

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: The Speaker himself has suggested to me to make another effort, and before that effort is made and the conclusion reached, the police have come and are doing these things and.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think no purpose will be served by continuing this discussion. The Hon. Minister is making enquiries and will make a statement tomorrow. So far as I am concerned, I cannot ask the Speaker to withdraw his order. You have to obey the order.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: Can we not ask the Government to withdraw the police?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Unless the Speaker orders, how can they, the Government, do it? The Speaker's order has to be obeyed as much as the Chairman's orders are to be obeyed here.

SHRI B. GUPTA: This is .....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. I am not allowing any further discussion. Mr. Narayana Pillai will go on.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: All that I want to know is whether the police are going to be withdrawn from there or not. Tonight where am I to go? All my luggage has been thrown out. What am I to do now? All my papers are thrown out. By coming here tomorrow what am I to do? I have to study my papers and we have to sit in our houses and do it. The Speaker told us—I myself telephoned him—"Make another effort and the whole matter will be settled." And we are in the process of the thing and now this thing has come upon us. Can they not at least withdraw the police? It is the Government that now stands in the way and not the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Speaker asks them to stay the order, they will stay it. You have to

approach the Speaker.

SHRI B. GUPTA: Will they stay the order if the Speaker agrees to it?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Oh yes. Everything depends upon the Speaker's order. If he modifies it.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, they will certainly stay it. I can give you that assurance.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: But should not this House have the protection of the Chair?

**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1953-5\* —  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—continued.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go on, Mr. Pillai.

SHRI C. N. PILLAI (Travancore-Cochin): How can I go on, Sir, when others are also on their legs and speaking?

Sir, within the short time at my disposal it is not my intention to prove into the budget figures or deal with the financial stability of our country. Many things have been said about them and tears have been shed—buckets-full of tears—for the common man, the miserable plight of the agricultural labourer and the workers in general. Some people hold vested interests .....

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: I would like to make one submission .....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No further submission, Mr. Sundarayya.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: I have to say .....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Resume your seat. I am not permitting any further discussion of it. You have said enough.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA: I have not said enough. If the Government does not withdraw the police immediately, we by continuing here will not be doing the right thing. It will not be in keeping with our self-dignity to continue in this House and as a protest against this police intervention and Government's inability to even stop these things, we are walking out of this House.

SHRI B. GUPTA: It is scandalous, this state of things that the Government has allowed to happen.

*(At this stage Shri P. Sundarayya and some other hon. Members left the House.)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go on, Mr. Pillai.

*(Shri Akhtar Hussain in the Chair.)*

SHRI C. N. PILLAI: To continue my speech, Sir. Even the most adverse critics of the Administration and of this Budget will have to concede that some real work of reconstruction has been started in our land and this when completed will change the whole face of our country. Those who are such admirers of what is happening in China and Russia will then pause and look around at what is happening in their own motherland and they will admire the achievements here also.

My complaint is, rather my anxiety is that we have several irons in the fire and the Central Government or the State Governments can pay sufficient attention for the successful completion of this programme. Sir, complaints have been raised and criticisms have been made in this House that there has not been sufficient public support or public enthusiasm for the big schemes of planning or the Community Project works well underway. Some people boast they are the custodians of the so-called public support and they feel that they can deny or grant it at their will. But, the Party in power has also got some influence in the country; they can also command some public support. My com-

plaint is that the Government are not utilising the support that is placed at their disposal. Sir, either in Parliament or in Party meetings, we are asked to go back to our State and offer our support and cooperation to the big schemes of reconstruction and the Community Projects, but, when we go there and place our cooperation at the disposal of the Government, there is no one to accept this cooperation. Sir, it is not the laxity of public support; it is not the laxity of public enthusiasm. People are willing to cooperate; they are willing to offer whatever service is at their command for the progress of the Community Projects and the development programmes but the Government have no organisation or knowledge for utilisation of these services and have no plan to make use of this public support. I can cite instances from my personal experience. Sir, I happen to be a Member of the State Adult Education Board, with a non-official majority and as soon as the Community Projects were started, the Board passed a resolution placing our whole cooperation at the disposal of the Government, but, so far not even a scrap of paper has been sent to us by way of reply as to how the Government are going to accept the cooperation or how the Government are going to utilise our support.

Again, Sir, I happen to be the Vice-President of a Library Association controlling something like 2,000 libraries in the State and the Executive Committee met and passed a resolution placing all our support at the disposal of the Government but, there was no reply from the Government. The Government do not know how to utilise them. There is no point in asking for public cooperation when the Government are unable to utilise them. That is my complaint; it is not the laxity of cooperation from the public; it is not want- of public enthusiasm but, when the cooperation is placed at the disposal of the Government, it does not know how to utilise the same. I can cite many instances from my personal experience it necessary. I do not say that, Sir, in a

[Shri C. N. Pillai.] spirit of criticism or complaint. I do not blame the Central Government. I do not even blame the State Government. The whole thing is a trial, an experiment. The State Government is expecting some kind of instruction from the Centre or the Bharat Sevak Samaj. I do not know which, as to how to utilise this public cooperation that is placed at their disposal. The instructions are always round the corner. I am reminded of the famous passage in Tagore's 'Gitanjali', "It comes, comes, but never comes". It has been stressed on the floor of this House that many of the schemes that are being carried out in the various Community Project Areas have no reference to the need or necessity of the people concerned. I can say, from the experience of my State, that several schemes which have been launched in the State have absolutely no relation to the actual necessity or the need of my State. Sir, we have been told that the Government will always keep behind and the people will be given the initiative Government offering them technical and financial help whenever necessary. We have been told on the floor of this House, in reply to a question from my hon. friend, Mr. Mathai Man-juran, as to what is happening in the Community Project Area in my State by the Deputy Minister for Planning that several wonderful things are happening in the Community Project Area in Travancore-Cochin. I have toured the district and I have seen some of the villages where Community Project programmes are going on. I understand, Sir, that roads are being constructed and some holes are being dug for compost manure. A charka school was started but this was given up as there were no trainees. Sir, these schemes have no relation to the actual economic needs of the people in those areas.

I may state with authority, from the Government statistics of Travancore-Cochin, that there are something like 4,000 miles of private village roads in Travancore-Cochin.  
**All these**

4,000 miles of roads have been built by private effort. These village roads were built by private efforts, private funds long before anything was heard of these 'community projects'. The people have been requesting the Government at least maintain them to save them for decay. The Government is not able to maintain them due to paucity of funds and these roads are reduced to sand and dust. The roads are going into decay. Why construct more roads. I ask? The real problem is an economic one. It is starvation, unemployment of both educated and uneducated. There are no schemes to tackle this problem. Unless this is tackled, these projects will be of no avail.

One more thing, Sir. When last time I had the occasion to speak on the Appropriation Bill I said that the distinction between Part A, B and C States should be removed. These representations still remain unanswered. Have any steps been taken to remove the distinction between Part A, B and C States? Part B States are under the terms of article 371 kept under thralldom because administration is inefficient in the Part B States. Mr. V. P. Menon the other day in his speech at Ernakulam said that there was practically no administration worth the name in Part B States and if there was a crisis the whole administration in these States would collapse like a house of cards. Sir, for argument's sake concede that the administrations in Part B States are inefficient and not up to the mark. When the Central Government took over some of the Departments in our State by virtue of Federal integration we were so glad that the administration at least of those departments would improve. Our administration was branded as inefficient and we were very happy that the administration was going to improve. From experience we find that the administration of these departments have only deteriorated even though they are placed under the old I. C. S. or the new I. A. S. officers. If you go to the Accounts Office or the Income-tax Office, wherever, the position is the

same. If you want a bill to be pre-audited in the comptrollers' office you will be a fortunate man if you get it back preaudited within three months after sending it there and even for that you will have to follow it and see that it is pushed from table to table. So far as the Income-tax office is concerned, the administration has deteriorated. There has not been any improvement in the administration of these departments.

Sir, the budget shows that there is an increase of something like 15 crores of rupees in the cost of civil administration within the last two years. Of course, democracy is a costly experiment. If you want the luxury of democracy you should be prepared to spend more money. My complaint is that we do not get 16 annas in the rupee by way of service from the administration for every rupee spent on it. Are we getting it? The administration of these Central departments leaves much to be desired in the States and it must improve.

I am not able to speak, Sir, and I resume my seat.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar): Sir, in the limited time that is at my disposal I would like to make a few observations, but I can only say very cursorily what I have got to say. The Finance Minister to my mind has presented a fairly satisfactory budget. Tfcis was what was expected of him in the present conditions. He can rightly feel proud of the various achievements that have been made in the many fields of industry which he has enumerated in his budget speech. He deserves our compliments for this improvement in our economy.

But, Sir, there are many disquieting features in our economy to which he has not given adequate attention, or he has brushed them aside as of no consequence. A period of economic recession has set in after a record production in many industries during the last year. There is already a cry of

f over production and surplus in many industries. Sugar has carried forward a big surplus. According to the

l Commerce Minister, in reply to a question in the other House, cotton textiles have lost 21 per cent, of production, and cotton yarn has lost 24 per cent, because of the accumulation of stocks in the mills. The same is the case in very many industries like jute and tea.

Then, Sir, we find that consumption has lagged behind production as there

I is no purchasing power in the people to consume the increased production. Our exports have been falling. Then there are other set of industries which have their own difficulties and bottlenecks and which have been catalogued by the Planning Commission in their

I Industrial Development Report. The Planning Commission have made specific recommendations for each industry. But we do not see any step

I which the Government is going to take to implement those recommenda-  
j tions.

Then, Sir, as a consequence of this recession in production there has been a growing unemployment in every strata of society, rural and urban, educated and uneducated. Our Finance Minister does not yet realise the gravity of the growing unemployment. This deterioration, coupled with the high prices, in spite of the fact that the food prices have in recent months

! fallen, has worsened the economic condition of the famished and poor rural population. And we cannot hope to stabilise our industries with

I an impoverished population. We would like to know from the Government what steps it proposes to take to arrest this recession in production, to arrest this growing unemployment, and to increase the purchasing power of the people in consonance with ' the production targets set in the Plan. Sir, we cannot allow our economy to take care of itself in the *laissez faire* attitude. We have got to plan for an export drive and facilitate the industries to achieve the target set in the

<sup>1</sup> Five Year Plan for export. And, Sir, unless we maintain our export, we

[Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.]

cannot maintain the level of production that we have achieved during the last year. Sir, we have been caught in a deepening world economic crisis and our export has suffered to some extent on that account. But, in the recent past our export has also suffered on account of the indecisive attitude and the delayed action taken by the Government in respect of our export duties. My friend has already quoted the instance of the tea industry and I think, Sir, that this industry had been brought to this plight because of our indecisive attitude. Our fiscal policy needs a careful examination and I am happy that the Taxation Inquiry Committee has been appointed under the able chairmanship of Dr. John Matthai and I do hope that it will examine our fiscal policy thoroughly and make suitable recommendations.

Sir, I would now pass on to another important point and draw your attention to the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1952-53, in which they have exposed another scandal of the Government of India, namely, the import of Japanese cloth. Sir, this gives an inkling as to the working of the Government of India and how our exchequer is being put to a great loss due to the lapses and inefficient working of the different departments. Sir, the Government of India has lost to the tune of Rs. 55 lakhs on account of this transaction in the Japanese cloth.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FINANCE  
(SHRI M. C. SHAH) : Which was the year?

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: That is 1952-53. There was scarcity of cloth during the end of the year 1946. Cloth was purchased during 1947. I will quote from that Report. It says:

"At no stage was the file or proposal submitted to the Minister for his orders. Certainly, the Cabinet has been unaware of the whole transaction from beginning to the end. To the repeated ques-

tions of the Sub-committee, the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were unable to show any evidence that any statement of the case had been prepared at any time or that the implications of the scheme studied in any detail either in a note or a memorandum. All that was shown to the Sub-committee were a few cryptic notes here and there of lower officers who seem to have taken the whole responsibility in this case upon themselves."

Sir, it is a fact that the order was placed in the year 1947. The Chairman of the Textile Board advised and cautioned the Government with regard to the prices when the order was placed. The prices of the Japanese goods were two to three hundred per cent, higher than the Indian textile goods. But the advice of the Chairman of the Board was kept back by the Textile Commissioner of Bombay and the Government of India sanctioned this without any inquiry or without any proper investigation as to the financial implications of this case. Now, Sir, there are some other sentences which I will just read out.

"The Sub-committee observe that when it was known to Government by July 1947 that the only way to get out of the bad bargain was to export cloth to foreign markets when the prices were still high, all possible steps should have been taken to expedite and complete the disposal of cloth in the minimum time possible. Government capital to the tune of Rs. 6 crores had already been locked up. The dilatory processes which resulted in the disposal extending up to November 1949 have been responsible for the loss of Rs. 55 lakhs."

Sir, this report further says that Rs. 15 lakhs are still due from the

firm of Banwarilal & Co. to whom Japanese cloth was given on credit, and the Committee was not satisfied whether the Government made proper enquiries with regard to the financial status and the business acumen and the antecedents of this firm before giving goods worth Rs. 15 lakhs to that firm. It appears from the report that the man is absconding and is not traceable. The Public Accounts Committee have recommended a judicial enquiry into this bargain. I earnestly request the Government to institute a judicial enquiry into this case. Now, I will leave the rest to the House to judge.

I would also like to say something for the consideration of the Defence Ministry. I am told that the Defence Ministry is considering the removal of the H. Q. of the Eastern Command from Ranchi to Lucknow. As far as my information goes, the H. Q. of the Eastern Command was shifted to Ranchi during the war years, because it was considered that Ranchi was more centrally situated for the Eastern Command and that it was the most suitable location, taking military and strategic factors into consideration. I do not know how the situation has changed that Ranchi is not considered now a suitable place for the location of the H. Q. of the Eastern Command. I understand that the decision is based on the assumption that there was no proper housing accommodation for the location of the Command H. Q. there. The H. Q. has been there for some time and I do not see what has happened suddenly that the buildings there have been declared unfit for the H. Q. to continue there. In this connection, I would appeal to the Defence Ministry to consult the Government of Bihar whether the Government of Bihar can make available to the Defence Ministry their buildings at Ranchi which they use only for a few weeks in summer. These buildings can be made available to the Eastern Command H. Q. and if the Bihar Government agrees to this proposal, I would earnestly request the Defence Ministry to reconsider

their proposal, as Ranchi, in my opinion is strategically and militarily a more suitable place for the H. Q. of the Eastern Command.

SHRI R. P. TAMTA (Uttar Pradesh):

श्री आर० पी० टम्टा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

उत्पाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य की आर्थिक सम्पन्नता एवं लोक हित की दृष्टि से इस बजट को एक लोक हितकारी बजट कहा जा सकता है। जनतंत्र में बजट की जांच के लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं होती कि यह देखा जाय कि इसमें आय व्यय के क्या आंकड़े हैं बल्कि उसे तो यह देखकर तौलना चाहिये कि जनता के जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाने और उसकी सुख सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए इसमें कितनी व्यवस्था की गई है, जनता को खुशहाली की तरफ ले जाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है, और उसका असर ग्राम जनता पर, यहां के रहने वाले लोगों पर, क्या पड़ता है। इस दृष्टि से अगर इस बजट को देखा जाय तो यह मालूम होगा कि यह बजट इस कसौटी पर खरा उतरता है।

मौजूदा करों के स्तर पर सन् १९५३-५४ में राजस्व आय ४३७ करोड़ ७६ लाख आंकी गई है और उसमें होने वाला खर्च ४३८ करोड़ ८१ लाख अनुमान किया गया है। इस अनुमान से आय व्यय में १ करोड़ ५ लाख घाटे का अनुमान किया गया था। परन्तु हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कर निर्धारण में कुछ सामान्य हेर फेर किया और उसके फलस्वरूप आय में ३ करोड़ ६० लाख की कमी हो जायेगी। इसके साथ ही कुछ चीजों में कर की वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण ५ करोड़ ४० लाख की आय बढ़ जायेगी। इस प्रकार वर्ष के अन्त में बचाय १ करोड़ ५ लाख घाटे के ४५ लाख की बचत हो जायेगी। इस तरह पर बजट घाटे का बजट न होकर बचत का बजट, एक संतुलित

[Shri R. P. Tamta.]

बजट हो जावेगा और यह एक संतोष की बात है।

संपूर्ण देश का भविष्य आज पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता पर टिका हुआ है। इस योजना में एक बड़ी रकम खर्च होने जा रही है। यह अनुमान किया जाता है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यान्वित करने से पिछले दो वर्षों में ६०० करोड़ खर्च हो गया है और इस साल के अन्त तक ४०० करोड़ रुपया और खर्च होगा और आने वाले दो वर्षों में १,००० करोड़ और खर्च होगा। यह सत्य है कि सरकारी आय सामान्य रूप से जिन स्रोतों से हुआ करती है, उस आय से इस पंचवर्षीय योजना पर होने वाला खर्च पूरा नहीं हो सकता और साथ ही रुपये के अभाव से योजना का काम ढीला नहीं किया जा सकता। इस खर्च के विचार से इस बात की आशंका थी कि इस वर्ष कोई न कोई नया कर लगाया जावेगा या मौजूदा करों में वृद्धि होगी। मगर यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस बजट में कोई नया कर लगाने का सुझाव नहीं आया है। इस कारण इस बजट का चारों ओर से, व्यापारियों की तरफ से देश की जनता की ओर से स्वागत किया जा रहा है और लोगों ने इसे देखकर संतोष की सांस ली है।

कर वृद्धि न होने का स्वागत सारे देश में हुआ है। यह भी हर्ष का विषय है कि इनकम टैक्स में आयकर की छूट की सीमा व्यक्ति के लिये ३,६०० से बढ़कर ४,२०० कर दी गई है और संयुक्त परिवार के लिए यह छूट की रकम ७,२०० से ८,४०० कर दिया गया है। इस तरह की छूट से इस देश के ७० हजार परिवारों को, जो मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग होंगे, जिनकी दशा

इस समय आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण बड़ी शोचनीय है, राहत मिलेगी और वे वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देंगे।

इसके अलावा बोरों के टाट पर जो निर्यात कर है उसकी रकम १७५ रुपया प्रति टन से ८० रु० प्रति टन कर दिया गया है। इस कमी का पटसन के उद्योग द्वारा स्वागत किया जावेगा और इससे जूट उद्योग को संसार के बाजारों में अपना निर्यात कायम रखने में सहायता मिलेगी। एक माननीय सदस्य द्वारा यह कहा गया था कि इस छूट से केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल के लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा होगा और दक्खिन के लोगों को फायदा नहीं होगा। परन्तु हमें यह नहीं देखना है कि इससे किसी विशेष प्रान्त को लाभ पहुंचता है या नहीं बल्कि हमें तो सारे देश के लाभ को सामने रखना है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों के लाभ को ध्यान में रखना है चाहे वे किसी भी प्रान्त के रहने वाले क्यों न हों। हमेशा सम्पूर्ण भारत को एक मान कर उसकी समस्याओं को हल करना है।

चौथी बात जो इस बजट में कही गई है वह यह है कि पैनसलीन सल्फा दवाओं, और एण्टी वायोटिक, और रोगियों तथा बच्चों के लिए दुग्ध खाद्यों का कर घटा दिया है जिससे आशा की जाती है कि गरीब लोगों को कुछ सस्ते दामों में दवा मिल सकेगी और वे इस कमी का स्वागत करेंगे।

इस बजट में विलास सामग्री में कर वृद्धि की व्यवस्था की गई है। विदेश से आने वाली अनावश्यक विलास सामग्रियों में कर बढ़ाने से कोई हानि आम गरीब जनता को नहीं होगी और न किसी प्रकार का कष्ट होगा। इसी तरह से सुपारी में भी दो आना फी पौण्ड कर की वृद्धि की गई है। इस कर वृद्धि से किसानों को

अपने पैदावार के लिए पहिले से अधिक दाम मिलेंगे और इससे भी उनको फायदा होगा और वे इसका स्वागत करेंगे ।

डाक विभाग से महसूल की दर के बारे में आपत्ति उठायी गई है और आलोचना की गई है कि इसका असर आम जनता पर पड़ेगा, यह भार लोगों को अखरेगा । परन्तु यदि इस विभाग की आय व खर्च के आकड़ों को देखा जावे तो कोई भी व्यक्ति इस विभाग द्वारा की गई बढ़ोतरी को अति-युक्त न बतलायेगा । डाक विभाग को सन् १९५०-५१ में ३ करोड़ ६१ लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ था । सन् १९५२-५३ में यह घाटे की रकम २.२३ करोड़ हो गई और सन् १९५३-५४ ई० में यह रकम २ करोड़ ६८ लाख हो गई । इस तरह से इस विभाग में इतना नुकसान होता चला आ रहा है । यदि आँकड़े देखे जावें तो मालूम होगा कि एक पोस्टकार्ड में जो खर्च हो रहा है एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तक भेजने में, कागज की कीमत आदि में वह एक आना १.२ पाई है जब कि पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत तीन पैसा है । इसी तरह से एक रजिस्ट्री पत्र पर एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाने का औसतन खर्च ११ आना ७.५ पाई होता है जब कि विभाग को रजिस्ट्री पत्र से महसूल का ७ आना २ पाई ही मिलता है । इस तरह से एक रजिस्ट्री पत्र को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने में विभाग को ४ आना ५.५ पाई का नुकसान होता है । इस तरह से इंड्योर्ड चिट्ठी में १ रु० ११ आना २.४ पाई खर्च होता है, जबकि औसतन जो आमदनी होती है वह १ रु० ६ आ० ७ पाई है । सिर्फ रजिस्टर्ड चिट्ठियों में डाक विभाग से एक वर्ष में जो घाटा होता है वह साल के आखिर में १ करोड़ ३६ लाख तक पहुँच जाता है । इस तरह से पोस्टकार्ड रजिस्ट्री और पत्रों

से इस विभाग को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है । इसी प्रकार एक अखबार को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने में १ आना १० पाई का खर्चा होता है जबकि अखबार का महसूल जो लिया जाता है वह सिर्फ ३ पाई ही है । इस तरह से सिर्फ अखबारों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने में डाक विभाग को सालाना १ करोड़ १२ लाख रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है । यह स्पष्ट है कि महसूल जो बढ़ा है उसका असर गरीब जनता पर नहीं पड़ेगा और उन पर पड़ेगा जो रुपये वाले हैं और जो रजिस्ट्री और इन्ड्योर्ड चीजें भेजा करते हैं । गरीब तो पोस्टकार्ड, लिफाफा ही भेजता है, और उनके महसूल में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

चूंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है इसलिए मैं एक दो ही बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । इस बजट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि १९५३-५४ में जन-हित कार्यों के लिए ३४.५ करोड़ रुपये अधिक खर्च किया जायेगा । इस खर्च के अन्दर भिन्न २ विभागों द्वारा किये जाने वाले १५० नये जन-उपयोगी कार्यों की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें कम्यूनिकेशन (Communication) मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर में १७, फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में १६, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में १४, इस तरह से विभिन्न विभागों में जन उपयोगी काम किये जायेंगे । मगर इनमें से सब से ज्यादा रकम कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट में रखी गई है, यह रकम करीब ६ करोड़ ३३ लाख है । इस समय देश के विभिन्न भागों में ५५ विकास योजनाएँ चल रही हैं । उनका उद्देश्य यह है कि वहाँ की जनता का जीवनस्तर ऊँचा बनाया जाय इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सब उत्थान कार्य किया जा रहा है । इस बात की शिकायत की गई है कि इस में जनता का पूरा सहयोग नहीं लिया



[Shri R. P. Tamta.]

जा रहा है। मैं इसके लिए यह सुझाव पेश करूंगा कि हर कम्युनिटी एरिया में एक परामर्शदात्री यानी एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई जाये जिसमें संसद के सदस्य और प्रान्तीय धारा सभाओं के सदस्य भी हों जो कि इन कार्यों को पूरा करने में प्रकाश दें और यह देखें कि काम सुचारु रूप से चले और जो खर्चा खर्च होता है उसका पूरा उपयोग होता है। यह कार्य देश का है और देश सब का है। इसलिए दलगत राजनीति को छोड़ कर सब को सहयोग से मिलकर कार्य करना चाहिए। चूंकि समय समाप्त हो गया है मैं और बातें जो कहना चाहता था नहीं कहूंगा।

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 72.]

SHRI DHARAM DAS (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice Chairman, the Budget, on the whole, is a satisfactory one. It is a Budget with a go-ahead signal for an all-round development of the country. The taxation proposals do not call for any serious comment. Under the circumstances, some hon. Members in the Opposition have taken to a wholesale condemnation of Government policies and programmes. Some have gone to the extent of attributing motives and casting aspersions. They see nothing but decay and death all round as a result of Government's policies. I submit, Sir, that our friends' reading of the conditions of the country is definitely wrong. It is out and out a travesty of facts. In order to have a correct view of things, we should see them in their proper perspective, that is, in the present case, in the background of the conditions obtaining in India and abroad during the last four or five years. Visualising the situation through which we have passed during the last four or five years and the amount of work that we have done during that period, we will be irresistably driven to the conclusion that our Government has sufficient achieve-

ments to its credit both in domestic and foreign affairs and the allegations of the Opposition to the contrary are not well founded.

On the attainment of Independence in August 1947, we found ourselves confronted with a huge problem, the solution whereof was difficult to find at that time. There were questions of law and order, of shelter and resettlement of the displaced persons, of uncertainty of the future of the Princely States, of deficit of foodgrains and raw materials, resulting from the partition of the country. We had numerous other problems which need not be enumerated here. Then crop- per up the Kashmir question which added to the troubles and misery through which we were already passing. Later, the international situation deteriorated and we had the Korean War. We have fortunately kept out of it, but, it has been hanging on and we have had its adverse effects.

We find, Sir, that a few years beginning with 1947 have been the years of unusual hardships and enormous difficulties and, therefore, our appraisal of Government's achievements should be made in that context. Our Government had to engage itself on all fronts. Law and order position eased; the Princely States were all integrated and India's unity was forced to a degree which never existed before. The displaced persons were settled wherever it was possible and the task of their rehabilitation is still going on. The Kashmir problem still remains unsolved. Our opponents have tried to move heaven and earth to dislodge us from our rightful position in relation to Kashmir but have hopelessly failed.

8 P.M.

All their tactics to side-track the real issue are almost exhausted. It is time that they revert to the issue of aggression and end this long-drawn suspense for the good of all concerned.

There has been a distinct improvement in the supply position of raw materials, but the food problem has been a constant headache to our Government since 1947. Efforts to grow more food have not yielded sufficient results, even to set-off the fall in production caused by the floods and drought in various parts of the country for the last five and six years in succession. It seems that now we have turned the corner. Nature has been kind to us and we have had fewer areas affected by floods and drought this year. The opening of the Government fair price shops, unfairly called "unfair price shops" by an honourable friend, has eased the situation to an appreciable extent. The real trouble now is not so much of the deficiency of food as of the poverty of the people and the prevailing high prices. Increase in production and the implementation of the Five Year Plan are bound to solve both of these difficulties to a great extent.

Side by side with the aforesaid problems, as well as many others incidental to the partition of the country and the attainment of independence, our Government had to discharge its normal but arduous duties. In addition to this, the Constitution of India was being framed, and this required Government's continued attention. As soon as the pressure of abnormal difficulties lessened and the Constitution was given its final shape, the Government turned its attention to the task of relieving the people of their distress and sufferings of long standing and raising their standard of living.

The Constitution was promulgated in January 1950 and the task of drawing up a plan for the economic reconstruction of the country was soon taken in hand. Priority was given to the production of foodgrains and to such schemes as would, directly or indirectly, help increase the production of food. In case of those schemes which demanded urgency and priority, work was started almost simultane-

ously with their inclusion in the skeleton of the draft plan, with the result that by the time the draft report was ready, work had already started on a large number of schemes; and at the time of the publication of the final Report work was in full swing on many of the schemes included in the Five Year Plan.

Thus we see that we have kept ourselves up and doing. In fact, we have stolen a march over many nations of the world by launching on schemes of far-reaching consequences for the development of our country. Improvements are already discernible in our national affairs while we have made a name in the international field for pursuing the policy of peace, nonviolence, truth and justice. We now occupy a place of importance in the comity of nations and world opinion bears ample testimony to these achievements of ours. It is therefore highly regrettable that anybody here should close his eyes to these facts.

I would have liked to give a general idea of the work that is going on all over the country in the interest of the common man; but for want of time it is not possible to do so. Suffice it to say that whichever side we cast our eyes we find that development activities are proceeding apace. There is advance on all fronts. It is our firm conviction thSt we are on the right path, the path which leads to prosperity and strSngth.

In conclusion, Sir, I submit that these internal development activities and our external policies have had nothing but praise, not only from our own countrymen but also from foreign nationals. It is an irony of fate that a few hon. friends in this House and a small section of people of their way of thinking outside should regard this dynamic phase of our country's economic reconstruction as an event of no consequence. It may be that they are not interested in our country's march to progress by our own democratic methods o' peaceful and non-

[Shri Dharam Das.] violent revolution so befitting the genius of our country. It may be due to their borrowed ideologies or perverse vision or some other cause. But these constitute only a handful of persons. A great volume of opinion in this land of ours and the world outside is eloquent with tributes to our domestic programmes and external policies and is highly eulogistic of the

distinguished leadership of our Prime Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the Budget will be continued tomorrow.

The Council then adjourned till two of the clock on Thursday, the 5th March 1953.