question of the personnel. If the men chosen are keen and enthusiastic in their work, well, they collect intelligence. If they are not keen, if they are stupid or negligent, they fail. I may say that personally I have no difficulty about this intelligence service and I have no reason to be dissatisfied with this intelligence business.

Another hon. friend said something about the Navy. This " House will remember that out of our three Armed Forces, the Army is the oldest. Next in order comes the Air Force and after that comes the Navy. The Navy is the youngest child and it is being slowly built up. Our own aim is to have a Navy which serves our purposes. It is no good having a show Navy. We have got an enormous length of sea coast, and we have our own duties to guard that sea coast. We are slowly building up the Navy. It is a matter for satisfaction that within a short time, say within a year or two, the Navy will become completely Indianised. I can only assure the House this much. Of course, they will be pleased to watch, but they can depend upon it that we are doing everything we can, to acquire enough for our needs, and what is more important, to build up as much as we can. I would suggest that hon. Members who go that way would do us the favour of going to Vishakapatnam and see the school there. The people there will be very glad and they will also feel happy to have gone there. Or they can go to Cochin, where we have a big centre. There is a big scheme for the construction of naval

aocKyards m Bombay. That is all going on, and construction work is proceeding. There is the acquisition of vessels and that is proceeding. But all this takes a little time. They can not be done in a hurry and they must not be done in a hurry.

Sir, I have practically finished what I wanted to say. My hon. friend Dr. Kunzru also referred to the revision of pay-scales of civilian teaching staff in the Khadakvasla National Defence Academy. I shall look into the matter, "but the general difficulty is—not in this particular case, but all over—that if you touch at one place the repercussions are sometimes alarming, "because the number of government employees is not limited to the military as such, but they are all therein the civil side too, where we have got millions. Therefore, one has to be very careful about these matters.

Finally I should say that—or rather repeat—that we are doing our utmost to see to it that our Armed Forces in all the three branches are properly equipped. If we are not able to make at the present moment all kinds of aeroplanes, we want to acquire them and the best that we can acquire in the market. Similarly, with our military equipment.

That is all I have to say. Thank you.

SHRI J. S. BISHT (Uttar Pradesh): Do Government propose to maintain these officers' messes and provide funds for them? I raised this point yesterday.

DR. K. N. KATJU: I am very sorry I missed that point. It will take some time. But as I have said, a mess is a good thing and I do not think the picture is so dark as has been painted by my hon. friend.

The officers are provided with beautiful buildings and they contribute largely to funds, three rupees for the "khidmatgar, four rupees for the band fund, two rupees for children's education fund, two rupees for a maternity welfare centre, and so on.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: And for dinner\*^ nights.

DR. K. N. KATJU: I personally have not had any complaint from anybody that he is being over-charged. The standards of the messes are maintained well and I think, a single officer does really well because the charges that are levied in the mess for his daily meal are not very heavy.

DR. R. P. DUBE: What about the land policy? You have not said anything about it.

DR. K. N. KATJU: I have said that everything else is under consideration. My hon. friend is deeply interested in cantonments. This subject will take two hours but I can only assure you that I want buildings to be made. If my hon. friend will induce some capitalists or moneyed people to build houses for the accommodation of the Army, then I shall be very grateful to him. I am rather reluctant to give away land for nothing in exchange. Let him build houses and I am prepared to take them on long leases for the benefit of the Army personnel.

DR. R. P. DUBE: I will request the hon. Minister to read the scheme. He will find that houses will be provided.

DR. K. N. KATJU: I shall ask for all his co-operation.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, while supporting the Budget before the House, I will at the outset say a few words upon the subject which Dr. Katju the Defence Minister, touched upon just now. When we were governed by a foreign country, it was all right for us to demand that the Budget on defence should be brought down, but now, since we have assumed responsibilities for the defence of the country ourselves, it is our duty to see that the defences of the country are well provided for, especially at a time when our relations with some of the foreign powers, as also with one of our close neighbours, are not too very happy. I find from the newspapers that lately some of the foreign powers have taken it



[Pandit S. S. N. Tankha.] upon themselves to arm our neighbour, not only so far as its Army is concerned, but also its Navy. The latest news about the increase in the strength of the Navy of our close neighbour is very alarming. We find from the newspapers—if the reports are correct—that they are shortly to have one cruiser and four destroyers besides other smaller ships. If this news is correct, then the Navy of our neighbour will be, if not more powerful, at least as powerful as ours and, as we know, their line of defence is very small, while ours is too large. Therefore, it is our duty to concentrate upon the defence of our shores with greater alertness than is being done at present.

Now Sir, as regards the Budget, I find that all the speakers have praised the hon. Finance Minister for the Budget he has been pleased to place before us. They have complimented him because he has not put any fresh burden on the people. That may have been very good of him indeed, and perhaps some people appreciate the idea, but so far as I am concerned, I feel that the country was, at this time, prepared to shoulder the burden of taxation to a much greater extent than has been inflicted upon it and I think that we have missed a very psychological moment for putting a greater burden on the people by way of imposing greater taxation. It is true that taxation is not relished by anybody at any time, but it so happens that at this particular time, the country felt sure that a great measure of taxation was coming forward and it would have to shoulder it and for this all classes of people were I believe, prepared for it. To that extent, I am very much disappointed with the Budget as sufficiently greater taxation has not been resorted to in it. The hon. Finance Minister has given us a picture of the deficit which we are to face in the next year and I think that a good part could have been covered if the hon. Finance Minister had taken courage in his

hands and had imposed greater taxation on the country.

As regards the measure of taxation which have been proposed in the Budget, I do not like the idea of the duty on coarse cloth being imposed at the rate at which it has been done. My own view is that this duty should not be imposed on coarse cloth but only fine and superfine cloth should be taxed to a greater extent. Another advantage of this would be that we shall benefit to the extent of about three or three and a half crores of rupees, if the tax on superfine and fine cloth is levied at two and a half annas and three annas respectively, while the loss by the non-imposition of tax on coarse cloth would be only a crore and a half of rupees. My chief reason for asking for this is that this duty on coarse cloth will affect the poor classes. It is possible that it may be said that this duty will benefit us in another way, namely that it will encourage the use of khadi instead of coarse mill made cloth. All the same, Sir, I do think that it is very necessary that the burden on the poor should be lightened as much as possible and not increased, while a heavier burden should be imposed on the richer classes. Sure, it will not hit them so much as it would hit the poor. From that point of view I also object to the imposition of duty on non-essential oils which are used for consumption by the poor. I think any other suitable taxation would have been better than this. Even though I find that the hon. Finance Minister has said that this duty will be imposed only on oil produced by factories that are operated by power, but all the same it is bound to affect the poor people. The fact that first 125 tons produced shall be exempted, of course, is a good feature, and I welcome it.

I further do not appreciate the imposition of duty on high speed die-sel oil, because it also will hit the poor in the sense that the rates for their travel by bus will be raised to a considerable extent. The railway-fares, as we know, are high even now

for the poor and if bus fares are also raised, the living of the poor would be affected considerably.

4 P.M.

Then, Sir .....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: Just a few minutes more. Then there is the question of tax on incomes. I think Sir, that because of the pattern of society which we are formulating for ourselves, and because of our desire to remove the disparities between the various peoples and classes of men, it was essential to impose a higher rate of tax on incomes above, say, about Rs. 2,000 per month. Such a tax would have been a very good measure and perhaps would have brought in a good amount of revenue also.

The increase in postal rates has been objected to by Dr. Kunzru and he thinks that the additional two annas charge imposed on insured articles would affect the reading of literature by the public, but I do not think that that is likely to have that effect, because firstly, instead of sending books by registered post, they can be sent by parcel post which will not be subject to this enhanced rate. But even if it is sent by registered post, then too, a rise of two annas in the cost of a book will not matter much and I think it is only right that this has been imposed. (Time bell rings) I also think that the rates for telegrams could have been increased further than what has been done by the Finance Minister. I am inclined to think that even if a rate of Re. 1/- for ordinary telegrams and Rs. 2/- for express telegrams is fixed, it will not hit anybody. The poorer classes do not resort to, or rather seldom resort to the use of telegrams and as such this duty will only affect the business community and the moneyed people, and therefore could be safely further enhanced. With these remarks, Sir, I support the Budget before the House.

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH): 'Mr. Deputy

Chairman. I am greatly obliged to my colleague for his intervention and that just shows that vicarious defence is not of any great advantage. I wish there had been similar opportunities for my other colleagues also to defend their own parts of the Budget, in which case of course the Government would have needed about five hours. But I have to telescope what I have to say in reply to the observations that have been made, in about an hour. I have no hopes therefore, of being able to meet each and every point that has been raised.

I should summarise the observations as understanding and sympathetic, and I am grateful to the House for them. In certain quarters we find that the ideologies of the Government and the opposite ideologies are not reconcilable, and there is no way out of that difficulty. Then, there are facts in regard to which discrepancies have been alleged. I have no doubt that some of them could be reconciled immediately; others after a little time in the course of the discussions that we shall be having during the session. Then there are many points of detail which I think will have to await clarification on some later occasion. There was some reference made, for instance to the delay in the grants of the Central Social Welfare Board. I have thought it worth while to obtain a note from the Board and I propose to have it circulated in order to save the time of the House. That is more or less factual. Then, there are matters like the abolition of Ministries or the establishment of new Ministries. These matters are, I think, too high to be dealt with in the course of such a general discussion. There are references to what are provisions in the Plan, rather than in the Budget; as for instance, shipping. The hon. Member who referred to it, the Leader of the Communist Party—I see he is not here—rightly said that I could not be knowing very much about shipping.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarayan has taken his place.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I hope, he will transmit my remarks to him. I agree, Sir, that his principal is likely to know more about shipping because ideologically speaking, he is more at sea than myself. Nevertheless, this is not a matter in which I really can join issue with him because it is sure to come up in a more comprehensive form when we have the opportunity of discussing the Plan. Then, there were some references—and I come to facts now—to exorbitant rise in the price of cloth which has gone underground. I cannot give any explanation for it except perhaps that the underground cloth is meant to clothe those who occasionally go underground. There was also some reference to the desirability of common address on the Budget to both the Houses. That again is a very high constitutional matter on which I shall not tread.

Having disposed of these somewhat dispersed issues, I shall start with the main categories of observations made by hon. Members. Firstly, they concern the matter of policy of the Government taking credit for achievement. At this stage, I feel that the Government need not put itself out to claim any credit or to point to evidence from time to time of the way in which it is implementing the policy that it has adopted, namely, the policy of evolving a socialistic or socialist—it is the same thing—pattern of society. I should say that now the facts can be left to speak for themselves. Whether the socialistic pattern or its variant is used in the Budget speech or not, I am quite certain that hon. Members will draw their own conclusions. They may, for instance, call the nationalisation of insurance as an anti-socialistic measure and derive such satisfaction as they can from it. They can certainly point to omissions, as for instance non-nationalisation of banks, although I think that question has been raised by a Member on this side. Incidentally, I would like to say in regard to that that here the Reserve Bank has a degree of control which is far more com-

prehensive than anything that has been attempted under the Insurance Act. The Reserve Bank now is a well-established, well-proven institution of more than 20 years\*' standing, and it exercises a general control on banks which, I think, secures the desired ends and that is why I made a statement the other day that so far as that aspect is concerned, we are content with the steps that we have taken, more for the purpose of expanding rural credit, namely, nationalisation of the Imperial Bank and the establishment of the State Bank.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE (West Bengal): Is the hon. Minister aware of the Prime Minister's observation that these questions will be considered?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: It is because I am aware of those observations that I am adding this clarification. I have full authority to say that that observation was made in a general context, in a general way, and it was not meant to carry the kind of meaning that over-anxious people have attached to it.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: We are not anxious. But probably the anxiety was on the other side.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I did not say that the hon. Member was anxious. I took notice of the fact that Members on this side of the House are anxious. I also referred to the fact that the point was raised not by a Member of the Opposition, but by a member of the Congress Party. Nevertheless, I feel it necessary to give this clarification.

Now, Sir, with regard to the general set up of the economy of the country and facts economic, many hon. Members from the opposite side are interested in showing that things are not as good as they seem or as we have^ claimed. Now, the verdict depends entirely on how you look at things. If you are for ever looking backwards of course, you may find that one has not made very much progress and

there are scores of things which are wrong. Now, that is a mass of truisms. We know that we are one of the poorest countries in the world. We know that for centuries now the destinies of our country were not in our hands; that our independence is only about seven years old, of which the first three or four years we have spent in alarms and excursions. Nevertheless, if hon. Members feel that Government Have not really risen to the occasion, well, they are welcome to come to that conclusion. But I think it is much better to be forward-looking in this matter and to measure our progress by the current standards and criteria that are available. I shall have occasion to revert to this when I come to some of the details, but I would like to make this general statement.

There was this question, for instance, of agricultural production. It has been pointed out by one Member that the increase has not really been as much as we claimed, because he has discovered that in 1943-44, the index for agricultural production was 107.4. Now, that is quite correct. That was during a war year which had a kind of abnormal economy. We might have started with this; we might have started with 1938-39 for comparison, where the previous five years' average was 102.5. But we thought that we had better begin from the post-independence era. Nevertheless, in order to err on the safe side, we did not take the index for 1946-47, which was 96.5. If we had wanted only to have empty credit, we might have said that the index has been raised from 96.5 in 1946-47 to nearly 114 in 1953-54 and 1954-55. But, Sir, we have been modest. We started with 1949-50, that is to say, just before the Five Year Plan began, as the base year. And it is on that base year that we are claiming this progress made in agricultural production. The figures are 1950-51, 95.6—there is a diminution you will notice; 1951-52, 97.5. That is where the Plan began. And, therefore, shall we say from 97.5 it has now gone up to 113.9, that is, 114?

j Now, it is quite possible that the monsoon does make a difference. It would be foolish to say that we have done everything and Providence has done nothing for us. In everything, whether in private life or whether in public service, there is always an element of luck. Sometimes luck favours us; sometimes it is against us. But I invite the House to take the situation generally as we see it—and there might be disagreement in regard to small or minor details. But I think the conclusion is irresistible that there has been a substantial improvement in the food situation, probably greater than what the Plan allowed for.

Now, Sir, coming to the Plan itself. Hon. Members have complained (i) that a proper account of the implementation of the First Five Year Plan has not been given and (ii) that the Budget does not really give an indication of how the first phase of the Plan is being implemented through the Budget. Now, factually these criticisms are valid. The trouble is that we are not always able to get the relevant figures in time and sometimes there is a gap between our presenting a matter like the financial statement and the Planning Commission presenting an account of the actual implementation. I have no doubt that before this session is out, the Planning Commission will be able to bring out a report which will give an account of the implementation of the First Five Year Plan.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Has it done so for the year 1954-55?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I cannot answer that. I do not know what the date of the last report is.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: September, 1954.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: The last report dealt with the period from 1st April, 1954 to 30th September, 1954 and that, as I said, was a tentative report. You cannot rely on it now.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: You can rely on the report to the extent to which it does draw on the experience of the reporting authorities. Well, it may be necessary for me to modify the statement. That is to say, in this Budget you may get a four-year account. It may not be a full five-year account, because, as I said, it takes time. We have to collect the figures from the States and our accounting machinery is not yet of a kind which would enable us to find out immediately what expenditure has been incurred. A different system of departmental accounting has to be instituted, which we are trying to do, before we shall be able to give an account of current progress made in regard to the Plan.

The other difficulty also is there, namely, we have not been able to point out which is the new development expenditure even as portrayed I in the Central Budget, and which is old expenditure which will not be regarded as part of the Plan. Now, that again is a matter which is under our investigation and it may be that we shall be able to devise a method by which it would be possible to exhibit these figures separately while the Budget is being discussed.

Now, I realise, Sir, that this is an inconvenience to Members. Nevertheless, the broad features of the phasing of the Plan must stand out from what has been presented in the Financial Statement. In the course of my speech, I have pointed out that we are providing for what is a little over Rs. 700 crores of capital expenditure in certain amount of development expenditure, and that roughly may be regarded as the first phase of the implementation of the Plan, and that is the aspect on which I think we all concentrate our attention, because the Budget is a means by which the Plan is now being actually carried out. That is to say, it contains financial provisions for the first year of the Plan, and I shall come later to this question of how that Budget is connected with the provisions for capital expenditure that we have made or

connected with the deficit finance that I have provided for.

There are other matters in regard to the Plan which, in the meanwhile, I should like to discuss, and that is this question of unemployment. Shri Bhupesh Gupta's statement, Sir, that Government is merely an onlooker in relation to unemployment is so obviously unfair that I do not consider it necessary to transmit a message to him through my hon. friend in that matter. And what makes it worse, Sir, is the fact that he has not made any concrete suggestions in this connection. As regards the measure of unemployment, I think that Shri Mathur is quite right in stating that we must not go on relying on stray surveys carried out in cities and various areas and from various institutions—Lucknow University, the West Bengal Government, somewhere else, and so on and so forth, and that one must have a bird's eye-view of this problem.

Now, that is what we have asked the National Sample Survey Organization to do. They have carried out two rounds with specific reference to this problem of unemployment. The results are in hand and have yet to be tabulated. I should imagine that towards the middle of this year, we shall be in possession of something which we could call the first comprehensive picture of unemployment in this country. Till then, we must, of course, depend on such dispersed, scattered data as are available to us.

In regard to the actual targets provided in the Second Plan—it is not quite right to say that, if we find employment for only 8 million persons, then there is bound to be an increase in unemployment by 2 million. Because, Sir, the Draft Outline makes it clear that the figure of 8 million refers to new employment outside agriculture. So in addition, there should be opportunities for employing additional persons in agriculture as a result of the increase in irrigated areas, soil conservation requirements and so on and so forth. For example,

the Report argues that of the additional acreage irrigated, about 30 per cent, will provide to the new entrants—to the labour force—opportunities of work on a full-time basis according to rural standards. So, on this basis, about 1 • 6 million entrants to the labour forces may be regarded as likely to secure full-time employment in agriculture. But I must utter here a note of warning. One has to be cautious in applying these quantitative criteria to a situation, as in the rural sector the concept of the working forces is not very precise and there, really what matters is the level of incomes rather than the level of employment.

Then, there was some question in regard to the targets in the Plan, in regard to the increase in the national income. A reference was made to the Simon Commission's Report and some figures were quoted in order to prove that, under the British, in ten years, the national income of the country rose more than 100 per cent, was more than doubled. I think that it is worth while, because of these encomiums to our former rulers coming from ; a strange quarter, reading what exactly this Report said, Sir, with your permission, I will read out: "There have been no official estimates of income per head since 1901-1902 when Lord Curzon stated in his Budget speech that the average income per inhabitant of British India had been estimated at Rs. 30, that is £ 2 a year. Since the War, certain Indian and European professors of economics attached to the Indian universities have, by different statistical methods, attempted to measure the total income of the country in particular years. One of them has estimated the income per head of British India at Rs. 107 in 1920-21 and Rs. 116 in 1921-22. A second has arrived at a figure for the whole of India at Rs. 74, while a third confining himself to the province of Madras has, for the year 1919-20, calculated the average income per head at Rs. 102. Such estimates are necessarily based on inadequate data, for the unsatisfactory nature of the statistical material available has been the

subject of comment by almost every committee or commission that has enquired into the economic affairs of India."

Now, Sir, the hon. Member also said that he has made some allowance for the rise in prices. Well, I think that I better first quote the figures he has given:

49 in 1911 116 in  
1921-22.

Then, he was good enough to say that you allow a little margin for the variation in prices. But, Sir, it will be recalled that a war took place—the first World War—during this decade and prices rose by more than 80 per cent, that is, substantially during this period. So, I think that it is not right to dismiss the achievements of the First Plan by quoting these isolated and essentially non-comparable estimates.

Now, a systematic study of consumer expenditure in India during 1931-32 and 1940-41 shows that the *per capita* consumer expenditure in India declined from Rs. 71.8 in 1931-32 to Rs. 68.3 in 1940-41. These figures are at constant prices. It is possible that the *per capita* national income rose for some periods under the British. But if Shri Bhupesh Gupta's view is that the present trends in India are neither quantitatively or qualitatively different from those under the British, then, all I can say is that he is attempting a new but non-Marxian interpretation of Indian economy under the British rule. Our approach to development through planning cannot be on a par with sporadic increases in national income that may have taken place—if they did take place—in the past. Now apparently, Shri Bhupesh Gupta thinks that the growth of production in capitalistic countries is achieved through the absolute and relative impoverishment of the working classes. Now, that is a theory which is given—he will find even in the highest Marxist quarters—and it is one of those theories of Marx

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.] which have been proved patently false by the facts of history. So, it is surprising that he still repeats these obsolete theories in the face of the substantial improvement in the living conditions of working classes in capitalist countries of the West. In any case, I think that most dispassionate observers' find—I am not interested in defending capitalism—that capitalism is not such a static system as he thinks.

Then there was a point made that the bulk of the increase in national income during the First Plan is accounted for by agriculture and since agricultural output is subject to large variations, national income in the country is liable to be depressed again. It is inevitable that in a predominantly agricultural country a large portion of the increase in national income should be on account of agriculture. The First Five Year Plan laid considerable emphasis on agriculture to meet the shortage of food-stuffs and essential raw materials, that prevailed in the country, and we feel, that this emphasis has been justified by the results achieved. We are aware of the importance of reducing the dependence of the Indian economy on agriculture, if that is the point that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta wants to make. Even in the First Five Year Plan period the industrial output in the private sector has increased at a faster rate than agricultural output, and the Second Plan certainly puts considerably greater emphasis on industrialisation. Now, when one says that in an agricultural country, in a primary producing country, the national income is subject to variation, one means that the problem cannot be solved within a few years, and it is precisely for this reason that irrigation, community development and other measures to raise agricultural productivity have to continue to receive high precedence.

Now, Shri Bhupesh Gupta may not be satisfied with the increase in the irrigated area in the country from 50 million acres to 67 million acres over

the First plan period, but by any standards according to me, an increase\* of 33 per cent, in the total irrigated, area in five years is a substantial achievement. No one denies or is interested in denying that a great deal of further effort over several Plan periods is called for in order to put the agricultural production on a reasonably secure footing. The second Plan provides for a further increase of 21 million acres in the land under irrigation. So, it is difficult to understand the view that the increase in agricultural output which is reflected in the increase in national income is something which somehow\* detracts from the achievements of the First Five Year Plan. Surely it cannot be argued that we should not take credit for the real and substantial achievements that have taken place in agricultural productivity, simply because these improvements are not yet of an order which would eliminate the risk of unfavourable monsoons or other adverse factors.

Before I come to the main issue of taxation, I think, I had better come to budgeting itself, because there has been criticism of the way in which Budget Estimates have been falsified. Dr. Kunzru and some other Members have commented on the character of our Budget Estimates. They quoted figures for the past several years to show that there have been substantial variations from the Estimates and complained that Government did not pay any heed to the remarks which hon. Members have been making all these years about defective budgeting. I dealt with this subject at some length in my reply to the Budget debate last year, and I, therefore, say that my complaint is that hon. Members did not pay any heed to what I said.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: We have heard every word from you.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I would like to suggest to hon. Members that in any study of this problem, attention should be given to the revenue side and the expenditure side separately. So far as the revenue side W

1956-57

concerned, the analysis should be made separately of the three major items of revenue, customs, Central excise and income-tax. Now, if the problem is studied in this manner, hon. Members will find that the variations that have occurred have been very little, except for the variations in the customs revenues. These variations, particularly in export duties which are calculated in customs, have always been explained in details, and the reasons for the variations in this case have always been such as could not have been anticipated at the time of the framing of the Budget. In any case, let us do some micro-analysis now. Taking the three heads—customs, excise and income-tax together. I find, that there was a variation of only Rs. 5 crores for a total of Rs. 423 crores during 1953-54. Hon. Members can deduce the percentage themselves. A variation of Rs. 10 crores for a total of Rs. 443 crores, alas, was there in 1954-55. This is within one or two per cent.

Now, a word about the expenditure side. Here, we have a peculiar difficulty. I have alluded to it already. Under the present system of accounts, the figures of actuals become available quite some time after the expenditure is incurred, so that at the time of framing the Budget, we could go upon only the actuals for about seven months. Now, this is the main reason which explains the difference between the revised estimates and the actuals of any year. With the extension of the scheme of separation of Audit from Accounts, to which I have referred, the position should improve. Apart from this difficulty, variations have occurred on the Defence side in the manner which was explained by my hon. colleague. On the civil side, due to the slower progress of expenditure on schemes which are assisted by the Centre through grants, as I have already stated in my Budget speech, the shortfall in the latter case, if at all, is not likely to be as great in future as in the past. One reason is that we have made cuts in the demands made under a number of

heads which have shown a persistent tendency towards savings. It is however to be remembered that it is very difficult to assess the spending capacity of any department at the beginning of the year, and that, after all necessary action has been taken, a certain amount of uncertainty will always remain regarding the actual incurring of such expenditure, especially when the expenditure proposed to be incurred in the Plan is intended to amount up progressively. Further, certain targets have to be realised within a stated period, and therefore, we have to ensure that nothing is done which would hamper the achievements of the targets, when Plans are made to do so. In other words, as Finance Minister, I am somewhat inclined to sit back and give a chance to the administrative Ministries to do their best so that they should not complain that they have been hampered by lack of finance. We have to choose between two evils, and I think, I have chosen the lesser one. Nevertheless, hon. Members must have seen that a sum of Rs. 17½ crores has been left as uncovered deficit in the Revenue Budget next year. I stated in my Budget speech the major items under which increased provision has been made next year, and if any hon. Member feels that the provision for Education or Health or Defence or anything else is excessive, not here but certainly in the other House, it is open to them to cut that provision down, but I find that as a matter of fact the complaint of most hon. Members is that the provision is not adequate.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Last year, the Finance Minister said that it was a question of organisation on the expenditure side. He is not repeating the same argument this year. His argument is that we should expect some amount of difference. If the organisation is not set up, then what is the use of providing any expenditure?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: The organisation is being set up with increasing efficiency. All that I am saying is that we allow less and less for such



LShri C. D. Deshmukh.]

shortfalls in the expectation that these arrangements will fructify.

JNow, Sir, I might afci that if the actuals have proved better than the estimates and the revenue budget have actually produced surpluses instead of being exactly balanced, then the House should remember that this has helped to that extent, to mitigate the impact of deficit financing. In the present circumstances, when the extent of our deficit financing has been increasing from year to year, and the successful implementation of the Second Plan is dependent on a substantial amount of further deficit financing about which several hon. Members have entered caveats, then a small emergent revenue surplus should be welcome. It is common ground that the successful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan cannot be assured without the levy of additional taxation and the proposals that I have made in this respect should be adjudged in the light of the Plan and not in the light of the basis of the annual budget surpluses.

I might here dispose of one point which seems to have caused a certain amount of misunderstanding in the minds of hon. Members and that was the point about conservative budgeting and the country being prepared to bear much heavier taxation. When one analyses this statement, it turns out to be a matter of distribution of the taxation proposed, rather than the total quantum of taxation proposed. One hon. Member who spoke last, first said that the people of the country were prepared to bear much heavier taxation. Then, he went on disapproving every single measure of indirect taxation that had been proposed from which I infer that 'everybody means, first, there should have been more taxation which I cannot understand *i.e.*, instead of Rs. 35 crores, I should have raised Rs. 45 crores and the second part of the proposal is that all that Rs. 45 crores should have been direct taxation because the country

was prepared for it. Now, that I think, disclost.; a very unrealistic view of the situation. I might have to revert to it but I better say it because it is a very important point. What I am trying to do is to implement this year's Budget *i.e.* the First Five Year's Plan and on the general principle that the revenue side of the Budget should be balanced, after making an allowance, which is still liberal for shortfalls etc., to cover the revenue side of the Budget. The taxation has no concern with the other side of the business *i.e.*, the capital expenditure.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Why should it not have? It is good that it may not have but why should it not have, as a principle?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: The principle is acceptable to me but one must consider the capacity of the country from time to time *i.e.*, the answer is very easy. In the First Five Year Plan, the Houses of Parliament accepted the proposal that there should be considerable revenue surplus in the Central Budget. It should have been Rs. 130 crores. Actually, it was a little more but it is very difficult to secure the accounts, because I keep on transferring expenditure from revenue to capital and from capital to revenue. But by and large, the House has already accepted the principle that there is nothing wrong in financing capital expenditure out of revenue surpluses. But at the moment, I do not consider it is necessary.

My second point is that if hon. Members think that I am going to provide for all the revenue taxation that is required—*viz.*, apart from Rs. 350 crores of surplus in the Central Budget and State Budgets, on current taxation, Rs. 450 crores divided between States and the Centre, plus another Rs. 200 crores that we might want— all in this year's Budget, then I thinV, they are under a gross misapprehension. Obviously, the taxation has to come out of current increase in income and since investment takes place year after year,— this is not an one-year

Plan but a Five Year Plan—and as national incomes will rise, then out of the increased amounts, what we call the marginal savings, we will take in both our borrowings and savings and our taxation. Therefore, the conclusion is irresistible that year after year we shall have to balance the revenue account *i.e.*, make the best attempt that we can to balance it. There is no such thing as taking Rs. 60 crores this year or Rs. 70 crores this year and multiplying it by the period of the Plan. Even that would give you only Rs. 350 as against Rs. 225 plus another Rs. 220 if the Centre has to raise—Rs. 425 crores. I am not attempting now in this particular budget to raise taxation at the rate of Rs. 80 crores a year, although apparently, some hon. Members feel that I should have made that attempt. This is the explanation that I wish to give.

Finally, when you go into a year's Budget, one must consider the circumstances of that particular year, the state of the national income in that particular year, the capacity of the people, and generally, the suitability of the two modes of taxation *viz.*, direct and indirect, and it is in this perspective and by this criteria that I should like the House to judge of the taxation proposals.

Now again, on the point of budgeting, hon. Members have complained in regard to the increase in civil expenditure. Shri Kishen Chand referred to the increase of expenditure under 'Civil administration', from Rs. 105 crores in the current year's revised estimate to Rs. 136 crores in the next year's Budget estimates and felt that this increase was not justified and appeared to be mostly on administrative services. Development expenditure on the revenue side is an administrative service. It is not on stores or investments on capital expenditure or creation of assets. He will find the distribution of this expenditure under the group head—"Civil Administration" by major heads at page 10 of the Budget Statement and further analy-

sis of the latter by Demands for Grants in annexure 9 at pages 227 and 240 of the Explanatory Memorandum. Sir, so far as administrative expenditure proper is concerned, it is only of the order of Rs. 3J crores. This relates to the heads—General Administration, Audit, Administration, of Justice, Jails and Convict Settlements, Police, Ports and Pilotage, Light-houses and Lightships, Tribal Areas and External Affairs. Of this increase, over Rs. 1 crore is on account of elections, Rs. 48 lakhs on Audit and the balance largely under Police and Tribal areas. All this, I claim, is more or less unavoidable expenditure. The rest of the increase is in respect of what we call 'beneficent departments' like Scientific Departments, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture and allied heads, Industries, Aviation Broadcasting and Miscellaneous Departments. I shall not give the details, because hon. Members now will be able to look at the things in the light of my general observations.

Then, I come to the question of deficit financing. Before that, I shall deal with a small point which Shri Sinha raised. He thought that we could have made a larger provision, as far as I understood him, for borrowings from the market. Whatever comes to the kitty, is welcome, but we take a view of the possibilities of the situation in the light of past experience. Taking the Centre and the States together, the net market borrowings *i.e.*, loans floated less loans discharged were Rs. 45 crores in the year 1953-54, Rs. 100 crores in 1954-55 and Rs. 82 crores in 1955-56. That is for the total—both the Centre and the States. Next year, we are assuming a loan of Rs. 100 crores for the Centre and there are no loan maturities as I pointed out in my budget speech, and the States would be going to the market for their own loans separately. If the States can raise as much as they were able this year *viz.*, about Rs. 50 crores, the total net market borrowings would amount to Rs. 150 crores.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.]

This will mean a fairly substantial increase over the past few years. But the.....

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: There are no payments this year and therefore it is high. We do not know how much

-we paid in 1954. If you add that, it -will be higher.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I have given the figures.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Not for 1954. 'There were repayments in 1954-55.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I have given the net figures.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar): It is Rs. 112 crores.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: It is about Rs. 82 crores, after repayment.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: But in the coming year, there is no repayment.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: That is right.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: It is Rs. 82 crores after repayment. How much did you repay? That was also borrowed.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: There was some conversion. I am talking of fresh money, of cash money that was paid out.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: The total borrowings in that year must be much more than Rs. 80 crores.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I am giving the net comparable figures. I am asking you to compare 82 with 100 and 150.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: But we have nothing to pay out.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: And I have taken account of the fact that I have nothing to pay for.

Anyway, I am not fighting or quarrelling about the possibility of raising greater loans. We shall certainly try to raise as much as we can. Nevertheless, it leaves the problem of deficit financing as a very grave one, as hon. Members have pointed out. I concede that against Rs. 240 crores airtails and Rs. 350 crores estimated,

I am providing Rs. 390 crores of deficit financing. Now that will be reduced to 390 minus 35 crores, if the taxation are approved. So it will be round about Rs. 360 crores, which is not very much more than what was provided last year, and the important question is whether this is likely to be dangerous or not. One thing I would like to concede at once, and that is, that last year there was a certain slack in the economy, and agricultural prices slumped. It was probably safer then to provide for Rs. 350 crores of deficit financing than this year.

So far as the avoidability or otherwise of the situation is concerned what I have to submit is this, that last year we must have spent about say, Rs. 650 crores, on the plan expenditure. As against that this year we are providing for a little over Rs. 700 crores. I think the House will agree that as far as possible, we should not allow the momentum of our planning effort to slow down but we should try and even accelerate the pace as much as possible. Therefore, the small increase that has been provided should be regarded as just that minimum improvement.

As against that expenditure, I have to find the resources. I think it was Mr. Sinha again, who pointed out that unless there is money put into circulation, it will not be possible to mop up all the surplus. Therefore, it, will take a little time before we start mopping up what has gone into the system. Nevertheless, since we have made the best assessment that we can in regard to the yields from borrowings and savings, there is the minimum left the residue left, which has to be met by deficit financing. Therefore, in one sense one could put the question to hon. Members in this way. Of these alternatives that is to say, providing for Rs. 360 crores of deficit financing or cutting down the expenditure on the Plan, which would they prefer? I think most of them would answer, "In that case, you may go ahead with the deficit financing, but for God's sake, be careful." I can

assure the House that I shall be careful. We have had a certain amount *at* experience. We know now which indicators to study and watch. A little more experience has been gathered and we shall see how we get along. This is also an argument to those who state that Rs. 1,200 crores is too high a figure for deficit financing in the Plan. That is a matter of "macro-planning" as we say. Afterwards, all these things have to be split up into their different phases. Since we have already made a beginning, the immediate programme before us in the next, year's time is to find out what this measure of deficit financing, minus the shortfall in expenditure, has done to our economy. If we find then, that there are danger signals, that the red light has gone up, then we shall have to take notice and devise such measures as are practicable. Hon. Members often ask, what are those measures? One answer can be given out of the text-books on economy. Another answer can be given out of the experience of various other countries which are dealing with incipient inflationary situations in their own countries. My general answer is that -we are now fairly familiar with the fiscal, monetary and physical measures which enabled the country to deal with an incipient inflation. We have had a little experience ourselves. In 1952, we were charged with having somewhat overdone this particular deflationary policy. Therefore, I am confident that when the time comes, -we shall be able to check inflationary tendencies, before too great a harm is done to the economy of our country.

There is one observation which I would like to make. It is no use asking me to give an answer to what appears in the financial journals in the way of calculations of the dreaded effects of deficit financing. We have done these calculations ourselves. Some economic advisers we have, have calculated some figures and they have said that if we had deficit financing of Rs. 1,200 crores, then we are likely to have an increase of prices of 28 to 42 per cent, over the Plan period. Another

calculation was referred to by the hon. Member over there, Mr. **Sinha**. Now, I do not consider it my business to answer these with opposing calculations, because I feel that there is quite an imponderable element in these calculations which perhaps is not fully taken into account and that is the rate of velocity of circulation of money or the liquidity preference of people. These are intangibles which do not lend themselves to analysis, at least in the short run. Therefore, I think it is the course of wisdom to watch our steps as we go along and then take such steps as are open to us. And I may assure the House that we have quite a large armory of such steps which we can take suitably in order to check any tendencies towards inflation.

Next I come to this question of taxation and there all the old matters have come up, the distribution between direct and indirect taxes, the question of ceiling on income as distinguished from or analogous to the ceiling on land, apart from complaints with regard to the administration. Now, as time is getting on, I must not deal with the administrative side, except to say that we are trying to do our best.

With regard to the distribution of taxation also, I have given figures in the past which show that, generally speaking, in the last few years, if certain fortuitous circumstance or certain violent variables like export duties and so on, are omitted, then we have for the stage of development of our country, a reasonable distribution of taxation between direct and indirect. The figures without these allowances are these in 1955-56, in the revised estimates they are direct 39 and indirect 61. According to the Budget, they should be 41 and 59. For 1954-55, they are 39 and 61 and for 1953-54, they are 43 and 57. That is because some of the export duties were still in existence and they were yielding a lot of income.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.] 5  
P.M.

Export duties are not recovered, so to speak, from the people so much. 1952-53 and 1953-54 were years in which we secured considerable revenue from export duties and the figures were 45—55 and 48—52 and so on and so forth. Then, there are various complicating factors like recovery of arrears of Excess Profits Tax and so on. I do not think it is worthwhile paying so much attention to the precise distribution between direct and indirect taxation and it is no criterion of the socialistic pattern in a country. Indeed, one would find that in countries which are under an authoritarian regime, there is hardly any direct taxation. In U.S.S.R., I think it is about 10 per cent., the rest of the taxation is necessarily indirect. On the other hand, in countries which are not recognised as socialistic countries, the proportion of direct taxation is quite high. In Canada, it is 62 to 63 per cent.; in U.S.A., 70 to 78 per cent. If you come to backward countries, relatively speaking, in Brazil, it is between 38 and 39 per cent., in Chile 25 to 32 per cent., Burma 15 to 16 per cent., Ceylon 30 to 33 per cent., Japan 51 to 63 per cent., Pakistan 19 to 22 per cent., and so on and so forth. These are all eventually of academic interest and I think, all proposals of taxation should be discussed on their merits rather than' on these overall percentages.

Now, Sir, I come to the corporate taxation. This has been criticised, although by very few people, on the ground that this will discourage investment. Such criticism, I submit, should not proceed from one isolated aspect of the taxation scheme but should come with reference to the totality of the scheme of corporate taxation existing and proposed. Our basic structure of corporate taxation is super-tax and income-tax on the companies, the level of which is by and large the same as "m most progressive countries. We encourage investment in the industrial sector by

granting a development rebate at 25 per cent, of the capital cost and by liberal depreciation allowances and in> the present Budget, we have proposed that for a further period of five years, there should be a tax exemption of 6 per cent, of profits in the new industrial undertakings. We have also provided, as you know, that industrial losses could be carried forward indefinitely. It is against this background that we must consider the large scale-expenditure that has already been incurred and the further large scale expenditure that is proposed to be incurred in the second Five Year Plan. Now, if higher profits are made by companies, then I think, there is justification for the corporate sector to bear an increased burden of taxation. The detailed consideration of this, I must defer to a future occasion. For the present. I need only repeat what I said in my Budget speech, that generally speaking these proposals are meant to have some anti-inflationary effect and the scheme must be regarded as an integrated whole and it gives the State, we think, an increase in revenue where corporate savings-are not made.

Now, I come to excise duties. Here again, I cannot understand very much the attitude of hon. Members who regard every indirect tax as a burden on the common man. Well, of course, it is intended to be a burden on the common man. It is what the common man is called upon to pay as his share to maintain the Government and to promote economic development of the country. I think, anyone who sits down to a study of this matter will find that the burden is not uniform, but that those who can bear are called upon to pay a very much larger sum by way of both indirect and direct taxation. I do not think we have yet made an analysis of ranges of incomes and ranges of taxes paid, both direct and indirect, but I have no doubt that a study will prove that our taxation is as enlightened and as progressive as you can hope to find in any other country. Therefore, Sir, when we put little additions to the

cost of articles, whether it is coarse cloth or whether it is oil or whether it is anything else, hon. Members should not regard it as a grave encroachment on the standard of life of the common man. There is, in regard to the excises that I am proposing this year, a special justification. So far as diesel oil is concerned, it is common knowledge that the running costs are very much cheaper than those of petrol driven vehicles, although the capital cost is very much higher and it has been generally recognised that there should be some kind of excise duty on diesel oil. It is unfortunate that sometimes excise duty is in addition to as one hon. Member pointed out, the sales tax that the States are imposing. Now, that is one of those problems of taxation for which no ready answer is forthcoming. It has to be adjusted, but so far as the Centre is concerned, what the Centre imposes, must have precedence. In other words, the Centre will collect it for the simple reason that it collects nearer the source than the State Governments could. That is the position in regard to diesel oil. Similarly, in regard to cloth there is also the sales tax and hon. Members are perhaps aware of the proposal that has been adumbrated of trying to convert that into an additional excise duty. Now, these matters have not matured yet and, therefore, there is no reference to them here in these proposals but this is just, shall we say, routine increase for raising further revenues from cloth.

Several hon. Members have suggested that we might omit the duty on coarse and medium cloth and increase the duty on fine and superfine cloth. We have gone into this matter very carefully. We find that the production of superfine cloth, for instance has gone down very considerably. There has been a considerable increase in the price of fine and superfine cloth on account of the higher cost of cotton. We do not believe that the situation will warrant our imposing a higher rate of tax on fine and superfine cloth in order to com-

13 RSD.—6

pensate for withdrawal of any of our proposals on coarse and medium cloth. I am quite convinced that the common man will complain less than those who are championing his cause here, as indeed it was evident from what the hon. Members said that the country was prepared to bear some more taxation in the furtherance of the Plan.

SHRI P. S. 3AJAGOPAL NAIDU: There should be some sort of proportion. Diesel oil costs a rupee per gallon and the Centre has imposed an excise duty of four annas a gallon and the States have also imposed a tax of four annas a gallon thereby increasing the price by 50 per cent. That is most unreasonable.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Well, It is for the States to consider as to what they will do about it.

I am glad the hon. Member got up because there was another point raised by Members which does worry us a bit and that is, the effect of this on the agriculturists. We shall examine this matter. It is not our intention that the driving of pumps, etc., should be made more expensive to the agriculturists on account of the incidence of this duty or the double duty. To that limited extent, it is our intention to have this position examined.

There was some reference to the inconvenience caused to the people on account of the tax on liquid gold and the tax on soap and some of the other smaller articles. I think I shall have another opportunity of adverting to this matter. I have figures hereabout liquid gold. The position is that unless we take effective steps to stop the import or reduce the import of liquid gold, our own manufacturers will not be able to get along.

There is also the hope that if such an encouragement is given, they will be able to increase their manufacture which is of the order of only 36,000 ounces, as against a capacity of 30,000 ounces, and an estimated consumption of 144,000 ounces. Our own capacity is 300,000 ounces, and our production is 36,000 ounces, and we felt that "

LShri C. D. Deshmukh.] we create a price difference of, say, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per ounce in favour of the indigenous product—I make a special point of it because a moving appeal was to the lady Members here and therefore, I want to convert them —inducing the bangle manufacturers to use a greater proportion of indigenous liquid gold, this is not-likely to increase to a significant extent the cost of bangles, as one ounce of liquid gold is sufficient to decorate 40,000 bangles of second quality—or returning to the lady Members of the House —6,000 bangles of the fancy type. So we hope that as domestic production increases, competition will keep the prices at reasonable levels.

I could also give figures in regard to soap. What we have done is only that we are not imposing a new duty. A duty on soap has been in existence for the past two years and that remains unchanged and so does the problem of cleanliness to that extent. The only change that has been made this year is that while till now the duty was confined to soap produced by factories with the aid of power, it has now been extended to soap produced by non-power operated units which are manufacturing more than 200 tons per annum. This ought to enable the other non-power small producers to produce. Is all in line with our general thinking that in order to solve the problem of unemployment, we should give some encouragement by differential excises to the household and hand forms of production and the duty on cloth, the duty on oilseeds and the duty on soap have all to be looked at from that point of view.

Sir, I have a great deal more material which I could use. I could go on for another hour, but I think, I have dealt with the essence of the matter, namely, the justification for taxation in this year's Budget and therefore, I think I will now conclude except that I owe a reply to the poet—I do not know whether he is hero.

**What I have to say to him is this:**

भारत भू के कायकल्प का

आज सजा है पावन याग ।

स्नेह भरे कर लगा, कमर को

बांधे पटसे ले, कवि भाग ॥१

**After paying tax.** स्नेह भरे is also oil.

सकल निगम औ शिशु नर नारी

स्व-स्व पदोचित करके त्याग ।

चले जुड़ा कर कर में कर को

दृढ़ता पग में, नयनों जाग ॥२

यही पारणा, यही धारणा

यही साधना, कवि मत भाग ।

नया तराणा गूंज उठावो

नया देश का गावो राग ॥३

#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 133 of the Rules' of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Appropriation, Bill 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1956.

"The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR FRIDAY

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the time available tomorrow after the disposal of non-official business will be allotted for Government legislative business.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow morning.

The House then adjourned at quarter past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 9th March .1956.