

[Shri B. N. Datar.]

papers as required under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952:—

- (i) Rule for reimbursement by Government to a Minister of the net deductions made by an Air Transport Company on cancellation of the air passage.
- (ii) Amendment to the Ministers (Advance for motor-cars) Rules. [Placed in Library. See No. S-35/53.]

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT (EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION) BILL, 1953

THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND STATES (DR. K. N. KATJU): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Court at Calcutta to Chandernagore and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Court at Calcutta to Chandernagore and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands."

The motion was adopted.

DR. K. N. KATJU: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1953—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We get back to the discussion of the Finance Bill, 1953. Shri Gulsher Ahmed.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Vindhya Pradesh): Yesterday I promised to give the House more information about the economic situation in my State before the Income Tax Act was introduced. The Vindhya Pradesh is a purely agricultural State.

KHWAJA INAIT ULLAH (Bihar): Please speak louder.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: We have not got any industries in that State. The only cottage industry that we have there is the manufacturing of *bidis* and weaving.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR (Uttar Pradesh): If the hon. Member would go to the back seat and speak then he would be more audible.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Most of the trade was in the form of import from British India to the Indian States and vice versa. All these areas composed what were called the princely States and we did not have any kind of taxes like the income-tax or super-tax. We had, of course, different kinds of taxes which were known as customs permits. But then these States were merged together and brought into one unit, now known as the Vindhya Pradesh.

With the Rajpramukh it was made a Part B State. Then, in the year 1949, before the Constitution was enforced, it was made into a Part C State—(a Chief Commissioner's Province) and the institution of Rajpramukh was abolished. But, in the year 1949, the Central taxation laws were extended to Part B and Part C States, as a result of which, in the year 1950-51, people were asked to file returns of the income that they had made in the previous years. Besides this, the Income Tax Officer also served a notice on the merchants to furnish the accounts for the years 1943 to 1949 on the presumption that as they were selling goods in British India, they must have been making profits or profits might have accrued in British India. So, they are liable for taxation. Well, Sir, I would just read a few portions of the section of the Income Tax law which is relevant for this discussion so that I may be able to make myself clear to this House because, without reading that section I will not be able to make myself clear. That is section 34 of

the Indian Income Tax Act, 1932 It reads:

"(1) If -

(a) the Income-tax Officer has reason to believe that by reason of the omission or failure on the part of an assessee to make a return of his income under section 22 for any year or to disclose fully and truly all material facts necessary for his assessment for that year income, profits or gains chargeable to income-tax have escaped assessment for that year or have been under-assessed or assessed at too low a rate, or have been made the subject of excessive relief under the Act or excessive loss or depreciation allowance has been computed, or (b) notwithstanding that there has been no omission or failure as mentioned in clause (a) on the part of the assessee, the Income Tax Officer has in consequence of information in his possession reason to believe that income profits or gains chargeable to income tax have escaped assessment for any year, or have been under-assessed or assessed at too low a rate or have been made the subject of excessive relief under this Act, or that excessive loss or depreciation allowance has been computed"

So the Income Tax Officer has tried to bring these people under Section 34, sub-clause (b) and his contention is that the income has escaped assessment and he has asked these people to produce their accounts. Now, I ask you, Sir how is it possible for these people who, living in the Indian States never knew that after nine or ten years the Income Tax laws of the Central Government are going to be extended and so they should keep their accounts? Under the provisions of the Income Tax law if a person fails to submit a return or produce accounts he is to be assessed on the basis of what is known in Income Tax laws as the best of judgement assessment and the basis for this best of judgement assessment has been

made the assessment of the year 1949-50 and in some cases the year 1951-52. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Minister to the fact that in some cases what has happened to this that the persons have been assessed and they have gone to the Appellate Tribunal. The appeals have not been finally decided. On the basis of the Income Tax Officer's assessment the people of Vindhya Pradesh have been asked to deposit the dues for the last 7 or 8 years in default of which they would be penalised. I would like to ask the hon. the Finance Minister how it is possible for these people to deposit in advance for the last ten years. There is no doubt that these people made profits but they have invested them in properties or spent them in marriage and death and in so many other ways and now they are finding it very difficult to deposit the money. In some cases they have suffered heavy losses also. The whole difficulty in a fiscal law, like the Income Tax, the Excise and other taxes is that whether you have been assessed rightly or wrongly you cannot go to the Court of Appeal unless you have deposited the amount that has been assessed against your name. So what happens is that when the Income Tax Officer is not able to trace the accounts he must make the assessment according to the best of judgement assessment and in most of the cases this assessment is based on the year 1949-50 or 1950-51, 1951-52 and in some cases it has been found that it is very excessive. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Minister to a recent case in Rajasthan where the High Court of Rajasthan has held that the Government cannot tax or charge any income tax on the people of Rajasthan for the previous years when there was no income tax. The case of Vindhya Pradesh is similar and I would like to request the hon. the Finance Minister that the assessment for the previous years for which we did not have any Income Tax in our State may be stayed till the cases for 1949-50,

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1950-51 and 1951-52 are finally decided. People have been assessed beyond their means and they have gone to the Appellate Tribunal and their appeals have not yet been decided. There is one decision of the High Court which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. According to the view of the Court, people from Part B and Part C States cannot be taxed merely because there was no machinery to realise the taxes. "If, as a result of non-existence of proper assessment machinery and if for any other reason the income could not possibly have been assessed in the relevant assessment year, it cannot be treated as income which has escaped assessment". This is how it has been defined within the meaning of this section. Suppose these Income Tax Laws were not extended to Part C States, what would have happened is this. The Income Tax Officer of Allahabad living about sixty miles from Vindhya Pradesh, by some means had come to know that there are certain people in Vindhya Pradesh who are making profits in U.P. and he decides to assess them u/s 34. My submission is that he cannot, do so and cannot force them to produce the accounts or submit accounts and realise the money by means of law. In this case where the people are being asked to pay income tax for the last seven years, my submission is this that the Finance Minister has got ample power under section 60A of the Taxation Laws (Extensions to Merged States and Amendment) Act, 1949 which says that the Central Government has got power to make exemption, etc., in relation to merged States and Part B States, if the Central Government considered it necessary or expedient so to do for avoiding hardship, anomaly and for removing any difficulty that may arise as a result of the extension of this Act to the merged States by issue of a general or special order to make an exemption or modification in respect of income tax. They can give the exemption from income-tax in favour of any class of persons hav-

ing regard to the whole or any part of the income of any person. They can take up and consider the case of 'any person or class of persons'.

My submission is that this is a fit case. There is an anomaly and there is a difficulty. I would draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to the anomaly. In Part B States, income-tax law has been applied with some modifications. The Central Government has promised that they will bring up the standard of taxation in Part B States after 5 years. If over an income of Rs. 50,000 a person has to pay Rs. 10,000, in Part A State then in Part B State he will have to pay only Rs. 5,000 in the first year, Rs. 6,000 in the second year, Rs. 7,000 in the third year, Rs. 8,000 in the fourth year and in the fifth year he will have to pay at a level of the present Part A States but from the very beginning, in Part C States people have been asked to pay at the level of Part A State, in spite of the fact that we are being told that we are backward, we are lacking in this and in that. But so far as taxation is concerned we have been made to pay the same rate of tax as the people are paying in Part A States. As I have just told you, Sir, economically we are very backward. Our people in Part C States do not know trading technique very well and they never used to keep proper accounts, never used to make balance-sheets which are very necessary to be shown for purposes of income-tax assessment and it is really a very difficult thing for them. I was under the impression that in the first year the income-tax authorities will be a bit lenient with these people but I have seen and noticed that probably they are realising the tax from them in the same manner as they have been doing in Part A States. So here is the anomaly and the Hon. the Finance Minister who has got ample power to give relief under Section 60A of the Act which I quoted above can remove that anomaly and that difficulty which is causing great anxiety to the peo-

ple. I know that two or three firms have been asked to deposit money for the last 10 years at one and the same time and for their inability they are being penalised and proceedings under the Revenue Code had been taken under which the assessed money had been realised as land revenue and their property sold. I think it is really a case where the Minister for Finance must exercise that power which has been conferred on him by Parliament. I will finish this point after quoting a very famous English Judge as follows: "There is always a possibility of finding in the twists and turns of income-tax maze some relief or refuge for harassed taxpayer", and here is a case where the Finance Minister must find some possibility of giving some relief and some refuge to the people of Part C States and to Vindhya Pradesh in particular.

Now I will take another point about nationalisation. My friend Mr. Ghose, on the other side of the House probably referred to some speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister in the other House where he had said something like this: "The object of the Congress Party and of the Socialists is the same but the only difference is in the approach. They believe that they can achieve their object by nationalisation and equitable distribution of land and by so many other things that they have got in their policy". Mr. Ghose expressed some anxiety and he has quoted certain portions from the Planning Commission's Report and said that unless banking and insurance companies were nationalised we were not going to achieve that object, the object being a Welfare State and a Socialist State,—unless we nationalised the key industries like Banking Companies, Insurance Companies, etc. To this I would submit, Sir, that while we think of nationalising we should always remember that India is not an industrialised country. Here we have got nearly 80 to 85 per cent. of people living in the rural areas, and unless

you have got a highly industrialised situation in the country I do not think nationalisation is going to bring any benefit to the people of this country. I have got some little experience of living in England during the Socialist regime there and for three years I had noticed that to make nationalisation a success people should save a sense of duty. They should develop in their minds sanctity for public property and they should be disciplined. I have also noticed that if you nationalise an industry suddenly lakhs and lakhs of employees become civil servants and we have ample experience of this. The other day we heard from an hon. member of this House the remarks of 'corruption, nepotism' and so many things regarding the civil servants. If we are going to nationalise at this stage then what will happen? It will be that we will only increase the volume of civil servants in this country. And then unless the people are very much disciplined and have a sense of duty and have regard for public property I don't think that is going to bring any benefit to this country.

Then I have got another suggestion to make to the Hon. the Finance Minister about the import duty on medicines. I strongly feel, Sir, that there should be no import duty at all on medicines and drugs and medical appliances. These are things which in most cases we have to import from other countries and it is always the poor man who would have to buy these things mostly. If a person is rich he gets rich food and he does not suffer from malnutrition or other ailments. It is always the poor who always fall victims to typhoid and so many other kinds of diseases, and you know, Sir, it is the poor man or his wife or his child or any member of his house who is suffering, and suppose Penicillin can cure it, then he has to buy it. So I think the duty on medicines will only add to the burden of the poor man and not of the rich. I feel very strongly that the import duty on medicines and

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medical appliances which we have to import from foreign countries because we cannot manufacture them here, should be removed.

With these words I take my seat. Thank you.

SHRI P. SUNDARAYYA (Madras): Sir, I have to once again differ in the problem of linguistic provinces because as the House and hon. members know, only a few days back, three days back, in Hubli when the people were agitating for a Karnatak Province to be constituted immediately and at least for a declaration to be made in this regard, the police opened fire. The policy of not meeting the wishes of the people is creating all this trouble. It would be all right as far as it goes, I mean the statement of the Hon. Minister Mr. Karmarkar, authorised by Prime Minister, that they would go into this question of Karnatak Province along with the adjustment of other States only after the Andhra State is formed. But once the Government sees the desirability of forming Karnatak Province and also readjusting the State boundaries then why should the formation of Andhra State be an excuse and why not the Government readily say "we are appointing a Commission to report on these things and that by October 1954 or within one year from the fixed date these States are going to be formed." If such a declaration comes immediately it would assuage feelings and give an assurance to all the people as to the necessity of doing that. Instead of doing that, Government postpones again and again and only when people get fed up with these delaying tactics and rise up and hold huge demonstrations and only when the hon. Minister Dr. Katju cannot keep law and order in spite of his police, in spite of his military, then only Government yields. I think this policy of Government for which the Finance Bill tries to provide money is not a healthy policy, nor is it going to help the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan.

With regard to the Hyderabad State, again and again the Government re-

fuses to accept the demand for disintegration so that the different linguistic provinces may be formed and they are putting themselves and their policy in such a tight corner. The leaders of the Congress Party say that they are for the disintegration of the Hyderabad State but when a non-official resolution was sought to be brought, because the Centre was not prepared for it, they had to oppose that resolution and cut a very sorry figure. If the Government continues these things, they cannot avoid the wishes of the people. Therefore I would advise the Government—of course, it does not bother much about the advice from this side—but all the same we would advise the Government to avoid all this kind of agitation and other things. It had better make a declaration immediately that it is going to appoint Commissions and the States would be formed at the latest by the end of 1954, if not earlier.

Now, coming to the question of the Five Year Plan, the Madras Government has said that as far as the Madras State is concerned, all the development schemes which once they had planned to start have to be given up for lack of finances, and as far as the Madras State is concerned, the Five-Year Plan is already a broken plan. It cannot be implemented at all. The same position is there with regard to Bengal. Famine is stalking the land, especially in Rayalaseema, Tamil Nad and Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka also. Especially in Rayalseema, because of the continuous failure of rains, the situation is becoming very bad and recently I had reports telling me that already villages are being depopulated. I have asked them to supply me with more facts and actual figures with actual names. Their contention was that women were even selling their honour, their bodies, in order to take out a living and Government is not taking any serious steps to alleviate this kind of a situation.

Taking the industrial situation, in this field also the situation is very bad. In the Vizag shipyard 800 workers

have been retrenched; jute workers are being retrenched; tea workers are being retrenched. The workers in sugar mills are being retrenched; for example, in East Godavari Parry & Co. workers have been retrenched. And everyone knows the handloom workers are starving. By passing the Handloom Excise Bill Government is hoping to get Rs. 6 crores but it does not propose to spend anything for helping the starving workers and it wants to spend the money on the improvement of the production of handloom cloth. Government cannot show a way out even to dispose of the cloth that has already been produced, though it is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total capacity of the handlooms and it is only $\frac{1}{2}$ of what they were producing in 1939. When it cannot show markets for these 700 million yards of handloom cloth, what is the use of thinking of measures to further improve the production. Practically 20 million workers are starving in the handloom industry. Now in Madras because of the electricity cut the textile workers also have been thrown out of employment. In Coimbatore I was told that they were working only two days per week or sometimes four days per week, while earlier they were working three shifts. Now there is only one shift and in certain cases just two shifts. So, unemployment throughout the country is increasing. The Kolar and Orgaam mines have been closed and similarly there is retrenchment going on in coal, mica and other mines. This is the economic situation we have today. Instead of improving it, plans for increasing production are being carried out and what is actually happening? More and more workers are being retrenched and more and more mines and factories are being closed. This is the situation and the Finance Minister, whatever he might be saying, is unable to do anything because of the policies which they are pursuing. They are so blind that they do not want to think in radical terms to get out of the situation, because they are so much enamoured of continuing their policies and of linking the whole

economy with the British Sterling, with the British and American economic structure, so much so they refuse even to consider the possibilities of increasing trade or of increased economic development in co-operation with the Soviet Union, China and Eastern democracies.

Now, coming to the Minister for Communications, we have got the Air Corporation Bill in which they propose to pay huge compensation to the air companies. Now, take the postal facilities. I will give you a personal experience and show how the censors—the Minister of Communications and the Minister for Home Affairs together—are dealing with this matter. I had written a letter on the sixth to Vijayawada saying that I was arriving there on the 13th to attend the Andhra Provincial Kisan Conference and asking them to inform the organisers. This letter had been withheld till the 18th, till the Conference was over. Similarly I had sent a telegram saying that I would be reaching there to attend the Andhra Provincial Kisan Conference at the end of March. Even that telegram was not delivered. Similarly I had written two or three letters saying that I would attend the Youth Conference in Kistna District and other things in other places. None of these letters had been delivered. After the Provincial Kisan Conference was over, on my way back I found the letter addressed on the sixth had reached. This is the way in which the censors under Dr. Katju, aided and abetted by the Minister for Communications, are carrying on their policy.

Now, take the question of visas. I just read in today's paper that the Chinese Delegation which is to come to the All India Kisan Conference to be held at Cannanore has been refused visas. The Ministers on the Government side have got a habit of accusing the Soviet Union, China and People's Democracies as countries behind the Iron Curtain. They go on repeating the terms "satellites" and "Iron Curtain countries" and so on.

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But I would like the House and the Government to consider the question as to who is creating the Iron Curtain. In fact, Dr. Katju, the Minister for Home Affairs, and the Government are creating an Iron Curtain around our own country. They want to reserve those terms for the Eastern Democracies because they cannot find a better term. But all the time, I would say, they are cutting off our country—"Katjuing" this country—from the rest of the Democracies. This is what the Government is doing. They say that their relations with all countries are very free, and that anybody can go anywhere and anybody can come here. But what actually is happening? They are refusing passports, and they are denying permission to people to come from Soviet Russia and China, whereas there is no restriction whatever on American and British imperialists, on any person coming from those countries, or on any person going from here to those countries.

Now, with regard to the question of this House also, I have several times made the suggestion, and I would certainly give that advice to the Congress Party, because it is in a majority and it is for that party to decide this question. I ask: What is the purpose of this House? Is any useful purpose being served by this House? If the Congress Party which is in a majority continues to behave in the way they are behaving, I would seriously advise that this House should be abolished. The Minister for Finance would certainly save several lakhs of rupees if they abolish this House. The Constitution certainly says that this House, for certain reasons for which you have created this House, can initiate Bills except Money Bills, and can do certain other things. And naturally, when 250 people are there, you could certainly have brought many Bills here, which we could have discussed at leisure while the other House was discussing some other Bills, so that those Bills which had been

discussed here would have taken much less time there. Bills take a much longer time there. We take less time. Instead of making this kind of adjustment, there is an attempt to neglect this House completely. My information today is that the Rules Committee of the other House have not accepted the formation of a joint Public Accounts Committee. As regards Select Committees also on the Estate Duty Bill, which is by no stretch of imagination a Money Bill, they refused to have a Joint Select Committee. Now, even as regards the Air Corporations Bill, which also by no stretch of imagination can be called a Money Bill, and which once was to be introduced in this House, they do not want to have a Joint Select Committee. Of course the Congress Government knows that this House is not going to set up Select Committees over the head of the other House, because after all the Congress party has a majority, and once the Congress Party decides in the other House not to have a Joint Select Committee, the members of the Congress Party here will oblige them and will not join with the Opposition to appoint Select Committees once again on the Estate Duty Bill, the Air Corporations Bill, etc. The Congress Party is unfortunately in a majority in both the Houses, and therefore they think they can deal with this House in this way. If that is the way in which they want to deal with this House, I would certainly advise them to bring a Bill to amend the Constitution in order to abolish this House. This would save plenty of time for us, and it would also save a lot of time of our Chairman also, so that he need not waste his time here. If you do not care much for the views of this House and for this House, there is no sense in our spending our time here. We also have other important work in our own constituencies, among our own people. If this is the respect which you show to this House, we shall welcome its abolition, because we shall then be able to carry on more useful work. We come here, and express whatever we think, and go away. So,

either you treat this House seriously, or you abolish it.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

10 A.M.

Now, Sir, I would like to say that all Government policies—financial policies, taxation policies, etc.—amount to one thing only, namely, that they suppress the demands of the people, and support the vested interests. Whenever it is a question of meeting the needs of the people, they go on appointing committees after committees. God knows now many committees there are. There must be hundreds of committees. I do not know what to say of this committee-madness of the Government. When they do not want to do anything, they appoint a committee, then another sub-committee, and then another sub-sub-committee, and so on. There are endless sub-committees. The whole question is shelved in this fashion. This is the way in which the whole Government functions. The policy of the Minister for Finance is to find money somehow or other for these things. And naturally since, he is, not inclined to tax the rich, he proceeds to tax betel-nuts and all kinds of small articles which the people use.

I would certainly ask Government most seriously to consider how long they can continue such kinds of bogus financial policies, such kinds of bogus taxation policies, and whether they are not leading our country by the surest path to rack and ruin. They will do this, and later on come and say that all this is being done because there are Communists in the country, because there are subversive elements in the country, and because, unfortunately for them, there are the Soviet Union and China in existence, who are improving their economic conditions day by day, who, by following policies which are in consonance with the people's needs, are improving their economic conditions. While that is happening in other countries, here in India the Government is refusing to follow policies which are in con-

sonance with the needs of the people, and is following taxation and financial policies which are leading the country to ruin.

For instance, take the question of taxing the rich. Take the question of reducing our expenditure. Somehow the Government conveniently postpones them. Take, for instance, the Estate Duty Bill itself. It was pending in the other House. The hon. Minister for Finance in his reply on the Budget discussion said that he was going to see that this Bill was passed in the current session. The latest development is that with great difficulty—that is how the press has reported it—they have been able to provide five days to discuss the Bill. I do not know whether they are going to finish it. Also I am not in a position to say when they are going to implement this measure.

Take, again, the question of allowances. The Congress of course is in a majority. They do not want to reduce the allowances, because they would be setting a bad precedent, and that is why they still stick on to the old rate, even though there is the recommendation of the Joint Committee. They will not reduce even five rupees, and they go on postponing a decision month after month and year after year.

If that is the way the Congress Party wants to rule, naturally what are we to say to the people who sent us to Parliament? All that we can say to our people is: "You have sent us to Parliament, but our cry is a cry in the wilderness. The Congress Members are in such a huge majority that they simply want to go on wasting public funds. Therefore nothing can be hoped for in Parliament as long as you keep the Congress Party in power".

That is all that I have to say as regards the financial policy of this Government.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is not my intention to shower bouquets or brickbats on the Finance Minister for the Finance Bill. I consider him above these. He has done a good job of work. He has at all events maintained the *status quo* in most cases. His taxation policy is one which maintains the previous state of things. Whether it is bad or good, it is not for me to say.

Sir, I propose to deal mainly with his *magnum opus*, the Five Year Plan. There is no doubt about it that we are all looking forward to great results from the Plan. But, Sir, before we look to what we shall be in 1956 or 1957—I do not know whether it is a four-year Plan or a five-year Plan from today—I see that two years have already elapsed and we do not know what the state of things would be at the end of three years i.e. to say, at the end of 1956. But let us look into the state of things today. The general economic condition prevailing today in the country is not what it should be. To my mind, it might have been much worse of course and to that extent the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated. The conditions might have been as bad as we have found them in a neighbouring country. Undoubtedly he has prevented things from going too far and to that extent he deserves credit and our Congratulations. But more than that I do not think we can congratulate him for. The position today in most of the industries that I know of is one of crisis. Almost every industry faces a crisis. If we look to the textile industry, we find that it is suffering from a crisis and if we look to the sugar industry, it is suffering from a crisis. If we look to the steel industry, it is also in the throes of a crisis and so on and so forth. If we look to the food procurement, we are not yet out of the wood although some noticeable improvement has been made. Sir, generally speaking, the economic position prevailing today in the country leaves much to be desired. There is unemployment in the

middle classes and in the working classes and production has not increased to the extent that we thought it should. And what the next three years will show, I am not able to say. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary for us to take some immediate steps to remedy the mistakes which are the cause of all these difficulties in the economic sphere today. I think this disease of 'crisisism' is chronic and before it gets too far, we should try to cure it and the Finance Minister is the only one who can cure us of this disease. Sir, I would say that the Government is the prime generator of this disease, the Finance Department is the prime generator of this crisis. The Government could, by its taxation and monetary policies, have done a great deal to relieve the country of this disease which is eating into our economy.

Sir, now turning to the Five Year Plan, we have heard a great deal of propaganda about it, but what one has to do to implement it and what is really being done by a common man like me to implement it, is not known. I have often wondered as to how I could make myself useful in implementing the Plan. Nobody has yet told me as to how I should set about it and if the hon. the Finance Minister would give me a tip, I shall be very grateful to him. Sir, one remark we heard yesterday that as a result of the kindness in the heart of the Finance Minister the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. I should like the Finance Minister to say categorically as to whether he shares this belief and whether really all his policies have tended to make the rich richer. I do not class myself among the rich; I may be on the border line and thanks to the taxation policies of the Finance Minister. Prof. Ranga yesterday said that Rs. 10,000 is the limit, that is where the rich stops and so that if a man makes an income of Rs. 9,999, he becomes poor. I think that is what he meant by his speech yesterday. Well, I would like to know whether this definition of 'rich' and 'poor' is accepted

by the Finance Minister. Sir, coming to the Five Year Plan, my quarrel with it is that it is not ambitious enough, that it does not go far enough. After all we propose to spend Rs. 2,069 crores over a period of five years, two years of which have already gone. It gives us Rs. 400 crores a year for expenditure, which works out *per capita* to Rs. 5 a year. That is to say, each person in the country is contributing Rs. 5 a year towards the Five Year Plan and the Finance Minister expects a return of 11 per cent. on that. The national income is expected to improve by 11 per cent., at the end of this period. I do not know whether my figures are correct or not; I am just talking from memory. I say that a contribution of that order is nothing for improving the conditions of the country. What are we then to do? We have to have money in order to improve the deplorable conditions existing in the country, to improve the standard of living of the people and to give them bare necessities of life.

AN HON. MEMBER: How?

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: That is the problem. I think we have to have a lot more money and we have got to set about the Plan in a way, putting first things first. The best and the most effective way to improve the conditions of the people, to my mind, is to concentrate on agriculture. I am not giving the same priority to industry, because unless there is purchasing power in the people, industry will not flourish. The Finance Ministry is too fond of imposing export duties so that we cannot sell our products outside. As soon as an industry establishes an export business, down comes the Finance Ministry with an export duty which strangles the trade, and the money which was coming into the country from outside is stopped. This applies to textiles, to jute, and it applies to sugar also. As it is, we cannot export our surplus sugar. I was saying that the best way is to improve the economic condition

of the peasants, the farmers and the cultivators. Now, as far as I remember, we have about 300 million acres of land under cultivation in the country. That is the figure given in the Five Year Plan. Is it not possible to so improve the technique of cultivation, to intensify cultivation, as to get one maund per acre extra from this land? If you get one maund per acre extra from 300 million acres, you will be getting Rs. 500 crores extra per annum. That is simple calculation. You can get that amount from the same land and from the same labour, and conditions in the country will improve greatly.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: (Madras): May I know how it is going to be achieved?

PROF. G. RANGA (Madras): How can that be achieved?

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: There is no more wasteful industry in the world than our agriculture.

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: Does it mean a cess of one maund per acre?

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: No, no. See how he tries to seize money. Help the cultivator to produce one maund per acre extra.

PROF. G. RANGA: The hon. member was in charge of that Department for three years. He had three years to do that.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: Help him to produce one maund extra per acre, and he will make Rs. 500 crores extra for the country. He will keep it for the time being, but the money will circulate. The money at least would be there. The condition of the cultivator will improve and the country will improve thereby. The purchasing power in the country will improve. If you do that, if you intensify your efforts on that one little job with the help of people like Prof. Ranga who knows the cultivators so much, that

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will be a great achievement. I assure you, Sir, this is not an impossible feat. The output of our land is so terribly poor. It is only about one-fourth of what it should be. We produce about 50 million tons of foodgrains in the country, and I am sure we can increase it easily. What would happen if we double the output? We will have nothing but foodgrains in the country.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR: We will eat more and get fatter.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: India should feed not only her own population but also that of the neighbouring countries. There is enough of land, enough of resources and enough of man power in the country.

Then to improve the condition of the rural masses, you have to consider developing our cottage industries. Now, I ask you in all seriousness as to what is being done for the development of cottage industries. You talk a great deal about it, but what has been the result so far? What dividends have you reaped from your efforts? I should say with great respect, nothing. What is the reason? There is no organisation of the people engaged in fostering cottage industries. They need expert help, they need sales organisations, they need the supply of raw materials at economic rates which they do not get. Talking about the handloom industry, a great deal has recently been said about it. Recently we passed a Bill at the instance of the Finance Minister imposing a cess of three pies per yard of mill-made cloth. I do not know how this money is going to be utilised. If it is going to be spent on the salaries of all kinds of people who would tour the countryside for their pleasure partly, the money will be wasted. This is a cess on mill-made cloth all right, but let there be no doubt about it that ultimately it is the consumer who will pay it. Every tax of that kind which is imposed on commodities falls ultimately on the

consumer. This is a burden on the consumer, and I do not know whether you will get value for it. You must organise this industry on the model of the cottage industries in places like Scotland. The Scottish cottage-made tweeds are in great demand all the world over. It is the best dollar earner which Scotland has got. You have got looms there in thousands of cottages, the production is turned over to an association which finishes and standardises it and then sends it to places like the U.S.A., where the prices of Scottish cottage-made tweeds are three times the prices of mill-made tweeds. We can do similar things here. I had an offer from an American firm that they are prepared to buy any quantities of handloom products at very fancy prices provided we can guarantee the deliveries and uniformity of quality and I approached States Governments and several of them but to no effect. In that way, how can you encourage the handloom industry? What have you done now? One of the ways that you want to help the handloom industry is by asking them to make *dhotis* and you have cut down the mill production of *dhotis* by 40 per cent. That is to say that this 40 per cent. has been reserved for handlooms. I don't know whoever got that brain-wave. Have you heard of a handloom *dhoti* being worn excepting in Madras? In Madras, of course it is worn. In U.P., Punjab, Bihar, and Bengal—nowhere it is worn. *Saris*—yes but not *dhotis* with the result that if the newspaper reports are to be credited, Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of Bengal, came to the Government of India and said "What rubbish you talk, my mills are going to make their full quota of *dhotis*."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I might draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that this matter has been fully debated over when the Bill was passed by this House. The hon. Member is making a postmortem examination.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: I am referring to the Cottage Industries. I am giving this as an example that this

kind of thing is not going to help the Cottage Industries. The handloom weavers will not be able to take advantage of it and you have created blackmarket in *dhotis*. That is what has happened in these parts.

Now the right end to begin the Five Year Plan is in the villages by improving the outturn of the land and by establishing Cottage Industries there. There is scope for a lot of them and if somebody got about it in the right way, I am sure a great deal can be done.

The next thing would be the development of industries. We know that the Plan has divided the industrial activities into two sectors—one Public Sector and the other—Private Sector. We ought to examine a little more closely as to whether the Private Sector is going to come up to our expectations and if not, why not. I find myself that there is no enthusiasm anywhere. There is no incentive anywhere. May be, the risks are too great and the profit is too little. We have been told many times that there should be no profit motive. But I have yet to come across a man alive who does not want money for his labours and for his investments. You may regulate profits, you may fix them at a reasonable level but you must see to it that the man who puts forward his money, the man who uses his brains and his resources gets adequate return for all that. If the return is not there, you will not simply have the money and you will not progress. Then we have to see whether there is money in the country. Of that, I am sure, the Finance Minister is a better judge than myself. To my meagre knowledge, there is no money now in the country. It is very little. When Government loans are floated and they get no response, what does that indicate? The problem which needs to be investigated is whether under the present conditions existing there is and there can be CAPITAL FORMATION. That is very important indeed. Capital does not come from the capitalists. It comes from

everybody, mostly from the middle-classes. They invest their savings in Government loans, bonds, and in shares in the various enterprises. In all companies run by the capitalists, the majority of the capital is distributed among the smaller people and my own experience is that nobody has got the money just now to invest. So long as that persists, there will be little hope of getting money for the private sector. There is a very important factor which seems to have been overlooked in the Plan. All our mills and factories are worn out completely. We ran them to death during the war and they badly require replacement and renewals. Where is the money to come from for that? It is an important thing I have just been to Europe and every factory there has replaced its plant with more modern equipments, more modern machinery and even buildings have been built up to date, lighting has been changed and everything has been done to modernise the concerns. We have not done this anywhere and so our efficiency is low, our output is poor and our production is not so good. I think it is very necessary to change the machinery and put more modern plant and keep pace with the remaining countries of the world. There are no accumulations of depreciation anywhere. If you examine the balance-sheets of all the big companies even, you will find that they have not got the money to replace their worn-out plant. I think their requirements will total up to a very large figure indeed—may be Rs. 1,000 crores. Where is that to come from?

Sir, we have to decide first of all another thing and we must decide it once and for all very clearly and without a shadow of a doubt and that is, what sort of economy are we going to have? Let there be no manner of doubt about our decision on this point. I am not opposed to the socialist form of economy. If you want to have it, by all means have it. I will support it; but do not leave us in any doubt, because that hurts the country. Never mind individuals, but do not

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let the country suffer. If you think Government can run the industries better, that Government is quite competent to take charge of all the.....

SHRI C. D. DESHMUKH: What about compensation? No compensation?

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: I leave that to the conscience of Government.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY (Mysore): Government have no conscience.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: If you want to nationalise the undertakings, do it, but not the half-hearted nationalisation that you have been doing. I was pained to see that in the sort of nationalisation that you have—including the air-lines and all that—you want to have board of directors containing non-officials. What sort of nationalisation is that? These non-officials are in a wonderful position, for they have no responsibility, no stake in the concern and yet they have full power.

PROF. G. RANGA: Like the Ministers.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: That is a wonderful way of doing it, I think. When J. R. D. Tata runs a concern of his own he knows that if he lost money he would suffer. But a chairman of one of these corporations if the corporation loses money, does not feel that it is any of his concern, it does not hurt him. So this is a wonderful way of nationalisation. It seems to be some kind of a compromise between nationalisation and some thing else—I don't know what that is. But I must say, if you want to nationalise, do it properly.

One thing that we have come to depend on very largely is foreign capital. We hope that money will pour into the country from other countries. We have not seen a great deal of this downpour yet; but what little we have seen after all, does not benefit our country to the same extent as our own money would have done, because.....

PROF. G. RANGA: There is no capital in the country, you say.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: Well, our own money would have done it, because you know the profits—the cream of the thing—is taken out of the country. The foreigner puts in his money here and takes out the profits. He has the right to take away the profits and so we are, in a way, the losers over it. Although beggars cannot be choosers, and if we have no money we have to get it from others, yet I would say that that is not an ideal way of developing the country. I know of a certain State very near—Nepal used to be one, for instance—which would not allow any foreigner to enter for exploitation. They would not allow any foreign enterprise to come in. They would not even allow any man to go up there. I tried to go there and they pushed me out.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL (Punjab): How wise of them.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: So this is the kind of thing which we have to bear in mind. If we have very large foreign stakes in the country, unless we produce a Mossadog, there will be difficulty. So the best way, to my mind, to sum it all up, is that we should start at the rural end and that will give you the money that you need. That will enable you to carry on with expansion in other fields.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE (Madras): In how many years' time?

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA: You can do it tomorrow. Why not? Go and tell the cultivators to use better seeds. Give them a little water and a little manure. These three things will give you better yield from tomorrow.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: In the word "you" are you excluding yourself?

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA. I certainly include myself. I have done it myself and that is why I say it. It can be done. I talk from my experience and I say it can be done. If you do that, you will find the farmer taking up your suggestions. You take the Sindri fertilizer. It is very good no doubt but the farmer has got his own manure which is being wasted today. That excellent manure is a compost made out of cow-dung, that cow-dung he is burning off today, which is criminal. You should see to it that he uses the compost, i.e. cow-dung is converted into compost, and he should utilise it as a manure. There is no better manure than this compost. Your Sindri manure—ammonium sulphate—is good, but that requires technical skill, otherwise it does harm to the crop and so the farmer is afraid to use it. It will be some time before he takes to the use of this manure. While he has his own cow-dung which like *Unani* medicine, can do no harm, why should he resort to the Sindri fertilizer which is like a penicillin injection? We do not want penicillin injections if we can cure the disease by *Unani* medicine or *Vaidya* medicine.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU. Call it homeopathy, please.

DR. J. P. SRIVASTAVA. If you accept this suggestion, then you will find the farmer's production increasing over-night. That I can say. But unfortunately it has not been done in that way. With missionary spirit everybody should go to the village, not sit here but go to the village, and apply ourselves to this task. There is no use sitting and talking here and hoping that somebody will do the job for us. We must do it ourselves.

So, I congratulate the Government on holding the fort on the financial front.

While congratulating the Government for bringing out a Plan which when implemented, properly and fully,

will be extremely useful to us, I feel that more activity is to be shown in those directions. I would like to know very much from the Finance Minister what a common man like me can do to help in the execution of the Plan.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA (Madras): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the most welcome feature of this Finance Bill is the provision for raising the minimum taxable limit from Rs. 7,600 to Rs. 8,200 in respect of Hindu undivided families and from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200 in respect of individuals. The worst part is the proposal for increasing the postal rates for packets and parcels. I do not think the Government will be able to get any appreciable additional income. As a matter of fact I remember, some years back when the price of the post card was raised, there was, I think a fall in the revenue. This seems to be a very minor matter and I think the Government could reconsider and give up that proposal because it affects the poor. Of course, any addition to the rich does not matter.

In respect of the raising of the minimum taxable limit, I don't think I can congratulate the Government because though it is advantageous to about 70,000 assesses, there will be great relief in respect of the work for the staff. It is advantageous to both the lower income group assesses and also for the Government by which the Government saves a lot.

Government have announced that the Andhra State will be formed on the 1st of October and this announcement and the other steps, e.g., the appointment of Mr. Justice Wanchoo to go into the question, were taken long before the Budget proposals were formulated but, I am so sorry that there is no provision in the Budget for any grant or subsidy for the new State. It has been admitted that the new State will be a deficit State for some years to come, and, added to that, we have been asked to get out of the

[Shri P. V. Narayana.]

Madras City and had a capital also. Chandigarh, the new capital of Punjab, I am told, is estimated to cost about Rs. 15 crores and it will cost us about Rs. 10 crores to build a new capital. For a few years to come, we may be in need of some subsidy or grant from the Government at the rate of a few crores and so. I hope that the hon. the Finance Minister will come forward with some supplementary grants. For this purpose, I hope the hon. Minister will have a soft corner for Andhra Desha and Andhras. Mr. Justice Wanchoo was appointed by the Central Government to enquire into those details and submit a report; he submitted a report but I am sorry to say that those recommendations have not been accepted by the Government. Mr. Justice Wanchoo is the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, an impartial judicial officer and his report, in respect of essential things, ought to have been accepted by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are considering the Finance Bill, Mr. Venkat Narayana.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: Pardon, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are considering the Finance Bill and I want the hon. Member to be more relevant.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: They have been raising taxes by giving effect to these proposals and even in spite of a huge revenue and this revenue system, they have not provided any grant for the construction of a new capital and for the running of the new State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you will have occasion when the Bill for the creation of Andhra State comes in. You will have ample time to speak. I think it is premature now.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: I want to give them time so that they may be ready with those proposals. It is only with that view that I am.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any way, it is not relevant to the Finance Bill.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: General principles can be discussed on the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anything between A to Z can be discussed that way.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: A Member from Mysore took about four to five minutes for the improvement of Malnad and I will take only two or three minutes.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He took 12 minutes for the whole speech.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: For this purpose, I will take only 2 or 3 minutes. I will not take much time.

So, even in respect of the temporary capital, his recommendations have not been accepted by the Government. Why should they appoint these impartial people? The same happened in respect of the Dhar Committee proposal. Whatever it was, I am now insisting on a provision for the construction of the new capital for the Andhra. It is only from that view that I have been saying these things, nothing else.

About half of our revenues are spent on Defence, on the maintenance of our Defence Forces and the purchasing of stores. In Great Britain, according to the figures, it is 1/4th of the total revenue that is being spent for the Defence, but here it is about 45 to 50 per cent. In spite of the grant of more than Rs. 200 crores a year, the general standard of the three services is so very low. Out of the Rs. 250 crores about half goes for the purchase of stores, etc.; the present sys-

tem of purchases is very unsatisfactory and I am told that if proper and satisfactory arrangements are made, a saving of about 30 per cent. can be effected. I hope the Defence Minister will see to it, Sir.

As regards the intermediate and minor ports in the Coramandal Coast, Kakinada is a very important minor port. Now, in view of Mr. Nanjundia's report, it has been classified as an intermediate port. It was an important port formerly but not now because proper attention is not being paid to that port. I hope that port can also be considered for conversion into a major port because it is an important port.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: You have got Visakhapatnam very near to it.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA: Visakhapatnam is for some other purposes; for defence purposes it is very useful and for the general trade, for the calling of steamers in respect of mercantile business Kakinada is very important. That is the advice given by many experts.

I come next to the Five Year Plan. Unless the Government tries to secure the co-operation of all the other democratic parties, I don't think it is possible for them to implement the different schemes embodied in the Plan. The Government need not be proud of the present majority in the Parliament, because many of those Members were till very recently classified as non-congressmen and reactionaries. They have no contact with the people and so, it is essential for Government to look to the Members of other Parties for co-operation. Then only the Five Year Plan may be a success.

In Clause 3 of the Finance Bill, the Income Tax Act is sought to be amended for giving exemption in respect of annual value of a residential house which the owner is unable to occupy by reason of his occupation or em-

ployment elsewhere. No doubt, this removes a hardship but there is another great hardship in that very section, that is section 9. I have given notice of an amendment—of course that has not yet been circulated—for removing that hardship, that is, to arrive at the net income of a property, the tax payable and paid to local authorities must be deducted in full. At present, only half or 1/8th of the annual income, whichever is less, is allowed. My amendment seeks to have full deduction of the total tax or 1/4th of the annual rental income whichever is less and I shall speak on it at the proper stage. Suppose I get about Rs. 5,000 for a certain house and I pay about a thousand rupees for municipal taxes and Government taxes, then in that case to arrive at the net income of that property you must deduct that Rs. 1,000 and if you do so it is only Rs. 4,000 as I have paid to the local authority and to the Government. They are all public authorities. So the net income it must be Rs. 4,000 and not Rs. 5,000. So it is only just that the Government should deduct all the taxes payable to the local authority or any other public authority and then arrive at the net income and that net income only should be assessable. I hope the Government will consider and accept my amendment.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

SHRI V. G. GOPAL (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I support this Bill and I compliment the Finance Minister for nicely handling our finances for the last couple of years, because two years ago we were facing a crisis year and we thought that we would have a crash. We were fearing very much but we find that we have escaped that crisis and we are better off now than what we were before.

Sir, when this Five Year Plan and the Community Project scheme were

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given to our countrymen, particularly to our labourers and workers, they took them with great hopes and with enthusiasm. They thought that at least in this Plan and in the Community Projects they could expect their deliverance. But, Sir, for the last one or two years we find that there is slowly growing unemployment. If this unemployment problem is not checked immediately and nipped in the bud I fear that we may have to face a great agitation and crisis among the working classes. At present we find that the crisis of unemployment is not only spreading in the private sector but also in the public sector. We find that in the Jharia coalfield, in Giridih, Bokharo and Bermo thousands of colliery workers are becoming unemployed. At Bermo the Government have closed down the railway colliery that was there till about a year ago and the thousands of workers who were raising coal there became unemployed there. Recently the Central Tribunal at Dhanbad have accepted the large-scale retrenchment at Giridih, at Bokaro and also in some other places in Jharia. The Indian National Mine Workers Federation have already raised their voice against this and they have requested the Government to stay retrenchment in these government-owned collieries and also they have requested the Government to appoint a Conciliation Board to go into the working conditions of the workers in the coalfields. There was an Award sometime in 1949. I mean the Award of the Conciliation Board of 1948. It is now existing in the coalfield. But a lot of anomalies have been found in this Award and from time to time the workers engaged at the coalfield have requested the Government once again to appoint a new Conciliation Board to find out the anomalies and remove them. There is also a great anomaly in the wages. Of course the Award has given the workers quarterly bonus on the basis of the attendance they put in and it has been the expe-

rience of the workers in Jharia that somehow or other some people have used their purse and influence in bringing about illegal strikes now and then by which the workers not only lose the quarterly bonus for that quarter but also for the ensuing quarter as by the time the bonus for the ensuing quarter is due, a strike is arranged and this process goes on from quarter to quarter.

11 A.M.

Sir, the condition at present obtaining in the coalmines is very bad and it requires a proper study and requires a thorough overhaul.

A township at Bhulia in Jharia has been built at great cost but it is a pity that it has been built at such a distance away from the coalfield area that it is extremely difficult for the workers to go to that distance and live there and come to their working place. They have no facilities of conveyance to come from there to their place of work and to go back. Therefore that beautiful township is now practically empty and the workers are not living there. On the other hand the housing condition which is obtaining in Jharia is so bad that one cannot imagine how human beings can live there. The working condition inside the colliery also is very bad. Therefore it is highly necessary that the Government should as quickly as possible appoint a Conciliation Board not only to go into the working condition but also to look into the condition of their wages, the dearness, the bonus as well as their other welfare work. Sir, what is true in the coalfield is true also in the mines such as iron ore, manganese, limestone, dolomite and so on. These mines are mostly situated in Bihar and Orissa. They are in the district of Singhbhum in Bihar, and in Keojar and Sundarban district of Orissa. You will be surprised if I say something about the conditions of the workers engaged in these mines, particularly in the limestone and manganese mines; I mean their condition is appalling. They

have to crawl on their belly to go into their houses which are provided by the employers. They have no medical facilities, they have no schools and they have no sanitation and for water particularly in the summer season they have to go miles and miles away.

A very very bad position is obtaining in these mines. I have seen a mine at Birmandipur where about 10,000 workers are engaged, both male and female and that is a limestone mine owned by Bird & Co. called Bisra Lime Stone Company. Here for 10,000 labourers there is only one hospital with only 10 beds and the beds are also very poorly furnished. At the mines they are not having all the necessary things which the Acts require them to provide. They have not provided baths, requirements for the children and so on. I request the Government to appoint some sort of a Commission or an Enquiry Body to go into the working conditions of the mine workers in those areas and submit a report to Government for necessary action.

Secondly, I wish to state that we are facing a great unemployment problem in the State of Bihar, particularly among those who are engaged in shellac. The shellac industry is facing a crisis here. About 20,000 labourers who were working on shellac are now without jobs and although the State Government have appointed a body to go into this, I feel that shellac which brings a lot of revenue from outside India should receive the attention of the Central Government also.

In the Indian Iron and Steel Company which manufactures sleepers for the Railway Board, about 900 employees have been laid off since October last year and they don't know when they could expect to go back. And the compensation they got is a very paltry sum. They got only five weeks' pay as compensation and their condition is miserable. We talk about

increasing production, but if we go through the statistics, we find that industrial production has gradually increased all round and the industrialists have made large profits, but, then, proportionate increase in the income of the workers is not noticeable. The industrial truce between the workers, the employers and the Government arrived at about three or four years ago brought about the present situation of the growth of industrial production but the workers were not properly benefited by the increased profits of the employers. Sir, I wish to tell you this, that, now the industrialists are thinking of rationalising their industries. I can understand their anxiety to rationalise to keep pace with the competition from abroad but at the same time unless employment is found for the workers thrown out by this method, I feel that Government should not allow the industrialists to rationalise. Therefore, I feel that rationalisation, although it is good for production, competition, etc., in the long run is not good for the country. Sir, we have got a factory where agricultural implements such as faudas, mammaties, pick axes etc. are manufactured. That is the only factory producing these implements on a large scale in India and that is at Jamshedpur. They have been manufacturing about 3 lakhs of tools per month, but then, God knows what happened. A great slump in the market has come about and the company has come out with a statement that they are unable to sell their products—these faudas, mammaties and pick axes. We have got the Five-Year programme; big dams are being constructed and thousands of workmen are being employed there and how is it that we do not want faudas, pick axes and other things? The result is this that employees who were earning handsomely on that job have been let off. Although we were able to obtain some compensation for them for five months on a sliding scale from the first month onward, and although they have had alternative employment, their income

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has been reduced to one-half or one-third. So I feel, Sir, that there is something radically wrong if our country cannot absorb the production of faudas, mammaties and pick axes, while more and more construction works are going on throughout the country. This matter surely requires the attention of Government.

SHRI T. V. KAMALASWAMY (Madras): They are costlier than the indigenous ones.

SHRI V. G. GOPAL: How are people manufacturing at lower costs? There is no other manufacturing concern in India.

SHRI T. V. KAMALASWAMY: The village blacksmith makes cheaper ones.

SHRI V. G. GOPAL: Then, Sir, I want to tell one thing more. That is about the condition of the landless agricultural worker. The Central Government during the time when Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister for Labour, appointed a Committee to go through the agricultural labourers' conditions. Even the Provincial Governments were asked to go into that question, but up till now we do not know what exact action has been taken for improving the condition of the landless agricultural labourers.

Then, Sir, the other thing is about the merging of 50 per cent. of the Dearness Allowance with the basic pay. I congratulate the Government for taking the bold step and accepting the recommendations of the Committee and for merging 50 per cent. of the Dearness Allowance with the basic pay of the employees of the Central Government, but I find that this has not been done by the State Governments and in the private sector. I think, Sir, that what the Central Government has done should be done by the State Governments and the Central Government should bring pres-

sure upon the employers in the private sector also to extend this benefit to their employees.

Coming to the Workmen's Compensation Act, this Act is on our Statute Book since 1923 and very few amendments have been made to that—particularly about the quantum of relief. I feel, Sir, that the time has now come when the Central Government should revise the Workmen's Compensation Act and bring it into line with today's income of the employees and also bring it up according to what is obtained in other countries.

Then, take the Employees State Insurance Act. I am sorry to say that since the introduction of this Act, only in Delhi, Kanpur and some part of Bombay it has been implemented. There are vast industrial areas that have not been covered although the companies are paying to this fund. I feel that at this rate it will take years and years before all of them get this benefit. Government should take steps for quickly implementing this in other States also. The Labour Relations Bill which was taken up during the time when the hon. Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister for Labour met with serious opposition not only from the employers but also from the employees and it was found that it should be altered to some extent and again brought before Parliament. The altered one was circulated by the hon. Mr. Giri and several meetings have been held—meetings between the Labour Ministers and the Central Government officers, but I do not know when this is going to come up. I feel, Sir, that this Labour Relation Bill should be brought forward before Parliament as quickly as possible.

Lastly, I wish to state something about Jamshedpur which is the first steel city not only in India but I may say, in the East. Unfortunately, this city is receiving step-motherly treatment both from the State Government and the Central Government. The

State Government says: "We are not getting any excise duty or sales tax from this company; so why should we bother about improving the conditions of the city?" and the Central Government says "It is the State Government's responsibility; why should we bother about it?" The result is that they are not getting even a single Government-sponsored civic amenity for non-industrial population of Jamshedpur. There is not a hospital; there is not a college; there is not a technical institute sponsored by Government. There is nothing there. I feel that this city, which attracts the attention of travellers from abroad and which is a place of pilgrimage for Indians, should receive the attention of both the Central Government and the State Government. If the State Government has not got adequate finance the Central Government should finance a good hospital and there should be a good college; Tatas are spending lakhs of rupees in providing amenities—but I feel that the Central Government cannot absolve themselves from their responsibility. I would therefore request Government to look into that question and see that a good college, a science college, a technical institute, hospital etc are provided

SHRI H. C. MATHUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, in discussing this Finance Bill, we are now actually having a last round of discussion on our budget for the present year. This budget, as the hon. the Finance Minister has very correctly observed, has to be viewed in the context of the Five Year Plan. He has spoken with confidence and given us an assurance that all the money that will be necessary for the implementation of the Plan would be made available. I for one had no reason to doubt the assurances given by the hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Member, the Leader of the Communist Party, today mentioned on the floor of the House that so far as the implementation of the Five Year Plan was concerned, particularly in the State of Madras and the State of

West Bengal, it was already a broken reed. I am not aware of the fact. But I do not wish that we should cast any spell of doubt and difficulties in connection with this Five Year Plan, and I very much wish that the hon. Finance Minister would reiterate and assure the House that so far as the financial side of the question is concerned, we shall not be in any difficulty. As a matter of fact I take it that all the funds that would be necessary for the implementation of the Plan would be made available, and I proceed on that basis.

I would like to observe that money is certainly very important in the implementation of the Plan, but I wish to point out that no less important is how we use that money. I would like to make a clear distinction between governmental machinery and the administrative machinery which will use the money. Our experience in this matter has not been very happy. Through the deep study of my hon. friends Mr. Mahanty and Mr. Rath we have heard quite a lot about the Hirakud Project. We have also heard here that the Bhakra-Nangal Project has also developed almost into an estate for the American experts, wanted and unwanted. We know quite a lot about these two projects. But I think you do not know that even on the Chambal Project, which is yet to make a beginning, so far as this House is aware, they have already wasted a clear million rupees. This sum has been completely wasted. And they have now thought of shifting the site of the dam from one place to another.

A few Members of Parliament went to Nilokheri a few days back. I was also one of them. I am not going into the details, but I submit that the experience of all of us about this place, which is so highly spoken of and which is almost a show-piece of our Government, was most disappointing.

I do not wish to enlarge on this list. It is absolutely unnecessary.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR. In what respects was it most disappointing?

SHRI H. C. MATHUR. It will take a long time to narrate it. I do not think I will be able to do it. I will just mention in passing that Nilokheri has got certain industrial undertakings. We have got there a garment factory for producing huge quantities of clothing. The tailoring and cutting part of the organisation has completely closed down. The machinery is lying idle, because they feel that they cannot find a market. Similarly, when we passed on to other workshops and had talks with all those people working in those workshops, they explained to us in what straits they were and how they were finding it absolutely difficult to carry on. Then, Sir, we went to the agricultural colony, and it hurts me to have to say that the quarters provided by the Government and where all those people were housed are not half as clean as the other houses which I saw in the neighbouring villages. Even there, the people who have been settled on the land have been given about 6 acres of land for each family and some of the families have got to support about 10 to 12 members. We had a discussion with one such family and we were told that even for the sustenance of that family they had to purchase their food grains. I have only mentioned a little to satisfy my friend. If I were to go into further detail, I am more than confident that I would convince him that Nilokheri has been absolutely ill-conceived. It is sustained today only because the Punjab Government has got a big institution there which is keeping about 400 students and because of the polytechnic which is working there, and because, now that Nilokheri is developing, it has got a centre for all the adjoining villages to come and make purchases.

As I submitted, it is not my intention to dilate upon this matter and to enlarge this list or to indulge in accusations. My complaint is that, though

we make mistakes—everybody makes mistakes—it is most unfortunate that we take no lessons, that we are not wanting to learn from past happenings. Every day we see that unworthy efforts are being made to screen these scandals and these failures. If we feel that the Five Year Plan should achieve the results which we all so much desire, I definitely think that we shall have to gear up our governmental machinery, and we shall have to exercise better and tighter control over the administrative machinery. If we want to achieve results commensurate with the expenditure which is involved, then definitely all this will have to be done. We may find money. But the money would be absolutely no use to the country until and unless we gear up our governmental machinery and also tighten our control over the administrative machinery.

Sir, we are all very anxious to see that this Plan is fully implemented, and I am very happy to be able to assure you that particularly in my State the Opposition is giving the fullest co-operation in the implementation of the Plan, and you will be happy to learn that only a few days back, when they were having the National Week, every member of the opposition joined the Congress members, they all went to the villages and did whatever they possibly could to propagate the objects and aims of the Plan. I may submit in this connection that the Secretary of the Planning Ministry in that State had issued a circular asking for the co-operation of all members, and all the official and non-official members of the State Legislature together, after a discussion, decided that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs should be spent, as follows.—Rs. 5 lakhs for approach roads, Rs. 10 lakhs for minor irrigation works, Rs. 5 lakhs for rural (drinking) water supply schemes, and Rs. 5 lakhs for grant of taccavis for construction of irrigation wells. They decided that these sums should be set apart to be spent on works in the different areas to be started during the National Week and

to be completed by the end of June 1953.

And all the Members of the Legislature were called upon to submit their respective schemes on all these various items by the end of March. Well, Sir, the Members of the Opposition, I know, sat overnight and they submitted schemes covering each and every constituency under all these various heads and I have to submit it with very great regret, Sir, that not one of these schemes was scrutinised, not one of these schemes was adopted during the National Week. Do you think, Sir, you will be able to have that co-operation and enthusiasm under these circumstances? Again, Sir, what I find is that a Member of Opposition is debarred from filing his nomination. He was detained in prison so that in a bye-election he is not able to go and file his nomination papers. Sir, this news has appeared today itself in the *Times of India* under big headlines. As a matter of fact, the Leader of the Opposition wanted to raise the question and wanted an adjournment motion on this. I am not discussing it, but I am only submitting, Sir, that if you want co-operation, if you want people to be enthusiastic about it, you will have to take care of your own conduct first. You must evoke that enthusiasm, you must evoke that co-operation from the people. You cannot get co-operation simply for the asking. You will get co-operation only to the extent you deserve it. While speaking about this Five Year Plan with particular reference to Rajasthan. I assure you that I am not asking for any more funds. As a matter of fact, I have already made out an irrefutable case for more funds for Rajasthan and since I spoke on this subject last, I have seen the hon. Minister in charge of Planning and I have given him the alternative plan. I have told him how all the money which he is going to spend particularly in one division of Jodhpur will not give to us even one-tenth of the results as compared to the scheme which I am now submitting to

him and I am grateful to him for giving proper consideration to it and I am grateful to him for having sent to me in writing that he will give his most earnest consideration and I am now awaiting the result. But, Sir, in this connection I have only one point to urge.

You will recollect, Sir, that while speaking on the Five Year Plan, the hon. Finance Minister only urged one point against Rajasthan. What he told us was that even if more money were given to Rajasthan, Rajasthan would not have the administrative machinery to utilise that fund. Since then, I have passed on the printed record and I have also written a letter to show that not the entire State of Rajasthan but only one division i.e. the Jodhpur division alone can furnish you with all the necessary administrative machinery which will be able to implement and which will be able to handle the entire amount which we have provided for the State of Rajasthan. I believe, Sir, that we who claim to have full knowledge about our places and we who claim to represent our States are not taken very seriously in this matter. And I find with profound regret that our Government is developing a tendency for foreign experts. They seem to be very much enamoured of anything that a foreigner coming to India says and so of course with a great sense of humiliation but still to satisfy the standards of the Government which is in charge of the administration, I will just read out a few lines in support of what I have said. Here is this news:

"FORD TRAINING CENTRE IN KOTAH PRAISED"

Kotah is a district in Rajasthan. The news is—

"The Ford Foundation Training Centre in Kotah district is adjudged to be the best organised in the country by Dr. Calbert of the TCA.

Dr. Calbert spent four days with the staff and trainees at this centre.

[Shri H. C. Mathur.]

He has been making a survey tour of Ford Foundation training centres which, at present number 11. This number is expected to rise to 30 before the year-end

He was impressed by the unity of purpose of those in charge of training at the Kotah centre (the staff is drawn from various development departments of Rajasthan and is headed by the Principal, Mr Indushekhar Sharma, who was formerly Deputy Director of Agriculture)

The training course, he added, co-ordinated completely all aspects of the community development programme, which he felt was not the case at other centres visited by him"

I hope Sir, the facts and figures which I have quoted, the printed material which I have placed in the hands of the Minister in charge of Planning and on the top of all that this chit, this foreign chit, the chit from a foreign expert which I am producing will convince the hon Finance Minister that Rajasthan has the necessary administration to handle all the money that they could afford to give

The next thing, Sir, is ..

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN I have still got 19 names, Mr Mathur. You have taken more than 17 minutes

SHRI H C MATHUR I will finish in five minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Finish it in one or two minutes.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: I have just to make out two points more and I will finish in five minutes, Sir.

Well, Sir, the next point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is about the army. It has hurt me to hear from some of our Members that retrenchment should

be effected. I wonder if we have anything more than a pittance of military force in this country. I stoutly and strongly oppose any idea of retrenchment. But in this connection, I have just one humble submission to make. We are mechanising our army. We must go ahead with this mechanisation; but what I wish to submit, Sir, is, let us also humanise our army and though I am not in a position now to develop my point and though we now find that everywhere there are indications of peace but I wish that we work here on a war basis. I do not suggest that the army should be utilised on certain such items where it gets stuck up or fixed up permanently. It is definitely the duty of the army during war operations to construct roads, to reclaim land, to sink wells etc. I wish Sir to submit only this. Let us make the best use of the army that we possibly can.

(Time bell rings)

Just one minute more Sir. And again I read only two days back in the papers that the Government has after all been awakened to the situation arising out of the growing unemployment in the country. And again, Sir, most unfortunately the news said that the Government had found a ready solution. I said 'unfortunately' because that ready solution is to invite the foreign experts to advise them in this matter. I invite your particular attention Sir, in this respect to the answers given by the Labour Minister and the Deputy Labour Minister on the floor of the House to the effect that they have not got any material, they have not got any information, they have not got any agency to collect the necessary information regarding the unemployment prevailing even among the educated classes. I wish to warn the Government first to collect that information. What are the foreign experts going to do here until and unless that information is available. And, Sir, does the Government realise that our problems are so different, our temperament is so different, the

psychology of our people is so different that the advice tendered by any foreign expert is not very much likely to be helpful.

Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kapoor. Please do not take more than 15 minutes. That is the maximum.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR: I will try to confine myself within that short time.

उपसभापति महोदय, आयव्ययक लेखे के ऊपर बहस करने के लिए हमें यह तीसरा अवसर मिला है लेकिन ये अवसर जो हमें मिले वे कोई सुव्यवस्थित रूप में नहीं मिले और इसलिए हम देखते हैं कि इन तीनों अवसरों पर अवसर वही बातें दुहराई जाती हैं जो प्रथम अवसर पर कही गई थीं। अगर किसी तरह से आपकी सहायता से हम यह प्रबन्ध कर सकें कि इन तीनों अवसरों के लिए नियत कर दें कि किस अवसर पर किस प्रकार से हमें वाद-विवाद करना चाहिए तो शायद ज्यादा अच्छा हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आप इस सम्बन्ध में एक उपसमिति नियुक्त कर दें जिसमें कि सदन के दोनों ओर के सदस्य सम्मिलित हों और वह इस बात का निर्णय कर दें कि पहले अवसर पर किस प्रकार वादविवाद हो, एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल (Appropriation Bill) जिस समय हमारे सम्मुख हो उस समय किस प्रकार वादविवाद हो और इस तीसरे अवसर पर किस प्रकार वादविवाद हो तो शायद ज्यादा सुविधा होगी। होता यह है कि जिस किसी सदस्य को जब कभी अवसर मिलता है तो किसी भी बात को ले उठाता है और जिस विषय पर वह बोलता है उस विषय से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले मंत्री भी यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं होते और जिस विषय पर यहाँ विचार होता है उस

विषय का कोई ठीक जवाब भी नहीं दिया जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: नेता ही में कर रहा हूँ। That is what I have been doing.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): That is what the hon. Deputy Chairman is doing.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR:

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : मैं दूसरी ही बात कह रहा था। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा था कि आपकी ओर से हम लोगों के ऊपर पूर्ण रूप से नियंत्रण नहीं है। वह तो इतना अधिक है कि जिसका अहसास हमें क्षण प्रतिक्षण होता है। मैं दूसरी ही बात कह रहा था कि यदि हम आरम्भ में भिन्न कर लें तो किम अवसर पर हमें क्या बात करनी है तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो।

इसके अलावा मुझे सरकार से यह निवेदन करना है कि जो भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालयों के वार्षिक विवरण हमें भेजे जाते हैं वे विवरण जब आयव्ययक की बहस होती है उसमें पहले ही हम लोगों के पास आ जाया करें। यदि जनवरी से दिसम्बर मास तक का भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालयों का जो कार्य विवरण है वह फरवरी के महीने में हमारे पास आ जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। हम लोग ऐसी अवस्था में उसका अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन कर के आय-व्ययक पर जब प्रथम अवसर पर वादविवाद हो तो अच्छा उपयोग कर सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जो भी कार्य विवरण हमारे पास आते हैं वे केवल अंग्रेजी में ही आते हैं और हिन्दी में कुछ भी हमारे पास नहीं आता। बहुत से सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते। यह बात भी हमें ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि हमने अपने विधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा और राज्य-भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। अतः

[Shri J R Kapoor]

उसको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भी हमें जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए। वह तो एक दूसरी बात रही परन्तु जहाँ तक सदस्यों की सुविधा का सम्बन्ध है यदि उसको ही ध्यान में रख कर भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालय अपना वार्षिक विवरण हिन्दी में भेज दिया करे अथवा उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण ही हिन्दी में भेज दिया करे तो उन बहुत से सदस्यों को जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते बड़ी सुविधा होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कई सदस्य ऐसे हैं जोकि बहुत दुःखित हैं क्योंकि वे केवल हिन्दी जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते। इस कारण से उनकी कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि यहाँ क्या होता है। दो एक सज्जन तो ऐसे हैं जो इस बात को मोच रहे हैं कि वे यहाँ से त्यागपत्र देकर चले जायें। कल या परसो ही दो एक सदस्यों ने मझ यह बताया कि वे गम्भीरता से मोच रहे हैं कि यदि उन्हें यह भी पता न लगे कि किस दिन यहाँ क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है तो उनका यहाँ रहना ही व्यर्थ है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार की बात तो अलग रही, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आप हम लोगों की कुछ सहायता कर सकेंगे। बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिनमें पूरा अधिकार इस सभा के सभापति को ही है और मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप हम लोगों की ओर से सभापति जी से यह निवेदन कर दें कि वह इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि कम से कम पाँच छः चीजों को तो हम लोगों के पास हिन्दी में भेज ही दिया करे। जैसे कि नित्य का कार्यक्रम कि किस दिन क्या कार्य होगा वह जो हम लोगों के पास जाता है उसको अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी भेज दिया करे। इसी तरह सध्या को

हमारे पास जो बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी में जाती है उसके साथ साथ यदि वह हिन्दी में भी जाय तो अच्छा है। इसी तरह मैं और जो छोटी छोटी चीजें आपके कौमिटि आफ स्टेट के सेक्रेटरिएट से जाती हैं वे यदि अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी हमारे पास जायें तो आप हमारा बड़ा उपकार करेंगे और विधान जो आपमें आशा करता है हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने की उसको भी आप पूरा करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में अक्सर यह चर्चा चली है कि यह किस प्रकार की हिन्दी होनी चाहिए जोकि राष्ट्र-भाषा कहलाई जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सब सदस्यों का ध्यान विधान की उम धारा की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें हिन्दी की परिभाषा दी गई है, यह धारा ३५१ है। इस धारा में स्पष्ट रूप से यह लिखा हुआ है कि हमारी हिन्दी भाषा का मूल आधार संस्कृत होगा। दश की भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का सहयोग हम जरूर लेंगे लेकिन भाषा का जो आधार होगा वह संस्कृत होगा। इस बात को हमने कभी नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि संस्कृत का मूल आधार होने से मद्रास प्रान्त के लोग, बंगाल प्रान्त के लोग और अन्य प्रान्तों के लोग हिन्दी भाषा को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं और इसीलिए हमने विधान में यह रखा है कि इसका मूल आधार संस्कृत है।

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN We are discussing the Finance Bill, Mr Kapoor

SHRI J R KAPOOR Yes, Sir.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN You have only spoken about Hindi up till now

SHRI J R KAPOOR

श्री जे० आर० कपूर जी हाँ। हिन्दी का विषय मैं इसलिए ले रहा हूँ कि

किसी ने इस विषय को नहीं उठाया। मुझे हर समय इस बात का भय रहता है कि कहीं मैं कोई ऐसी बात न कह दू कि जिसके बारे में आप कह दें कि यह बात तो दूसरे मदद्यों ने पहले ही कह दी है। फिर फाइनेंस बिल के अन्तर्गत तो हिन्दी स्पष्ट रूप से आ जाती है क्योंकि जो रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है उसमें से कुछ रुपया हिन्दी पर भी खर्च किया जाय, इस विषय में यदि मैं कुछ कहूँ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अप्रसंगिक नहीं होगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I expect at least an expert parliamentarian like you to be relevant.

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR:

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो यही समझ रहा था कि यदि मैं और किसी विषय को लेना तो आप मुझे इररेलेवेंट (irrelevant) कह देंगे और कह देंगे कि यह रिपीटीशन (repetition) है लेकिन यह विषय तो ऐसा है जिसको किसी ने अभी तक छुआ भी नहीं है। फिर भी इस विषय के ऊपर मैं और कुछ नहीं कहूँगा क्योंकि मुझे आपने सिर्फ १५ मिनट का समय दिया है और पांच मिनट से अधिक हो गये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

उपसभापति : दस मिनट हो चुके हैं ?

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR:

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ जिसका सम्बन्ध सीधे तौर से इस फाइनेंस बिल से है और वह है नमक कर की बात। नमक कर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगों की यह राय है कि चूँकि नमक कर हटा कर ही हमने स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया है इसलिए नमक कर हमें कभी नहीं लगाना चाहिए। मैं आप सब लोगों का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूँगा

कि जब हम अपना विधान बना रहे थे तो जो पहला मसविदा हम लोगों के सामने उपस्थित किया गया था उसमें मौलिक अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में यह लिखा गया था कि नमक कर हम कभी नहीं लायेंगे लेकिन जब आप सब लोगों ने विचार किया तो अन्त में इस निर्णय पर आये कि मौलिक अधिकारों में जो यह बात रखी जाने वाली थी वह हटा दी जाए और इसलिए मौलिक अधिकारों में से यह बात हटा दी गई जिसके प्रत्यक्ष माने यह होते थे कि उचित समय पर आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हम नमक कर भी लगा सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि नमक कर लगाने के लिए हम सब लोगों को अपनी सहमति दे देनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से नमक कर के सम्बन्ध में यह सदा गौरव की बात रहेगी कि नमक कर को लेकर हमने स्वराज्य प्राप्त किया उसी तरह मैं समझता हूँ कि नमक कर को यह दूसरा गौरव भी प्राप्त हो कि स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद नमक कर को फिर से लगा कर हमने अपनी बहुत सी आवश्यक योजनाओं को सफल बनाया। उचित यह होगा कि नमक कर लगा कर हम यह भी निश्चिन कर दें कि यह कर केवल एक विशेष कार्य के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा और मैं बताता हूँ कि वह कार्य पिछड़ी हुई जानियों के उद्धार के लिए होना चाहिए। यदि १० करोड़ रुपया नमक कर लगाने में हमारे पास आ जाय और प्रति वर्ष हम वह १० करोड़ रुपया पिछड़ी हुई जानियों के लिए खर्च करें तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि महात्मा गांधी की आत्मा को इसमें शांति और तृप्ति ही मिलेगी।

इसके बाद मैं थोड़ी सी चर्चा कम्युनल (communal) बातों के बारे में, साम्प्रदायिक बातों के बारे में, करना चाहता हूँ। इस वक्त हमारे देश के कम्युनलिज्म, (communalism) साम्प्रदायिकता,

[Shri J. R. Kapoor.]

करीब करीब ख- सी हो गई है और यदि मैं कहूँ कि बिल्कुल ही खत्म हो गई तो कोई गलत नहीं होगा। लेकिन फिर भी कभी कभी हम साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं को सिर उठाने हुए देखते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि अब यह समय आ गया है कि सरकार को विशेष रूप से इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि हम इस तरह का कानून बना दें कि कोई भी साम्प्रदायिक संस्था राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगी।

मैं आपका ध्यान उस प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो सन् १९४८ ई० में, कान्स्टीट्यूट एमेम्बली में श्री अनन्तशयनम् अयंगर द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था और पास हो गया था। वह प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार से है :

"Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that no communal organisation which by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste, or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the *bona fide*, religious, cultural, social and educational needs of community, and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken."

इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन माननीय डाक्टर श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी ने भी उस समय किया था और इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया था। सन् १९४८ ई० से हम अब सन् १९५३ ई० तक पहुँच गये हैं मगर

अभी तक सरकार ने बावजूद इसके कि उस समय यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया था, कोई ऐसा कानून अभी तक नहीं बनाया है जिसके द्वारा यह नामुमकिन हो जाय कि कोई भी साम्प्रदायिक संस्था राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप न कर सके। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने इस ओर क्या कदम उठाया है, क्या कार्रवाई सरकार ने अभी तक की है, आगे वह क्या करने जा रही है और हम कब तक आशा करें कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को अमल में लाने के लिए कोई कानून बनायेगी। इस तरह का कानून हमारे सामने कब पेश किया जायेगा ताकि हम अपनी स्वीकृति दे दें।

उप-सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तीयता की ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तीयता भी हमारे लिए एक बड़ी विषैली चीज़ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

उप-सभापति : केवल दो ही मिनट और रह गये हैं।

SHRI J. R. KAPOOR:

श्री जे० आर० कपूर : बहुत अच्छा, मैं दो ही मिनट में अपना भाषण खत्म कर दूँगा। प्रान्तीयता हमारे देश के लिए उतनी ही विषैली चीज़ है जितनी कि साम्प्रदायिकता। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बावजूद इसके कि हमने अपने विधान में हर तरह का प्रयत्न किया था कि प्रान्तीयता कभी भी हमारी नौकरियों में, सरकारी नौकरियों में न आने पावे, मगर फिर भी मैं देखता हूँ कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की ओर से जो भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के एडवर्टाईज़मेंट (advertisement) निकाले जाते हैं उनमें यह लिखा हुआ होता है कि प्रिफ़रेंस (preference) उन लोगों को दिया जायेगा जो किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में

रहते हैं, जो हमारे विधान के विरुद्ध हैं और प्रान्तीयता को प्रोत्साहन देता है।

उप सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान विधान की धारा १६ की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि

"No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State"

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस धारा के होते हुए भी ८ और १० दिन हुए जब कि दूसरे सदन में हिराकुड डैम के सम्बन्ध में बहस हो रही थी तब हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री नन्दा जी ने कहा कि वहा उड़ीसा वासियों को ही प्रधानता दी जायेगी जो कि अनुचित है।

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 118.]

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is with considerable hesitation that I rise to take some part in this almost fag end of the debate on the Finance Bill, and the reason of my hesitation is this. Some days ago our hon. Finance Minister, whom we are sorry to miss here just now, confessed in the other House to a feeling of weariness in listening to these interminable debates day in and day out.

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: That is why he is not present.

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH: I think my hon. friend is right. He has gone out to escape the weariness, but weariness has apparently overtaken the Treasury Benches as a whole as will be evident from the deserted condition of these Benches. I can only sympathise with the hon. Deputy Finance Minister on whom is being inflicted all the torrent of these

speeches. After all, one can understand human weaknesses and even sympathise with them, but may I hope that the Treasury Benches also will concede that there is a good deal of reason for weariness on the part of the Members of the Opposition; and not merely weariness. We, Members of the Opposition, confess to a feeling of frustration. The Treasury Benches at least have the consolation that they can skip over the weary part of it, and that they will be able to do what they like because they have the power in their hands. But so far as the Opposition is concerned, all our efforts in the direction of trying to make the Government respond to our various suggestions seem to result in exercises of "नित्यकाम कर्म" (unselfish action) according to the Gita, almost invariably resulting in "मा फलेषु कदाचन" (no fruition), so that we have more reason to feel frustrated than the Members of the Treasury Benches. Anyway, I don't want to dilate on that any longer.

AN HON. MEMBER: I think that is why the Opposition Benches are deserted.

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH: Our hon. Finance Minister on one occasion said that to do the work of the Finance Minister is almost a thankless task. In trying to do one's work conscientiously one gets more brick-bats than bouquets. Possibly he is not quite wrong. All public services more or less are thankless tasks. But I myself can hold out the assurance that I am not in the habit of hurling brick-bats, at least not in the constant habit of doing the same although I happen to belong to the Jana Sangh, an organisation that has been described as a communal organization par excellence, according to the gospel of St. Nehru. In spite of my pleading guilty to that charge, I can assure the Treasury Benches that I shall refrain as much as possible from throwing brick-bats at them. In any case, I shall begin with the bouquets.

[Principal Devaprasad Ghosh]

In the first place I should like to congratulate, as I did in the course of my humble speech on the Budget debate, the hon Finance Minister on the raising of the exemption limit of income tax by a certain amount. Yesterday our friend Prof Ranga had an inspiration. All these days we have been used to a double classification of society between the rich and the poor. Prof Ranga seems to have discovered an intermediate category—the category of none-too-rich and none-too-poor or not rich and not poor. That is to say something between Heaven and Hell—something like Purgatory. Now on behalf of the denizens of Prof Ranga's purgatory to which most of us unfortunately happen to belong I should like to offer my cordial thanks to the Finance Minister for the small mercies that have been shown to these

Another thing on which I shall unreservedly compliment the hon Finance Minister is his sturdy refusal to bow to the fetishes of nationalisation, socialisation and the like. These days there has been much talk in the air of nationalisation of all industries, of socialisation and other mouth-filling phrases. I am not an expert in these nationalisation affairs. These experts are found, not so much in India as in countries bordering to the north of India. But one has yet to find that these mouth filling phrases could also be a stomach-filling propositions. Yesterday, I was very glad to hear from Mr Hegde on the other side, on the Congress side of the House, that this nationalisation so-called—when industries have been attempted to be nationalised when they have been taken over by officials,—this nationalisation in practice, has tended to become nothing short of bureaucratisation or officialisation of the ventures; and Mr Hegde pointed out certain definite instances as to how when these commercial and industrial ventures are handled by officials they tend to get

muddled beyond all redemption. I shall not multiply instances, but numerous instances we have had in Bengal. I am sorry to have to admit. The case of the Calcutta Telephones is one, and I can make a present of it to the Minister for Communications. There is the case of the State Transport Service of Calcutta, in West Bengal. These are crying instances which show how things are muddled when officials take part in the management. The reason is obvious. In the case of a private party running a business, of course the profit motive is there, he has got the profit motive behind him, but the private party is at least susceptible to and responds to public criticism. He has got two things to fear. He has got a Government above him, and if anything goes seriously wrong, he knows that the Government will come down on him. Then he has got the public to satisfy. But when officials come to run a business, they treat public criticism with scant regard. Their attitude seems to be summed up in the classical phrase, 'Well, they say, what say they?' Let them say. That is unfortunately what has happened. Everybody knows that in Calcutta many private parties have been running buses. They have been running the buses and making profits, small and large, but they have taken sufficient care to see that the business is not run at a loss. But since the West Bengal Government took the transport service over not merely has the service been found to work at a loss but the amount of the loss has been increasing year by year not merely in arithmetical progression but almost in geometrical progression. The facts bear this out. And there is also a reason for this. If a private party works at a loss, he has to close down, sooner or later. He cannot carry on. He gets out of the business. But when a State concern incurs a loss when it runs a business under such conditions well, there is always the public purse to fall back upon. In Bengal there is an adage which says, "The public purse is Gauri Sen's money." Gauri Sen seems

to have been some mythical multi-millionaire with an endless purse, and the money is said to come from him. So this Gauri Sen's money or in modern language, the public purse is always there to fall back upon. Well, suppose this year there is a loss of Rs 8 lakhs. Next year, there is a loss of, say Rs 15 lakhs, but it does not matter. You can put it all down in the Budget for the State Transport Service. When they can always fall back on this purse, naturally there is no particular incentive for officials to run the business on business like lines.

12 noon

So, I would like to devote the few minutes left for me in discussing the question of the Five Year Plan. Well, this is a tremendous document, running to hundreds of pages. It is quite commensurate with the tremendous figures with which the whole Plan bristles. I am somewhat of a mathematician and therefore I am not quite unused to astronomical figures, but to tell the truth, I have not been quite used to such astronomical figures in this mundane context in the Oriental world. In our younger days we could never even dream of tens and hundreds of crores, but when one runs one's eyes over the pages of this First Five Year Plan, one's brain almost reels under the impact of these colossal figures. I was wondering for some days past as to where our famous planners when they made the Plan, could have derived the inspiration for such big figures. I shall tell you a personal story, which I hope will not take up much of your time. Of late I have been reading the Mahabharat and I have just finished reading the Sabha Parva. In the Sabha Parva, as the hon. Members know, the main topic is the Rajasuya Yajna which was performed by King Yudhistira in this very place—in Indraprastha—where we have the honour of sitting today. And you know there is such a thing as "Sthan Mahatmya" or the sanctity of a place. Well, this Plan, this Five Year Plan was planned and cogitated and lucubrated upon in Indraprastha; and therefore what hap-

pened in the good old days of King Yudhistira has been attempted to be repeated to some extent here, may be on a smaller scale, in this Five Year Plan. In the Sabha Parva which I was reading, probably the day before yesterday, it is written that there were crores and crores of cattle, crores and crores of horses, crores and crores of chariots, crores and crores of gems and precious stones that came pouring in from east, west, north and south. Then it flashed on my mind that that was the source of the inspiration. In that case, even this sum of Rs. 2,069 crores seems to be a paltry sum; and the Plan could easily have gone up to even two hundred thousand crores of rupees. If our Finance Minister had the good fortune of living in the spacious days of the Dwapar Yuga, he could have taken the figures up to even more impressive levels. But naturally living as he does in the Kali Yuga, he had to tone his ambitions down to some extent. And living as I also do in Kali Yuga, I am wondering at even these figures which may not be very colossal according to Dwapar standards. These figures total up to Rs. 2,069 crores and they are divided into five categories. I read from page 28 of the Summary of the First Five Year Plan—People's Edition:

"(i) Savings from the current revenues of the Central and State Governments—Rs. 738 crores"

That is the first category I do not know how this sum of Rs. 738 crores can be found in five years. It means, say about, Rs. 150 crores a year. And so far as I can see, most of the State Governments are in a state of deficit themselves, so that it is not quite understandable how this money could be found by the State Governments.

(Time bell rings)

Then another category is what is called deficit financing. This is again split up into two parts—one backed by drawings from sterling balances (Rs. 290 crores) and the other of an

[Principal Devaprasad Ghosh]

omnibus type (Rs 365 crores)— in all over Rs 600 crores. In fact, practically all this comes to this, that something like Rs 600 crores will have to be found by deficit financing. Now, there is a gentleman, or rather there was a gentleman for he is now dead— many of my friend must have known his name—Stephen Leacock who was a well known economist. He was even better known as a humourist and the first and most famous of his books is "Nonsense Novels" followed by 'Further Foolishness'. One of his books is named "Frenzied Fiction". And, I should think, Mr. Deshmukh, being a well read man, must have read the book "Frenzied Fiction", and his Frenzied Finance must have drawn its inspiration from it.

Anyway I should like to devote the remaining two minutes

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Only one more minute.

PRINCIPAL DEVAPRASAD GHOSH
Thank you. What I want to say is this. We are all agreed, and there cannot be two opinions that there should be some such plan as envisaged, and that it should as far as possible be realised in practice. Then what is the reason why things are not going ahead? Why is it that this Plan is not arousing as much enthusiasm as might be desired? Yesterday, one of the hon. Members pointed out that one reason is that the Central and the State Governments are not apparently seeing eye to eye, with each other, that sometimes the States show apathy. This apathy must go. I should like everybody concerned to try to rouse public and popular sympathy without which a plan of this gigantic description cannot go through. I wish the Plan all success.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA (Uttar Pradesh).

श्री बी० बी० शर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश).
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले माननीय अर्थ मंत्री जी को उनके प्रयासों के लिए और जो बजट उन्होंने बनाया है और

जिससे चारों ओर से, हर कोने से, इस सदन के हर मेम्बर से उन्हें बधाई मिली है, उसके लिये मैं भी आपके द्वारा उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि जब से हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ है तब से हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था तीन महाकुगल अर्थ सचिवा द्वारा अर्थात् श्री शन्मुखम् चेटी, श्री जान मथाई और श्री देशमुख द्वारा चलाई गई। इनके परिश्रम और प्रयासों का यह फल हुआ कि आज हमारे देश की अर्थ-स्थिति इतनी अच्छी है कि उस पर कोई भी दश गर्व कर सकता है। देश की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद अनेक आपत्तियों का इस देश को सामना करना पड़ा। उन सब को हमने पार किया और आज हम यह गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है। हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान आज इन आपत्तियों को भुगत रहा है किन्तु हमारा देश उनसे बच गया है। इसका श्रेय हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी का ही है जिनके प्रयासों से आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी है।

इसके बाद दो तीन बाने मुझे बजट पर किये गये खर्चों के विषय में कहनी हैं। सबसे पहली बात मुझे जो आपके सम्मुख रखनी है वह यह है कि सरकार की ओर से पाँच-वर्षीय योजना बनाई गई है उसमें आपने यह तो बतलाया है कि देश में यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जायेगी, इस प्रकार योजना चलाई जायेगी और उसका यह फल हमको मिलेगा। किन्तु आपन योजना बनाते समय इस बात का प्रयास नहीं किया कि हमारे देश में जो ३६ करोड़ आदमी हैं, उनका किस तरह से उपयोग किया जायेगा इस पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने में उनका क्या योग होगा। यानी आपने इस बात का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया कि सामाजिक-प्लानिंग किस तरह से की जायेगी

जहा तक मैंने पचवर्षीय योजना को पढा है उसमे मुझे इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं दृष्टिगोचर हुई कि हमारे समाज का क्या रंग और रूप होगा । हमारे शिक्षा केन्द्रों से जो शिक्षित नवयुवक निकलते हैं, ग्रेजुएट निकलते हैं, वे बेकार नौकरियों की तलाश में घूमते हैं और अपना बहुमूल्य जीवन और समय नष्ट करते हैं । इस पचवर्षीय योजना में इन लोगों के लिए किसी तरह की योजना सरकार की ओर से नहीं बनाई गई है । हमारे देश में प्राचीन काल में यह परम्परा थी कि लोग अपना व्यवसाय वर्ण के अनुसार करते थे । जो व्यक्ति जिस वर्णाश्रम का होता था वह अपना व्यवसाय उसी के आधार पर ग्रहण करता था । सारे भारतवर्ष में यही प्रथा प्राचीन काल में थी और किसी को इधर उधर रोजगार के लिए भटकना नहीं पड़ता था । इस वक्त एक दूसरी प्रथा वह चल रही है जोकि आजकल रूस में काम में लाई जा रही है जिससे वहां पर बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । आपने न तो अपने देश की ही प्रथा को ग्रहण किया और न रूस की नवीन समाजवादी प्रथा को ही इस देश में चलाया । इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हम अधर में ही लटके हुए हैं और यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि इस समय देश में जो बेकारी की समस्या है उसको हम किस प्रकार हल कर सकेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मुझे जो कहनी है वह यह है कि जो कुछ आप करते हैं उसमें आपको जनता का कुछ भी सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है । क्यों नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसके कारणों को आपने सोचने का कभी भी कष्ट नहीं किया है । हम समझ नहीं पाते कि जहां भी चले जायें, सड़कों पर, रेलों पर और देहातों पर आप लोगों को यह कहते पायेंगे कि सरकार हमको बिला वजह परेशान कर रही है, यह कर रही है, वह कर रही है, फिर भी किसी ओर

सुधार नजर नहीं आता है । जनता में आज जो असन्तोष पाया जाता है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार को अवश्य चेष्टा करनी चाहिए । सरकार की ओर से जनता के लिए बहुत से सुधार के काम किये जाने हैं मगर जनता को उनका कुछ भी लाभ नहीं हो पाता है । सरकार की ओर से जो बड़े पैमाने पर काम किये जा रहे हैं और जिन अधिकारियों के ऊपर इन कार्यों को पूरा करने का भार है उनको इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा इन योजनाओं से हो जिसे कि उनके कष्टों का निवारण हो सके ।

दूसरी बात जो खलती है वह यह है कि हमारे कुछ प्रान्तों में बड़ी बड़ी योजनाये बनाई जा रही हैं लेकिन अभी तक उनको कार्यान्वित करने का कोई ठोस प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है । हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की करीब दो करोड़ की आबादी है मगर उस क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई के लिए कोई भी द्यूब वेल की योजना नहीं बनाई गई है और न वहां किसी प्रकार का सुधार का कार्य ही हो रहा है । पचवर्षीय योजना में रिहन्द डैम बनाने की योजना रखी गई है मगर वह अभी तक चालू नहीं की गई है और मेरा यह अनुमान है कि ५-७ साल तक वह चालू नहीं हो सकेगी । इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जनता में असन्तोष की भावना फैल रही है और वह संतप्त और दुखित प्रतीत होती है । कुछ समय पूर्व यह प्रदेश सुखी और समृद्ध था मगर आज वह डेफिसिट एरिया (deficit area) कहा जा रहा है । वहां के लोगों का जो हाथ का रोजगार था वह अब बिल्कुल ही बन्द हो गया है । पहिले वहां पर हैन्डलूम इन्डस्ट्री थी, कारपेट इन्डस्ट्री थी, जरी का काम होता था, साडिया तैयार होती थी मगर आज यह सब हाथ का काम बन्द हो गया है और वहां के लोग बेरोजगार

[Shri B. B. Sharma.]

हो गये हैं। सरकार की ओर से किसी प्रकार की मदद उन लोगों को नहीं दी गई है और न उनकी अवस्था पर उचित ध्यान ही दिया जा रहा है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उनकी दयनीय अवस्था को मुधान्ते के लिये कोई न कोई तरीका निकाला जाय।

खेती के बारे में भी सरकार की ओर से कोई विशेष प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है। थोड़ी बहुत उनको माली मदद दी जाती है, उससे खेती की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। हाल ही में जब हमने पिछली जनवरी की स्वतन्त्रता दिवस मनाया था तो हमारे गांव में जनता ने अपर्त। मेहनत से कई पोखरे और कई मील सड़कें बनाई। वहां गांव में एक नदी थी जिसमें एक रेगुलेटर (regulator) लगाने से पानी इकट्ठा किया जा सकता था जिससे कि सिंचाई के काम में लोगों को मदद मिल सकती थी। इस विषय पर हमने वहां के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट से रेगुलेटर लगाने के लिए कहा मगर उनकी ओर से यह उत्तर मिला कि फंड (fund) की कमी की वजह से कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब गांवों में छोटे छोटे कार्यों के लिए सरकार के पास फण्ड नहीं है तो देश में जो इतनी बड़ी योजनाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं उनके लिए किस तरह से फण्ड आ सकेगा। एक ओर तो आप कहते हैं कि हम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करेंगे और दूसरी ओर गांवों की छोटी छोटी योजनाओं के लिए फण्ड नहीं है। यह कैसी भलभलइया है। गांव वालों को तो अपनी खेती के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता होती है जिससे कि वह अच्छी तरह से अपने खेतों की सिंचाई कर सकें और मवेशियों को अच्छा चारा दे सकें। अगर आप उसकी छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को पूरा नहीं करेंगे तो उनको बड़ी योजनाओं से क्या फायदा होगा। इन बातों की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

तीसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह कर नीति के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। सरकार की ओर से देश में जो भी कर, चाहे वह सुपर टैक्स (super tax) हो, नमक टैक्स हो, मेन्स टैक्स हो, इन्कम टैक्स हो या कोई और दूसरा टैक्स हो, उसका सबसे ज्यादा असर हमारी गरीब जनता के ऊपर पड़ता है। एक मिलमालिक लाखों रुपया सुपर टैक्स के रूप में सरकार को देता है मगर उसका भार गरीब जनता पर पड़ता है और वह जब बाजार से सामान खरीदता है तो उसे ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है। आप नमक कर लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं, लिफाफा और पोस्ट-कार्ड में कुछ बढ़ाने की सोच रहे हैं। इससे गरीब जनता को किसी तरह का फायदा नहीं होगा। हमारी गरीब जनता तो ज्यादातर देहातों में ही बसती है। अगर उनकी खेती की उन्नति के लिए किसी तरह का प्रयास नहीं किया गया तो करों में बढ़ोतरी करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनकी स्थिति की ओर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 119.]

SHRI K. L. NARASIMHAM (Madras).
Mr. Deputy Chairman, The Finance Bill is the continuation of the same policy of the Congress Government towards the big and foreign monopolists in our country and imposing new burdens on the common people. A comparison of the proportion of direct to the indirect taxes ever since the Congress Government took office is the clearest proof of this policy. I shall quote some figures that I have collected. In 1947-48 the percentage of direct tax to the total tax revenue was 47 and of the indirect tax was 53. In 1953-54 the percentage of direct taxation to the total tax revenue is 28.3 and the percentage of indirect tax to the

total tax revenue is 71·7. This steady decrease in the percentage of the direct tax signifies the lightening of the tax on big business, both British and Indian, and the progressive increase in the burden of the common people. Apart from this the State Governments impose sales tax, irrigation tax and also think in terms of increasing the taxes now and then. This sort of position is mainly due to the financial policy followed by the Congress Government.

Let us examine the financial structure as it is. The Congress vehemently opposed the Government of India Act, 1925 and it directed its particular attention to the financial structure under that Act. But the same Congress leaders after taking charge of the Government are following the same bureaucratic financial structure as an ideal, charging the States with responsibility for all vital functions and for the well-being and prosperity of the people but denying them the necessary resources.

If we examine the figures in 1950-51, the total revenue of the States and the Centre from taxation was 629 crores out of which the Centre got 450 crores and the States only 179 crores. In 1952-53 the total was 646 crores out of which the Centre got Rs. 556 crores and the States 190 crores. So this is the financial position of the States and as such they cannot proceed with schemes embodying welfare measures. So they cannot solve their financial problems unless the Centre goes to their aid. The Finance Commission's Report says that 40 per cent. of the Union excise duties should be given to them on the basis of population although even that is not enough. So it is the duty of the Centre to cut down their defence expenditure and also the expenditure on their top-heavy administration and give help to the States in all possible ways. The first task of the new Central Government must be to assist the backward areas. Unless you assist the backward areas there is no meaning in talking of the unity

of India. Union of India means levelling up the backward areas also and helping them. In this connection I may mention that the Centre will have to go to the aid of the coming Andhra State, particularly for the purpose of tackling the famine problem that they have to face there. In Rayalaseema they have to incur recurring expenditure all these years, nearly to the extent of say, on an average Rs. 4 crores. So the coming Andhra State is to tackle this problem first. That is the first priority. The Centre's duty is to help the coming Andhra State with certain finances and also develop the electricity schemes. I request the Central Government to take this seriously and see that they give adequate help to that State and in that way help the backward sections also to come up to the level of other industrial and industrialised provinces.

This financial structure cannot be improved unless you take a bold policy, the policy of controlling the profits of the big capitalists and the foreign capitalists in our country and lessening the burdens and at the same time improving the purchasing power of the common people by introducing bold agrarian reforms and in that way go ahead without collecting too much revenue from the common man. Coming to the question of how these moneys are used, we will hear the stories from hon. Members coming from different States. A few minutes back an hon. Member from Madras—I think it was Mr. Gopal—referred to the unemployment problem, the growing unemployment problem in all the provinces. I do not want to add anything more by repeating those things, but at the same time I would like to mention that unemployment is increasing. Daily we get reports that unemployment in all the industries are going up at an increasing pace. And how is the Government tackling this problem? The Labour Minister says that he is going to appoint a Committee to go into the question. This is the old imperialist method of tackling problems; appointing a Committee.

[Shri K. L. Narasimham.]

then waiting for their report and then thinking about implementing the recommendations of the Committee and then saying that we are doing this. You are not tackling the problem. Unemployment is growing and the crisis in our Indian economy is deepening day by day. You are increasing the pace of your own policies. Your policy is to import experts; you call them here to find out measures of rationalisation and increasing productivity and this increases unemployment.

Now I will give you one illustration—that of the French experts in the Hindusthan Shipyard. When the French experts arrived in the Hindusthan Shipyard as a result of your agreement with the French firm, they started on a campaign of rationalisation and imposing economy and they found the remedy to be retrenchment. You took their advice and on their advice Government decided to retrench 813 workers there in spite of the assurances given by the Minister and today we are faced with a situation that the Union there has decided to go on a strike. What is this due to? That is the result of your own policy. Your own policy is responsible for the serious situation that is developing in the Hindusthan Shipyard at Vizagapatam. You have decided to spend 14 crores for development under the Five Year Plan. You said you will develop your own workshops, your own shipyard and that you will produce your own implements and develop the manufacture of various parts there itself. But then you do not begin it; you say the solution is only retrenchment. You pass the burden on to the common worker. You spend 15 lakhs giving these experts fat salaries, improving their houses, supplying them with cars and all the other necessary things and that way you waste the money. And that 15 lakhs are to be found by retrenching the workers. I do not want to add more illustrations except this that in Parry & Co. at Nidubrolu 413 workers were retrenched recently—on the 14th

of this month. The Buckingham & Carnatic Mill which is managing a mine at Kondapalli has started retrenching. Thus you find in Andhra Districts, in the Madras State and in all the States, the employer, the Government and the foreign imperialists are trying to impose their burdens and trying to pass on their crisis to the workers and thus save themselves. And the Government is helping them in the process.

Here, we do not have social security measures. There is no protection from unemployment. The less we talk about it the better. You passed an Insurance Act in 1948 and it is not yet implemented in all the States. Your social security measures are so meagre that the worker is not getting protection from old age, sickness or various other accidents or occupational diseases that are arising because of the occupation. So this is the lot of the common man. The purchasing power is going down and he is finding himself helpless. The economic crisis is deepening because of your own policies and the policies followed by the Government of India.

Take the case of the farmers and peasants. Are they in any way better? I can only give you some figures. The peasants who are producing commercial crops are forced to give their produce to the foreign purchasers at a low level and that too at a price fixed by them arbitrarily. I will give you only one illustration—that of the tobacco grower in Andhra area. The Imperial Tobacco Company, which is the monopoly concern which purchases large quantities of tobacco, fixes the price. Why should not the Government fix prices for various varieties of tobacco and ask the foreign concern to buy at that rate, and if they refuse why not take the tobacco and enter into barter agreement with foreign countries which are willing to take our tobacco—for instance, Hungary, the Soviet Union, etc.—and which are prepared to give us heavy machinery,

machine tools, etc.? You can do that. But you are not doing it because you want to help the Imperial Tobacco Company which is looting the peasants here. I can give you some more instances. Whereas the wholesale prices of raw materials have gone down by 39 per cent., the wholesale prices of manufactured goods have gone down by only 9 per cent. The peasant who is producing a commercial crop is forced to sell his goods to these foreign imperialists and big monopolists at a rate fixed by them. And you help that process by your policy.

Coming to the last point, I have to say that so long as you follow this policy, there is no salvation for our country. Our country is economically deteriorating day by day, and it is like a patient with an ever-spreading paralysis creeping into the body. Unless it is taken serious note of and firm action is taken, there is no salvation for the common man of our country. Our Prime Minister reminded us that we should compare ourselves with China which is our neighbour. What did China do? Within a short period they planned their economy and increased their production. They have raised their standard of living. I will only quote a few figures before I conclude. In 1952 the average wage for workers and office employees increased from 60 to 120 per cent. over 1949, and 3 million workers and office employees, and if you take the family members, 10 million persons, benefited by labour insurance regulations. Their purchasing power has increased. Their production has increased in all sectors. They are in a position to supply food to us. That is the plan, and that is the way the Communist Governments in collaboration with democratic parties do things. I want to quote this instance to our Finance Minister who said that the country would have to undergo privations if the Communists took charge of the country, and I want to tell him that China is an answer to him.

SHRI S. D. MISRA (Uttar Pradesh):

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

श्रीमान् उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो वित्त विधेयक इस सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझे इस बात से विशेष प्रसन्नता है कि सम्मिलित परिवार के लिए आयकर से ८,४०० रुपये की छूट दी गई है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने इस बात को महसूस किया है कि व्यक्ति के अलावा हिन्दू सम्मिलित परिवार को भी कुछ छूट मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे तो तब और खुशी हुई होती जबकि सम्मिलित परिवार को उसी प्रकार माना जाता जिस प्रकार कि व्यक्ति को छूट देने के सम्बन्ध में माना गया है। जिस प्रकार कि एक व्यक्ति को छूट दी गई है उसी प्रकार सम्मिलित परिवार के एक एक व्यक्ति को एक एक यूनिट मान कर, छूट दी जानी चाहिये थी। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि यदि एक सम्मिलित परिवार में पांच व्यक्ति हैं तब भी केवल ८,४०० रुपये की छूट मिलेगी, चाहे उसकी आमदनी ५० हजार हो या २० हजार हो। इससे यह स्थिति पैदा होती है कि सम्मिलित परिवार को बाध्य होकर अलग अलग होना पड़ता है या फिर आयकर का बोझ सहन करना पड़ता है। इस समय जो विधेयक सामने प्रस्तुत है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यही आशा करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम हिन्दू सम्मिलित परिवार के लिये यह कर दिया जाय कि जिस प्रकार ४,२०० रुपये की छूट एक व्यक्ति को दी गई है उसी प्रकार परिवार के हर व्यक्ति को एक यूनिट मान कर ४,२०० रुपये की छूट हर व्यक्ति के अनुसार दी जाय। इस तरह करने से सभी परिवारों को फायदा होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं जो पार्ट "ए" स्टेड्स में रियायतें विलीन हुई हैं उनके विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी गुलशेर अहमद साहब ने, जो बिन्ध्य प्रदेश से आते हैं, पार्ट बी स्टेड्स

[Shri S. D. Misra.]

को जो इन्कमटैक्स के सम्बन्ध में दिक्कतें हैं उसके बारे में कहा। मैं पार्ट "ए" स्टेट्स में जो रियासतें विलीन हुई हैं उनके विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं भी उस रियासत से आया हूं जो कि बनारस राज्य के नाम से थी और जो पार्ट 'ए' स्टेट उत्तर प्रदेश में सम्मिलित हुई है। बनारस राज्य में और यू० पी० में जो दो और राज्य मिले हैं रामपुर और टिहरी उनमें मर्जर (merger) के पहले जो इन्कमटैक्स का कानून था वह नहीं के बराबर था लेकिन मर्जर के बाद इन राज्यों में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इन्कमटैक्स के कानून ठीक उसी प्रकार लागू किये हैं जिस प्रकार कि यू० पी० वगैरह में लागू है। इससे वहां बड़ी दिक्कतें होती हैं। हमारे यहां पहले इन्कम-टैक्स लाज (income tax laws) कुछ अमेंडेड फार्म (amended form) में लागू थे लेकिन अब ठीक उसी प्रकार लागू हैं और उसी प्रकार इन्कम टैक्स वसूल किया जा रहा जिस प्रकार कि यू० पी० में वसूल किया जाता है। इससे हमारी दिक्कतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। पहले इन्कमटैक्स ला के नियम २४ ए के अन्तर्गत एक अफसर पंचायत के रूप में बैठकर बनारस राज्य में तय कर देता था कि कितनी आमदनी है और कितना टैक्स लगाया जाय। यह असेसमेंट (assessment) पंचायत के रूप में बैठकर हो जाता था। लेकिन जब १९४९ के बाद राज्य का विलय प्रान्त में हुआ तो उसके बाद एक एक से एकाउंट मांगा जाने लगा और जिनकी यह आदत नहीं थी कि एकाउंट रखें उनसे यह कहा गया कि अगर आपका एकाउंट ठीक नहीं है तो आप पर असेसमेंट किया जायेगा और उस पर इन्कम-टैक्स लगाया जायेगा। स्थिति यह हुई कि पांच वर्ष पहले १९४९ तक जो असेसमेंट लगाया गया था उस रुपये को भी उन्होंने यदि एकाउंट में दर्ज किया तो नये इन्कमटैक्स

ऑफिसर ने उस पर भी असेसमेंट कर इन्कम-टैक्स लगाया है। यह बड़ी दिक्कत की बात है और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और उन रियासतों में जिन में पहले इन्कमटैक्स लाज दूसरे थे और अब नये रूप में इन्कमटैक्स लाज लगाये जा रहे हैं वहां कम से कम इन असुविधाओं को दूर करें।

मुझे गृह उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ विशेष रूप से कहना है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उस इलाके से आया हूं जहां कालीन का बहुत बड़ा रोजगार होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कालीन का रोजगार इतना बड़ा है कि उस स्थान से कम से कम पांच या छः करोड़ रुपये की कालीन प्रति वर्ष बाहर भेजी जाती है। ये कालीनें केवल हाथ से बनाई जाती हैं और यह एक गृहउद्योग है। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस उद्योग की तरफ थोड़ा-बहुत ध्यान दिया है और वह जो कुछ सहायता दे सकती है वह दे रही है। लेकिन साल दो साल से, विशेषकर १९५२ से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कार्यवाही के कारण ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि यह रोजगार मुर्दा हो रहा है। उसका कारण यह है कि ऊनी कालीन जोकि सेंट पर सेंट एक्सपोर्ट (cent. per-cent. export) होती है, पूरी की पूरी बाहर भेजी जाती है उसमें ७५ फीसदी ऊन लगाया जाता है। १९५१ के बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय कर दिया कि ऊन का एक्सपोर्ट प्रतिबन्ध रहित है। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि १९५२ में ऊन की कीमत १५० फीसदी बढ़ गई, १९४९ के अंत में जो कीमत थी उससे १५० फीसदी कीमत १९५२ में बढ़ गई। इसके अतिरिक्त यह नतीजा हुआ कि जहां पहले ऊन का एक्सपोर्ट १० मिलियन (million) पौंड होता था वहां १९५२ में करीब करीब ३२ मिलियन पौंड ऊन एक्सपोर्ट हुआ और कालीन के लिए जो सफेद

ऊन की आवश्यकता है वह बिल्कुल उपलब्ध नहीं हुई। मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री से इस इंडस्ट्री ने एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन (representation) भी किया लेकिन अभी तक कोई सुनवाई इसकी नहीं हुई। अभी गत माह से फिर निर्यात चालू कर दिया गया है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि देश के कोने कोने से जो ऊन मिला उसको लोगों ने खरीद कर बाहर एक्सपोर्ट कर दिया। श्रीमान् जी मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंडस्ट्री में न केवल मिडिलमैन (middle man) का लाभ है बल्कि कई लाख आदमी उत्तर प्रदेश के इस काम में लगे हुए हैं और लाखों वीवर्स, लेबरर्स, डिजाइनर्स और तरह तरह के लोग इसमें लगे हैं और उनको इस इंडस्ट्री से फायदा है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इस इंडस्ट्री से सरकार को डालर और स्टर्लिंग मिलते हैं, खास तौर से डालर मिलते हैं। यह इंडस्ट्री अमेरिका और कनाडा से ६ या ७ करोड़ डालर आपके लिये पैदा करती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ और वहां की सारी जनता यह आशा करती है कि सरकार उसकी मदद करेगी और सबसे बड़ी मदद यही होगी कि ऊन का एक्सपोर्ट सरकार बन्द कर दे और कुछ ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध सरकार लगाये कि कुछ ऊन हमारे देश के लिये बच सके। एक रिप्रिजेंटेशन अभी कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के सामने गया था, कुछ लोग गये थे तो यह जवाब दिया गया कि ५५ मिलियन पाँड ऊन देश में पैदा होता है और केवल ३० या ३२ मिलियन पाँड ऊन एक्सपोर्ट होता है और कार्पेट इंडस्ट्री की आवश्यकता केवल १० मिलियन पाँड की है, इसलिए इस इंडस्ट्री को कोई धक्का नहीं पहुंचता है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि ५५ मिलियन पाँड ऊन किसी प्रकार भी कभी पूरे देश में उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। अगर सरकार इस बारे में जांच कराये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इसी

नतीजे पर पहुंचेगी कि देश में अभी तक ५५ मिलियन पाँड ऊन का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। मेरा कहना यह है कि १९५० में यही दिक्कत आई थी और जब १९५० में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से रिप्रिजेंटेशन किया गया तो ऊन का एक्सपोर्ट उसने बन्द कर दिया जो उसी साल जहां एक करोड़ का कालीन बाहर जाता था पांच करोड़ का माल गया और रिस्ट्रिक्टेड एक्सपोर्ट (restricted export) होने के कारण कुल ६ मिलियन पाँड ऊन बाहर गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और उस गृह उद्योग के लिए ऊन का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दे या इस तरह से रेगुलेट करे कि सफेद और पीला ऊन दोनों कार्पेट इंडस्ट्री के लिए और ब्लूलेन टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के लिए मिल सके। श्रीमान् जी, मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में और नहीं कहना है।

इसके बाद मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग के विषय में भी कुछ कहना है। यह एक ऐसा इलाका है जोकि हर तरह से पिछड़ा हुआ है और उसके पिछड़ेपन का कारण कोई दो चार साल की आजादी के बाद का कारण नहीं बल्कि उसका इतिहास करीब २५ वर्ष से अधिक का पुराना है जबकि यहां विदेशी सरकार थी। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का सम्बन्ध है उसने कोई बात ऐसी नहीं छोड़ी जोकि वह इस भाग की मदद करने के लिए कर सकती थी लेकिन वह बहुत अधिक नहीं कर पाई है। वहां की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, वहां बहुत गरीबी है और वहां की खेती कमजोर है। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वहां नहरों की और योजनाये बनाई जायें। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सिंचाई की अनेकों योजनायें प्रान्तीय सरकार वहां चला रही हैं। सबसे बड़ी दुख की बात है जिसका

[Shri S. D. Misra.]

है। यह योजना पूर्वी भाग के लिए बहुत पहले की गई थी लेकिन उस योजना में करीब ४० करोड़ रुपये का खर्च है। प्रान्तीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है कि इसके लिए ४० करोड़ रुपया हम नहीं खर्च कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह योजना हम समझते हैं कि बहुत आवश्यक है। यह स्कीम मिर्जापुर जिले में चलने वाली थी और उस पर प्रान्तीय सरकार ने करीब करीब ४० लाख रुपया प्रारम्भिक जांच व कार्यवाही पर खर्च किया है और उसके बाद वह काम ठप्प हो गया है। उसका कारण केवल यही है कि प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास रुपया नहीं है। मुझे अफसोस होता है कि जब बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ इस देश में चलाई जा रही हैं तो उसको भी क्यों नहीं चलाया जाता है। यह योजना उस भूभाग की सबसे बड़ी आशा है। जब चम्बल की योजना राजस्थान के लिए कुछ ही समय के अंदर सोची जा सकती है, बनाई जा सकती है और शुरू की जा सकती है तो फिर रिहन्द की योजना क्यों नहीं चालू की जा सकती जिसके लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार इतने दिनों से सोच रही है और कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है लेकिन केवल इसलिये कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकती कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है? जब उसके लिये बराबर केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा जा रहा है तो फिर उसके सम्बन्ध में क्यों नहीं विचार किया जाता?

मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब पंचवर्षीय योजना देखते हैं तो मालूम पड़ता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश जिसकी आबादी बम्बई प्रान्त से कहीं अधिक है उसके लिए ९८ करोड़ रुपया ही रखा गया है जबकि बम्बई प्रान्त के लिए १४६ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देगी और उत्तर प्रदेश की धनराशि में वृद्धि करेगी जिससे कि वह अपनी

बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को जिनमें कि रिहन्द डेम भी है अच्छी तरह से कार्यान्वित कर सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 120.]

SHRI T. V. KAMALASWAMY: Mr Deputy Chairman, before I come to the provisions of the Finance Bill I should like to refer to the acute distress and agony through which the people of my State are passing through because of the recent cut in electricity of 75 per cent. This electricity cut affects both our industry and our agriculture. We depend on electricity for running our textile mills, cement factories and other industries as well as for running our innumerable pump sets for lift irrigation. In answer to a question the other day, the Minister for Industry replied that the value of the goods lost in production in the basic industries of cement and textiles alone comes to about Rs 50 to 60 lakhs per month. The total fall in production of all commodities—the cost of it—will be not less than Rs. 1 crore. When so much production is lost, the estimates of the Finance Minister about getting income-tax and other taxes for Government will also go down. So his estimate will not be a correct estimate. At the present juncture various Members from the South have appealed to the Central Government to come out with a grant of Rs. 10 crores to the Madras State for carrying them through this crisis. But it seems the Centre is not satisfied about the way in which any grant which they give will be used by Madras and it is this doubt which is holding up this grant of Rs 10 crores. In whatever way the Government of Madras spends it, immediate succour is necessary if it is to be of any use to Madras to tide over the crisis. There is one specific way in which the Central Government can afford some relief to Madras at this juncture. For running

their electric train services from Madras to Tambaram the Government of India is still drawing upon the Madras State from their thermal stations for electricity. When the Government of Bombay were faced with a similar situation, when they had to impose a cut on electricity, they protested to the Government of India that they could not provide electricity for their Railways and the Government of India spent 4 crores of rupees for building a thermal station at Kalyan to run their own suburban electric train services. May I ask why should not the Central Government adopt the same procedure with regard to Madras State? But any permanent solution for setting right this position in regard to power supply lies only in the mining of lignites in South Arcot District. The lignite mines of South Arcot will not only provide all the coal for running the entire Southern Railway; but thermal stations run with this coal will provide a perennial source of power which will not be subject to these frequent 75 per cent cuts. Because the Government of Madras have been depending too much on hydro-electric schemes the continued failure of rains for the past 6 years has now placed them in their present predicament. Even with regard to the mining of lignite the Government of Madras with their poor finances cannot be expected to exploit it fully and successfully. In his recent Budget speech the Finance Minister of Madras said that if the mining cost went beyond Rs. 30 per ton, the Government would not proceed with the work, as coal could be brought from Bihar at Rs. 30 per ton and therefore it would not be economical to mine lignite. But I would submit that even if it does not appear economic at the present time this lignite mining would give a lot of employment to thousands and thousands of people and so many subsidiary industries would also spring up like Montan Wax. There will be many subsidiary industries and the entire industrial face of the State would be changed. But the State of Madras

with its slender financial resources cannot afford to do it and therefore I ask, "Why not the Centre go to the assistance of the State by getting a grant from the International Monetary Fund as they have been doing for assisting other projects like the clearing of weeds, jungles and things of that sort? While the arable lands of the State are lying idle, so much foreign money from the International Monetary Fund is being spent on new and jungle land.

Sir, another way of helping the backward areas of our country which have no natural resources, no huge rivers or mines is by the developing of atomic energy. We find in the papers that our Atomic Energy Commission is going to process thorium from the monazite sands of Travancore-Cochin. With regard to that I have to make another submission. This monazite and ilmenite sands of Travancore-Cochin yield a considerable revenue to that State. But the Government of India have now entered into a contract with a factory which will pay that State only £25 per ton while the cost in the market is as much as £250 per ton. It is not fair that a backward State like the State of Travancore-Cochin should be deprived of its legitimate dues in this manner. Moreover, for processing this material, they are going to set up the factory not at Alwaye, not at a place near the area where the materials are found, but in far off Bombay. When people complain and ask why this plant should not be located in Travancore, very evasive answers are given, that there is no electric power, no sulphuric acid etc. etc. and the latest excuse is that the only atomic expert we have in this country who, incidentally, is a multi-millionaire, whose part time hobby is nuclear physics, will not be able to attend to this processing if the plant is located away from Bombay.

PROF. G. RANGA: Who is that?

SHRI T. V. KAMALASWAMY: Mr. Bhaba.

[Shri T. V. Kamalaswami.]

Therefore they are trying to take even this processing plant away from the State which has got the right to say that it should be located inside the State.

As regards scientific research, I would submit that instead of wasting huge amounts on our national laboratories which so far have been unable to produce not even the gum for affixing our postage stamps, on a large scale—they say they have got to import from abroad the gum which can be used in all the climates and weathers—it will be much better to do something else than atomic research. It will be a huge loss if they spend money on development of atomic energy which even Russia and other advanced countries have not been able to do without resorting to espionage from other States to steal their atomic secrets. Therefore, Sir, money should not be wasted on these.

I will say one word about the Five Year Plan which depends for its fulfilment on the co-operation between the State and the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you finish in one word?

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: He had only ten minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has asked for only ten minutes. He cannot have more than what he has asked for.

SHRI T. V. KAMALASWAMY: In that case, I will sit down, Sir. Next time, I will ask for more, Sir.

SHRI KANHAIYALAL D. VAIDYA (Madhya Bharat):

श्री कन्हैयालाल डी० वैद्य (मध्य भारत):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देते हुए कुछ सुझाव देना पसन्द करूंगा। मध्य भारत के उत्थान के लिए चम्बल योजना को सरकार ने पंचवर्षीय योजना में शरीक

कर लिया है, इसके लिए हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार धन्यवाद की पात्र है। इस विषय में कुछ महानुभावों ने यहां पर आलोचना की है। मैं उन सबका विस्तृत रूप से उत्तर नहीं देना चाहता हूं किन्तु यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए प्रान्तीय और केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी तरह से सतर्क हैं। इस विषय पर यह कहा गया है कि इस योजना में बहुत सा रुपया व्यर्थ में व्यय अभी तक हो चुका है और यह सब निरर्थक सी चीज है।

जहां तक मध्य भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान वहां की प्रान्तीय सरकार द्वारा जो फाइनेंस कमीशन के सम्मुख मांगें रखी गई हैं उनकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। उस मांग में यह जोर दिया गया है कि मध्य-भारत एक पिछड़ा हुआ देश रियासतों का राज्य है जहां शताब्दियों से वहां की जनता का शोषण किया गया है। वहां की जनता बड़ी गरीब और दरिद्र अवस्था में है, वहां एक तिहाई से अधिक पिछड़े हुए लोग रहते हैं। पिछले तीन सालों से वहां की जनता अकाल की हालत में पड़ी हुई है। भूख के कारण लाखों व्यक्ति अपना घर बार छोड़ कर इधर उधर मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। यही नहीं, पिछले कई सालों से वहां की जनता का जो शोषण किया गया है, उसी को देखते हुए वहां पर विदेशी मिशनरी अपने ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। वहां की जनता को कुछ रुपया और अनाज देकर ये विदेशी मिशनरी, लाखों व्यक्तियों को विधर्मी बना रहे हैं। हमारा देश अब स्वतन्त्र हो गया है फिर भी इस तरह की कार्रवाई ये विदेशी मिशनरी लोग कर रहे हैं। आज अकाल की स्थिति का फायदा उठाकर वहां पर लाखों को विधर्मी बनाया जा रहा है। यह हम सब लोगों के लिए एक महत्व का प्रश्न है। मध्य

भारत सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये यह एक जटिल समस्या है। इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान जल्द से जल्द जाना चाहिये ताकि वहां की स्थिति और खराब न होने पावे।

मैं सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बम्बई प्रान्त और मद्रास में अकाल की स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए एक कमीशन भेजा था उसी तरह से वहां की अकाल की स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए जल्द से जल्द एक कमीशन भेजा जाना चाहिए। हमारे कृषि मंत्री श्री दश-मुख और हमारे गृह मंत्री श्री काटजू साहब मध्य भारत का दो बार दौरा कर आये हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी हाल ही में मांड गये थे जहां उन्होंने आदिवासियों की हालत अपने आंखों से देखी भी। वहां की जनता की गरीबी को देखकर इन देखने वालों का हृदय उभर आया और उनके आंखों में आंसू छलक आये थे। मैं कह नहीं सकता कि वे आंसू खाली आंसू ही बनकर रह गये हैं या उनकी भुखमरी दूर करने के लिए किसी तरह का प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है। इस विषय में फाइनेंस विभाग को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और मध्य भारत सरकार ने फाइनेंस कमीशन के सामने जो मांग रखी है उसको पूरा करने की पूर्ण कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। मध्य भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह अपनी ही शक्ति से राज्य की इन कठिनाइयों का पूरी तरह सामना कर सके और इस समय वहां की अकाल पीड़ित जनता को जो आधा पेट खा कर जिन्दा रह रही है किसी तरह की राहत पहुंचा सके। वह अपनी शक्तिभर जितना कर सकती है कर रही है। किन्तु केन्द्र की सरकार को वहां की स्थिति की ओर जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए जिससे कि वहां की हालत अधिक खराब न होने पावे।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे आपके सम्मुख रखनी है वह डाक विभाग द्वारा कुछ चीजों पर दर बढ़ाने के विषय में है। इस समय मैं आपके सामने केवल बुक पोस्ट की दरों के ही विषय में कहूंगा। इस बढ़ोतरी से समाजके उत्थान में काफी बाधा पहुंचेगी। बुकपोस्ट के ही द्वारा साहित्य प्रचार की जोड़ें एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजी जाती है। विशेष कर अखबार और जो छोटे जोटे अखबार होते हैं वे सब बुक पोस्ट से ही समाचारों को प्राप्त कर जनता के पास पहुंचाते रहते हैं। जितनी तरह की समाज सुधार की छोटी पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएं होती हैं वह सब भी बुक पोस्ट द्वारा ही जनता को भेजी जाती हैं। अब बुक पोस्ट की दरों में वृद्धि होने की वजह से समाज और देश के उत्थान के लिए बहुत बाधा पहुंचेगी। इस विषय की ओर मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं और यह चाहता हूं कि बुक-पोस्ट के रेट्स में उतनी कमी की जाय जिससे कि जनता को इसके द्वारा जो फायदा हो रहा था वह खत्म न हो जाय और देश की उन्नति में भी किसी प्रकार की बाधा न हो। जहां तक व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है, व्यापारी लोग तो नमूना और दूसरी तरह की चीज भेजकर इसका फायदा उठाते ही हैं। लेकिन जहां तक समाज-सुधार का सम्बन्ध है, इसके द्वारा समाचार पत्रों को समाचार तथा साहित्यिक चीजें भेजी जाती हैं जिससे देश की उन्नति और एकता होती है। अगर ये दरे जारी रही तो इससे समाज की उन्नति में अडचन पैदा हो जायेगी।

इसके बाद मुझे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान खींच कर दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट व्यवस्था के बारे में कहना है। इस बजट में दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए काफी रकम रखी गई है जोकि ध्यान देने योग्य है।

[Shri Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya.]

दिल्ली शहर हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में जिस तरह की ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था है उस तरह की व्यवस्था और सुविधा दिल्ली में नहीं है। यहां की दशा बहुत ही लज्जाजनक है। यहां पर साधारण आदमी और गरीब आदमी ट्रांसपोर्ट से बहुत कम लाभ उठाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था इस तरह की है कि किसी भी आदमी को कहीं पर जाने पर बहुत समय लगता है और उसको काफी समय तक लाइनों में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा किराया भी ज्यादा है जिसकी वजह से साधारण नागरिक और गरीब आदमी इसका अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता है।

दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट का एक बहुत पुराना इतिहास है। यह पहिले जी. एन. आई. टी. (G.N.I.T.) के नाम से पुकारी जाती थी, जोकि एक देशी रियासत से सम्बन्धित एक कम्पनी थी। उसमें जितनी भी बुराई थी उन सब की उत्तराधिकारिणी अब दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट बन गई है। इस कम्पनी में काफी भ्रष्टाचार चलता है और आडिटरो ने उसके सामान खरीदी के एकाउन्ट्स के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है वह भी बहुत गड़बड़ से भरपूर और खराब मालूम होती है। सबसे विशेष बात जिसकी ओर हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान देना चाहिए वह यह है कि इस ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए नई बस खरीदने के लिए जो रुपया दिया जाता है उसमें काफी भ्रष्टाचार होने की संभावना होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान काश्मीर सरकार की ट्रांसपोर्ट व्यवस्था की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा जिन्होंने अपनी ट्रांसपोर्ट व्यवस्था को नेशनलाइज (nationalise) कर लिया है। वहां की नई सरकार ने सारे राज्य की ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस

को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। उन्होंने अपने लिये २५ लाख रुपये की रकम लगा कर एक कम्पनी बनाई है जिससे एक कारखाना खोल लिया है जहां पर कि मोटर की बाड़ी बनती है। पहिले काश्मीर सरकार को भी बाड़ी बनाने में दिल्ली की भांति काफी कीमत चुकानी पड़ती थी मगर अब उनके खुद के कारखाने में आधे से कम दाम पर अच्छी बाड़ी तैयार हो जाती है। इसी तरह से दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट को भी अपना एक कारखाना खोलना चाहिए और इसके लिए अवश्य एक योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए जिससे लाखों रुपया जोकि गाड़ियों की ब्राडियों पर और मरम्मत के रूप में सालाना खर्च होता है वह बचाया जा सके। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि वह इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दे और इस तरह की योजना बनाये जिससे कि दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट खुद अपने ही कारखाने में सब कार्य कर सके।

एक दो बातों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। पार्ट "बी" और "सी" स्टेट्स की जो स्थिति है वह बड़ी ही दयनीय है और वहां के शासन बड़ी ही दयनीय दशा की ओर जा रहे हैं। हम सरदार पटेल की बहुत सी बातें कहते हैं और उनको बहुत सी बातों के लिए बधाई देते हैं तो जहां सरदार पटेल को बधाई देते हैं वहां सरदार पटेल ने जो दूसरी बातें कही हैं उनकी ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि अभी तो यह प्रारम्भिक अवस्था है जब चुनाव हो जायेंगे तब इन तमाम प्रान्तों का हम रिडिस्ट्रिब्यूशन (redistribution) करेंगे और उस रिडिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में ये छोटे बड़े स्टेट सब एक हो जायेंगे; मैं समझता हूं कि अन्तःकालीन स्थिति खत्म हो गई है और नये चुनाव भी हो गये हैं तो फिर कोई

कारण नहीं हैं कि यह जो पार्ट "बी" और पार्ट "सी" आदि का भेदभाव है वह क्यों रखा जाय। अंग्रेजी युग में एक मध्य भारत था, एक सेंट्रल इंडिया स्टेट्स एजेंसी थी और उसी में विध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल के स्टेट्स थे लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भोपाल और विध्य प्रदेश के अलग अलग स्टेट्स बन गये और भोपाल और विध्य प्रदेश की स्वतन्त्रता सेंटर के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा बोझा है। जब करोड़ों रुपया सेंटर से उनको मिलता है तब वहां का राज्य चलता है। वहां अंधाधुंधी फैलाई जा रही है, वहां के समाज विरोधी तत्व ला एंड आर्डर (law and order) को चैलेंज कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की वहां जो स्थिति है उससे ला एंड आर्डर को बहुत खतरा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण कीजिये कि जिसमें पार्ट "बी" और पार्ट "सी" का भेदभाव खत्म हो जाये और जो करोड़ों रुपया सेंटर से इन छोटे

1 P.M.

राज्यों पर खर्च होता है उस को कम कर के उस स्थिति का मुकाबिला कीजिये जो कि वहां पैदा हो गई है और जो कि जनराज्य को और जनतंत्र को चैलेंज (challenge)। दे रही है, आपके सामने जो रिपोर्ट स्टेट्स मिनिसट्री की ओर से सर्कुलेट (circulate) हुई है उसमें बताया है कि पार्ट बी स्टेट्स के अन्दर, सौराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, मध्य भारत और पेप्सू के अन्दर, वहां की राजनीति के अन्दर, डाकुओं का आतंक ला एंड आर्डर को एक बड़ा चैलेंज हो रहा है। यह एक बड़ा भारी खतरा है जिसका कि आपके जनराज्य को और आपके जनतंत्र को मुकाबला करना है और यह समाज-विरोधी तत्व आपके जनतंत्र को आपकी डेमोक्रेसी को चैलेंज कर रहे हैं और उससे मुकाबला करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आप इन पार्ट "बी" और "सी" स्टेट्स के व्यर्थ के खर्च को कम करके ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण

करिये कि जो पार्ट "बी" स्टेट्स में ला एंड आर्डर को चैलेंज करने वाले तत्व हैं, जो ऐंटी सोशल (anti social) तत्व हैं उनको कुचला जाय तभी देश का भला हो सकता है। यदि उन तत्वों को कुचलने के लिए आप हर एक स्टेट में स्पेशल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स (Special Reserve Police Force) की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह जनतंत्र के लिए बड़ा घातक होगा और ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि पार्ट "बी" और पार्ट "सी" स्टेट्स पर जो व्यर्थ का खर्च कर रहे हैं उनको एक कर के कम करिये और जो रकम बचे उससे हर एक स्टेट में अधिक पुलिस फोर्स की व्यवस्था करके उस चैलेंज का ज़रूर मुकाबिला करिये जोकि जन राज्य के ऊपर साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं द्वारा ऐंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स द्वारा, जमींदारों और जागीरदारों द्वारा और राजाओं के द्वारा समय समय पर किये जाते हैं। उन चैलेंजों का मुकाबिला करना हमारे जनतंत्र का पहला कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। इस दिशा की ओर यदि हमने कदम नहीं उठाया तो ये तत्व हमारे देश में अराजकता फैलायेंगे और हमारी सब पंचवर्षीय योजनायें और दूसरी आर्थिक विकास योजनायें जिनके लिए हम देश का करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं वह सब योजनायें असफल हो जायेंगी। पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी इस बात को माना है कि जनता के सहयोग के लिये शान्ति की आवश्यकता है और जनता के अन्दर स्फूर्ति पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है और वह स्फूर्ति तभी पैदा होगी जबकि जनता देखेगी कि उसके मुद्धार के लिये प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस फाइनैस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

[For English translation, see Appendix IV, Annexure No. 121.]

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, reference has been made in this House and also in the other House regarding the great loss and wastage in our public expenditure. Sir, the Finance Minister in his reply said that they were of no consequence when compared with the magnitude of the expenditure. Sir, if we look through the various Reports of the Public Accounts Committee and of the Auditor General, such pious hopes of the Finance Minister are belied. I shall not exhaust your patience by referring to them again and again, but, Sir, I would like to emphasise that all these Reports underline one basic fact in our Administration, that is, that there was an imperative need for greater vigilance in the administration of our financial control and that there was infinite room for economy in our public Administration. Sir, looking individually, these losses look very small and insignificant but if we add them up they assume big proportions. Sir, I would not refer you to the big scandals and to the great losses that already have been referred to, but I shall invite your attention to the day to day losses that you are being incurred in the Administration. I will not refer in detail but I would only refer to one point from the Auditor's Report of the Defence Services, 1951, and if you go through it you will find that, not during war-time but even during peace-time, there are many rat-holes in our Defence Expenditure and the Audit Report says: "The Audit, however, feels that had the instructions of the General Headquarters on the subject been followed strictly, the uneconomical operation of the contracts and the consequent loss to Government could have been avoided." Sir, I would like to ask the Finance Minister to look into this report and to devise a machinery to ensure that there were no administrative lapses and that the financial regulations were strictly adhered to so that we do not have to incur these losses.

I would like to refer you to the commercial appendix to the Defence appropriation accounts. I will refer to only one point. Reporting on the military farms account, the Audit has disclosed that the average selling price of the dairy products from the military farms to the few civilians and the few civilian institutions was very much lower than the price prevailing in the market from other private farms. Taking, for example, the price of milk charged by the military farms, it is 5 annas and 9 pies per pound, whereas Kaventers' milk in Calcutta is priced at 10 annas and in Simla, 8 annas. Similarly, we find that the butter of the military farm sells at Rs. 2-14-6 per pound whereas the butter from other private farms sells at about Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per pound. Cream from military farms sells at Rs. 2-13-10 per pound whereas cream from private farms sells at Rs. 3-6-0 per pound. I do not know what is the price policy in regard to these dairy products, but I guess that they account for the fall in the profits of the military farms to about Rs. 8 lakhs in one year's time. I may suggest that the price policy should be such that the farms, and other business concerns which are run by the military, are not put to a loss.

Then, Sir, passing on to the activities of the Ministry of Production, I find that the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 93 crores and 83 lakhs for investment in the public sector. It is now the policy of the Government to run its industrial undertakings as private limited companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. I gather from the Planning Commission's report that up to 1953, in nine of these industrial undertakings which are registered under the Indian Companies Act or have been decided to put under private Limited Companies, the investment comes to Rs. 40 crores. These private limited companies are managed by boards of directors composed of officials and non-officials. The shares are held by the President of India and also by directors to whom is allotted

one nominal share each in order to enable them to be on the Directorate. The accounts of these concerns are audited by private firms appointed by the board of directors. I tried to get copies of the audited accounts of these companies and also their annual reports in order to see how they were functioning and what were their proposals for expansion or working for the next year. Sir, I was told that they were not available to Members of Parliament, nor were they available in the Library, as they were only meant for the shareholders of the company, and under the Indian Companies Act they could not be given to anybody other than a shareholder. Sir, it is a grave anomaly that this Parliament, which votes the money which is invested in these undertakings, is not allowed to have a look even at the audited accounts of these companies. I wonder, Sir, if our hon. friend the Finance Minister has seen these reports and has examined them and I can dare say, Sir, that if he has done so, he has done it surreptitiously and illegally, for I am pretty sure that he was not a shareholder in any of the private limited companies in which money to the tune of Rs. 40½ crores had been invested from the public exchequer. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to so arrange that this Parliament may be in a position to get the audited reports of these companies, their annual reports and we may have a chance to discuss them and to scrutinise their work. Sir, I understand that the Indian Companies Act is going to be amended and I would request the Finance Minister to take this opportunity to make suitable amendments in it, so that those reports could be placed on the Table of the House.

(Time bell rings.)

Just two minutes, Sir. I would like to give only one more point for your consideration.

Sir, lot of criticism has been made regarding the foreign experts that we have invited in this country and in this connection I would like to give you the opinion of one of the foreign experts, who is working with us, on this point. Sir, he was associated with the Soviet Russia too when they were implementing their First and Second Five Year Plans. I understand from him that our engineers are equal in skill, knowledge and efficiency and earnestness to any of the engineers of the advanced countries and, Sir, he was wondering why we were importing such half-baked and so many foreign experts and engineers from outside. He also told me, Sir, that the Russians had far less skilled and efficient engineers and they were far less in number than what we have at the present moment, when they (Russians) implemented their First Five Year Plan. And, Sir, the Russians had far less foreign aid and experts than what we are having. I would, therefore, Sir, request the Government to consider this point before inviting foreign experts. I would say only one point more and that is this. I learn that our engineers lack confidence in themselves because they are not entrusted with that responsibility. And I say, Sir, that the responsibility for the lack of confidence amongst our Engineers is upon the Government because they have never entrusted our Engineers with works of responsibility. It is because of the Government's policy that they lack that confidence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 8-15 A.M. tomorrow.

The Council then adjourned till a quarter past eight of the clock on Thursday, the 23rd April 1953.

Editor of Debates,
Rajya Sabha Secretariat.