

who had written to him about it, and then he thought it was necessary to place what he had said before other people in the constituency also, because Mr. Krishnappa himself represents that area in Parliament. If that is called interference, then he may be guilty of interference. But he did nothing that the law or the rules do not allow. If there was any doubt about the law, and if hon. Members opposite thought that he was interfering, they had the usual remedy of an election petition.

SHRI ABDUL RAZAK (Travancore-Cochin): There was another allegation—the use of service stamps.

SHRI RAFI AHMED KIDWAI: When the Deputy Minister writes letters in reply to complaints that he has received, naturally service stamps are used.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY (Mysore): If I may have your indulgence just for two minutes, Sir, I would say that it is exceedingly unfortunate that our friends are not here, and it is even more unfortunate that our friends opposite should have taken with such great levity what the hon. Member had related about the whole situation. As you have already pointed out, it should have been very clear to the Members opposite that this was not a Communist Member who was involved, but a Member of the Council.It was heart-rending to me, because the privileges of a Member of the Council were concerned

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

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SHRI C. G. K. REDDY:.....and I would submit to you that the Council should examine the whole question, because I feel, and our Party also feels.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. I am sorry, but the matter is closed.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: If you think so, I have nothing to say. At least I would request hon. Members opposite not to take such things with such levity and make political capital out of it.

BUDGET (GENERAL), 1953-1954— GENERAL DISCUSSION—continued

SHRI ABDUL RAZAK (Travancore-Cochin): Mr. Chairman, I concede that the Budget presented is the result of honest financing, and I might even congratulate the Finance Minister on the pluck or courage he has taken in both hands in beginning the first chapter of deficit financing rather than wait on bended knees at foreign doors. But all the same I am constrained to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to two or three discomfiting features in the Budget. First and foremost, I refer to the accommodation given to the Travancore-Cochin State in respect of the financial aid. Sir, under articles 275 and 278, this State, whose revenue—gap is arbitrarily fixed at Rs. 280 lakhs, is allowed a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 425 lakhs. This means that there has been a woeful lack of appreciation on the part of the Government at the Centre of the special and peculiar circumstances obtaining in that State.

Sir, with economic depression all over the country, coupled with mass unemployment and recurring seasonal failure in the paddy-growing South, this State deserved a fair deal at the hands of the Centre, on the lines meted out to West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, and Orissa. Large sums have been allotted to these four States under article 273 by the Finance Commission. What for are these sums allotted to these four States under article 273? Let me quote the Finance Commission themselves. The last sentence on page 87 of their report reads:

".....as jute is grown in some of the other States also, it could not have been the intention of the C institution to limit the payment of the grants-in-aid to these four States, except on the basis of compensation for the loss of an item of revenue which had accrued to them in the-past."

Mark the last clause of this sentence, Sir, Justice is done to these four States in respect of export duty on jute **and!**

jute products, even though jute cannot be said to be a monopoly crop of these four States only. Face to face with this principle, consider the bulk of the export duty obtained from pepper alone, which is exclusively the monopoly crop of Travancore-Cochin. I am sure the House will take me into its confidence when I say that it is of the order of Rs. 3,50,00,000. Therefore, I ask: why not here also allow an appreciable compensation for the loss of an item of revenue which had accrued to that State till recently? The hon. Finance Minister might say that constitutional impediments stand in the way. If so, my respectful submission to the hon. Finance Minister is that he knows also the way to get over this difficulty.

Then, Sir, I turn to the Taxation Inquiry Commission. It is gratifying to learn that the terms of this Commission are wide enough to include taxation in all aspects—Central, State and local. In this connection, I would remind the Finance Minister of the hope he had expressed on the 3th of August last at Nagpur of giving an unerring lead to the Taxation Inquiry Commission in respect of the uniform application of sales tax laws. I do not know, Sir, whether that unerring lead has already been given, but all that I wish to submit is that that unerring lead is absolutely necessary of being given to this Taxation Inquiry Commission, particularly in view of the muddle that has been created in the levy and collection of sales tax. Sir, of all taxes in India, sales tax is the one tax that has no moral justification. Primary, Sir, it was introduced as a sort of poll tax on every purchaser for keeping a few from being drunk. Later on, it was introduced in almost all the States. In the independent India, Sir, there is no escape from this sales tax, particularly as it forms at an average 25 per cent. of the total revenue of each State. That being so, people have to reckon with it as an inevitable tax. But all the same, it has got to be systematised and made uniform. It is deplorable in this connection, Sir, that the Fin-

ance Ministers' Conference that met in Delhi on the 14th and 15th October last especially to resolve this joint, simply did not take any decision on this matter. There are several anomalies which call for such systematisation and bringing the sales tax as a Central tax. For one reason, Sir, the State sales tax laws, as applied in the various States, are mutually conflicting and secondly, Sir, the provisions are in violent conflict against each other. There is so much of clash between provision and provision that there is inevitably a clash between the individual and the State, State and State, State and High Court and High Court and High Court. Then, another anomaly is that the recent enactment of the Indian Parliament—the Essential Goods Act—has been rendered a dead letter. Then again, article 286 is being overstrained

(Time bell rings.)

I will just finish, Sirin view of too many interpretations that are put upon it with the result that the normal course of trade and commerce is seriously hampered. Therefore, Sir, it has to be one of the terms of reference of the Commission to explore the advantages of converting this sales tax into a Central tax. Personally speaking, I would say that it should be made a Central tax and a share of the proceeds allocated to the States. For one reason it would reduce the total expenditure by 40 per cent. For another reason, the trader can play the dual role of the principal and agent; he can render accounts as principal for his part of the income and as agent of his clients he can render accounts for the purchases made from him. For these reasons, therefore, one of the terms of reference to the Commission has to be the exploration of the advantages of converting the sales tax into a Central tax. Then I shall... (Time bell rings.)

SHRI L. BOROOAH (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with those hon. Members who congratulated the Finance Minister on presenting this

[Shri L. Borooh.] balanced Budget with a little surplus too. I take this Budget as a poor man's Budget in view of the fact that tens of thousands of the jute growers of this country will be relieved of the burden of taxation owing to reduction in the import duty on jute sackings. Sir, I welcome the exemption limit of income-tax from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200. This will bring relief to the middle class people. Sir, the middle class in the country requires our attention next to the labourers and peasants. Sir, I call this Budget a poor man's Budget because the money which has been provided for the river valley projects, Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the Community projects in the Five Year Plan will certainly benefit the common people in this country. Sir, I also welcome the reduction of import duties on medicines—penicillin and other drugs which are generally consumed by poor and middle class people. Sir, the method applied by the Finance Minister in replenishing the depletion of revenue owing to the above reductions by increasing the import duties on certain luxury goods like toilet requisites, pearls, precious stones, motor cars etc. deserves our approbation. Sir, the first Report of the Finance Commission constituted under our Constitution is before us. I am glad to be able to see that the hon. body by undertaking its strenuous tour in the country and being conversant with the problems of each State have recommended grants-in-aid and other financial help under the relevant articles of the Constitution. I particularly appreciate the sympathy shown for the undeveloped and under-developed States of Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Orissa and Assam. But, Sir, I must say that owing to their long neglect much has yet to be done for these States. In this connection, it will not be out of place to describe the condition of the little strategic State of Assam. Sir, the main land of Assam is surrounded by territories inhabited by no less than a dozen of Tribal people. Sir, our past masters, the British, kept them in a state of seclusion and in a primitive

state of civilisation. I doubt whether there is a single hospital in many tribal areas in Assam. With the exception of 2 or 3 Tribal Areas I doubt whether there is one per cent, literacy among the Tribals of Assam. Sir, the hon. Members know that after the attainment of Independence the administration of these undeveloped areas devolved upon the Government of the State of Assam. Sir, under the directions of the Finance Commission the Government of Assam was directed to furnish a forecast of their budgetary position for their plan period. A glance at the Report of the Government of Assam will reveal that the State will run in deficit to the tune of Rs. 8 crores annually to bring the administration of the undeveloped tribal areas to the level of the administration of other areas. It is for this reason, Sir, that Government of Assam urged that the substantial percentage of the export and excise duties on tea (the main industry of Assam) should be allotted to the State of Assam. Sir, two-thirds of the total production of tea in India is exported from Assam. We have developed this industry in Assam at a great sacrifice to our revenue. We had settled the lands to the growers at concessional rates of revenue which had cost us about Rs. 25 crores. But for this sacrifice by the people of Assam, the Government would not have been able to earn foreign exchange by the export of tea. Therefore I would request the Finance Minister to see if a certain percentage of the export and excise duties on Tea could be granted to this poor and undeveloped State particularly in order that the administration of the tribal areas could be brought up to the level of the other areas in the country. Sir, under article 273 of the Constitution a certain portion of the jute duty is allotted to the four provinces that grow jute, viz., Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. On the same analogy I would urge on the Finance Minister to see that a proportion of the export duty on tea is allotted to Assam, and if necessary by amending the Constitution for development of the tribal areas in Assam.

Sir, I am very glad to see that the Finance Minister has allotted about Rs. 2 crores for the development of cottage industries and the handloom industry, but I wonder whether this amount will be sufficient. In this connection, I would also emphasise the necessity of helping the sericulture industry in this country. To my knowledge there are five States in this country, viz. Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Hyderabad, where people are engaged in sericulture industry. I can say that about 90 per cent, of the agriculturists in Assam are engaged in sericulture, and this industry badly requires special attention. I would request the Finance Minister to see that these States get some aid for the development of this useful industry.

Sir, tea industry is one of the major industries in the country, but owing to the depression in this industry, thousands of labourers are threatened to be thrown out of employment. I am very glad to note that the Government are taking ameliorative measures to protect the industry from collapse and bring relief to the thousands of labourers engaged in it. I hope both the labourers and their employers will be benefited in this crisis.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA (Madras): Mr. Chairman, the Budget proposals have been very well received by the commercial and industrial interests. The effect of this has been 'bullish', and so the value of the shares of the industrialists is appreciating, and the rich is becoming richer, and I do not think the people at large will benefit by the proposals adumbrated in the Budget for 1953-54.

Regarding the increase in the postal rates, the ordinary man in the street will suffer by this, and the Government will not be able to get the increased revenue which they expect, and I hope that these proposals will be dropped. I would particularly request the Government to make Sundays working days for the post offices, so that unemployment also can

be solved. People posting letters on Saturdays will not also forget that the next day will be a Sunday and their urgent letters will not be delivered. I want that letters at least should be delivered on Sundays.

As regards defence expenditure, it is about 50 per cent, of the entire revenues of the Centre, but still if war comes to India, I do not think our military will be any better than the police, because their equipment is poor.

As regards prohibition, it is in the hands of the State Governments. There is *no* uniform prohibition policy, and it is not being administered efficiently. I think our Constitution should be changed and prohibition should be brought under the direct administration of the Centre and there should be a uniform policy throughout the country.

Sum M. S. RANAWAT (Rajasthan): As though the Centre is more efficient.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: At least Central administration will be more efficient. Now, in some areas almost every house is an illicit distillery; a sort of cottage industry has developed in this way.'

The Estates Duty Bill was talked of so much, but I do not know what has happened to it. I would request the Finance Minister to enlighten us about it.

Then about the co-operative movement, the condition of the agriculturists and labourers cannot be ameliorated without a well-organised co-operative movement. The State Governments used to give grants to this movement. They were giving it till very recently. When the Central Government makes grants to the State Governments, they must earmark a certain portion of the grants which the State Governments should disburse to the co-operative institutions, especially the Co-operative Central Bank, so that the agriculturists and labourers may benefit.

Then as regards price, it has been said by the Finance Minister that inflation has been checked. I am sorry to find that inflation has not been checked in respect of many essential articles and daily necessities. The prices are still going up. The food position might have improved in a few areas, but there are not only pockets but vast areas which are still deficit in food. The people there are undergoing great hardships. As regards unemployment, it is not at all solved. There is a movement to rationalise and modernise the industrial aspect in the country. If our machinery is further rationalised, unemployment may increase further and I don't know how the Government will face that problem. Regarding deficit finance, the Government has lost credit in the country as they have been increasing the rate of interest on their borrowings. Formerly it was 3 per cent, and now it is 4 per cent, and if they go on increasing the rate, the people holding these stocks and gilt-edged securities will lose and their wealth will go down. As regards the provision of Rs. 110 crores for treasury bills, I don't think the Government will much succeed unless they change their policy.

About linguistic provinces, we are grateful to the Government, that an announcement has been made that a new Andhra State would be formed and Mr. Justice Wanchoo has been appointed to inquire into some of the other matters and I am told he has also given a report which is under the consideration of the Government. I am sorry the President in his Speech and the other Ministers have not indicated any date, the possible date when the State would be formed. Having taken a decision, I hope the Government will come forward to create that new State within a month or two from now so that the present agitation such as Madras etc. may not develop further. I hope they will settle the question ere long.

The previous speakers also had been saying that the entire country should

be divided on the basis of language and culture. Hyderabad State must be disintegrated without any further delay so that Karnataka, Maharashtra and Vishala Andhra can come into being by forming all these linguistic States and I don't think the number of the present States will increase. On the other hand, they would decrease. There are so many Part C States— Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc. The hon. Prime Minister said the other day that in the formation of States the national security, the administrative feasibility and the economic and financial aspect should be taken into consideration. Many of these are small pockets and pocket boroughs, and many of these C States conform to what the Prime Minister stated. So it is much better to merge these States with the major A and B States so that the number may be reduced and there may be national stability and security and economy at the same time satisfying the people speaking the different languages in the country.

As regards income-tax, some relief has been given to 70,000 people out of about several lakhs of assesseees. Regarding improvement of trade, the roadways and railways and canal systems in every corner of the country should be greatly improved and the places outside the ambit of the railways should be well-connected and this question should be gone into.

SHRI G. RAJAGOPALAN (Madras): Sir, while welcoming the Budget, I would like to make some suggestions at the fag end of the debate as a back bencher for the consideration of the Government for whatever they are worth.

The Government have allotted Rs. 5 crores and odd for filling up the revenue gap in the Budget of C States. I feel it is absolutely unnecessary to maintain this classification of C, B and A States. I would request the Government to consider the proposal seriously for abolishing the C States which are draining the resources of the Central Government. The purpose for

which the C States were formed were mainly political. It was only to give wider representation to the people of the area that they were formed but if they are merged with, the adjoining A or B State, whichever is contiguous to them, they can have their representatives in the concerned Assembly and Government and also the same privileges and it will, to some extent, save the Central Exchequer of the unnecessary grants given to the C States which may not then be necessary. When taking into consideration the reorganisation of the C States and merging them with A or B States, the Government should also consider the question of reorganising the entire country on a single classification of States and take away the distinction of A, B and C. At present there is a lot of agitation about linguistic provinces and linguistic redistribution of the States. If the Government take into account the whole question of redistribution of the country into economic units and redistribute States not based on linguistic basis but on the basis of making every State an economic unit, it may be possible not only to stop these unnecessary border disputes of linguistic States but also to establish a stable Government in every State, which will be able to find its own resources and not be at the mercy of the Central Government.

Coming to Madras State, Madras has been unfortunately in the grip of natural calamities. In some districts we had cyclone and in some we had scarcity of water. In Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevely recently the President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee had an extensive tour and reported that the people are suffering for want of even drinking water. Last year, the House may remember that the late Defence Minister sent the army to dig wells for drinking water in Rayala-seema and Salem districts. I hope this year too Government, considering the gravity of the situation, will take necessary steps to send Army units to dig more wells in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely to

make drinking water available for the people.

Regarding the finances of the State of Madras, it has been depleted to a great extent due to natural calamities and if I am correct, I expect at least, as it is rumoured, that Madras Government will have a deficit of 8 crores this year and they would be at a loss to find ways and means to make up that deficit. The Finance Minister stated in his Budget speech that:

"I am sure the State Governments are also animated by the same purpose although I fear that some of them have not shown the necessary determination, matching their keenness, in raising the resources expected from them after full consultation."

I don't know to which State he refers to but it seems he means that the States are not co-operating with the Central Government in raising the money to meet their own expenses. If I may say so, the hon. Minister will agree that all avenues of taxation open to the States have been exhausted and no State can have any increase in the present rate of taxation. They have necessarily to come to the Centre for help and I hope the Finance Minister will kindly revise his opinion that the State Governments are not co-operating in collection of revenues. I hope he will consider the gravity of the situation and make some lump sum grants to Madras to meet its deficit caused by the scarcity conditions and natural calamities which frequently visited Madras for the past four years.

Coming to one more question about Home Department, during the police action in Hyderabad, the State of Hyderabad wanted the Police Officers from Madras to maintain law and order in Hyderabad after the Police Action and they approached the Government of India. The Madras Government obliged them by sending a number of officers upgrading them from Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors and Dy. S.P.s. and helped the Hyderabad

[Shri G. Rajagopalan.] State in their need. Because of that the Madras Government had to upgrade many of their officers to fill the gap consequent on sending officers to Hyderabad. The Indian Police Service selections have also been made and large numbers of officers are coming to Madras after training. Now I hear the Hyderabad Government has asked the Madras Government to take all their officers back from Hyderabad before the end of this Budget year. This has caused considerable dislocation in Police service in Madras State. Consequent on the coming back of officers from Hyderabad and the new I.P.S. trained officers, the officers now serving in the Madras State have suddenly to be reverted *en bloc*. Most of them have been serving as D'S.P.s., Dy. S.P.s. and Inspectors and if they are to be suddenly reverted, D.sPs. into Dy. S.P.s and Dy. S.P.s into Inspectors, the whole morale of the force would be shaken. I do hope the Government of India would interfere and see that the Government of Hyderabad is made to send back the officers in batches and thus help the Madras Government to readjust them in the State police force and not cause demoralisation in the State forces. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mathur.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR (Rajasthan): Sir, is there a time-limit?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have been giving about ten minutes to each.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Then I make a present of my time to you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What?

AN HON. MEMBER: He presents his time.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: I make a present of that time to you, Sir. I will not be able to make a speech within that time limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then Mr. Ranawat?

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: (West Bengal); Let him speak, Sir. If he wants; he may be given one or two minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, if he wants a few minutes more, he can have it.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: As a matter of fact, I have been writing to you and asking you, Sir, about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I say. You go on and if you want one - or two minutes more, I am prepared to give that to you.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: I want 15 minutes. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You are taking back what you had given me.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: You are returning it to me, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Get along.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Sir, this Budget has been welcomed everywhere in this country as well as on the floor of this House by all sections of big businessmen. They are happy and quite satisfied, not only because they have retained all that they have got—their hard-earned money—but because they are permitted to continue the same process of making more and more money and getting richer and richer, without having to contribute an additional single pie to the national exchequer in this hour of national need and necessity. When I say this, I do not forget that the hon. Finance Minister has been kind enough, or good enough or wise enough to grant some relief to a section of the hard-hit middle class by raising the exemption limit for income-tax. Congratulations have been poured on him for this; . but it is very significant to note that though hon. Members have been congratulating him, the Finance Minister spoke very differently on this point. He says that he raised the exemption limit for the sake of administrative convenience. It is certainly not out of modesty that he says so,

as Principal Ghosh would have us believe. There is a deep meaning behind this statement of the Finance Minister. There is a purpose behind it, for I feel that the Finance Minister cannot afford to tell us that he has raised the exemption limit in order to give relief to a quarter where it was most needed. He knows that if he were to say that, he would be faced with a very difficult and very big question, but whether he says it or not, that big question remains and that is—what about relief to those who are more needy than the people who are getting or earning about Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 per annum? There are thousands and thousands, lakhs of them, as a matter of fact the entire population of India, the mass of them, who are earning not more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per annum, what about giving them some relief? What is the relief that you give them? When you give this relief to the upper section of middle-class people, what have you done about the people who are in still greater need of relief than those to whom you have given this relief? To this question, the hon. Finance Minister has no answer, at least I find no answer to this question either in his speech or in the Budget. It is why he says he has raised the exemption limit for the sake of administrative convenience. He might have had the other aspect in mind, but he does not want to say out because he will be faced with this big question. As a matter of fact, he has nothing for this entire population of the land. He has not even a word of sympathy in the whole of his speech. On the other hand, he says that the general economic condition of the country has vastly improved and in support of that he tells us that prices have remained steady at lower levels. He has also told us that production both in the agricultural and the industrial fields has increased. That is very true. Production has of course increased both in the agricultural as well as industrial fields. But is it not equally true that the increased production does not help unless and until the people have more purchasing power? The Government

told us that they have huge stocks of food grains with them and when one. Member from this side asked the Deputy Minister the other day as to why not send that grain to the scarcity area, you will remember the Deputy Minister for Food made a very inadvertent reply: "What is the use of sending it to the scarcity areas where the people do not have the money to buy it?" So they say—let these people starve and die. That is the capitalist system—the people of the country have to starve and die even in the midst of plenty. Sir, increased production has a meaning only when at the same time there is increase in the purchasing power of the mass of the people. The two must go hand in hand and until and unless there is an increase in the purchasing power, all this production is not only meaningless but it will have a definite setback effect for the production programme. The Five Year Plan will have a set-back. There is only one way out but I hope that is not the way of the Government and that way is to leave your people to starve and be naked and export all the increased production outside the country so that your production programme may be kept up. I do hope that is not the way of this Government. When the President as well as the Finance Minister say that there is increased production and that there is general improvement in the economic condition of the country, we feel hurt, because don't we know that starvation and death stare us in the face? Don't we know that there is distress and disease all over the country and there is unemployment now more than at any other time? This much about the general aspect of the Budget.

I will immediately pass on to the relations between the Centre and the States. Here I have got to submit that a very wrong outlook is developing at present. I do not like the analogy of the goose that lays golden eggs; because I think there is exploitation and subservience inherent in that. I think we have got to develop a very healthy outlook—the healthy outlook of a joint

[Shri H. (C. Matfaur.) Hindu family where the head of the family takes care, takes good care of every member of the family and where every member of the family tries to help each other and gives respect to the head of the family and gives the whole family sustenance. It is in this spirit "hat I am speaking on behalf of one of the members of this family. When I was speaking on the Five Year Plan, I quoted facts and figures to show that Rajasthan was the only province which had got Rs. 11 per individual. As against that there is not one single State which got less than Rs. 22.

There are fortunate States who have got Rs. 49 and Rs. 50 per capita. Now, Sir, there was absolutely no answer to this point from the hon. the Finance Minister although the Finance Minister said that Rajasthan had not the administrative machinery and the financial machinery and so, even if a larger amount was given to them, they would not be able to use it. I wonder if the hon. the Finance Minister had given any thought to what he was saying because anybody with any respect.....

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

.....for facts and realities would hardly say that Saurashtra, PEPSU or Madhya Bharat have better administrative machinery than Rajasthan has got. I submit, Sir, that as far back as 1039, one Division of Rajasthan, during the course of only 8 months, constructed about 900 miles of gravel road. They had that administrative machinery; they constructed 900 miles of gravel road; they constructed bunds employing as many as 45,000 people per day and, in addition to that, 1200 tanks were excavated during that period, so many wells were dug and so many other things were attended to. Relief was also given. If that much amount which, according to the present calculations would come to about Rs. 8 crores, could effectively and with all administrative efficiency be spent during eight months, is there a reason to believe that we have not the administrative machinery? Today, even if we get five times of what we are given, that one Unit can provide

the administrative machinery to work and function efficiently in utilising this money. It is, of course, true, Sir, that deterioration has set in during these years but, again, I would submit that it is due only to the lack of finances. You will simply be surprised to know that an Upper Division Clerk was getting a minimum of Rs. 100 in one of these integrating States and it has now been cut down, and he is only getting the minimum of Rs. 80. The District Magistrate and the Collector is now put in the grade of Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 as against his counterpart in any other Province, Part A State, where he is getting three times this salary. Now, Sir, it is only natural that deterioration would be there. It has started and we know, that but, I wish the Finance Minister will kindly stand corrected that it is not lack of administrative machinery but it is the lack of finances.

(Time bell rings.)

Three minutes more, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: I have not touched as to what the Finance Commission has done, but only I would like to point out that the Finance Commission has gone only on one criterion and that is a very sound criterion—that is the criterion of the population; but, it must be remembered that the Finance Commission has made absolutely no effort and no attempt at levelling up or levelling down and I make a request and a particular request that we ask for help for levelling up. That help, we are not asking as any charity, Sir. That help you had promised to us, that help you had promised to us in the agreement which was entered into between the President and the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan. In that agreement, there is a definite clause that financial assistance and technical assistance will be given to the States. I say, Sir, that that clause is not being implemented. Is it not anything but breach of trust, Sir? I accuse the Government for this breach of trust

i'S/I Budget (General, 1953-54)- [5 MARCH 1953

] General Discussion 1872

and I demand that assistance and, prior to that assistance, definitely you will have to set up a Committee for inquiry. It is a matter for great regret that the Committee has not been set up though three years have elapsed. It is known, Sir, that you have given some *ad hoc* grants. There is a story about it and as I have not the time, I will not be able to criticise it and so. I pass on to the last item.

I submit about Rajpramukhs. I am not speaking on sentimental grounds. I am not speaking at all

(Time bell rings.)

.... with any prejudices.

I will finish in one minute, Sir.

I do not speak with any prejudice but, I want to submit that the Rajpramukhs are costing us a great deal not only in money but also in morals. Please do not force the circumstances as you are forcing today that the Head of a State in democracy has got to face a House where a big section walks out of the House in disrespect to the Raj-pramukh. That has happened in Hyderabad—PEPSU does not want Rajpramukh; a Member of the Legislature in Rajasthan tabled a Resolution in the Legislative Assembly asking for the abolition of Rajpramukhs. Why are you wanting to create a situation where the head of a Democratic State is going to face this awkward and most disrespectful situation? Only one thing; don't tell me that the covenants are there. It is no use quoting the covenants and the Constitution. What are the covenants and the Constitution? It is the sanction of the people of the States. When the elected representatives do not want then why are you standing in the way?

SHRIMATI SAVITRY NIGAM (Uttar Pradesh):

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार बार वही बात रिपीट
(repeat) करना मुझे पसंद नहीं
है, इसलिए औरों की तरह मैं श्री देशमुख

जी के कोमल शरीर पर काँग्रेसुलेशन (congratulations) का और अधिक बोझ न लादूंगी। पर इतना तो अवश्य कहूंगी कि आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ जब इस युग का इतिहास लिखेंगी तो उन्हें इस युग की सुजनात्मक क्रान्ति या रेवोल्युशन (revolution) को चलाने और जन्म देने वालों की पंक्ति में श्री देशमुख का नाम स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उन्होंने ऐसे नाजुक समय में जब कि हमारी आजादी न अबोध शिशु के रूप में असहाय पड़ी है और तमाम देशी, विदेशी गिद्ध और कौबे चाँचें मारने के लिये तैयार बैठे हैं तो उन्होंने ऐसा साहसी और सर्वांगपूर्ण बजट उपस्थित किया जो कि सच्चे चौकीदार की तरह देश की हिफाजत के साथ साथ देश की तरक्की भी कर सकेगा।

पर, श्रीमन्, बिल्कुल सच्ची और खरी, किन्तु दुखद बात मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। आज जो राजनीतिक दल पद लोलुपता में फँस कर इस इंडस्ट्रियल (industrial) और नव निर्माण कराने वाली क्रान्ति को धक्का पहुँचाने की कोशिश कर रहा है, उनके नाम जयचन्द और मीर जाफर की पंक्ति में ही नहीं बल्कि देश के गद्दारों की कतार में लिखा जायेगा। श्रीमन् क्या यह उचित है कि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के साथ और बजट के साथ ठीक ऐसा व्यवहार हो जैसा कि अत्याचारी सासों बहुओं के साथ पुराने जमाने में करती थीं। जरा मुलाहिजा फरमाइये और देखिये कि ठीक उसी तरह विरोधी दलों को जहाँ एक तरफ यह शिकायत है कि लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ अन्न विदेशों से क्यों मंगवाया जा रहा है, उस पर भी सन्न नाराजगी है। एक ओर इन्फ्लेशन (inflation) बढ़ने की चुनौती है तो दूसरी ओर “स्माल सेविंग स्कीम” (small saving scheme) को

[Shrimati Savitry Nigam.]

फिजल बताया जा रहा है, सारी बातें एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध हैं। एक ओर मशीनों द्वारा खेती की उन्नति की मांग की जाती है और इन्डस्ट्री की उन्नति के लिए कहा जाता है किन्तु दूसरी ओर विदेशों से कुछ एक्सपर्ट (expert) बुलाये जाने पर सख्त नाराजगी दिखाई जा रही है। मिस्टर राजा, एक ओर जहां गंगा, जमुना और सरस्वती का पानी दक्षिण में अपनी कान्स्टीट्युन्सी (constituency) तक न पहुंचाये जाने पर सारे देश को डुबा देने की धमकी देते हैं, वहां दूसरी ओर कामनवैलथ पूल (commonwealth pool) से सम्मान पूर्वक रुपया लेना भी पाप बताते हैं। अब सवाल आखिर में यह आता है कि वे चाहते क्या हैं? देश के पास कैपिटल (capital) नहीं है। अहिंसावादी सरकार होने के कारण किसी का धन छीना नहीं जा सकता है। रुपया उधार लेना या विदेशों से किसी प्रकार की मदद लेना वे अनुचित बताते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में कहां से रुपया आये कि गंगा का पानी बांध कर उनके घर तक पहुंचाया जाय।

श्रीमन्, इसी तरह एक सदस्य ने पिछले बजट की तरह इस बजट के डेफिसिट बजट (deficit Budget) होने पर चिन्ता प्रकट की है पर उनकी यह चिन्ता बिल्कुल बेकार और फिजूल है क्योंकि डेवेलोपमेन्ट (development) के लिये लगाई हुई कैपिटल बराबर बढ़ती रहती है। दूसरे विश्व इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि कोई देश ऐसा आगे बढ़ा हुआ नहीं है जिसने निर्माण काल में डेफिसिट बजट न रक्खा हो या दूसरे देशों की कैपिटल न लगाई हो या आर्थिक सहायता न ली हो।

श्रीमन्, आजादी का अर्थ या विरोधी दल का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि वे देश और देश-

वासियों का गला घोट दें। सभी विरोधियों से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि जब नव-निर्माण-क्रान्ति के रूप में पंचवर्षीय योजना मौजूद है तो भगवान के लिये कोई "स्टेक" (stake) न लगायें, कोलिशन मिनिस्ट्री (Coalition Ministry) की डिमान्ड (demand) ऐसे नाजुक मौके पर न करें। आज सारे दुनिया के देश दो बड़े गुटों में बटे हुए हैं और विश्व क्षितिज पर तीसरे महायुद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। यह आपसी फूट का अवसर नहीं है। आज देश के सब सेवकों के लिए कांग्रेस के द्वार खुले पड़े हुए हैं। अन्य जो शिशु-पार्टियां कांग्रेस में नहीं आना चाहती हैं वे भी इस योजना को इम्प्लीमेन्ट (implement) करने में पूरा सहयोग देकर जनता-जनार्दन का विश्वास जीतें फिर उनके लिए कोलिशन क्या पूरी मिनिस्ट्री बनाने में भी देर न लगेगी। पर केवल कांग्रेस सरकार को गालियां देकर और जनता को भड़का कर और दूसरे देशों की वफादारी करके देश के साथ वे विश्वासघात न करें। श्रीमन्, हमारे पास नैचुरल रिसोर्सोज (natural resources) हैं, श्रम शक्ति यानी मैनपावर (man-power) की हमारे देश में कमी नहीं है। अगर कमी है तो केवल "कोओपरेशन" (co-operation) की कमी है।

आलोचना कीजिये, अवश्य कीजिये, पर केवल इस तरह से होनी चाहिये जिस तरह से एक मां अपने बेटे की आलोचना करती है, सीतेले बेटे की नहीं, सगे बेटे की। श्रीमन्, मैं भी कुछ आलोचना इस बजट के बारे में करना चाहती हूं। मेरे विचार से यह रकम जो हेल्थ (health) के लिए रखी गई है वह बहुत ही कम है। थोड़े दिन हुए मुझे देहातों में, अस्पतालों में निरीक्षण करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। वहां मैंने देखा कि लगभग सभी अस्पतालों

की ओर से यह शिकायत थी कि जो रकम पहिले दी जाती थी अब वह कम कर दी गई है। जहाँ पर दवाओं के लिए ४,००० रुपया मिलता था वहाँ अब ४०० रुपया ही दिया जा रहा है। यद्यपि यह प्रान्तों का विषय है फिर भी हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये और जो अस्पताल और संस्थाएँ जनता की सेवा कर रही हैं उनको कुछ न कुछ मदद दी जानी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से, श्रीमन्, मुझे हैंडलूम (handloom) के विषय में भी कुछ कहना है। हैंडलूम के लिये नियत की हुई रकम कुछ कम है, इसको अवश्य बढ़ाना चाहिये।

एक आवश्यक बात की ओर मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। देश को खाद्य के सिलसिले में आत्म निर्भर होने के लिये यदि अण्डमन की हज़ारों एकड़ उपजाऊ भूमि का उपयोग करने की शीघ्र कोशिश की गई तो इससे न केवल अण्डमन के लोगों की अनाज की आवश्यकता ही पूरी होगी बल्कि भारत को भी इससे मदद मिल जायेगी। मुझे अभी हाल में वहाँ जाने का अवसर मिला था तो मैंने देखा कि वहाँ की जमीन में एक एकड़ भूमि में ३०-४० मन अनाज सरलता के साथ पैदा किया जा सकता है। इसलिए सरकार को अण्डमन की उपजाऊ भूमि को उपयोग में लाने के लिए शीघ्र से प्रयत्न करने चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, अभी देहातों में दौरा करते समय मेरे सामने कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं कि किसानों को जो रुपया खेती की उन्नति के लिये दिया गया था वह उन्होंने सब का सब और कामों में खर्च कर डाला है। इसलिये यदि किसानों को रुपया देने के बजाय बैल,

अच्छे बीज और फर्टिलाइजर्स (fertilizers) दिये जायें तो बहुत ही अच्छी बात होगी। इसलिये मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि किसानों को रुपया न देकर खेती में काम आने वाली चीज़ें दी जायें।

(Time bell rings.)

श्रीमन्, मुझे थोड़े से शब्द स्माल सेविंग स्कीम के सिलसिले में निवेदन करने हैं। यद्यपि यह योजना बहुत ही उपयोगी है और इससे देश को काफी मदद मिलेगी मगर जिस तरह से यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। इसमें कुछ चुनी हुई महिलाओं को ही न लगाना चाहिये बल्कि सभी वर्गों की महिलाओं का इसमें सहयोग होना आवश्यक है। केवल शहरों में ही इसका प्रचार न किया जाय बल्कि ग्राम ग्राम में इसका प्रचार किया जाना चाहिये। इसलिए, श्रीमन्, इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। जय हिन्द।

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 75.]

4 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ranawat.

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT: Sir, one thing which I would first observe as a lay man is that I find that the difference between the Government benches and the Opposition people—the basic difference—seems to be that the Opposition people say that we do not agree; but the Government party always begin by saying "we do agree" and then I find that they have far more strong, conscientious and serious objection to the Budget than even some of the Members of the Opposition. I wish Government will at least take notice, the party leaders will certainly give more thought to their own elderly people or the people who had seen Gandhiji's way of doing things or people who have sound experience of things. It may be said that opposition benches are criticising for criticism's sake; probably that blame could not be put on to them.

[Shri M. S. Ranawat.]

My friends Mr. Bhatt, Mr. K. B. Lall. Mr. Datta from Bengal and any number of them I hope, spoke in tint strain. If the Cabinet, if the Ministers or the leaders are in a mood to receive anything from anywhere, they will probably find much more help from them.

Now, Sir, the time at my disposal being less. I have to be just very brief. First of all, there is no doubt that the Budget has been prepared; but there are certain things which have been, perhaps, put to please the political feelings rather than the reality of the facts. Of course, it looks very unpleasant at this time to say that Pakistan will not pay the Rs. 18 crores, the two instalments of its partition debt to India—Rs. 9 crores of last year and Rs. 9 crores of this year. Pakistan had already provided last year Rs 5 crores in their own budget to be paid to India but they have not done so. This is perhaps a paper thing and we may not get it. Similarly are the various loans which were issued to State Governments, say, for rehabilitation purposes. These are hardly loans which can be recovered. The States are not in a position to repay them; perhaps even in the course of ten years they will not be able to pay. And soon the Centre will have to bring in a Bill saying that the States are unable to pay the loans given to them and ask for a writing off. If it is possible for you to recover the loans, it is all right; otherwise do not give. Now, there is the question of the increase of our income. We are spending Rs. 1,27,29,000 on the Salt Department and manufacture of it. Of course it is recovered and the Treasury has not got anything to pay from it. I think it was on mere sentimental grounds that we had foregone this salt tax. I feel, Sir, that with your so many schemes in hand, it will not be possible for you to do away with this tax. After all, after the tax on salt has been removed, we are not getting the salt cheaper. So, if you get some tax on salt, you will be able to raise some money and then

you can be able to balance the Budget. It.....

PROF. G. RANGA (Madras): It is; already Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT: Perhaps. I now come to the prohibition policy of the Government. It is a State subject and different States can do what they like. There is no doubt about it. We have now a machinery that is so loose and inefficient. Let us admit it and leave it to the good conscience of the people. We have had learned people, great people. I think India will produce persons who will raise the morale of the people; but it will only come when the people and the Government have got a clear idea of the general way of living of the people. That alone will change the mind of man. I mean that the religious method—the Hindu method, the Jain method or the Buddhist method—changes the mind of man, and that alone will be the proper way.

There is one important thing, and that is about the Part C States which we are maintaining now. They are only a historical result, and I think that if Sardar Patel had been still with us, he would not have allowed this so-called democratisation in these States. In Rajasthan we had 20 States, and we could have kept all the 20 States, because almost all of them are bigger than some of your democratised Part C States. It is simply a perversion to say that you have democratised these States. You have only introduced party intrigues in these States these small States, and you have changed their minds, and it will be very difficult later on to absorb them, in other States. It will be interesting for the House to have an idea of what these States are. There are four States which are governed by the Centre Kutch has an area of 8,600 square miles and a population of 5,77,000, and the income is hardly Rs. 37 lakhs, but the Government has now to spend Rs. 1,11,00,000 on this State. Take Bilaspur. It has an area of 45 square miles and a population of

120,000. It is ridiculous to think that every municipal town is going to be a State, and that the Centre then is going to spend over it about Rs. 25 crores. You have to pay the Bilaspur State a compensation of Rs. 6,66,00,000. There is the Manipur State, there is the Tripura State, which has a population of 6 lakhs, and you are spending a colossal sum of money. Then there are States in which we have introduced democracy. Ajmer is one such State inside Rajasthan and has an area of 2,400 square miles and about 7 lakhs of population. This is a State which is smaller than our Jodhpur or Jaipur district. Then there is the question whether Ajmer should be the capital. Once you start ' spending colossal sums of money on these small places, they will never agree to come in with any other State. If you can spend the taxpayer's money in that way, I would like to have a State in every district of Jodhpur and Jaipur, and a State in every town. What is the fun in having these States? Is it proper? Is it sound? You have Bhopal. You have Coorg. Of course you have Delhi—but that may be for your Central administration. Himachal Pradesh. Now, that is a State which I believe can be kept, even though it is small, because of its difficult geographical position. As a matter of fact I believe even parts of the hill areas of Punjab and all those Kangra areas may be put into it and developed, and the Centre should then find the requisite money to improve their economic condition. Vindhya Pradesh also is not homogeneous. You could easily have merged that with other States.

Thus, Sir, if you can do away with a large number of States, you will save about Rs. 10 crores, or at least Rs. 5 or 6 crores, and you will have further consolidated the country. That is a suggestion which I think requires very careful consideration. Probably those people do not like that suggestion. Probably they will blame me, and they will say, "That man has spoken because Rajasthan wants Ajmer." No, Sir. Definitely not.

Rajasthan is neither unhappy nor happy. But it is in the interests of the country that such* things should be taken up. Coorg was kept separate by Englishmen, because they wanted a hold on Mysore, to pounce upon Mysore from Coorg. Now the whole-position has changed. Coorg people have nothing special, except that they-can get a huge additional amount of money from the Centre, and they can have a Chief Commissioner, and a few-people can get jobs. But that should', not be our way of thinking.

Then again, Sir, we have started building various capitals, cities and so on. There is the food problem. You have got various projects. Our old notion was, first try for food. and. when you have got food, then go in for shelter. But now we have colossal schemes like Chandigarh and various other cities on which a huge amount of money is being spent, while the-village people are suffering. I go round to villages. I was a Settlement Officer. Every villager I meet complains: "After the Congress raj came, it has become an absolutely *shaharl* raj. Everything is for *shahari* people. Nobody cares for the village people." All schemes are paper schemes; they rarely reach the village. Nobody cares for the villages. Everybody thinks of the cities only.

Then, Sir, take the Part B States. You will find that all people, be the Congressmen or non-Congressmen, are highly dissatisfied with the treatment they are meeting at the hands of the Centre. They expected that under the-new organisation, under the new democracy, they would get better facilities. But things have been different. It requires a thorough analysis. a sympathetic understanding of the problem, and the Centre should be able to do something which will bring those States up. You see the election results. The Congress in these Part B States is only nominally able to* keep itself in office. Why? Because the result which the Congress raj has brought to the people is highly unsatisfactory. Therefore, I request that

[Shri M. S. Ranawat]

Part B States should be given extra premium—they should be given extra help, extra sums of money, so (hat they might come up to your level.

Then, Sir, I should like to refer to Rajasthan. I want to bring to the notice of the House the fact that the area of Rajasthan is 130,000 square miles. It is a big State from the point of view of area. If we compare this State with any other State in India, it is almost as big as Madras, Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh. But then it has not got means of communication. It is not yet developed to that extent. Unless a very special effort is made, unless an extra-special amount of money is provided, it will not come up to the proper economic level. Roads and railways are the primary need. Even in small States like Bikaner, which have less resources, we have built canals and railways. The people cannot understand why the Hindustan Sarkar now cannot find money for these things. Very grudgingly and grumblingly money is granted. Now, the population of Rajasthan is about 1 crore and 53 lakhs, and of this, 91 lakhs are people who are either Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or what you call Backward Classes. Only the remaining 62 lakhs are people who are not considered backward or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. That fact alone will give you a clear idea of the state of affairs. Now, when such a huge proportion of the population is backward, the money which you have provided for all these schemes is extremely small. Therefore, extra-special efforts are necessary, and extra-special amounts are required.

There is a new effort—we are having desert reclamation. That scheme is a very good idea. It might do some good. But, Sir, our experience in the past of all these schemes is that these schemes are paper schemes. You have sanctioned Rs. 6 lakhs, and they will draw up a plan and write a book. But when you look at the area, you find that you have to handle 80,000 square

miles. It is almost much bigger than many of your A class States. You will be wanting about 200 crores or 500 crores or whatever it be. That money probably you will never be able to find. This is merely raising of hopes. The Rajasthan people already know that they will have to live by themselves. They are definite of this fact. So I say that if you are really in a mood to help the people, then kindly show us the way how you will be able to find 100 crores or 500 crores in the next few years. Otherwise you will not be able to stop this desert, you will not be able to do any good to the people, except that there will be very good talks. Of course you can keep the people in hopes, but Rajasthan people, being primitive people, know all these things. It is therefore that you find that they are not enthusiastic about your schemes at all, because they know it is just to please the Delhi people and it is merely paper propaganda. They know it that they are going to live by themselves.

Then, Sir, we find this customs duty and the sales tax business. Now unless you do away with these custom barriers earlier, trade cannot thrive and our people will remain harassed. At every station that *jakati* pinches them.

Now there is another thing which of course may not be quite clear or may not be at the same level. There was that Dogra movement in Jammu and you took things light-heartedly with the result that they developed trouble later on and then it was said that their grievances will be considered. I would like to say that that is exactly the position of the Rajput in Rajasthan. Somehow or other, the Congress leaders and the present Government have not been able to convince the Rajputs or the agricultural classes of that place that they will get an honest and a fair deal from the Congress Government. We find that the Congress leader? every time say that there should be no caste and communal idea, but in practice you will see that they completely go by

the caste idea. They will not help a man whose caste is not in their good books. They have tried to make the Jats and Rajputs fight and create trouble in the Bikaner area. They also tried to influence my Mewar **Jat**, but they are far more sensible and they will not be easily dragged like that. I don't deny that some Rajput may be a bad fellow. In that case punish him if he is a criminal, but it will not be proper to say, "Because you belong to this particular caste and therefore we shall take revenge" That is not the spirit of Gandhism. You will also see that 311 the jagirdars and zamindars, although most of them were Congress people, have fought with the Congress. But here is the Rajasthan jagirdar who is prepared to compromise in a Gandhian manner, but still the leaders are not giving him full marks and they are on the other hand trying to let him down.....

(Time bell rings.)

.....Just two minutes, Sir. The Government stopped giving aids to the Rajput schools. They do not extend any consideration to Rajputs in services also and in fact they look upon them as their enemies. Sir, there had been elections in Rajasthan and you will see that out of 160 the Congress could not get even one Mohammedan elected. Why? What was the reason? It seems the Congress put up third rate Muslims and got defeated. They did not allow even one Rajput in the whole country to take a Congress ticket. So is it not caste-mindedness and communal-mindedness? Let us therefore search our hearts. I have no personal grudge against all these things. But let us improve the things as they ought to be done. Otherwise they will grow from bad to worse and a time may come when it may be difficult to improve things at all. If something you wish to do after two years, why not do it today? Therefore, Sir, let us have some High Coajmand, some good people, some honest people, who can sit together and see that we go not by brute majority but by the real sense **OCS**

of service and in that way alone we will be able to get things done much better. Sir, thank you.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, in this age of adulteration, I rise to lend my unadulterated,, unstinted and whole-hearted support to the Budget proposals that we have been discussing for the last four days. The; Budget has been very favourably and well received by all sections of the people, including trade circles, who are the best judges of its being good or,* bad. The middle class people have got a slice of relief and the lowest and **the** poorest classes of people are happy that they have, in this taxation madness, not been further taxed.

Broadly speaking, the Budget is a* surplus Budget. The estimated income is 439 crores and 26 lakhs and the estimated expenditure is 438 crores and 81 lakhs. Subtracting the one from the other, we get a surplus of 45 lakhs—a nominal surplus indeed, **but** still a surplus. How these figures have been arrived at and a surplus shown, is a different story, falling under the heaa 'fufinancial craftsmanship'. I won't call it 'financial jugglery' because it is a term that I hate. I call the Budget all the same a helpful Budget and a hopeful Budget. It bears the impress of a person who has, by the grace of Providence, got **his** long-felt and cherished desire satisfied, and is out to embark upon new ventures and new adventures including deficit financing. Our hon. the Finance Minister has got a watchword for India and it is 'development without inflation'. I wonder how the two can go together. If there is development, there is more production, there is more employment, there is more money and there is more of consumption. I submit that they should concentrate on development and leave inflation to take care of itself. I am dead certain that there will be no inflation if there is scientific and proper development. Now *my* slogan is a different one. I am for the poor and I want the prices to go down. By what manner- and by what method, I

[Shri H. P. Saksena.]

leave it to the Finance Minister and the Government of India to point out. Prices should not go up until the purchasing power of the people is increased. Government must apply sure checks on the raising of prices. There should be no commotion and mourning if prices fall down until they touch the 1939 level. Then alone our real economy will be stabilised. Now, the hon. the Finance Minister will do well to exercise greater vigilance and greater control, in spite of decentralisation, over the revenues and expenditure of the State Governments. I would therefore support all-round centralisation—and my democratic instinct is not hurt by it—because there is no guarantee of stable government without centralisation.

ii

The current year has been an auspicious year. There was bigger production of jute, cotton, textiles, iron, sugar and cement. With the kind cooperation of the fairer sex, there was also a greater production of babies. In that respect too, we have not lagged behind.

I have just to make one submission to the hon. the Finance Minister, and I am sure he will pay attention to it. I have nothing to say against the proposal to increase the registration charges and the insurance charges. But if they propose to increase even the book-post rate from three pice to one anna, I submit that this is very wrong, very unwise. For mercy's sake, for God's sake, for the sake of the good Of the country, do not raise that, because it is an unwise step. You will be wounding, you will be crippling so many things, advertisements, newspapers, the literary taste of the people of the country, and my earnest request to the Finance Minister is that he will pay his kind attention to this request and make the necessary change.

The current year, I said, has been very auspicious, and I hope the coming year will not be any worse, because our foodgrain imports will be reduced. There will be general satisfaction at the raising of the exemption level

for income-tax. The import duty on certain essential articles like scientific instruments is to be reduced. All this is nothing else but going towards the establishment of a welfare State, which is the ideal which we are pursuing. The import duties on luxuries like toilets, motor cars, etc. are to be raised. After all, our Opposition friends who are not here would have been very glad to see.....

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: How many Opposition members do you want?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: The hon. Member is not far away from us, and we cannot look upon him as an Opposition Member.

The capitalists have also been taxed, because the import duties on motor cars and luxury goods are raised.

Then, Sir, when you are providing some money for the handloom industry, you are robbing Peter to pay Paul. You are not paying anything from the Government coffers. You are putting a cess of one pice per yard on mill-made cloth and giving this money to the handloom industry. You think that the mill-made cloth is being used only by the rich. It is not so. It is always the poor class of people who use mill-made cloth. Mill-made cloth is always cheaper than either hand-loom cloth or khaddar, which is dearer than both the handloom and mill-made cloth.

Coming to the tea industry, it is in a very deplorable condition, and very active measures should be taken to put it back on its own legs.

Then, Sir, there is an alarming point. I find from the Finance Minister's speech that we will be paying 4½ per cent, and 4¼ per cent, interest on our foreign loans. Already, the foreign capital invested in this country is Rs. 1,043 crores and if more foreign money is going to be invested in this country at such high rates of interest, I wonder what is going to happen to our country in 25 years' time or 50 years' time. Why pay this high rate of interest?

Why not tap indigenous capital which is even today in abundance. It is only shy. You have got to tap it, to bring it out.

So far as Defence expenditure is concerned, I And there is only a small amount provided for the Navy, Rs. 11 crores. For a country which has got absolutely no Navy worth the name, to provide Rs 11 crores for the Navy is simply shameful. The provision of Rs. 199-84 crores in the Budget for Defence should not be reduced on any account, in spite of the fact that I am a believer in non-violence. I would not like the country to be invaded by marauders and foreigners who have all got an eye on our country.

Now, so far as the borrowing of Rs. 110 crores is concerned, there is a fear that this money may not be forthcoming. I am sure money will be forthcoming. Only you should know how to tap it.

Then, about education, <my hon. friend, Mr. Shrimali has exhaustively dealt with it, and I do not want to say anything more about it except this that unless our system of secondary education is self-sufficient, diversified, productive and purposeful, this unhappy state of affairs, this rush of Inter-passed students for being taken in the Universities will continue. Our Matriculates and Inter-passed men should be made self-contained and self-sufficient. Happily I come from a State, Uttar Pradesh, which is most admirably administered. It has not only a very nice set of administrators itself but has also been feeding the Centre with the best of its men, and even today we have got half a dozen top-ranking Ministers in the Centre coming from U.P. The reason is this that we believe in self-help, self-reliance. We do not go to the Centre and ask it to give us this thing and to give us that thing. We believe in self-reliance and practise self-reliance.

Then, my hon. friend, Mr. Parikh, who is himself an industrialist, spoke

yesterday about industry. Industry, if it is to make any headway, has got to conform to these three principles. Firstly, there must be increase in production. Do not be afraid of over-production. Secondly, there should be an improvement in the quality of the goods produced. Our goods suffer for want of quality, and that is why they do not And foreign markets. Thirdly, though it may seem paradoxical, there musⁿt be a reduction in costs. So long as costs are high, it is very difficult for us to sell our goods.

SHRI S. M. HEMROM (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, before I begin my speech, I would like to add to the shower of thanks accorded to the Finance Minister from all quarters. The Finance Minister has presented this unique Budget with the Five Year Plan as its basis and background. During the discussion of the Plan several loopholes and imperfections were pointed out. Therefore this Budget lays itself open to some criticism. One thing that strikes to my mind so far as the Budget is concerned is that the Government have neglected the health aspect. The other day Dr. Barlingay rightly pointed out that some funds should have been set aside for the implementation of the proposals for Homoeopathy and Ayurved in the Five Year Plan. Funds are not properly allocated for medicines and for the development of the services to reach the teeming millions in the country. I have some experience. If the Government really want to relieve distress, they should give medical relief to the people. The Budget is providing for crores of rupees of expenditure and Government has not thought of economising in its expenditure. The Government is also favouring the import of patent medicines costing huge sums. If part of that amount is spent in encouraging the indigenous medicines, it will greatly help. If the Government really want to reach maximum service at minimum cost, they should also include Homoeopathic and Ayurved systems in the Health Services.

ISHRI S. M. Hemrom.]

The other day Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, and just now another Member, referred to the matter of excise prohibition. So far as the policy of prohibition is concerned, there is a time-honoured practice among the tribals to worship with rice beer as a part of the offer and at the beginning of all festivals and marriage ceremonies as well as during the *sradh* ceremonies. Now for all these occasions they have to take permission from the Excise Department or pay bribe money. We have achieved freedom. Government should see that they give permission for use of liquor so far as religious worship and special ceremonies are concerned. There should be no more *jazia* today.

Now the Constitution has made provision for the grant in aid for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But none of the States have been given any amount. Only 14 lakhs is provided for the welfare of scheduled tribes and development of scheduled areas. Take the figure of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes against the figure for refugees. The scheduled tribes in the whole of India are 5J crores whereas the refugees are less than a crore and 75 lakhs. The Government is going to spend only 15 crores for the tribals whereas already 150 crores have been incurred for the refugees. So I would like the hon. Finance Minister to consider the matter and see that necessary funds are allocated to cope with the situation within the next four years.

SYED MAZHAR IMAM (Bihar):

سید مظہر امام (بہار):

مسٹر ذہنی چیرمین - آج یہ چوتھا روز ہے کہ اس بجٹ پر ہمارے دوستوں نے اس کی مخالفت اور موافقت میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ میں بھی چند باتیں اپنے حکومت کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ قبل اس کے کہ میں

ان باتوں کو عرض کروں میں یہ اپنا فرض سمجھتا ہوں کہ آنریبل فنانس منسٹر (hon. Finance Minister) کا شکریہ ادا کروں کہ انہوں نے ہمارے سامنے ذہنی ست بجٹ (deficit Budget) پیش کیا ہے۔

میں ہمیشہ ایسے ملکوں کے لئے جو کہ ابھی بہت ایڈوانسڈ (advanced) نہیں ہیں ذہنی ست بجٹ پسند کرتا آیا ہوں اور میں اسی وجہ سے اپنے آنریبل فنانس منسٹر کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں - ہمارے سامنے بہت سے آئٹم (item) موجود ہیں جن کے لئے ہمارے پاس کافی روپیہ نہیں ہے۔ فنانس منسٹر صاحب کے لئے یہ بہت آسان تھا کہ بہت سے آئٹم کو نہ لہتے یا ان کے اخراجات کو کم کر کے سربلس بجٹ (surplus Budget) پیش کر سکتے تھے لیکن انہوں نے ایسا نہیں کیا - اس سے یہ پتہ چلتا ہے کہ حکومت کے سامنے اسکھیں ہیں اور سب لوگوں کی بھلائی کا خیال ہے اور وہ سب کام کو پورا کرنا چاہتے ہیں - اس لئے میں اس بجٹ کی تعریف کرتا ہوں -

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں پنجسالہ پلان کے متعلق عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ یہ ہدای حکومت کا ایک بڑا کارنامہ ہے اور اگر حکومت کا ساتھ پوری جلتا ہے دیا تو ہمیں امید ہے کہ ملحدوستان کی قسمت جاگ اٹھے گی - اگر یہ پلان

پوری طرح سے کامیاب ہو گیا تو ایک بہت بڑا فائدہ عام لوگوں کو ہوگا۔ اس کے متعلق مجھے کچھ عرض کرنا نہیں ہے کیونکہ کوئی بھی اسکیم یا کوئی بھی چیز پرفیکٹ (perfect) نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اس کے اندر خامیاں بھی ہیں مگر جو کام حکومت کرنا چاہتی ہے اگر وہی چیز کامیاب ہو جائے تو ہم لوگوں کے لئے مفید اور بہتر ہوگا۔ مگر میں آنریبل مینسٹر صاحب کی خاص توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے اس بجٹ کے اندر ان تمام لوگوں کا خیال کیا ہے جن کی کہ ایک پیسے کی حیثیت ہے یا دس پیسے کی حیثیت ہے اور یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ ان کی حیثیت ایک پیسے سے دس پیسے کی ہو جائے۔ مگر اس ہندوستان کے اندر ایک ایسی کلاس (class) موجود ہے جس کی کہ کوئی بھی حیثیت نہیں ہے اور اس کو پلان کے اندر ایک دم نظر انداز کر دیا گیا ہے وہ جماعت کون ہے۔ وہ ایسے بوزھے مردوں اور عورتوں کی ہے جو اپنی عمر کی وجہ سے بیکار ہو گئے ہیں یا ایسے لوگوں کی ہے جو اپنی بیماریوں کی وجہ سے کوئی کام یا دھنم نہیں کر سکتے اور ان کے پاس کھانے پینے کا کوئی سامان نہیں ہے۔ ایسے لوگوں کے لئے ہم اس فائیو ایر پلان (Five Year Plan) میں کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں؟ اس لئے میری آنریبل مینسٹر سے یہ

گزارش ہے کہ اس طرح کے انسانوں کے لئے اور ان بچوں کے لئے جو بیمار ہیں جنکے ماں باپ دنیا میں نہیں ہیں اور جو بڑی - وسالتی (society) میں جو جاتے ہیں اور اس ملک کے لئے کرس (curse) ہو جاتے ہیں ان کے لئے کچھ کریں۔ حکومت کا فرض ہے کہ ایسے لوگوں کے لئے ایک اسکیم بنائے جسکے ذریعہ ان کا خیال کیا جا سکے۔ ایک، پور ہاؤس (poor house) کے طریقے پر تمام بڑی بڑی جگہوں پر سنٹر (centre) قائم کئے جائیں۔ ان ساتروں میں کالہج انڈسٹری (cottage industry) بھی قائم کرسکتے ہیں اگر کچھ کام کرنے لائق لوگ اس میں ہوں۔ اسی طرح سے بہت سے لیپراسی (leprosy) کے لوگ سوکوں پر مارے مارے پھرتے ہیں۔ سرکار ہیلتھ (health) کے لئے اتنا خرچ کر رہی ہے لیکن اس طرف اس کی توجہ نہیں گئی۔ ایسے لوگوں کو سوکوں پر اور پبلک پلےسز (public places) پر دھلے دیلا مناسب نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے بحیثیت ایک انسان کے ہمارا غرض ہے کہ ایسے لوگوں کا خیال کریں جن کا کوئی دیکھنے والا نہیں ہے اور جن کے پاس کھانے اور کپڑے کا سامان نہیں ہے اور جن کو رات میں چھپنے کے لئے چھپر بھی نہیں ہے۔ میں آنریبل مینسٹر سے کہوں گا کہ اس مسئلہ کو اگر ہو سکے تو اپنی کیبنیٹ کے سامنے رکھیں اور یہ دیکھیں کہ ان کے

[Syed Mazhar Imam.]

لئے کیا گیا جا سکتا ہے - میں ابھی آپ سے نہیں کہنا چاہتا کہ آپ تمام غریبوں کا خیال کریں کیونکہ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے لئے بہت قلد (fund) کی ضرورت ہے اور حکومت کے پاس اتنا پیسہ نہیں ہے لیکن میری یہ عرض ہے کہ جن میں کھانے کی صلاحیت نہیں ہے ان کے لئے حکومت کا خیال رکھنا ضروری ہے -

دوسری کمی میں نے فائینو ایر پلان میں یہ پائی ہے کہ جتنی اسکیمیں بلائی گئی ہیں ان میں کرپشن (corruption) کو روکنے کے لئے کوئی اسکیم نہیں ہے اور جو تمام دیپارٹمنٹس (departments) میں کرپشن ہے ان کی وجہ سے وہ کامیاب نہ ہو سکیں گی اس کے بارے میں کوئی صحیح تجویز لائی چاہئے تھی - میں فیلانٹس منسٹر سے کہوں گا کہ جب تک ہمارے ملک سے کرپشن نہیں ہٹے گا تب تک جتنی کامیابی ہم چاہتے ہیں وہ نہیں ہوگی میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ صرف ہمارے آفیسروں ہی میں کرپشن ہے میں نو اس پر قائل ہوں کہ ہمارے آفیسرز میں بھی ہے اور پبلک میں بھی ہے اور جن کا آپس میں سبب دہہ ہے اور جن کی وجہ سے یہ کرپشن بڑھتا جا رہا ہے - مجھے سلت آفہ برس سے لیجسلیچر (legislature) کا تجربہ ہے - میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ حکومت

جتنی خرچ کرنا چاہتی ہے اتنا صحیح معلوم میں خرچ نہیں ہو رہا ہے اور وہ کرپشن کی وجہ سے ضائع ہو رہا ہے - اگر روپیہ کا صحیح مصرف کیا جاتا تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارا صوبہ اور ہمارا سنٹر (Centre) نہ معلوم کہاں کا کہاں اب تک پہنچ گیا ہوتا - ممکن ہے کہ بعض لوگوں کو میری بات بری معلوم ہو لیکن میں حکومت سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ فائینو ایر پلان کو کامیاب بنانے کے لئے یہ سب سے بڑی چیز ہے - کہ کرپشن کو بند کرنے کی بوری کوشش کی جائے -

تیسری چیز میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت کنٹرول (control) نہیں ہے مگر غلہ کی قیمتیں روز بروز بڑھتی جا رہی ہیں - اس کے علاوہ اس وقت حالت یہ ہے کہ اگر غلہ مالے ہی لگتا ہے تو پرچہزنگ کھوستی (purchasing capacity) اتلی نہیں ہے کہ لوگ غلہ کو خرید سکیں - ہماری حکومت سے گزارش ہے کہ آپ کنٹرول نہ کریں لیکن پرائس کنٹرول (price control) ضرور ہونا چاہئے - میرا یہ سنجیدگی (suggestion) ہے کہ حکومت کی طرف سے ملک میں ہر چیزوں کا پرائس کنٹرول کیا جائے اور اس کے متعلق ایک کمیٹی ہونی چاہئے جس کے ذریعے سے عام چیزوں کا پرائس کنٹرول ہو سکے اور ان پر ناکہداشت کر

سکھیں کہ چھوڑیں مقررہ قیمتوں پر ملتی ہیں یا نہیں۔ اگر ایسا نہیں کیا گیا تو سرمایہ دار جسوقت گرانے کو چاہیں گے لے آؤنگے اور اس کی درک تھام نہیں ہوگی۔ اس لئے مہدی حکومت سے گزارش ہے کہ ملک کے اندر چھوڑوں کی قیمتیں مقرر ہونی چاہئیں تاکہ پبلک کو معلوم ہو سکے کہ یہ قیمت حکومت کی طرف سے مقرر ہے اور اس سے زیادہ قیمت پر بیچنے کا اختیار دوکاندار کو نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر وہ بیچے تو جو قانونی کارروائی ہے اس کے مطابق اس پر کارروائی کی جائے۔

چونکہ وقت نہیں ہے اس لئے میں زیادہ تفصیل (detail) میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ میں چوتھی بات حکومت سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ہم مل والوں کو کافی روپیہ قرض دے رہے ہیں اور ان کی مدد بھی کر رہے ہیں۔ میں یہ دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ اس وقت ملک کے اندر بہت زیادہ بینکسر (banks) فیل ہو رہے ہیں اور اس طرح سے بہت سے غریبوں کا روپیہ ضائع ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ حکومت موجودہ قانون کے اندر ایسے امینڈمنٹ (amendment) لائے جس سے کہ یہ چھوڑیں چیک (check) ہو سکیں اور وہ امینڈمنٹ یہ کیا جائے کہ جو ملوں کے اور بینکوں کے ڈائریکٹر (director) ہیں ان کی اپنی پرسنل لائبریری

(personal liability) اس کے اندر ہو۔ آج اگر ملوں کے یا بینکوں کے ڈائریکٹر مل کو یا بینک کو تباہ کریں تو جو ان کا شیئر (share) ہے وہی ضبط ہوتا ہے اور اس سے کچھ زیادہ نہیں ہوتا۔ انہوں نے روپیہ کس کو دیا اور وہ ریلیز (realise) ہوتا ہے یا نہیں اور انہوں نے کیسا مینجمنٹ (management) کیا۔ ان سب باتوں کی کوئی پوچھ نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے مہدی گزارش ہے کہ ان کے پرسنل لائبریری اس کے اندر رکھی جائے۔ مہدی حکومت سے یہ کہتا ہے کہ لیگل (legal) طریقہ پر اس کو سوچے اور اگر مناسب ہو تو اس طرح کے امینڈمنٹ کو قانون میں لے آئے۔ آج ہوتا یہ ہے کہ بڑے بڑے لوگ پیچیسوں کسٹھوں میں ڈائریکٹر ہو گئے اور پانچ چھ بینکوں میں ہو گئے اور اس کا ہزاروں روپیہ آ رہا ہے لیکن ان کو یہ نہیں معلوم کہ اس بینک کا روپیہ کس صورت سے صرف ہو رہا ہے اور کہاں جا رہا ہے۔ انہوں نے دو چار ہزار روپے کا شیئر لیا اور اس سے زیادہ اپنے پیسے (T.A.) وغیرہ میں بنالیا اور نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ بینک فیل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے اگر ڈائریکٹر کی پرسنل لائبریری رکھ دیں گے تو ان کو سوچ سیکھ کر ڈائریکٹر بننا ہوگا اور وہ مل کو اور بینک کو کامیاب بنانے کی کوشش کریں گے۔

پانچویں بات مجھے ایکریکلچر (agriculture) کے متعلق عرض کرنی

[Syed Mazhar Imam.]

ہے۔ اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کروں چاہتا ہوں کہ ایریگیشن (irrigation) کا کام ایک ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے نہیں ہوتا بلکہ یہ کام چند ڈیپارٹمنٹس میں بٹا ہوا ہے۔ کچھ کام ایریکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ذریعے ہوتا ہے کچھ کرو مور فورڈ کمپین (Grow More Food campaign) کے نام سے ہوتا ہے اور کچھ مائنر اسکیم (minor scheme) کے نام سے اور کچھ میجر اسکیم (major scheme) کے نام سے لڑتا ہوتا ہے۔ نتیجتاً اس کا یہ ہوتا ہے کہ بعض علاقوں میں اوورلپنگ (overlapping) ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس لئے میں حکومت کو یہ سنجیدگی دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہر صوبے سے اسکیم منگائیں کہ کس علاقے میں کیا کیا کام ہو رہا ہے۔ ہوتا یہ ہے کہ جہاں بڑے بڑے ڈیم (dam) بن رہے ہیں وہیں کلوئیں کھودنے کے لئے اور ڈیمٹ کے لئے پوسہ دیا جا رہا ہے اور وہیں نہریں بھی نکل رہی ہیں اور وہیں پر الیکٹرک وینس (electric wells) بھی قائم ہو رہے ہیں۔ نتیجتاً یہ ہوتا ہے کہ دوسرے علاقوں میں کوئی کام نہیں ہوتا اس لئے اگر ایک علاقے میں ڈیم بنائیں تو دوسرے علاقے میں الیکٹرک ویل قائم کرنے جائیں اور تیسری جگہ کلوئیں کھودنے کے لئے لوگوں کو پچاس فیصدی پوسہ دیا جائے۔ اس سے یہ حد کہ ہر جگہ کے لئے تھوڑا تھوڑا فائدے کا کام ہو جائیگا

اس لئے مور سنجیشن یہ ہے کہ ایک ہی ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ماتحت تمام ایریگیشن کا کام کیا جائے خواہ وہ کرو مور فورڈ ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہو یا ایریکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہو۔ یہ بات صرف سنگر ہی میں نہ ہو بلکہ تمام پراونسوز کے اندر یہی بات ایریگیشن کے متعلق ہو۔
(Time bell rings.)

جلاب ڈپٹی چورمین صاحب - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر کاشتکار کو پانی پہونچا دیا جائے تو وہ ملک کی پیداوار دوگنی تکلی اور چوگنی کر سکتا ہے۔ اس کے پاس اور کوئی کمی نہیں ہے بلکہ جو اصلی سوال ہے وہ ایریگیشن کا ہے۔ اس لئے ایریگیشن کا ہی کام زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک مکمل اسکیم کے مطابق ہونا چاہئے۔ اس لئے مور یہ
(Time bell rings.)

سنجیشن ہے کہ اس کی ایک اسکیم بنائی جائے اور یہ بھی کیا جائے کہ یہی ڈائریکشن (direction) تمام اسٹیشنوں میں بھی دیدی جائے کہ ایریگیشن کا کام ایک محکمے کے ذریعے سے ایک اسکیم کے مطابق ہو۔

ابن چلد الفاظ کے ساتھ میں ختم کرتا ہوں۔

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 76.]

SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN:

श्री एन० एस० चौहान (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्व मंत्री महोदय
को प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने धन्यवाद दिया है
इसलिए यह धन्यवाद देना एक रस्मी वस्तु

बन गई है। इसलिए केवल शाब्दिक धन्यवाद देकर मैं न उनके समय को खर्च करना चाहता हूँ और न अपने ही समय को, जो कि बहुत ही थोड़ा मिला है।

अगले वर्ष का लेखा जोखा जो हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है वह संतोषजनक है। खासतौर से उन लोगों के दृष्टिकोण से जो कि छोटे छोटे घरेलू उद्योगों को पनपते देखना चाहते हैं। जो समझते हैं कि देश के लिए हमारे गृह-उद्योग लाजमी हैं उनको अवश्य इस बजट से प्रसन्नता होगी। हमारे बजट में घरेलू उद्योगों के लिए, हैंडलूम (handloom) के लिए, खादी के प्रचार के लिए और उसकी उत्पत्ति के लिए कुछ धनराशि रक्खी गई है। इसी कारण सरकार ने मिल के कपड़े के ऊपर कुछ कर भी लगाया है जिससे कि इन उद्योगों को सहायता दी जा सके। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि श्री सक्सेना जी को यह चीज पसन्द नहीं आई। मालूम पड़ता है कि उन्हें गान्धियन इकानोमी (Economy) यानी गान्धीवाद का जो अर्थ शास्त्र है, उसमें विश्वास नहीं है, इसीलिए वह मिल के कपड़े पर टैक्स लगाने का विरोध करते हैं। उनका कहना है कि हैंडलूम के मुकाबले में मिल का कपड़ा सस्ता पड़ता है। और खादी के मुकाबले में भी

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: NO, no, he did not hear me.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN:

श्री एन० एस० चौहान : जहाँ तक मैंने सुना है, ठीक ही सुना है। अगर उनको किसी तरह की गलतफहमी है तो वह रिपोर्ट में देख सकते हैं कि उन्होंने यह बात कही या नहीं। अगर उन्होंने यह बात नहीं कही तो बहुत अच्छा है। गान्धी जी का अर्थ-

शास्त्र का यह मतलब था कि वह खादी का प्रचार इसलिए नहीं करते थे कि वह मिल के कपड़े से सस्ता पड़ सकता है बल्कि वह कहते थे कि खादी द्वारा जितना भी पैसा प्राप्त होगा वह कुल इस देश की गरीब जनता के पास जायेगा। जो मिल का कपड़ा तैयार होता है उसमें मजदूरों को मजदूरी कम मिलती है, जो अतिरिक्त मूल्य यानी सरप्लस वैल्यू (surplus value) रह जाती है वह मिल मालिकों के जेबों में चली जाती है। इसीलिए गांधी जी खादी को मिल के कपड़े के मुकाबले में अधिक पसन्द करते थे।

AN. HON. MEMBER:

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब भी यह बात हो रही है।

SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN:

श्री एन० एस० चौहान : हमारी सरकार इस ओर हर तरह का प्रयत्न कर रही है। उसने मजदूरों का वेतन बढ़ा कर व बोनस (bonus) दिलाकर व अन्य प्रकार की सुविधायें दिलाकर मजदूरों की दशा सुधारी है और मिल मालिकों के मुनाफ़े को कम किया है। इसके लिये मैं उसे धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह छोटे छोटे उद्योग हमारे देश के लिए उसी तरह आवश्यक हैं जिस तरह शरीर के लिए रक्तवाहिनी धमनियाँ। हमारे बड़े बड़े अंग हाथ पैर भी हैं, और हमारे यह शरीर के छोटे छोटे अंग भी, जिन में रक्त का संचार होता है। यह हो सकता है कि हमारे हाथ पैर कट जायें और पूरी तरह कट जायें किन्तु फिर भी हमारा शरीर काम करता रहेगा। यदि रक्तवाहिनी धमनियाँ नष्ट हो जायें तो हमारा शरीर बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाता है। हम मर जाते हैं। उसी प्रकार जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं, कारखाने हैं, अगर वे बन्द हो जायें तो उनसे तना नकसान नहीं

[Shri N. S. Chauhan.]

होगा जितना कि हमारे छोटे छोटे घरेलू उद्योग धंधों के बन्द होने से होता है। जिस तरह से हम अपनी बुनियादी तालीम, बेसिक एजुकेशन (basic education) के द्वारा समाज के ढांचे को बनाते हैं, उसी तरह से घरेलू उद्योग धंधे भी हमारे समाज की आर्थिक हालत को बनाते हैं। इन चीजों को हम पतपते देखना चाहते हैं, बरबाद होते देखना नहीं चाहते। हमारी सरकार इस ओर जो कोशिश कर रही है उसकी प्रशंसा किये बगैर हम नहीं रह सकते हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि इन उद्योगों को चलाने का भार जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथों में है उनके हृदयों में घरेलू उद्योग के प्रति प्रेम नहीं है। अभी यहां पर श्रीमती सावित्री निगम ने हैन्डलूम के विषय में यह कहा कि सरकार ने इस उद्योग के लिए कम रकम रखी है। मगर स्थिति यह है कि जो कुछ भी रुपया सरकार की ओर से दिया जाता है उसका भी पूर्ण रूप से प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। अक्सर देखने में यह आता है कि रुपया इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता और वह लैप्स (lapse) हो जाता है। इस समय रुपया ही बढ़ाने का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल तो यह है कि जो कुछ भी रुपया खर्च के लिए दिया जाता है, उसका अच्छी तरह से उपयोग किया जाय। उस रुपये से घरेलू उद्योग को मदद पहुंच रही है या नहीं, यह देखना हमारे लिये आवश्यक है।

मैं एक मिसाल आपके सामने अलीगढ़ की देना चाहता हूं। पहिले भी मैंने इस विषय के बारे में यहां पर प्रश्न किये थे। सन् १९४८ ई० में हमारी सरकार ने घरेलू उद्योग धंधों के सम्बन्ध में एक इंस्टीट्यूशन (institution) अलीगढ़ में खोला

था। उसके लिए जापानी मशीनरी (machinery) मंगाई गई और उसके स्थापित करने पर दो लाख का खर्चा भी किया गया। सन् १९४८ ई० से लेकर अब तक उसमें ३ हजार रुपया माहवारी खर्च हो भी तो रहा है। लेकिन यह जानकर आपको दुःख होगा कि उस इंस्टीट्यूशन में एक भी विद्यार्थी पढ़ने वाला नहीं है, एक पैसे का भी काम उसमें नहीं किया गया है, चार लाख से ज्यादा रुपया उसमें खर्च हो गया है मगर देश के लिए कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। ज्यादा पूछताछ करने के बाद सरकार ने उसको अब बन्द सा कर दिया है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि जिन अफसरों ने चार लाख रुपये का खर्चा उसमें किया और जो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उसकी पूरी तरह से जांच की जाय। जिन अफसरों ने जनता के पैसे का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग कराया है उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय और उनको सजा दी जाय।

अब मैं आपके सामने अलीगढ़ का जो मुख्य व्यवसाय ताले का है, उस बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। यह व्यवसाय सिर्फ अलीगढ़ में ही नहीं फैला है बल्कि बुलन्दशहर, मथुरा और एटा के कुछ भागों में भी है। इस व्यवसाय में बच्चे से लेकर ८० वर्ष तक स्त्री पुरुष जिनमें हिन्दू मुसलमान सब शामिल हैं, लगे हुए हैं। सन् १९५० ई० में सरकार की ओर से इस व्यवसाय का सर्वे (survey) भी किया गया था। उस सर्वे से सरकार को मालूम हो गया होगा कि करीब ६ करोड़ रुपये का व्यवसाय अलीगढ़ में तालों का होता है। और लगभग ६ करोड़ ताले बनते हैं। ७३२ फर्म (firms) छोटी और बड़ी ऐसी हैं जो तालों का काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार फिर भी बाहर

से ताले मंगाती है और इस व्यवसाय का बिल्कुल भी ख्याल नहीं रखती है। सरकार का कहना है कि वह बाहर से पैडलॉक (pad-lock) और सूटकेस (suitcase) के ही ताले मंगाती है क्योंकि यह चीजें हार्ड वेयर (hardware) में आ जाती हैं। अगर हार्ड वेयर का ही प्रश्न है तो इसमें रायफिलें (rifles) भी आ सकती हैं, वह भी तो लोहा है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस व्यवसाय को हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन दें। हम यह गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि अलीगढ़ में जो ताले बनते हैं वह बाहर के तालों से बहुत मजबूत और सस्ते होते हैं, उनका बाहर के तालों से कोई मुकाबला ही नहीं हो सकता है। विदेशों में कोई भी ऐसी फर्म नहीं है जो कि इस तरह के मजबूत और सस्ते ताले बनाती हो। इसलिए मैं सरकार से फिर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह बाहर से ताले मंगवाना बंद कर दे और इस व्यवसाय को कच्चे माल और आवागमन की सुविधायें देकर प्रोत्साहित करे।

यह भी दुःख की बात है कि हमारी सरकार हाथ के बने हुए कागज को किसी तरह से प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रही है। वह अपने सरकारी कारोबार में उसका बिल्कुल भी इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाई है। उसको तो इस कागज को चलाने के लिए अपने अफसरों को दो दो तीन तीन साल तक रजामन्द करना पड़ता है। शायद हमारे अफसरों का यह ख्याल हो कि उनकी सुनहरी फाउन्टेनपेनों की सुनहरी नोकें इस खुरखुरे कागज से घिस जायेंगी। यह मनोवृत्ति बहुत ही खराब है। इसी तरह से हमारी आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी को भी सरकार की ओर से बहुत कम प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है। यह दोनों हमारे देश के लिए एक तरह से धरेलू चीजें हैं और बहुत सस्ती हैं।

अगर हम इनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे तो इससे देश को और जनता को हानि ही होगी। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं फिर यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के उद्योगों के लिये जो कुछ भी रुपया दिया जाता है और जिन अफसरों के हाथों में यह कार्य होता है, उनकी कड़ी निगरानी की जानी चाहिये ताकि वह रुपयों का ठीक तरह से और उचित ढंग से इस्तेमाल करें।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह शिक्षा विभाग के विषय में कहनी है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि देश के अन्दर इस बारे में बहुत बेचैनी है कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में तबदीली जल्दी से नहीं हो रही है। सरकार की ओर से कमेटी और कमिशन (commission) भी बँठाये गये हैं—इस बारे में सुझाव देने के लिये कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में किस तरह से तबदीली हो सकती है। मगर हम यह देख रहे हैं कि वह अपना काम शीघ्रता से पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है और अभी तक किसी निर्णय पर भी नहीं पहुँच पाई है।

इसके साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी देखना है कि ३ वर्ष हो गये हमने अपनी हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकार किया था और इस बात को भी स्वीकार किया था कि १५ वर्ष तक देश में अंग्रेजी भी चलती रहेगी मगर उसके बाद अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी पूर्ण रूप से आ जायेगी। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। हम तो यह देख रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार १२ वर्ष के अन्दर तो क्या १२० वर्ष तक भी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को अपना उचित स्थान नहीं मिल सकता। जब हम ने यह मान लिया है कि अंग्रेजी की जगह हिन्दी आयेगी तो फिर हम अंग्रेजी का मोह क्यों कर रहे हैं। हमारा अंग्रेजी

[Shri N. S. Chauhan.]

के साथ जो पिछला नाजायज ताल्लुक था वह समाप्त हो गया क्योंकि अंग्रेजों ने हमें क्लर्क बनाने के लिये और गुलाम रखने के लिये ही अंग्रेजी पढ़ाई थी। अब हम आजाद हैं। अंग्रेज अब हमारे मालिक नहीं हैं बल्कि वह अब हमारे मित्र हैं, हमारे बच्चे उनकी भाषा को उसी तरह से पढ़ेंगे जिस तरह से वे फ्रेंच, जर्मन इत्यादि भाषाएँ पढ़ते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे दक्षिणी भाइयों के हृदय में भी एक तरह का यह भ्रम बैठाया गया है कि हिन्दी हमारे ऊपर थोपी जा रही है, यह बिल्कुल निराधार बात है। थोपी हुई भाषा तो अंग्रेजी है जिसे हम हटाना चाहते हैं। हम लोगों का यह मतलब बिल्कुल भी नहीं है कि हिन्दी हो जाने पर दूसरी क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ खत्म या नष्ट कर दी जायँ। हम चाहते हैं, कि हमारी जितनी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ ह वह दिन पर दिन फलें फूलें। वह इस बात को याद रखें कि अंग्रेजी के रहते हुये उनकी अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ कभी फल फूल नहीं सकतीं। अंग्रेजी, विदेशी भाषा, के होते हुये भी जब तामिल और तेलगू वालों ने अपनी मातृभाषा को कायम रखा है तो फिर समझ में नहीं आता कि स्वदेशी भाषा हिन्दी से उनको क्या हानि पहुंच सकेगी। हिन्दी के साथ आदान-प्रदान से क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ मजबूत ही बनेंगी, कमजोर नहीं। अंग्रेजी जो एक छोटे से टापू की भाषा है वह यूरोप में नहीं बोली जाती उसको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा कहना भूल है। उसके प्रति इतना मोह क्यों है। यदि आप यह कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी में बड़े बड़े फिलासफर (philosophers) हुये तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कैंट, हैगेल, शोपेनहावर, कोपाटिकन हार्टर, अरिस्टाटिल और साक्रेटीज आदि जो बड़े बड़े फिलासफर हुये हैं वे सब क्या अंग्रेजी भाषा के ज्ञाता थे? हम

साहित्य व कला में किसी से पिछड़े नहीं हैं। इसका हमें गर्व होना चाहिये।

PROF. G. RANGA:

प्रो० जी० रंगा : क्या ये सब चीजें बजट में आती हैं।

SHRI N. S. CHAUHAN:

श्री एन० एस० चौहान : हां, आती हैं। मैं तो आपके सामने यह चीज रख रहा हूँ कि हमारे एजुकेशन महकमे में जो खर्चा खर्चा गया है वह व्यर्थ तो नहीं जाता। अगर शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता और हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा व भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रश्न हल नहीं होता तो शिक्षा का बुनियादी मामला ही रह जाता है और सब खर्च व्यर्थ रहता है। जब तक अंग्रेजी को हम बन्द नहीं कर देंगे तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। मेरा सुझाव तो यह है कि २० वर्ष तक अंग्रेजी को बिल्कुल निषेध कर दिया जाय। अगर ऐसा होता है तब भी जो हमारे वर्तमान ग्रेजुएट (graduates) हैं वे आपको कम से कम ४० वर्ष तक मिलते रहेंगे और अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखों की कमी नहीं होगी। यह कहा जाता है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कार्य के लिये और एम्बेसेडर्स (ambassadors) और डिप्लोमैट्स (diplomats) के कार्य के लिये अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की आवश्यकता है तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सभी विद्यार्थियों को राजदूत ही बनना है? जो हमारे एम्बेसेडर रूस में, चीन में या इजिप्ट में रहते हैं क्या वे सब वहाँ की भाषाओं से जानकारी रखते हैं? या और मुल्कों के जो लोक यहाँ रहते हैं वे हिन्दी जानते हैं? यह भी कहा जाना है कि बिना अंग्रेजी के विज्ञान की प्राप्ति व प्रगति नहीं हो सकती तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रूस, जर्मनी, जापान और चीन में क्या बिना अंग्रेजी के साइंस (science) की उन्नति नहीं हुई? मझे तो ताज्जब हुआ कि रूस

में हमारे जो प्रतिनिधि थे उन्होंने जब अंग्रेजी में प्रमाणपत्र पेश किया तो उसको स्वीकार करने से रूस वालों ने इंकार कर दिया और उनको हिन्दी में प्रमाणपत्र पेश करना पड़ा। इस तरह से उन्होंने हमें हिन्दी के प्रति जागरूक किया। अगर यह बात सच है तो उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी बात की है और हमारी इज्जत और स्वाभिमान को ठोकर दे कर जगाया है। कितनी सज्जा की बात है कि हम अपने वेद-शास्त्रों को अंग्रेजी अनुवादों द्वारा पढ़ने में गौरव समझते हैं। इसलिये हमारी सरकार को इस ओर जागरूक होना है और इस ओर शीघ्र कदम बढ़ाना है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं बेसिक एजुकेशन, बुनियादी तालीम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। मैं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के कुछ शब्द जो उन्होंने सेवाग्राम में बुनियादी तालीम के सम्बन्ध में कहे थे उसको पढ़ना चाहता हूं। यह है: "मैं जवाहरलाल की हैसियत से कहता हूं कि मेरे दिमाग में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस बुनियादी तालीम के ही रास्ते पर हमें चलना है और शुरू में तो चलना ही है। यह जाहिर है कि देश में आज जो तालीम चल रही है उसमें और बुनियादी तालीम में बहुत सम्बन्ध नहीं है? वह दूसरे देश की है। वैसे ढंग की जिसकी हमने कभी बहुत टीका टिप्पणी की है। शायद बंगकुछ बदला हो। लेकिन ज्यादा नहीं बदला।"

आगे उन्होंने कहा "राज्य सरकारों और भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि अपना दिमाग साफ करें इस बारे में कि यह जो बुनियादी तालीम का सिलसिला है, यह कुछ अहमियत रखता है या नहीं।"

(Time bell rings.)

मैं एक दो बात और कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। मालूम करने पर

हमारे सूचना मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो फिल्मों के गन्दे गाने हों उनके ऊपर तो यह पाबन्दी लगा रहे हैं। मगर जो दूसरे रिकार्ड्स (records) में गन्दे गाने होते हैं उन पर कर होम डिपार्टमेंट (Home Department) ही पाबन्दी लगा सकता है। मेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि वह इस तरह के रिकार्डों को बन्द करने के लिये हर प्रान्त में एक छोटी सी कमेटी बना दें जिसमें शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञ हों। इन विशेषज्ञों को उसका मेम्बर बनाया जा सकता है और इस प्रकार जब कभी इस तरह की जनता की ओर से कोई शिकायत आये तो वे गन्दे रिकार्डों का सेन्सर (sensor) कर उन्हें बन्द करा सकें। इन गन्दे रिकार्डों के सुनने से हमारे बच्चों का चरित्र बहुत नीचे गिरता है और इसका रोक जाना परम आवश्यक है।

अन्तिम बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह कृषि, एग्रीकल्चर (agriculture) के मुताल्लिक है। हमारे किसानों को कुंए बनाने के लिये सीमेंट (cement) आसानी से मिलना चाहिये। आज हम देखते हैं कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में सीमेंट किसानों को और दूसरे लोगों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिल रहा है। लेकिन यू० पी० में खास तौर से अलीगढ़ की ओर के जिलों में किसानों को सीमेंट बहुत कष्ट से मिलता है। हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार ने इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार से लिखा पढ़ी भी की है। मिलों से जो भी सीमेंट बाहर भेजा जाता है वह एफ० ओ० आर० डैस्टीनेशन (F.O.R. destination) होता है। मगर हमारे इलाके में जो रेलवे के स्टेशन हैं वह मिलों से बहुत दूरी पर हैं जिससे मिल अपने किराने की बचत के कारण इधर सीमेंट आसानी से नहीं भेजते इस प्रकार किसानों को और जनता को सीमेंट मिलने में कष्ट होता है।

[Shri N. S. Chauhan.]

एक अन्तिम बात मूझे यह कहनी है कि हमारे सी० टी० ओ० (C.T.O.) में एग्री-कल्चर के ग्रेजुएट (graduate) और अंडर ग्रेजु एटों (Under graduates) को ट्रैक्टर (tractor) चलाने और उसकी मशीनरी के बारे में शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये और यह शिक्षा उनके लिये लाजमी कर दी जानी चाहिये । आज हम यह देख रहे हैं कि बहुत से प्राइवेट फार्मों (private farms) में ट्रैक्टर चलाने वाले ड्राइवरों को इनकी मशीनरी के बारे में बिल्कुल भी ज्ञान नहीं होता है जिससे कि देश में बहुत से प्राइवेट ट्रैक्टर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं । अगर इन ग्रेजुएटों को इस तरह की शिक्षा मिल जायेगी तो भविष्य में इस तरह से बेकार ट्रैक्टर नहीं पड़े रहेंगे । बेकारी मिटेगी और कृषि में सुधार होगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ । धन्यवाद ।

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 77.]

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY (Madras) : Sir, at the fag end of the fourth day of this debate on the Budget, just before the Finance Minister replies, I do not want to take much of the time of the House; also, due to the fact that my friends of the Opposition who have made uncharitable remarks during the debate are not here to hear either me or the Finance Minister, I will not take up much time. I wish to bring to the notice of the House a few points, which I shall do at a later stage.

Sir, almost all the Members on the Congress Benches have congratulated the Finance Minister, and he richly deserves congratulations and I join them. But Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was very violent in his remarks when he was referring to the food problem in the country and the growing poverty of the people. S+*y it is a fact that we are not a rich country and we have not completely protected our people from difficulties. But, Sir, my friend

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta was there when there was the great famine in Bengal and when lakhs of people were dying. What was he doing then? He allowed his province to suffer. He was then fighting to save the world for the people—he was fighting the people's war. Could he not think of his people then, as he is thinking of them today? Those hon. Members take every opportunity of hitting at Government and trying to sabotage it. That is their only purpose, and they are taking every opportunity of doing so. If he was on the side of the people then and if he had tried to give them food then and save them from death, then most certainly he has a right to speak for them today and condemn this Government, though this is a national Government. But he has forfeited that right to do so today, just because he had been an agent of foreign Government then.

They are also condemning this Government for bringing foreign experts. They condemn this Government only because the Government has not been able to secure foreign experts from either Russia or China. If the foreign experts had come from that bloc, they would have had no objection even if they had cost a few lakhs. This Government too, I am sure, has no objection to bringing experts from Russia or China if they are available there. We have no prejudice against that bloc. But unfortunately we know that they are not able to supply experts. If people are required to train lakhs of people in sabotage in this country, we shall certainly be able to recruit a good number of such people in Russia and in China. If we do not believe in democracy and if we want sabotage here, then we can recruit them from China or Russia. That is quite easy. At that time we would certainly think of Russia and China. But today a few Americans are here. Why are our friends bitter about it? After all, these few men can be sent away. They will be with us only so long as we need them. We do need the help of other countries. We do take good advice; we do take

good help given by any country in this world. That is what our Prime Minister and our Finance Minister have been telling then but they would not listen to them; they would simply go on shouting at every opportunity that foreign experts are being imported. It is, of course, quite possible that there are a number of them for whom actually there is no necessity, and for that, I will make a suggestion to the Government that they should find out whether all the experts are absolutely necessary, and where they are not necessary, to replace them by Indians. I am sure Government also will be willing to do that.

Then, Sir, the system of foreign politics of our Communist friends here needs careful observation from the Government. They are spending for their party organisation and for elections huge amounts. I am bringing this fact to the notice of the House on the basis of all available first-hand information. They are paying their workers hundreds of rupees. And their payment is more regular than that of the Government. They are spending huge amounts in each election. Where are they getting this money from? I do not want to suggest that they are getting this money from their fatherland. Democracy can be worked only on the basis of equal treatment. If the Government is not prepared to help other parties by putting down such illicit, illegal methods, then we are nowhere in the picture. We cannot fight a party which has got such unlimited resources at its disposal. Not only the Congress, but not one of the other parties will be able to spend on this scale. I want this Government to go into it and see that this is put an end to.

Then, Sir, my friend Mr. H. D. Rajah spoke, and we do not take his speech seriously. He said he was not able to see the difference between the white Government and this black Government. He would never see it. He is not in a position to understand anything. Intelligent people understand, and ignorant people can be made to

understand. But he is neither. Therefore it is very difficult to see the difference between the old Government and the present Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the beloved leader not only of India, but of the whole of the Asian nations—the accredited leader of Asia. He is not able to see the difference between Lord Wavell and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I think we should not take his remark* seriously.

Then, my friend Mr. Reddy of the ' Socialist Party was eloquent about our foreign policy. He wanted a third bloc or a third force. But what is our foreign policy? They may not say that they are having a third bloc or a third force, but certainly they are not always agreeing with one bloc, whether it is America or Russia. They are following an entirely independent policy. There are many occasions when they did not support the power-ful nations. For instance, we did not sign with the Americans on the Japanese treaty. Nor did the Indian Government hesitate to cry "Halt" when they were crossing the 18th Parallel. They are not afraid of Russia either. Whenever that country was at fault, they did point it out. So, Sir, there are countries in this world which are able to say both to Russia and to America that they are wrong where* they are wrong. All those countries will naturally be there. They are there and they are doing it. Call them third bloc, third force or whatever you like, but they are doing what exactly you want them to do. As Panditji has put it the other day in this House, they do not want to create another bloc. The existence of two blocs is already dangerous enough for this world and the third bloc would only add to that danger.

Then, Sir, I will say something, about the help and assistance that this Government has extended in times of difficulty. They did save the people from famine, particularly in the Rayalaseema area and also other famine-stricken States. I must congratulate them for having given us

[Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy.] Tungabhadra project over which crores. have been spent. The project is ready, but the work on high level channel has not been taken up. I made representations personally to every person concerned and nobody seems to "think about it. I think the Government should consider this matter very seriously. I appeal to the Finance Minister to help the State, particularly that famine-stricken area, by including the high level channel in this Five ' Year Plan itself. Thus he will be helping the poor people of that famine-stricken area.

Now, Sir, I must also thank this Government in regard to the creation of the Andhra State. They have given us Andhra. They have taken very good steps in this direction. They sent a very good Judge to that place and if newspaper reports are to be believed— and I think they are almost true— Justice Wanchoo has done great justice to Andhras. He is an important and an impartial man. He does not belong either to Madras or any other province near about that place. He has come from a far off area—from Kashmir— having served in U.P. and now in Rajasthan. I am sure that the Government will accept his recommendations and take necessary steps in this matter,

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY (Mysore): Have you got a copy of the Report?

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY: No, Sir. I know, Sir, that we were at a very great disadvantage in this matter. We could not get very many things which we wanted to place before him. However, Sir, I think Justice Wanchoo has really done great justice to us. I would therefore request the Government to implement the recommendations contained in his Report. (*Interruption.*) I do not want to quarrel with any friend of mine. We will certainly welcome more States to be created like Karnataka and others. I do not want to be uncharitable as my friend Mr. Pydah Venkatanarayana is and we

will certainly keep our promise and try to help the creation of those provinces as early as possible. As regards the question of our capital, we do not want to quarrel with our Tamil friends. We would like to be very good neighbours. We want their good will and they will also have our good will. But as proposed, we request them just to allow us to stay there for some time. Do not throw us bag and baggage without a moment's notice.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: As it was done yesterday.

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY: But allow us to stay till we construct our **own** house. If a brother separates from his brother, he would not throw out his brother bag and baggage till his house is constructed. Have we ever seen a brother throwing out his brother in that way? We have also said that we are going away but only we want some time. If the Government of India has the courage to allow us to go to Hyderabad, today we are ready to do that. Hyderabad is mostly surrounded by Andhra area and the depth of it is nearly 100 miles. None else can claim it. Andhras are at * least ten or twenty miles from the border of Madras but that is not the case in respect of Hyderabad. All round we have Andhra area. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to take an early decision on this question so that we may avoid complications. A thing which will have to be done after two years, do it today itself. Attach the twelve districts of Andhra to Hyderabad. The other districts— Maharashtra, Karnataka—will continue to be with us. We will certainly encourage the other provinces being formed at the earliest opportunity. Therefore, Sir, take a bold view. Implement Justice Wanchoo's decisions and do justice.

Then, Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the Budget, but I would like to say a word about land reforms.

I am not against land reforms. I am for them. . I want land to be distributed fairly. But in Hyderabad they are thinking of fixing a limit of Rs. 3,500 as the maximum income that anybody can get from land. It is a good idea. Probably, for a poor country Rs. 3,500 is a fairly big amount. But it will not be fair to allow capitalists to have lakhs and lakhs and spend money on trips to America, England etc. and on educating their children in a very good way, in a very luxurious way. If I have two houses in Connaught Circus—New Delhi I get a lakh or two as rent per year, you allow me, without a minute's labour on my part, to take that huge amount and waste it. Therefore, it will be only fair if you pull down the huge incomes of all. Why do you allow these people to amass wealth and waste money on drinks and dances and other things?

(Time bell rings.)

Therefore, you pull down all big incomes. I am one with you in that. We will have to reduce the huge income of individuals and see that as far as possible the poorer people are brought to a higher level. We shall certainly and slowly try to increase the wealth of our country and make the people prosperous. In conclusion, I would request Government to take all these things into consideration and take early decisions on them.

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am anxious not to take much time because I want to give to the hon. the Finance Minister as much time as possible. Yet there are certain points which were touched by hon. Members and if I can correct their impressions by supplying some information, I think it would be desirable.

There was an allegation that the yields per acre as well as total production of food grains had gone down in recent years. Mr. Gupta had made this complaint. Sir, the question of yields per acre of principal crops in India has been examined by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

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From their expert examination, two conclusions have been reached. These two conclusions are: Firstly, the yield per acre for commercial crops shows an appreciable, if not a substantial, increase. Secondly so far as food grains are concerned, there has not been any consistent increase or decrease. There has been sometimes greater production and sometimes lesser production but it is not correct to say that the yields have consistently gone down.

Another sweeping assertion made by the same Member was that uncultivated fallow land had increased. It is not correct. On the other hand, the area under current fallows during the two years for which data are available shows a decline of not less than 37 million acres. In 1948-49, this category of acreage was 62 million acres, as against 58.17 million acres in 1949-50. So far these are the years for which definite figures are available.

There was also a complaint about over-concentration of land among the rich landlords. I believe and I contend that this statement is also very much incorrect. In fact, all the recent land reform measures now undertaken in the various States are designed to have an opposite effect. Among the more important measures, I might mention the abolition of intermediaries, the imposition of ceiling on holdings for future acquisition and imposition of ceilings on resumption for personal cultivation. The various Zamindari Abolition Acts will also have a similar effect.

Next, I will come to the point which was referred to by more than one Member with which the hon. the Finance Minister is also going to deal, viz. the establishment of an Agricultural Finance Corporation. My hon. friend, Prof. Ranga, was not quite correct in saying that this was referred to by the President in his Address, in 1948. The first mention of it was made by the ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, but he also later on, on examination, did not support the idea, and when he was succeeded

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.]
by Dr. John Matthai, he referred to it in one of his speeches in the Constituent Assembly. On further examination, however he was also of the view that this was a matter to be attended to more seriously by the States rather than by the Centre. However, my own personal view is that it might probably justify reconsideration whether it should be at the State level or the Central level. This is a matter for further consideration and no assurance can be given that the Government is now prepared to have an Agricultural Finance Corporation.

The next complaint was that no action has been taken on the report of the Krishnamachari Committee about agricultural prices. It is true that no action has been taken, for hitherto the question has been of keeping prices in check in an inflationary economy. However, whenever any necessity for ensuring minimum prices to the farmers arose, necessary action has been taken by Government. For instance, the floor price in respect of cotton is guaranteed. In the case of jute the question of taking suitable action is under consideration. Government has always been paying due regard to the question of prices received by the farmers as this is essential to the success of the crop production programmes. The Government will take necessary action on the recommendations of the Krishnamachari Committee Report whenever the need arises. The general price policy is also under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Then, there was a question raised about crop and cattle insurance. About crop insurance, the proposal was circulated to all the States, and unfortunately none of the States was prepared to entertain the proposal and did not react very favourably to it. However, another effort is being made on the basis of the observations in the Five Year Plan, and we will see what can be done with regard to these two matters. The utmost that can be done would, however, be limited to under-

take only pilot projects and in the light of the experience that would be gained, it might be possible to enlarge on it or to retrace the steps.

There was also a proposal that there should be a Famine Insurance Trust. The question of earmarking funds for a Famine Insurance Trust has to await the results of the crop and cattle insurance projects which I have referred to just now. It should, however, be noted that the Planning Commission have made a provision of Es. 15 crores for a programme of relief in scarcity-affected areas under the Plan.

Mr. Deogirikar stated that there has been a sudden increase in imports of food grains since 1946. and he said that no legitimate explanation for this was forthcoming. The fact is that undivided India even with Burma has been a net importer of food grains, ever since the year 1919-20 except for the year 1924-25. It was all a question of net imports. During the quinquennium 1934-35 to 1938-39 the net imports were 1 ■ 3 and 1 ■ 4 million tons respectively. I would also refer him to the observations of the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee where" he will find detailed consideration of the facts with regard to importing of foodstuffs into India. I think that will satisfy him.

One of the Members on the opposite side, Mr. Manjuran, said that the Government had imported 32 rotaries and yet no tube-wells had been dug, and that they were lying without being used. The Central Underground Water Organisation which was attached to the Ministry of Agriculture imported only 3 rotary machines in 1946. When this Organisation was wound up in 1949. these were distributed to the States and the three machines are stationed, I think, in Rajasthan, Punjab, and the third is with the Central Water and Power Commission. Most of these are actually being used and the allegation is therefore incorrect that 32 rotaries were imported and none of them is being used.

Coming to the speech of Mr. Naidu, he alleged that there have been arrears

of three or four years which have not been paid to the cane growers. At the present moment, it is unlikely that the arrears can be more than Rs. 1 crore. I do not wish to go into all the figures. Last season, the amount of cane that came to the factories was very much larger in quantity and there was the contributory factor that the price of *gur* went down to about six or seven rupees. As a result most of the sugarcane went to the mills and the effect was that they found it difficult to make the payments. The Ministry of Agriculture has been making every endeavour in this regard, with the result that there is only a small amount of arrears remaining to be paid, about Rs. 1 crore for all the cane-growing and cane-crushing areas in the country.

These were the main complaints which were made. There was one point that was raised by an hon. Member who complained that they were not getting sufficient cement. I had never heard of a complaint like that. If he or his State Government brings to our notice my want of cement for wells, I think we will be able to meet their difficulty. He also suggested that there should be a training school attached to the C.T.O. He thought that the arrangements made for training by the various tractor distributing firms were not adequate. We have this matter under consideration. At one time this suggestion was turned down because we thought that if people were put on training at places where the C.T.O. was bringing fallow land under cultivation, there was the risk of the machines being damaged. If they are attached to the workshops, I think this possibility of their doing any damage to the machines might be minimised, and it may be possible to accommodate them for purposes of training. My friend Shri Mahanty said that he did not discover any figure with regard to the importing of food grains and yet he himself quoted the exact figure. I may state that it is 2.9 million tons which is the target of our imports this year.

SHRI S. MAHANTY (Orissa): I

found it from the newspapers, not from the Minister.

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: If he was not sure of the newspaper information being correct, he could have put the question and I would have given him the information. He also did not like the existence of the Food Ministry at the Centre. I might tell him, nor do we, and we will be quite prepared to liquidate the Food Ministry at the earliest possible moment. In fact all our efforts are directed towards that end. If he could persuade even at the present moment the State Governments to take the fullest responsibility of providing food to the people, we would not have much hesitation in winding up even earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER: Liquidate yourself?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: My friend did not hear my remarks. Many more will be liquidated before I am liquidated. (*Laughter.*)

SHRI S. MAHANTY: What has happened about the National Sample Survey Report?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: The National Sample Survey Reports are - there. They are also available to the hon. friend in the same newspaper which he reads and I might say that the National Sample Survey Reports have pointed out that their figures are still provisional. They have not come to any final decision and even if production is underestimated to the tune of 25 per cent., the official figures of consumption are also underestimated to the same extent according to them. So they will not have any effect on the over-all position and that does not in any way change the situation. I would not like to take any more time. Thank you. Sir.

SHRI C. G. MISRA (Madhya Pradesh):

श्री सी० जी० मिश्र (मध्य प्रदेश) :
श्रीमान् सभापति जी, स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के
पहले और बाद में देश के अन्दर जितनी
कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो गई हैं उन सब की
तरफ़ शासन अधिकारियों को ध्यान देना

[Shri C. G. Misra.]

आवश्यक हो गया है। जनता के सामने स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पहले जो जो बातें रखी गई थीं और जनता ने जो आशा लगा रखी थी वह उनकी पूर्ति चाहती है। कांग्रेस आन्दोलन के समय में हम लोगों ने जनता को कई प्रकार के विश्वास दिलाये थे कि हम उनकी भलाई के लिये यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे। आज उन प्रतिज्ञाओं को पूरा करने के लिये जनता सरकार का मुँह देख रही है। शासन अधिकारियों को यह देखना पड़ता है कि हमारे पास जितना साधन है उसको कहां तक हम जनता के लिये उपयोगी बना सकते हैं और उससे जनता को सुखी बना सकते हैं। जनता अपनी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार से कहती है और शासन अधिकारी इन मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये वचन भी देते रहते हैं। पर जब वह अपने चारों ओर देखते हैं तो उनको अपनी असली ताकत का ज्ञान होता है कि हम जनता की मांगों को पूरा कर सकेंगे भी या नहीं।

बजट पर जो बहस यहां पर हुई उसमें कुछ लोगों ने वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई भी दी और कुछ लोगों ने उनकी आलोचना भी की। समाचारपत्रों में भी बजट के बारे में प्रशंसा की जाती है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोई विशेष कर नहीं लगाया है और न करों में किसी विशेष प्रकार की वृद्धि ही की है।

सरकार की ओर से जो विकास योजनायें जनता के सामने उपस्थित की गई हैं उन से भी सन्तोष की भावना फैल रही है। मुझे जनता में काम करने का बहुत मौका मिला है। मैं स्थानीय संस्थाओं में करीब ३० साल तक काम करता रहा। वहां पर लोगों की मनोवृत्ति यह होती है कि वह संस्था से हर बात की मांग करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि उसको पूरा किया जाय। मगर वह यह नहीं जानते हैं कि किसी भी सरकार या संस्था के लिये कार्य करने की

एक हद होती है। मैंने कई बार सार्वजनिक सभाओं में यह कहा है कि अगर जनता काम करवाना चाहती है तो उसको धन भी साथ में देना चाहिये। जनता की यह प्रवृत्ति होती है कि वह काम तो करवाना चाहती है मगर जब किसी प्रकार का टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो उस समय वह उसका विरोध करती है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में शासन अधिकारियों के लिये मुश्किल हो जाती है कि वे धन न मांग कर जनता को भी खुश रखें और जो उनकी मांगें हैं उनको पूर्ण कर दें। हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि जो भी चीज देश की जनता की भलाई के लिये होती है उसका हम सब लोगों को मिल कर सम्पादन करना चाहिये। हमें ऐसा ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिये कि हम विरोधी दल के हैं और हमें काम नहीं करना चाहिये। हमें जितनी भी बातें शासन में उत्तम मिलें उन्हें मान लेना चाहिये और उसके लिये शासन को सहायता देनी चाहिये क्योंकि हमें देश की रक्षा और देश की जनता का ख्याल रखना है। हमारा विरोध किसी व्यक्ति विशेष से नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना आज करना पड़ रहा है। मैं एक मित्र से बात कर रहा था कि यह कर कम किया गया है, परन्तु मुझे तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि हर जगह कर में कमी करने की क्या आवश्यकता है।

इसी तरह से आप रेलों को ले लीजिये। जनता कहती है कि रेलों में इस तरह का आराम होना चाहिये और यह असुविधा दूर होनी चाहिये। टिकटों के दरों में कमी होनी चाहिये। मगर जब सरकार की ओर से कोई कर लगाया जाता है, या किराये में बढ़ोतरी की जाती है तो वह उस चीज को पसन्द नहीं करती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि एक तरफ तो यह सुविधा के लिये कहती है और दूसरी तरफ वह किसी तरह के टैक्स देने को भी तैयार नहीं होती है, तो उस कार्य को पूरा

करने के लिये या उनकी असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिये धन कहां से आयेगा। हमें इस कार्य के लिये सरकार को हर तरह से मदद देनी चाहिये। जिससे कि वह देश की जनता को खुशहाल बना सके। मैं सरकार से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह शासन अधिकारियों को इस बारे में पूर्णतया बतला दे कि उनको जो काम भी करना है वह जनता के हित को देख कर ही करना है। उनको यह देखना होगा कि जो कुछ भी खर्चा किया जाता है वह उचित ढंग से किया जा रहा है या नहीं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जिस काम के लिये जितना रुपया व्यय होना चाहिये था उसका आधा ही उसमें व्यय किया गया हो और आधा अष्टाचार के रूप में दूसरों के जेबों में चला गया हो। इस ओर सरकार को विशेषतया ध्यान देना होगा।

6 P.M.

हम देखते हैं कि बड़े बड़े अफसर और बड़े बड़े पदाधिकारी भी अष्टाचार में सम्मिलित पाये जाते हैं। अभी जो रिपोर्ट जापानी कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में आई है उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि धन का अपव्यय किया गया है। हम जानते हैं कि कई प्रकार की कैफियतें दी गई हैं और इस लिये दी गई है कि अगर बड़े बड़े अफसरों की निन्दा होगी तो राज्य की भी निन्दा होगी। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कैफियतें कोई संतोष दिला सकती हैं। उक्त रिपोर्ट में यह साफ लिखा है कि धन का अपव्यय हुआ। अब कैसे हुआ और किसने किया, इस की जांच करना तो शासन का काम है।

मैंने अपने राष्ट्र के अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण के अवसर पर कहा था कि वह आशा करते हैं कि शान्ति से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय झगड़ों का निपटारा हो जायेगा लेकिन मुझे तो नहीं दीखता कि ऐसा हो सकेगा। जापान, कोरिया और फार-मोसा में जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं वे चिन्ताजनक

हैं। यह ठीक है कि हम संग्राम में भाग न लें परन्तु यदि जापान और कोरिया के आसपास संग्राम छिड़ गया तो हमको किन किन बातों में कष्ट उठाना पड़ेगा उसको देख कर हमको चलना है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को टैंक्स देने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। आप को अपना बजट इसी आधार पर तैयार करना चाहिये, अर्थात् वार बेसिस (war basis) पर तैयार करना चाहिये कि यदि ऐसी परिस्थिति आ गई और यहां पर संग्राम छिड़ गया तो हम क्या करेंगे। उस वक्त तो हमारा दिवाला निकल जायेगा और बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। इसलिये हमको चाहिये कि इस को दृष्टि में रख कर जितनी भी चीजें जनायें हों उनको बनावें।

जो अनुदान लेखा, जो बजट, बनाया गया है उसको मैं बहुत बुरा नहीं कहता और मैं अपने को इस योग्य भी नहीं समझता हूँ कि इसकी बारीकियों को समझ सकूँ। मेरा ऐसा मत है कि इसमें इतनी निन्दनीय बातें नहीं हैं जैसा कि कई लोग समझते हैं।

इसके बाद मुझे शिक्षा के विषय में कुछ कहना है। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जब आपने यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि १५ वर्ष के बाद सब कार्य के लिये हिन्दी हो जायेगी तो अब आप उसके लिये क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उसके लिये कोई संतोषजनक प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है और यदि इसके बारे में कोई प्रयत्न करना है तो उसकी एक विधि होनी चाहिये। हिन्दी में कुछ न कुछ कार्य तो आपको अभी से शुरू करना ही पड़ेगा। अगर अभी से शुरू करेंगे तो फिर कहीं १५ वर्ष में कर पायेंगे। इस समय जो उसकी प्रगति की रफ्तार है उससे तो पचास वर्ष में भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमने देखा है कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में जहां की मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी नहीं है वहां के लोगों का ध्यान इस की तरफ आकर्षित नहीं हुआ है।

[Shri C. G. Misra.]

कुछ मित्रों से मैंने बातें कीं तो उन्होंने कहा कि उसकी क्या जल्दी है, हो ही जायेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब हमने यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर लिया है कि १५ वर्ष में हिन्दी हो जायेगी तो स्कूलों और अन्य स्थानों में इस विषय में कुछ न कुछ किया जाये। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि मैंने कभी नहीं देखा कि केन्द्रीय शासन के पास से दो लकीरों का पत्र भी हिन्दी में आया हो। यहां से जो साधारण सूचनाएँ होती हैं व भी हिन्दी में नहीं आती हैं। या जो कार्यक्रम होता है वह भी हिन्दी में नहीं आता। इससे -मालूम होता है कि इसके बारे में कोई उत्साह नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर उत्साह नहीं है तो छोड़ देना चाहिये और अगर करना है तो उत्साह के साथ काम होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि राष्ट्रीय सिद्धान्त के आधार पर हिन्दी के विकास की ओर बहुत शीघ्र ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस विषय में कभी कभी वेद की भी चर्चा की जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वेद का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर हिन्दी का निर्माण करना है तो वह शुद्ध हिन्दी होनी चाहिये। बाजारू हिन्दी जो बोली जाती है उससे शासन का कार्य नहीं चल सकता।

(Time bell rings.)

इसलिये मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि पहले इस विषय का प्रारम्भ सुसंगत तथा वैज्ञानिक आधार पर किया जाय। यह कहा जाता है कि प्रांतीय भाषाओं का विकास रुक जायेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि प्रांतीय भाषाओं की बराबर उन्नति होगी और प्रांतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिये हमें सदैव तैयार रहना चाहिये। इसका उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हूँ कि वहाँ हर प्रान्त में प्रांतीय भाषाएँ काम करने के लिये होती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is up, Mr. Misra.

SHRI C. G. MISRA:

श्री सी० जी० मिश्र : तो इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रांतीय भाषाओं के विकास में हिन्दी से कोई बाधा नहीं पड़नेगी।

मुझे कुछ स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना था.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You should finish.

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 78.]

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, as usual the debate has ranged over a very wide field and I have also been under some disadvantage in that on account of the overlapping of the days fixed for general discussion in both the Houses, it has not been possible for me to be present in this House, listen to every speaker and, so to speak, to gather vivid impressions of what was at the back of their minds. I have, therefore, necessarily to rely on notes taken of the various speeches made, and I shall also necessarily have to restrict myself to the more important and outstanding issues. This does not mean, that I do not attach importance to the observations made by hon. Members which, I am grateful to acknowledge, have generally been fruitful, except for one notable exception.

This Budget, Sir, must, be looked upon as reflecting our attempt to implement the Plan in its third year. This position has its advantages from my point of view and disadvantages from the point of view of the critics. I claim that much of the ground has already been covered during the discussions on the Plan which took place sometime ago and as a result of which, the Plan was accepted by a majority. It seems, therefore, really unnecessary to traverse the same ground again, as to whether the objectives that we have in view could be achieved more rapidly by other means. In other words, I doubt if one should spend a great deal of time on the underlying principles and philosophy of the Budget. This;

Budget, Sir, is based on the mixed economy which has been approved of as a result of our approval of the Plan. I have no quarrel with those who feel convinced that there are other ways of attaining these ends. But I would say to them that bringing our best judgments to bear on these problems, from a pragmatic and practical point of view, we are convinced that the way we have adopted is the way that would guarantee results most effectively. The hon. the leader of the Praja Socialist Party, for instance, thought that there was no reason why we should despair that this country could not progress much more rapidly under a non-violent form of democracy. Stated in these general terms, perhaps, his proposition is right; but, if it means that we should, here and now, abandon the whole of the private sector and give a go-by to free enterprise and seek to nationalise every form of community activity, then, I would say that he is belying himself and putting a higher value on the capacity of the human material that is available. I do not say that there is any reason to believe that our human material is inferior to that to be found elsewhere and to put a higher value on the capability of the administrative machine which is already carrying a very heavy strain. Sir, we have joined issue before with him and with those that think like him on this matter. Therefore, we have to consider the Budget not merely from the point of view of whether it is based on a Socialist philosophy or on a Communist philosophy but whether it is likely to attain the ends that the country has set before itself in the form of the Plan.

Now, viewed at from this narrower point of view, I think we could claim that it does carry forward in a significant manner the objectives which have been set out in the Plan. There is always bound to be difference of opinion and a residual dissatisfaction in regard to priorities, in regard to the assistance which the Centre has undertaken to extend to the States. I do not see, Sir, what can be gained at this stage in going over this ground again.

I have every sympathy for those who wish that more funds could have been allotted to education or health or cottage industries or that priorities might have been different or that the States might have been helped to a greater extent. My reply is that the Planning Commission made a very careful assessment of the total resources available to the country and have distributed them on the various objectives according to a very carefully drawn up scheme of priorities. They have given their reasons in the Planning Commission's Report and, I believe, that copies are available in the Library. I am sorry that the Report has not been printed and is not, therefore, in the hands of hon. Members in the form in which it would perhaps attract a more diligent perusal.

Prof. Ranga said that sufficient funds were not allotted in this Budget for the development of the rural areas and a similar assertion was made by some other Members. I confess, Sir, that looking at the Plan, I am puzzled by such an assertion. I should have thought that the bias was very heavily in favour of rural areas.

PROF. G. RANGA: Not in the Budget; we are thinking of the whole of the Plan, including the States.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Yes, Sir, I am considering the Plan, that is, the Central Budget plus the States Budgets.

• PROF. G. RANGA: You are talking about the Central Budget now.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Even in the Central Budget, I say, a Budget which gives about Rs. 45 crores a year for big river valley projects does something for the rural areas. (*Interruptions.*) After all, it is no use quarrelling with the Constitution which vests the responsibility for what are traditionally called nation-building departments in the States. As to the point that the Centre is not spending sufficient on these nation-building departments also, I would like to point out

LShri C. D. Deshmukh.] that when the Centre proposes to give Rs. 120 crores as loans out of its own resources to the States, one can claim that they are also for nation-building departments. I gather from Prof. Ranga's half-hearted interruption

PROF. G. RANGA: I do not want "to trouble you.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: that he is inclined to agree. But, looking at the Plan as a whole, one could not come to any other conclusion but this that the emphasis is certainly on the development of the rural areas. Now, I would challenge him to point out or to collect together the amounts that are intended to be spent on the cities and he will be hard put to it.

PROF. G. RANGA: Evidently, he wants to be interrupted. You have provided Rs. 5 crores for the housing of the industrial proletariat whereas there is not a pice provided for the development of housing for the rural proletariat.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Rural housing goes on out of the resources that are available.....

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : *(Interruption.)*

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH:..... and considering the sources of the so-called urban proletariat, I imagine that even those funds would largely be available to the rural population.

PROF. G. RANGA: What a brilliant inspiration you get.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: In any case, I do say, Sir, that it is no use isolating one feature from the Plan and saying: "What is there to match this Rs. 5 crores of expenditure." I would ask Prof. Ranga, "What is there to match the Rs. 587 crores of expenditure on irrigation?" Do they augment the water supply of the cities? Indeed, the water supply of cities like Bombay

has been woefully neglected and they have been hard put to it to raise the funds for those. Indeed, I think, Sir, that this is somewhat artificial to try and make a distinction between the cities and the rural areas.

PROF. G. RANGA: That is the fact

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Well, anyway, I cannot carry on a running argument with Prof. Ranga. That is how I view this thing.

Now, Sir, coming to the more important question of the financial resources of the Plan which troubled a large number of the Members, we have to consider whether, in the present Budget, we are making any attempts which are likely to be successful to carry forward the Plan and that is the point that I have dealt with in the course of my Budget Speech. I have mentioned there that some of the States have so far been unable to raise the resources that were expected of them, but I derive some comfort from the fact that there are still three years of the Plan in which they could make up the short fall if they were so minded or if conditions do not turn out to be entirely unfavourable. Some hon. Members enquired as to what were those additional resources. They have been indicated; surcharge on land revenue, betterment levies, readjustments.....

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Rs. 165 crores.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: of sales tax, even for the sake of uniformity there is a great deal that they could raise.

Now, I have also conceded that some of the States have had difficulties to face because of the occurrence of famine and the development of scarcity conditions. In any case, Sir, I do not think that it is right to pose a question in this hypothetical form. For, after all, if it is proved that the States are unable to raise the revenue apart from these special sources that I have indicated, it would probably mean that there is

some kind of underspending or under-investment in this country. Well that could be corrected, I think, to a certain extent, by our stepping up our own rate of capital expenditure. If, on the other hand, we find that we over-invest' we will certainly find that the States are able to raise additional resources but, that would be at the cost of impairing the validity of the expenditure estimates that we have made. Therefore, it is not possible to give a very simple or straightforward answer to the question that was posed by Dr. Kunzru. The Plan is flexible enough for adjustments to be made if the conditions against which it was made are found to have changed and I have no doubt that when the Planning Commission come to review the progress that has been made, they will take counsel with the States and the Centre and see if any further action is called for. The Planning Commission hope to be able to bring out a progress report in about six weeks' time, that is to say, I hope, before the present session of Parliament is concluded. We addressed the Ministries at the Centre of course, as well as the States, about the middle of January and asked' for their replies by the 5th February. We also furnished the forms in which information under various items should be furnished by them. Unfortunately, all the replies have not been received and it has not therefore, been possible for us to have placed before the Parliament, as early as we should have liked, an informative progress report. The information we have called for relates to progress on development expenditure, progress in the execution of individual development schemes, selected controlled statistics, finance and assessment by State Governments of their own rate of progress. We attach considerable importance to a detailed and critical assessment from time to time by each State Government of its own plan. The first review is intended to provide a careful assessment of the working of the Plan for the year 1951-52 and for the period April-September 1952 and we

thought that a general appreciation of the Plan during 1952-53, taking the year as a whole will also be possible, the detailed assessment being carried out for about four months from January. That is to say, about the middle of May. So, I think, certainly before two months, Parliament ought to have before it what it legitimately demands, namely, some idea of the progress of the Plan, for we claim that this Budget 'ries to reflect a phase of the Plan.

Now, some Members appear to have some apprehension regarding the extent of deficit financing proposed for the coming year and other Members wanted to know how deficit financing was defined. Now, the Planning Commission's Report has used the word 'deficit', I think, in one sense and the deficit financing that it refers to, of course, is that figure of Rs. 290 crores with perhaps further deficit financing in case any assistance from abroad is not available. Now, it may be that, in the course of their discussions with some of the International Monetary Fund experts, this idea of deficit finance may have developed further in order to take into account the deficit of the private sector also before trying to frame an estimate of the possible consequences. But, as I have said in ^my speech, on the whole, Sir, we are satisfied that as things stand we are not likely to do very much harm if we resort to the deficit finance indicated in the Budget. There are some figures that may be of interest to the more inquisitive Members:

1951-52—there was a small surplus.

1952-53—there was « deficit of about Rs. 83 crores.

So, for the two years together, as I said in my Budget speech, there was a deficit of Rs. Si. crores. As against that, we had a balance of payments deficit of Rs. 194 crores. So, it is quite clear, Sir, that in the last two years, speaking again in general terms and oversimplifying the problem very considerably, the way of financing the Plan

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.] that we have adopted could not have done very much harm by way of encouraging inflation. I will ask hon. Members to accept this with some kind of solace and let there be no fear that we have undertaken far too much. Taking the Budget figure of Rs. 140 crores and adding Rs. 82 crores, we get Rs. 222 crores. As against that, we have just Rs. 50 crores as the amount of sterling balance release which we can count upon. We had a balance of payments deficit of Rs. 244 crores. So, here again it does not look unsafe. It is not as if we are deliberately creating trouble for ourselves.

Moreover, Sir, it is not all the money that goes into circulation that is spent; that all depends on the liquid preference of the public. It may be some of it may be held by them in the form of notes, with no intention of spending it, or it may be that they might choose to hold Government securities and so on. The point I wish to make is, there is no way known to the art and science of economics by which any one can pre-

- diet what the result of any particular measure of deficit finance is going to be.

Add to that this consideration that

- India by herself is not so economical-ly important which would enable the country to regulate the course of events in the world. After all, her economy is not so important as to

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Sir, is he serious when he says that no one can predict what the consequences of deficit financing would be? Does it also mean that we would not know what measures to take when they appear?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: It is not quite correct because one can take a view of the future. It is always possible to take a view at a given moment; one can say what, in the next two or three years, it is likely to be, whether an inflationary boom or a recession; and it is against this background of some such prognostication that one

can have, what I may call "pendant" steps. As one goes along, one would find certain 'indicators' which will tell us whether one is going right; whether one is overreaching oneself; whether one is not doing enough. What I mean to say is that, to the best of my judgment, against the background of world conditions and what the Planning Commission has recommended, it seems to me that we are not taking any undue risk; and indeed it is probable that people who know more about the subject than I do—economics—might advise me that, having examined the same material that was available to me, they have come to the conclusion that we are not doing enough in the way of deficit financing. I do not know

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: May I ask a question? Could the Finance Minister tell us whether, projecting his view in the next two years also, this Rs. 290 crores would be the limit of deficit financing?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I still hope so, because some of this money that I am putting out ought to come back in the way of tax and other revenues.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Next year, I hope—in double measure.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: In other words, one may say that the Exchequer is biding its time.

Now, there was some question in regard to public savings and surpluses on revenue account. This question was raised by Prof. Ghose, and although it is somewhat technical

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I am not a professor.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: The next one is a professor.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: He is a principal.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I am sorry. I have fallen between two stools.

Anyway, Sir, it is an important point that the two are not identical.

"Public savings" are defined as savings which the Centre and the States can make out of their current revenues and the earnings on commercial enterprises after meeting non-developmental expenditure on revenue as well as on capital account. Now, non-developmental expenditure is all expenditure other than on schemes included in the Plan, even though it might come under what we broadly call nation-building departments. So, while expenditure on defence and administration, whether on revenue or on capital account, is to be deducted from current revenues, development expenditure in the Plan met from revenue is to be reckoned in as part of public savings. The revenue surplus in the accounting sense may thus be small, but public savings nevertheless are large if a considerable number of these schemes in the Plan are being financed from the revenue account, as we are doing. I would refer Shriyut Ghose.....

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Acharya Ghose.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: well, titleless Ghose to paragraphs 18, 19 and 20 of Chapter III "Assessment of Resources" of the Planning Commission's Report, particularly the footnote to paragraph 19. I thought it was important to clarify this particular issue.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: What is the amount, in 1952-53, of expenditure provided for in the Plan and debited to revenue account, both in the Central Government and in the States?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: The total of public savings over the five-year period is Rs. 738 crores. That is the figure quoted. That is, Rs. 568 crores current revenue, and Rs. 170 crores from railways. Now, a comparison with the revenue surplus in 1951-52 is not valid, as I explained. The table itself gives the estimated level in public savings in 1951-52, which was Rs. 145 crores; and I am not in a position yet to give the figure for 1952-53 which the hon. Member asked for.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: The Reserve Bank of India gives the revenue surpluses or deficits of the Centre and the States. From that it appears that the figure for 1952-53 comes to minus-6 crores. To that, I realise that the amount spent from revenue account for Plan purposes has to be added. Could we know how much was added?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I am not in a position to quote that figure just yet, but generally speaking I have no reason to believe that we have fallen as short of this figure of public savings as is suspected.

I now pass on to the next question, namely, the estimates of revenue. Dr. Kunzru had some criticism to make of the 1951-52 revised estimates, and he asked why when the revised estimates for 1951-52 had been framed on the basis of the actuals for ten months, the revenue surplus was Rs. 36 crores more than the figure taken in the revised estimate. Well, this was partly due to a drop of Rs. 10 crores in defence expenditure owing to the non-receipt of supplies to the extent anticipated, and an improvement in income-tax collections of Rs. 13 crores in the closing months of the year. Everyone, as we know, puts a spurt on in the collection of income-tax or in the execution of public works. The balance is made up by other minor changes.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: (Uttar Pradesh): Were these factors unknown even in February 1952?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: The cumulative effect of the energy of a number of income-tax officers is very difficult to forecast. The point is that the 'improvement in the position was not due to any further improvement in the revenue from customs duties, which was about the level shown in the revised estimates.

Now, this question of revenue leads me to the other question, taxation, that is to say, the point that is often made of the relation between direct

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.]

and indirect taxation. I gave some figures last year, and I would like to give a few more figures now. The proper way to look at it is to start from 1939-40, because various extraneous factors have entered. In 1939-40 receipts from income-tax and corporation tax formed 14 per cent, of the total tax revenue of the Centre and the States together. By 1948-49 the proportion had gone up to 37 per cent.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: 1947 is a significant year. It may be given.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: It seems to me the hon. Member is sure to ask for a figure which I have not got here. Anyway, I am quoting the figures that I have.

In 1948-49 the proportion had gone up to 37 per cent. It is true that as compared to this the share of these taxes in the total of tax receipts had fallen to around 25 per cent. This relative decline reflects, first, the increase in revenue from export duties, for which there was special justification in the exceptional circumstances created by the Korean war; secondly, the increase in revenue from excise duties, a considerable proportion of which comes from the consumers of better varieties of tobacco and line and super-fine cloth; and thirdly, a decline in receipts from arrears of excess profits tax. I submit, Sir, that conclusions regarding the progressiveness or otherwise of a tax system—I have no doubt that is a matter into which the Taxation Inquiry Commission would go very carefully—cannot be arrived at merely in terms of the proportion of direct to indirect taxes, because indirect taxes on luxury items, as I pointed out, fall on the rich and are a recognised mode of taxation in even socialized economies. But a good indication might be the proportion of the total assessable incomes in the higher ranges taken away by income-tax and supertax.

In 1940-41 the total income assessed was Rs. 68 crores. Of this about 24 per cent, was absorbed by income and super taxes. In 1948-49 the income assessed had gone up to Rs. 271 crores and the proportion absorbed by these taxes had gone up to 42 per cent. For 1951-52 the total income assessed was Rs. 317 crores of which 48 per cent, was the amount charged by way of income and super tax. Therefore, Sir, I think we can fairly claim that we are adopting a progressive system of taxation. And indeed taking the countries of the world as a whole, India's performance compares very favourably with the performance of almost any other country. Perhaps there are only two countries which are taxing at a higher rate than ourselves—which are U.K., now possibly U.S.A.—and I believe in Japan the increase in the tax on the incomes above certain limits is very steep indeed. It begins earlier and remains at a high level. Now, there are many more statistics which I could give in regard to direct and indirect taxation. But I do hope, Sir, that the hon. Members would realise that in a country as poor as India is, and where the number of assesseees may be about 7 lakhs now in a population of 36 crores, it is impossible not to tax what is called a common man. It may be possible to get some more money by taxing the rich, but there are certain consequences which one would have to consider and that is a matter which must be left for a careful judgment in relation to the particular conditions.

Now, that is as far as taxation on revenue is concerned. Then I would like to refer to the expenditure side. There was some question raised about the increase in expenditure on civil administration by Rs. 15 crores. I find, Sir, by studying the breakdown of the figures, that it is due principally to the addition of certain self-balancing items. That is, for instance, a transfer of Rs. 600 lakhs to the Fund for khadi and handloom development. Now there is a corresponding credit. Then, there is the transfer of the cess for industrial development of tea.

coffee and rubber industries and then there is another cess for the development of cottage industries. So all these self-balancing items together amount to Rs. 7 crores and 17 lakhs. Then, we have deliberately increased expenditure on certain development items in order to implement the Plan. For instance, there is Rs. 2 crores on basic and social education. There is Rs. 76 lakhs increased grant for scientific research. Then there are all items like election expenses reimbursed to States which won't recur again for some time. That is Rs. 48 lakhs; expansion of the Audit Department for the audit of the Plan and the Community Projects Rs. 53 lakhs; development of North-East frontier Rs. 72 lakhs which is a non-development item. This is special development expenditure. And the rest is an item amounting to about Rs. 198 which is made up of miscellaneous items—national sample survey Rs. 11 lakhs, broadcasting Rs. 20 lakhs. Parliament Rs. 18 lakhs and Delhi Police Rs. 30 and so on and so forth. So, I do not think, Sir, that this figure is as frightening as hon. Members were inclined to think. I admit that we should have given a foot-note to that particular page where this appears and it would have saved the trouble to hon. Members of raising this issue. Now, in regard to expenditure, the main point, of course, is what is being done in regard to avoidance of wastage and achievement of economy. As I said on previous occasions, there is a team which is continuously on work with the various Ministries in order to find out what retrenchment can be made. It is very difficult to give figures because it is a continuous effort, and in some cases they have agreed at the Secretarial level that a certain amount of economy can be effected, but the matter is yet to be approved at the Ministerial level. In regard to the Army, there was the Reorganisation Committee which has effected certain economies, which ultimately made an amount of Rs. 5J crores, but unfortunately at the rate at which the Defence expenditure is growing, econo-

mies of this kind do not leap to the eye, so to speak.

In regard to avoidance of wastage, there is very little that I can add to what is frequently stated that we are fully aware of the necessity to ensure that money does not slip through our fingers. I think there is a tendency for hon. Members to conjure up somewhat exaggerated pictures of what is happening in the way of wastage on account of the incidents that are brought or may be brought to notice in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. Now, at some stage I hope to have an opportunity of stating what action has been taken in regard to these reports and indeed in one case hon. Members are aware that a prosecution is in progress in what is known as the fertilizer scandal. Even if they add up all these cases, I do not think that against the background of our total expenditure, that is to say, having in mind the dimensions of our total public expenditure, they would come to the conclusion that waste was taking place on a scale which will undermine the Plan itself. That is not to say that I, in my capacity as Finance Minister, am at all complacent about this, and indeed I regard the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor General as my allies in this matter. Indeed, there is no reason why money which is hard-won or hard-printed-should be wasted in this manner

Now, Sir, there are two points—I am sorry I have got to go back to revenue-again—to which I have made reference. I think it was the leader of the Praja Socialist Party who doubted whether it was the Government's intention to drop the Estates Duty Bill. Unfortunately through some mistake on our part, we did not suggest a Joint Select Committee. Otherwise, hon. Members would have been aware that we are sitting as often as we can, and if hon. Members would sometimes look at the proceedings of the House of the People, they will find that I have made a definite statement there that it is our intention to see that the

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.] Estates Duty Bill is passed into law during the current session. We have made considerable progress. I can assure hon. Members that, it is a very, very complicated subject, and most of ■us did not understand what the sections meant when we read them for the first time. One has to read them again in order to get the import of them. There is no one here with any experience as to how things work, and therefore we borrowed the phraseology of the United Kingdom Act, and when you borrow phraseology there are all kinds of difficulties, and in the circumstances we have been delayed somewhat, but as I said, it is our intention to ensure that the Estates Duty Bill is passed into law during this session. The reason why no mention is made *of it is that so far as our Budget proposals are concerned, it has no particular significance. None of that income comes to us. It all goes to the States. That is why there was no reference made to it.

Then the other question is about the Pakistan debt. Now this is not a kind of legerdemain or a kind of juggling with figures. I still hope that it would be possible for the representatives of the Pakistan Government and the representatives of our Government at the Ministerial level to get together and thrash out this problem. It is somewhat complicated because there are various other issues also which are •cognate. One is the transfer of some residual assets equivalent to the Indian note liabilities that they have returned to us. That is a matter of about Rs. 50 crores and there is a small dispute as to whether all this money represents money in circulation at the time of Partition so that it must be paid for in the form of gold, sterling securities and rupee securities in proportions in which these assets were distributed at a certain date in the Reserve Bank accounts or whether some of it represents money that was paid out for jute purchases or any other purchases across the border and which transfer can only represent - acquisition of exchange and might

figure as credits in the Pakistan State Bank account with our own Reserve Bank. Then there are claims in regard to military stores transferred to Pakistan. There are claims as between the two Bengals and the two Punjab and I think it has been recognised on both sides that all these issues would have to be settled together. We have made it a policy that it would not be possible for us to settle some of these cash payments unless we came to an agreement as regards at least the provisional figure on which instalments should be calculated from year to year on Pakistan's share of the public debt of India. That is a position which they seem to have accepted, judging from the inclusion in last year's Budget a sum of Rs. 5 crores which means Rs. 7·4 crores and this compared with Rs. 9 crores, puts the difference between the two, so small. The Pakistan Finance Minister, unfortunately, was not too well during the course of last year and indeed he was very seriously ill, I met him only at the London Economic Conference again after a

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH (West Bengal): But even that Rs. 5 crores has not been paid.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I am trying to explain. Even for the payment of that sum, one has to agree on a provisional figure. Agreement on a provisional figure means scrutinising accounts on both sides. That means a meeting at Ministerial level. Such a meeting was arranged for in July and August but it could not be held on account of the illness of the Finance Minister of Pakistan. I still hope that it would be possible for us to meet now and and therefore I don't rule out the possibility of our arriving at some kind of agreement by which they would be able to make this payment which is due to us now for two years.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Has the Finance Minister made a study of their Budget to find out if they can pay?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I don't wish to be drawn into this because as T have said there are cash payments

which are due. On any settling of accounts there are payments due as ready payments, so to speak, on the other side and that is why we said that the whole matter should be considered together. Now I don't think there is any advantage in going into the details of this question. I don't think it would be in the public interest to do that.

Now, Sir, I shall have to say a few words about the general appraisal of the *economic* situation although there is no great point in my replying to some of the wilder statements made during the course of the debate because the party from which they emanated is not here. But the public are apt to be misled by these figures and therefore I would like to make a short reference to them.

Shri Bhupesh Gupta has taken me to task for over-painting the picture of the economic conditions in the last few months. His own picture is that of a country overrun by famine, with starvation staring us in the face and people starving because of the hoarding of foodgrains by interested parties, of industries and agriculture languishing, and of the cost of living showing a rising curve. Now, he has sought to support it by taking out various odd figures at random to suit his particular line of argument. For example he just mentioned only the increase in the cost of living index in one place—Bombay—leaving it to be inferred that it was valid for the country as a whole. But if he had turned to the statistics of working-class cost of living index, on page 100 of the Explanatory Memorandum, he would have seen that at the close of the calendar year 1952 the indices show a downward trend except for Bombay—the figures of which he has quoted. Similarly in respect of food index also, if a period of one year is taken and the comparison is not made with reference to a particular month chosen either at random or for the purpose of supporting a particular preconceived argument, then it would be seen that between December 1951, and December 1952, the index price registered a drop

of about 55 points. And the latest figure which I have before me for the middle of February shows the index figure as 359.9 points compared to 371 points for the corresponding date of last year. He also mentioned certain figures relating to the alleged fall in agricultural production and the increase in the acreage of fallow land. Now, it is not worth while entering into arguments about these production figures because of the reference that has been made to the national sample survey—a matter which was referred to in my colleague's speech. But even on our own figures, the production in the last two years has been of the order of 44 million tons as against 41 million tons given by him. In the last two years for which figures are available, our information is that there has been a fall of 3-7 million acres in the acreage of uncultivated fallows.

Then, Sir, there is this question of famine. Now it is true, although an Opposition speaker tried to make a point of it, that people in these scarcity-areas which are affected by the scarcity are not able to purchase food at the rate at which it is issued to the ordinary people. Now that situation is going to be corrected. It is going to be corrected both ways—first by finding employment for them on test relief works and secondly, by issuing grains to them at concession rates, I think the announcement would probably be made by the Food Minister and I would leave it to him to make it. I think he has also reduced the price of wheat for everybody in the rationed areas—the issue price to the States—from Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 17-8-0. So, Sir, it is hardly fair to say that the food situation is such as to bear out the gloomy prognostications and assumptions of the hon. Member I referred to.

As regards famine too, Sir, it is true that there are several areas which are suffering from it. But to our knowledge there have been no starvation deaths.

The total number of people affected by the famine, according to the latest information available, must be about,

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.] 251 lakhs, but the persons on relief, according to the information available to us by the end of January or end of February is a little over 6 lakhs. Now, that is

PROF. G. RANGA: That only means that relief works are not started in as many places as is needed.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: In Madras, relief work was started last year and 2,52,000 people are on relief works and in addition there are the gruel centres and others.

PROF. G. RANGA: That is not much to depend upon.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Well, at one time it was said that the famine in Rayalaseema was a famine of water and not of food.

Anyway, these are the figures and maybe one may add one or two lakhs to that but the point I am making is simple that could be accepted by other hon. Members that it is wrong to say that famine is stalking the land.

PROF. G. RANGA: In our case it is a serious matter.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I ought to reply to an observation made by Dr. Gilder because, I think, that is an opportunity that has been presented to me of doing so. So far no one had the sense of asking what exactly I said about Prohibition in Poona, and resolutions have been passed and state ments have been made. What really happened was that a large number of journalists

am sorry, Sir, if you give me a little more time

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go on.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: A number of journalists interviewed me, about twelve or fifteen, and they asked me "What was going to be done about

long-term development works as a means of abolishing famine in the famine-stricken or famine-ridden areas of the Deccan?" And I said, so far as the Plan was concerned, at the moment, these works were not included and since the Plan was more or less tight lit now, if these works had to be selected, then either further resources would have to be raised or priorities would have to be altered. I also added that so far as priorities were concerned, it was primarily a matter for the State Government, but, the Planning Commission would not, I thought, rule out any modifications of the Plan if certain emergent considerations suggested a change. Then, in regard to possible increase of resources, I said that it was up to the Bombay Government. For what I know, they might review their Prohibition policy; that is not my view. It may be that some States do take a view like that as is shown by the fact that some States have not proceeded with it for the same reason, for the financial reason. I do not regard everything as immutable in Bombay State and that was the import of my observation in regard to prohibition. That does not give my personal opinion although I am quite prepared to give my personal opinion if it is asked for.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Please do. Would the hon. Minister give it, Sir?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: It would be irrelevant for the purpose of this discussion.

Well, Sir, that is so far as the famine areas are concerned. Now, I come back to expenditure.

PROF. G. RANGA: I made one suggestion that it would be better to renovate the old organisation known as the All-India Famine Insurance Trust.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I thought a reply was given to it by Dr. Deshmukh but, unfortunately the hon. Member was not here when the reply was given to the points that he had made. He pointed out that the in-

creased provision that we have made of Rs. 15 crores in the Plan for famine relief constituted such a Trust and it was at the instance of State Governments which were handicapped by the emergence of these extraordinary conditions that I agreed to find about Rs. 15 crores in the Plan for assisting the State Governments in starting relief works. So, I think the object has been achieved.

Then, there was another question. —now that we are on matters which have been raised by the hon. Mr. Ranga—he pleaded for the establishment of an Agricultural Finance Corporation. Now that matter has been considered on more than one occasion by Government and so far as the present decision goes, we are not yet convinced that this is the most appropriate method for meeting the requirements of the country for agricultural finance. But, I would like to add that the whole problem of rural credit is now under investigation by a Committee working under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India. This enquiry is a comprehensive one embracing rural indebtedness, credit requirements of agriculturists, the part played by various agencies in providing this credit, the pattern of savings in the rural areas, the effect on the rural economy of recent legislation relating to agricultural debt relief, control of money-lending, etc. The report of this enquiry committee will greatly assist the Reserve Bank and the Government of India and the State Governments in deciding the form and structure of the credit institutions best fitted to improve their agricultural requirements. I hope that the report of this enquiry committee will be available in the next few months when we shall be glad to review the problem in the light of the recommendations made by it. I would, however, like to assure the hon. Members that our minds are not closed on this matter.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Madras): Sir, in the year
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1946, under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India, there was an enquiry, and also another one in 1950 or 1951. Could not that be taken as the basis for rural credit purposes? Why should there be a further investigation?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I do not know about it. There were two statutory reports of the Reserve Bank of India on rural credit; and, after that, we had the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, and, there was a conference convened at my instance, presided over by Prof. Gadgil. Every time this question was considered by Government, they were handicapped by the lack of data. Whatever body is to consider this, they will have to proceed on facts. And I think, Sir, you will agree that an ounce of fact is better than a pound of theory.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Can I say, Sir, that the finding of the Committee in the year 1946 has put the figure of rural credit at Rs. 800 crores?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: That probably shows how unrelated it was to any factual situation!

That is all, Sir, what I had to say about this Agricultural Credit Corporation. Now, I come back to revenue, to the question of 'Salaries'.

A point was made on this question of 'Salaries'. We have made rough calculations here, Sir, of what we should be able to achieve if we were to re-distribute the salaries of all people who get over Rs. 750 or over Rs. 1,000; and I think, if that was re-distributed to Government servants, who get less, we have come to the conclusion that it would probably add Rs. 1/8/- a month in one case and Rs. 3/14/- per mensem in another case to the salaries of the lower-paid Government servants. The total amount involved also is very small. I have got so much of material that.....

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: The hon. Minister can go on. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can take your own time.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I have got so much that I am suffering from embarrassment of riches. I have got all kinds of flags. This is about clearness allowance. Anyway, Sir, I would like to assure the House.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take some time more.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Yes, but I don't like to. Anyway—to resume my trend—the House can take it from me that even if we were to reduce the salaries the effect will not be much. Then, taking the Civil side and Posts and Telegraphs Gazetted Officers, including Superintendents drawing over Rs. 500 the number is 9,849; non-gazetted—3,53,177. The dearness allowance drawn by all officers amounts to Rs. 92 ■ 99 lakhs per annum of which the amount in respect of officers drawing salaries above Rs. 750 is Rs. 32-41 lakhs per annum. x\ready questions have been raised by several State Governments as to whethe* this kind of dearness allowance should be continued. This matter will have to be considered by the Central Government. Now, the total number of Government servants of all categories drawing pay exceeding Rs. 750 per month has been given, as 3,016 and the estimated amount of dearness allowance is Rs. 34-7 lakhs per annum. Now, we calculated that if the maximum monthly pay were limited to Rs. 1,000 per month, the saving would be approximately Rs. 8,76,000-per month, and if the maximum were limited to Rs. 500 per month the saving would be Rs. 22.63.775. If the saving were utilised in increasing the pay grades of those drawing up to Rs. 250, the average increase would be Rs. 1/4/0—I am sorry, Rs. 1/8/0—four annas is a significant addition to Rs. 1/4/0—and Rs. 3/14/0 in the lower grades. Now, that really is an illustration of the general truth that here in this country, till we increase production by our own effort, it is more a question of distribution of poverty than distribution of wealth.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: There are psychological and social aspects also which the hon. Minister should take into account.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I have no doubt psychological aspects will fall to be considered, but that is a process of time, because a sudden adjustment would also cause a psychological shock.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: A good shock, maybe.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: That is a general point that I would like to make. We must have a little patience with these things. It is no use allowing ourselves to be paralysed by the thought that we are not doing enough for the common man or for the poor. I think that if we look at the picture as a whole, we are bound to find that we are making encouraging progress. The poverty of India, of course, is there, and particularly there is distress in the scarcity areas. But it hardly serves any purpose to lay continuous stress on this dark side of the picture and perhaps to expect some kind of magician's wand which would change that overnight. Indeed, if energy and enthusiasm and co-operation is expected of the people, it would be very much better to draw their attention to the brighter side of the picture, instead of, as I said, continuously bewailing our poverty. And with this change in attitude. I am quite sure, Sir, that we shall have reasons for hoping that, given time, and given a certain amount of luck, and given a certain amount of assistance in critical moments, we shall be making slow but sure progress towards the foundation of a Welfare State.

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH: Before the hon. Finance Minister sits down. I should like to ask one question. Is the Government of India intending to make a serious attempt to bring down the level of prices in a substantial manner?

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: I should say that it is unlikely that by our own efforts we should be able to do so. Our prices are influenced very largely by our food prices; and the moment we try to do something to the food prices, we affect the fortunes of a very large number of our countrymen. And if, as I said, prices of food in foreign countries fall—and there is a welcome trend in that direction: I think wheat landed here is Rs. 16 as against Rs. 24 last year—if that trend continues, it may be that we shall succeed in establishing a lower level of prices. I doubt whether we should ever go back to anything comparable to pre-war prices, and I think it would

be much better if we devise indices which started from September 1949, when we did a sort of prayschita for our currency sins and devalued the rupee.

MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that we have got five Bills to pass, and in case we do not pass those Bills tomorrow, we may have to sit on Saturday. The Chairman will make an announcement tomorrow.

The Council then adjourned till half past two of the clock on Friday, the 6th March 1953.