

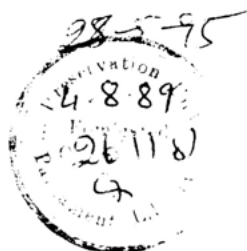
Saturday, April 20, 1963  
Chaitra 30, 1885 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Series**

**Volume XVII, 1963/1885 (Saka)**

*[April 13 to 24, 1963/ Chaitra 23 to Vaisakha 4, 1885 (Saka)]*



**FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)**

*(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 41 to 50)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

10865

## LOK SABHA

Saturday, April 20, 1963/Chaitra 30,  
1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF THE ORISSA ROAD TRANS-  
PORT COMPANY LIMITED, BERHAM  
PUR

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry  
of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):**  
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following  
papers under sub-section (1) of  
section 619A of the Companies  
Act, 1956:—

(a) Annual Reports of the Orissa  
Road Transport Company  
Limited, Berhampur, for the  
years 1958-59, 1959-60 and  
1960-61. [Placed in Library.  
See No. LT-1177/63].

(b) Directors' Reports of the Orissa  
Road Transport Company  
Limited, Berhampur, for the  
years 1958-59, 1959-60 and  
1960-61 along with the Audit-  
ed Accounts and comments of  
the Comptroller and Auditor  
General thereon.

(ii) a review by the Govern-  
ment on the working of the above  
Company.

(iii) a statement explaining the  
reasons for delay in laying the  
documents at (i) above. [Placed in  
Library. See No. 1178/63].

361(Ai) LSD—1.

10806

## DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL)

**The Minister of Finance (Shri  
Morarji Desai):** Sir, I beg to present  
a statement showing the Demands for  
Excess Grants in respect of the Bud-  
get (General) for 1960-61.

11'01 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ATTACK BY  
NAGA HOSTILES ON A RAILWAY  
PASSENGER TRAIN ON 9-4-1963

**The Minister of State in the Min-  
istry of External Affairs (Shrimati  
Lakshmi Menon):** Sir, further details  
are now available regarding the two  
raids by Naga hostiles on the railway  
in Assam. The statement is two-and-  
a-half pages long; shall I lay it on the  
Table?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, that might be  
laid on the Table so that Members can  
have a look at it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-  
gabad):** A gist can be given.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** It is full  
of details.

**Mr. Speaker:** She says it is full of  
details and contains many things.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir,  
at the time when the Calling Attention  
Notice was admitted and the hon.  
Minister made a statement, a perti-  
nent question was asked about the  
supply of arms which were supposed  
to be supplied by Pakistan. May I  
know whether this statement contains  
any information to that effect?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Sir, may I read it out? It is two-and-a-half pages long.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether it has a reference to the supply of arms also.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Everything is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. It may be laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1176/63].

11-03 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 22nd April, 1963, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from to-day's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Official Languages Bill, 1963.

The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1963.

(3) Discussion and voting on:

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1960-61.

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1960-61.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1963-64.

(4) Consideration and passing of: The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Bill, 1963.

The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963, as

reported by the Joint Committee.

The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963, as reported by the Joint Committee.

I would request you, Sir, that the House may be pleased to sit on Saturday, the 27th April, 1963.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Mr. Speaker, Sir it was only four days ago that the Minister promised better performance in the future. It is conceivable, however, that when he said so he meant not the immediate future nor even the near future, but the distant future—it is likely. But I may invite your attention to and request you, Sir, to have a close look at the first bulletin of the session and—I would not like you even to go so far back—the bulletin of 9th April, that is this month. Apart from the financial business, there are about 11 items listed therein. Now, he has packed into the list of business which he has read out just now a number of Bills. Already, the Official Languages Bill plus so many supplementary demands, excess demands and all those things are coming in, in addition to three or four items mentioned in this list. So, with the best of intentions, I think it is physically impossible to go through this business that the Minister has been pleased to list in the statement of business. As a remedy, or as a way out, he suggests that the House should sit on Saturday, the 27th. It is becoming a little too much, I would say with all respect. And I would again remind you what the first Speaker of free India's Parliament once said, namely, that if the national Parliament of this democratic Republic of India has got to transact business seriously and earnestly and do justice to itself and to the people, and not stultify itself, this Parliament must sit, must decide to sit, and the Gov-

ernment must agree to it that the Parliament should sit, for not less than seven months in the year. It is no use sitting on Saturdays, sitting up to six, sitting up to seven, or beyond seven, just to see the business through. There should be no hustling. Sir, you have yourself seen how fatigued and fagged out the Members are after sitting up to 6 O' Clock in the evening. We agreed that we should sit longer in the earlier stage, the Business Advisory Committee decided and the House also agreed, that to get through the financial business we will sit till 6 O'Clock and also on a few Saturdays which were already listed and agreed to. Now, this Saturday, today, we are sitting. The Minister suggests that we should sit again next Saturday. I suppose, we are sitting on the 4th of May, also; I do not know whether it has been agreed to. Every week the Minister speaks of some *ad hoc* arrangement for extra sittings besides the five days in the week which we have agreed to. It has always been set down, so to say, in the beginning of the session that for five days in the week we will sit from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Then there is variation coming up almost every week. Now, I would request you most humbly but, at the same time, most earnestly and with all the power at my command to put your foot down firmly on this.

One more point and I am done. You, Sir, were pleased to direct the Government, early last week I believe, that they should bring forward the Quorum Bill, or rather anti-quorum Bill to amend the Constitution, and the Government, I suppose, has taken no steps in the matter; that is what it looks like, though it is a very simple Bill which they could have easily brought forward. It is a clear disregard of your categorical instructions, directives, to the Government. It was given once by your predecessor too, not your immediate predecessor but the late Shri Mavalankar. And, Sir, you would have seen so often how the Parliament of this country becomes the

laughing stock of the world because there is no quorum even to vote on Bills and other matters. So, I would request you to direct the Government to introduce, before the close of the session at least, the Quorum Bill, rather the anti-quorum Bill, so that it can be put through the next session. I would oppose the sitting on next Saturday and would suggest instead that the House should sit on the 6th and 7th of May.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Sir, I fully endorse the suggestion of my hon. friend that we should sit on the 6th and 7th. Secondly, another subject on which discussion is very necessary at this stage is the rise in price of sugar. After the statement was made by Shri S. K. Patil and the Sugar Control Rules have been laid on the Table of the House, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta and myself have tabled a motion for your consideration. I would submit to you, and to the House, that a discussion is very necessary on this subject in this very session. My third point relates to bringing in more non-official motions, motions which were tabled by hon. Members called No-Day-Yet-named-Motions. They should also be brought in more frequently.

**Shri Barrow** (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): May I raise the question of the Official Languages Bill? It is going to be crowded in with all other business. Shri Kamath has rightly pointed out that we are trying to telescope a lot of business into a very short time. I would like to know what time is being allotted for this very important Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide. We are meeting today.

**Shri Barrow:** Before that meeting, I think the House should give some sort of direction to the Business Advisory Committee on this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has to come before the House. Therefore, it cannot give

[Mr. Speaker]

direction beforehand. It shall ultimately have to be approved by the House.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** I wish to support the entire substance of what Mr. Kamath has said.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** My hon. friend himself is very particular about saving expenditure to Government in this emergency year. Then, why does he suggest methods whereby we go on increasing our expenditure?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it not considered so important as not to merit expenditure for two days for public discussion? They are wasting crores of rupees.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** They should set an example by sitting longer and working longer. *(Interruption).*

**Mr. Speaker:** That should not be the reason because the Government is wasting crores of rupees...*(Interruption).* Order, order.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister's plea is irrelevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has only just put a thing. *(Interruption).*

First of all, hon. Members—particularly Mr. Kamath has said and admitted himself—have stated that what was suggested, that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister would give better performance, was for the distant future, not for the near future even. Therefore, if something is done at this moment, he will have to tolerate it.

The second thing was that so many encomiums were paid very recently and particularly I would address the hon. Member Shri Kapur Singh that he wished him so long a life that one day might have hundred years or something—I do not remember the couplet that he recited.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : तुम सलामत रहो  
हजार बरस, हर बरस के हों दिन पचास  
हजार ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर बरस के हों दिन  
पचास हजार ३६५ के बजाय ।

So, soon after that, he is now going to criticise the programme that has been laid down. Of course, as Mr. Kamath has said, I would agree that Members should have more time so that they can make preparations. But, as he himself has admitted, that we can do for the future and not just at present. If we do not sit on the 4th, my fear is, that means—on the 5th there will be a holiday for Sunday and we will have to sit on the 6th—two extra days and an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 a day. That will be responsible for an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 only for those two days, one a holiday and the other a Monday. Let us for this time contribute this amount of Rs. 50,000 to the exchequer and just set an example—for this time I am telling.

So far as the planning is concerned, I have already expressed my opinion. But there is one thing that I do not follow because Mr. Kamath has been asking us for longer sittings and not longer days. For longer sittings also he has been pressing us and now he says there ought not be longer sittings. I would agree with hon. Members that we should sit only from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. if we have to give sufficient time to the office and to the Members as well to prepare themselves for the agenda that is there. But, now, I would request hon. Members just to adjust themselves for these days so that any amount of business that is possible can be finished. About the time that has to be allocated, that would be done by the Business Advisory Committee. As to how much can be adjusted within the time that we have got, that is a different thing altogether. I am not just hustling hon. Members that they should finish the whole business within the time that is available to us. That would be for the Business Advisory Committee and any time that is fixed by them will come before the House and the House

will approve it and put a stamp on that. If the House approves that programme, then as much as possible can be accommodated within the time that we have got and that we will finish. But we should not now at this time grudge sitting on Saturdays if we have to do it at the end of the session though, I think, the Government would take greater care in future that they should, as the desire of the Members is, leave these Saturdays free to the hon. Members, if that is the unanimous opinion of the House.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): 4th is Saturday. We may agree to sit on that day. I am not against sitting on the 4th. But I am against sitting on the 27th. Earlier, this matter was discussed, about the fixing of time, as to how long we should sit and all that. I think we have adjusted to the maximum extent possible. Only towards the end of these few days we decided not to sit beyond 5 p.m. But, still, for the Finance Bill, we are sitting till 6 o'clock. I would suggest that at least this Saturday.....

**Mr. Speaker:** For the Finance Bill, we have decided.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** At least for this Saturday, it is not possible. We have arranged our programme thinking that on this Saturday, there will be no session. As regards the last Saturday, we agree, we are prepared to sit, we will sit. Otherwise it will unnecessarily extend by two days. On the 4th, we agree; not on the 27th. I think we should be free on that day.

**Mr. Speaker:** That we will discuss in the Business Advisory Committee as to how much business there is. If there is something to be brought before the House, it will come before the House.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I would like to make one observation about what the hon. Finance Minister said, and which you have in a way supported. It is

the argument that if the days of sittings of Parliament are prolonged, it costs money and therefore it goes against the considerations of economy. You have said that it costs Rs. 25,000 a day. I would say that it is a weighty argument. I wish to add that if it is a valid argument, if it is at all a relevant argument, then it is an argument not for hustling through parliamentary business; it is ultimately an argument for winding up this Parliament.

**Mr. Speaker:** They can choose as they like; this is for the Members. When I said that, it should not be understood in a different manner. I was taking of the 4th, as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has also agreed with that. Why should it be understood in a different manner? I have said that if we did not sit on the 4th, 5th is a Sunday and that means two extra days. Have I done anything wrong in putting it to the House that we will be spending more? If Members think.....

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): This gives a wrong impression that we want to sit only for money. That is not a good example to give to the House that we want to spend Rs. 50,000. This is not the consideration on this side.

यहाँ अशफियों की लूट है और कोयले पर छाप है।

We are not grudging money. I should not be quoted as an example that Members want to sit for the sake of money. That gives a wrong impression.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not said that Members want.....

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** The Finance Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not even the Finance Minister. I have not said that Members want it. I have just pointed out that that would be the result; if we do not sit on the 4th, the 5th would intervene.



**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** That was the insinuation of the remark of the Finance Minister.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** What insinuation?

**Mr. Speaker:** At least, I did not mean any insinuation. It should not be understood like that. I am very sorry for that. Then too, probably it was in my mind that it would amount to Rs. 25,000. I am told that it would not amount as much. It would be less than Rs. 10,000 or something. I am not sure of the actual figure.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of clarification of the guidance you have given to the House, may I raise just one point? You have rightly said that only for the Financial business, we had agreed to sit till 6 p.m., for putting the financial business through. That means to say that after that, we will sit—that is agreed—from 11 to 5. It will come to this, on the strength of what you have said that within those hours—next week and one week more; we have got 2 weeks or 10 days—within that time, whatever Bills could not be accommodated within this time of two weeks, those Bills will be automatically postponed. Does it come to that? It will be hopelessly bad planning of the Government business. I would only say one thing with regard to what the Finance Minister said. It reminds me of the saying, "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

**Mr. Speaker:** Rather there was no need to mention here whether we will sit on Saturday or not, because the Business Advisory Committee might have seen what legislation could be undertaken and if they recommend that on Saturday also we sit, we can finish this much, we will see in the Business Advisory Committee what Bills are important about which the Government is very anxious that they must be put through. As regards that

work which is very urgent that they want us to go through, the hours that we have got would be counted. It would come before the House and certainly the House shall have a final say. Otherwise, if we are determined to adjourn on the 4th, whatever business can be completed within that time will be done. That decision stands that we sit up to 5 O'clock, except when there is some half-an-hour discussion. That was what I said probably on that date.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Then, there is another matter which seems to be in clear contravention of the guidance you gave us some time ago. Today's papers carry a piece of news that the import policy for the financial year 1963-64 will be announced some time today. The House is anxious about it, and I submit that the import policy statement should have been laid on the Table of the House before it was announced outside the House. You gave a ruling some time ago that when the House is in session, all policy matters must be announced in the House and not outside the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister concerned is not here. He will be informed of this, and then we shall have his reactions as to what the position is.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will you kindly give a direction that it should be announced only after the matter is considered here?

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall send these proceedings to the Minister and bring it to his notice and then he has his own responsibility for what he does.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about the discussion on sugar? The hon. Minister has made a statement about it . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot say that. That can be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, and Members can bring that up before the Business

Advisory Committee that such other discussions should also be included.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Business Advisory Committee will only consider the business for the next week. What I am requesting is that if not during the next week, at least during the week after that it should be considered, because it is a very serious matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is for Government to decide. I cannot do anything.

**श्री बृटा सिंह (मोगा):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले वर्ष की अनुसूचित जातियों अधिनियमों और दलित लोगों के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी गयी थी उस पर पिछले साल बहस नहीं हुई। वह रिपोर्ट अभी तक हमारे पास है। और इस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट का तो अभी तक कोई जिक्र ही नहीं किया गया है, न अजेंडे में और न लिस्ट में जो मिनिस्टर साहब ने दी है। मैंने पहले उनसे पूछा भी था तो उन्होंने फरमाया था कि मिनिस्टर साहब बीमार हैं। यह बात पिछली बरस की है जो मुझे याद है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक वह मिनिस्टर साहब अच्छे हुए या नहीं। इस रिपोर्ट पर पिछली साल भी बहस नहीं हुई और इस साल भी अभी तक नहीं हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप डिस्कशन करा रहे हैं या नहीं?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** As for the Dhebar Commission's report which is part-discussed in this House, we are providing time for that during the next week. So far as the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned I am afraid that may not be possible because the consensus of opinion in the House is that the House must adjourn on the 4th May. As you, Sir, have yourself explained, we are

discussing the matter today in the Business Advisory Committee, and we shall just see what can be done. But so far as the Dhebar Commission's report is concerned, we have provided time for it during the next week.

**Shri H. C. Soy (Singhabhum):** We want that the Dhebar Commission's report should be discussed for another two days.

**श्री बृटा सिंह:** मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। कास्टीट्यूशन में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर हर साल बहस होगी। डेवर साहब की जो रिपोर्ट है वह तो शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** वही तो उन्होंने कहा है।

**श्री बृटा सिंह:** वह नहीं है। डेवर साहब की रिपोर्ट और है। वह तो शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में है। लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशन तो संविधान के अनुसार प्रेसिडेंट द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है। उसकी रिपोर्ट पर हाउस में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। पिछली बरस की रिपोर्ट पर भी अभी तक बहस नहीं हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट पर तो इस सेशन में बहस हो जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** उक्त जवाब तो उन्होंने दिया।

**श्री बृटा सिंह:** वह दूसरा कमिशन है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** जो कुछ मैं समझा हूँ वह यह है कि उन्होंने कहा कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट को उनके लिए इस सेशन में लाना मुमकिन नहीं है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह तो संविधान का उत्संघन है।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरी तरह से आप ला सकते हैं। आप मुझे लिखिए। लेकिन इस वक्त मैं क्या जवाब दूँ। वह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया।

श्री बूटा सिंह : वह इस सेशन में लाना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा नहीं।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think you will remember that when we were discussing the Home Ministry's Demands particularly, we said that the time should be extended, because under those Demands, most of the questions relating to Scheduled Castes would be discussed. Therefore, also, we decided that there would be no time during this session for the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We shall take it up during the next session. After all, the year is not over.

Mr. Speaker: What Shri Buta Singh means to say is that there is a statutory obligation that each year the report should be discussed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is no statutory obligation like that. But the year is not going to be over soon. We are going to have it early next session.

Mr. Speaker: What he means to say is that even last year's report has not been discussed, and his point is that each year's report should be discussed during the same year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the anti-quorum Bill?

Mr. Speaker: It has been pointed out to Government. It is for them, or for any private Member also, to bring forward a Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government should bring it forward.

Mr. Speaker: I had said that. He also quoted me and said that that was exactly what I said—that Government ought to have brought it forward. I have said that.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I would like to bring to your notice one thing. The suggestion for a discussion of the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made by me and it was agreed—an assurance was given by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—that it would be brought up. But so far it has not been done. I wanted to remind him about it. I do not know why the Department of Parliamentary Affairs is neglecting to bring up this report for discussion. I do not understand why.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About this, I have already explained our position, regarding discussion of the Report.

As regards the question put by Shri Kamath, namely, an amendment about the quorum, we have already referred that matter to the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry has prepared a Bill also. It has been tagged on to the seventeenth amendment of the Constitution. It is not being brought up; it will be brought up in the next session of Parliament. The Bill is almost ready.

Shri Sonavane: He has not said anything about the point I raised.

Mr. Speaker: He has reminded him—that was what he wanted to do.

Shri Sonavane: What is the result of my reminder?

An assurance was given. Still it is not brought up. Every year this is happening, and nobody knows.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might kindly resume his seat. The same question has been raised from

the other side also. Government has said that it is not possible to bring it up for discussion during this session. What else does he want? He has reminded him also. If he wants to take any further action, he can do it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I want to raise only one point. Yesterday I made a request to you about laying on the Table the copy of the letter of Shri Ansar Harvani, about which the Finance Minister made a promise here. Probably this letter must have come to you. So I requested you that the letter may be placed on the Table and copies may be made available to all Members here.

**Mr. Speaker:** I had an intention of requesting the hon. Member to come and see me about that, because it has gone to the press as well—what correspondence was taking place between the hon. Member and myself. It should not have gone to the press. But it is in the papers also.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Not in the *Hindustan Times* or in the *Indian Express*.

**Mr. Speaker:** Certainly that letter is with me. If he comes to me, we could discuss that. It should not have gone to the press. But somehow—I do not know how—it has.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I know nothing about it.

**Dr. B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh):** Which paper has published it?

**Mr. Speaker:** We now proceed with the next business.

11.28 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1963-64—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri

Morarji Desai on the 18th April, 1963, namely:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1963-64, be taken into consideration”.

Out of 11 hours, 8 hours and 30 minutes have already been taken up, leaving 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Shri Koya may now continue his speech.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** When will the Finance Minister reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** We have 2 hours and 30 minutes. That means, upto about 2 O'clock.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad):** Have we agreed to sit only on the 4th, not next Saturday?

**Shri Koya (Kozhikode):** Yesterday I was saying about the difficulties of Indians coming back from Burma due to the restrictions imposed by the Finance Ministry in carrying Indian currency with them. I hope the Finance Ministry will try to relax those rules.

Another point I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister was about the difficulties of the tobacco cultivators of the Hosdurg and Kasergod taluks of Kerala. They are cultivating inferior variety of tobacco, and if these taxes are imposed, they cannot get a market for their tobacco, and they will have to stop cultivation. Hundreds of agriculturists and agricultural labourers in that area will be thrown out of employment. The fact that hundreds of agricultural labourers and cultivators will be thrown out of employment is perhaps not a serious matter as far as the Finance Minister is concerned, because when the news about the suicide of a few goldsmiths was brought to the notice of the House, he compared the figures of the other suicides in the country with these

[Shri Koya]

figures and said it was not very serious. He cited the cruel analogy of the postpartition riots, and said that in any revolutionary measure like this it was a natural corollary. History alone can say whether this revolution of gold control was necessary, whether it was wise and beneficial. We have heard so many economists against the gold control order; I pity the poor goldsmiths! They have suffered at the hands of those who assuming themselves in apparently secure position do not care and toy with other people's careers. I hope the Finance Minister will not fail to see the human aspect of this problem.

A word about Deoband. It was stated in the UP Legislative Assembly that they searched the Deoband Arabic College, which is a national institution. The raid was conducted under the instructions of the Finance Minister. I do not question the right of the Finance Minister to order such raids when there is sufficient ground for it, but I think this raid of Deoband has created a lot of heart burning to so many people in this country. So, I believe the Finance Minister owes an explanation to this House as to whether anything illegal or undesirable was found out after the search in the college, whether there were any discoveries justifying such action on the part of the Finance Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Bishen chander Seth.

I would request hon. Members to be very brief. There are certain names that I have got. If I cannot accommodate them during this discussion, certainly on clauses I will try to accommodate as many as possible.

**श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) :** आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट में जो भी रिझर्वें आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने की हैं, मैं प्रथम इसके कि आप के सामने कुछ बातें निवेदन करूँ, उनको धन्यवाद देता

हूँ। कारण उसका यह है कि शेरर मार्केट में जो रेट बहुत मात्रा में गिर गये थे आज उन्हें थोड़ा थोड़ा जान आना शुरू हुई है। मैं इसे एक बड़ा चिगनिकिकैट की चीज मानता हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी टैक्सों के बारे में जो बातें इस लायक हैं कि उनका जिक्र दिया जाय मैं आपकी मार्फत मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उनकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक बजट प्रयोजन का सम्बन्ध है उसमें एक बड़ा महान चीज की कमी है और वह यह है कि सरे देश की ओर सरे कार्यक्रमों की ओर तो श्री मुखरजी देाई ने ध्यान दिया है परन्तु एक चीज की ओर जिसकी ओर मैंने गत वर्ष भी निवेदन की थी और आज पुनः उसको दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि देश के चरित्र निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या निर्णय दिया? आज हमारे देश का स्थिति यह है कि चरित्र के लिए कोई स्थान बाकी नहीं रह गया। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि पहले जिस प्रकार का वातावरण देश के अंदर चल रहा था आज उसका सर्वथा अभाव है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के बजट अर्थात् आर्थिक प्रश्न को लेकर तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सी कल्पनाएँ, बहुत सी भावनाएँ देश के सामने रखीं परन्तु क्या देश के चरित्र निर्माण और देश के दैनिक जीवन को सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में भी इस बजट के अंदर किसी प्रकार का प्राविजन है? दुःख का विषय है कि चरित्र निर्माण के लिए इस बजट के अंदर कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

उसी के साथ-साथ टैक्सेज के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय परम्परा के अनुसार दो बातें मान्य की गयी हैं। भारत में जो पूर्व परम्परा है उसमें ऐसा कहा गया है कि एक योग्य शासन यंत्र को टैक्सेज माली की भाँति जनता से लेने चाहिए न कि कोयला

बनाने वाले की भांति। माली और कोयला बनाने वाला दोनों दरस्त का फायदा उठाते हैं परन्तु अन्तर यह है कि जहाँ कोयला बनाने वाला दरस्त काटने के बाद दरस्त को भस्मीभूत कर उसे समाप्त कर देता है वहीं दूसरी ओर माली उस दरस्त को सींचता है खाद डालता है और नाना प्रकार से वह दरस्त की सेवा करता है। उसके बाद उसके फलफूल का लाभ उठाता है। संसार का कोई भी अच्छा शासन इस बात को मान्य करेगा कि उसे देश के अंदर जनता से टैक्स उसी प्रकार से लेने चाहिए जैसे कि माली दरस्त से फायदा उठाता है। शासन की जनता से टैक्स लेते समय माली की सी भावना होनी चाहिये न कि कोयला बनाने वालों की सी। परन्तु हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आज देश की मान मर्यादा या भारतीय जनता की परम्पराओं को इन टैक्सेज द्वारा आघात पहुँच रहा है। आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय उस ओर से पूर्णतः आँखें मूँद बैठे हैं और वे उस ओर सोचना भी नहीं चाहते।

जहाँ तक खर्च का सवाल है, खर्च को घटाने की ओर शासन की कितनी उदासीनता है इस के प्रमाण में अनेक सज्जन इस सम्बन्ध में बोल चुके हैं। उस सम्बन्ध में मैं उन कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता परन्तु खर्चा घटाने की ओर से सरकार की पूरी उदासीनता प्रतीत होती है। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि खर्चा करने का उत्तरदायित्व तो हमारी सरकार पर है और टैक्स देने का उत्तरदायित्व जनता पर है। हमारे देश की जनता पर जो टैक्स लगे हुए हैं, अगर सरकार अपने खर्चों में कमी करती और उन्हें एक हद तक घटा देती जिसकी गुंजाइश काफ़ी थी तो हमें नये टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होती। परन्तु सरकार की निगाह टैक्सों को बढ़ाने नये नये टैक्स लगाने की ओर अधिक है, देश में जो बढ़ते हुए खर्च हैं उन को घटाने की ज़रा भी चिन्ता नहीं है।

इसी के साथ मैं अमरीका तथा इंग्लैंड की मिसालें आप की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका और इंग्लैंड के इस साल के बजट में टैक्सेज बड़ी मात्रा में घटाये गये हैं। इन को वहाँ पर क्यों घटाया गया है? उन्होंने इस बात को मान्य किया कि अगर देश की जनता में सद्भावना और नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए कल्पनाएं समाप्त हो गयीं तो देश को बड़ा धाटा पड़नेगा। इसलिए बजाय इन के कि हम और टैक्स लगा कर जनता से कुछ रुपया वसूल करें, हमें जनता की सद्भावना की कद्र करनी चाहिए उसे खोना नहीं चाहिए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस से उन में नई इंडस्ट्रीज बनाने की कल्पनाएं ही समाप्त हो जाय ठीक वहाँ स्थिति मैं अपने आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आज जिस प्रकार की पालिसी टैक्सेशन हमारे देश में है उस के प्रति जनता के क्या विचार हैं, इन का दरअसल यदि आप पता लगाना चाहते हैं तो मिनिस्टर बन कर आप उसका पता नहीं लगा पायेंगे लेकिन अगर आप सामान्य जन की तरह जाकर जनता के बीच में मикस करें और पता लगायें तो आपको सही स्थिति मालूम होगी। तब आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज या सामान्य इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने वालों ने ऐसी कल्पनाएं कर रखी हैं कि इन नये और अतिरिक्त टैक्सों के बाद कोई भी नई इंडस्ट्री लगाने का अवसर नहीं रहा। अगर देश में नई इंडस्ट्रीज न लगे तो देश का इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोथ रुक जायगा। इस के अलावा हर साल जो लाखों लड़के ग्रेजुएट्स होकर और पढ़ाई समाप्त कर के निकलते हैं नई इंडस्ट्रीज के अभाव में उनका क्या बनेगा? अगर देश के अंदर यह भावना आ गई कि हम नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगा कर किसी तरह का फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं तो यह देश की इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोथ के लिये बड़ा नुकसानदेह होगा। इस से जितना फायदा अतिरिक्त टैक्सेज के लगाने से होगा उस से कहीं ज्यादा यह चीज देश के लिये अहितकर सिद्ध होगी। इस लिये इस स्थिति को सामने रखते हुए मैं

### [श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ]

वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे कृपा कर के इंग्लंड और अमरीका के मौजूदा बजटों में जिन आशरों को उन्होंने मान्यता दी, उनकी ओर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें ताकि उन के मन के अंदर से यह भ्रम निकल जाय कि अगर हम ने टैक्सेज नहीं बढ़ाये तो हमारा बजट खराब हो जायगा। मैं तो ऐसा विश्वास करता हूँ कि अगर हमारे देश में व्यवस्थित तौर से थोड़े ही टैक्सेज हों तो ज्यादा मात्रा में सरकार को पैसा मिल सकता है बजाय इसके कि टैक्सों की भरमार कर दी जाय कि जनता त्राहि त्राहि कर उठे और उसकी आत्मा निर्वल हो जाय और टैक्स देने की ओर उसकी रुचि ही न रहे।

इसी के साथ मैं यहां एक चीज और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। टैक्सेज की ज्यादाती के कारण देश का नैतिक स्तर खराब हो गया है। देश के नैतिक स्तर की जांच मैं इस चीज से करना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग व्यवसाय में हैं प्रथम जो टैक्स देने की स्थिति में हैं उनका मोरेल आज कैसा है? अगर आज टैक्सेज की ज्यादाती के कारण देश में इस प्रकार की स्थिति बन गयी क्योंकि कोई भी आदमी ईमानदारी से अपने टैक्सेज को देना मान्य न करे तो यह देश के लिये बड़ा हितकर सिद्ध होगा। मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि उस का नतीजा सारे देश पर यह है कि जिस ईमानदारी की कल्पना सामान्य नागरिक से की जाती थी आज उस का सर्वथा अभाव होता जा रहा है। यदि इस स्थिति को मान लिया जाये, तो मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछूंगा कि ऐसे टैक्स लगाने से क्या लाभ जिन के कारण सारे देश के चरित्र का स्तर गिर जाए। एक तरफ़ सरकार के होने वाले आर्थिक लाभ को रखा जाये और दूसरी तरफ़ सारे देश की जनता का अगर चरित्र-बल कमजोर हो गया और टैक्स न देने की प्रवृत्ति से अगर उस में जो ईमानदारी का अभाव हो गया, उस को रखा जाये और

उन दोनों को तोला जाये, तो निश्चय रूप से देश का नैतिक स्तर गिर जाना ज्यादा हानिकारक है बजाये इस के कि सरकार थोड़ा ज्यादा रुपया लेकर उसको बेजा तौर पर खर्च करे।

मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस असहनीय टैक्स के स्थान पर सहनीय टैक्स होता और जनता उस को मान्य करती, तो स्थिति इस से भिन्न होती—उस से सरकार को ज्यादा रुपया प्राप्त होता और देश में नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगने का यह लाभ होता कि अनेकों नये नये उद्योग और व्यवसाय देश में स्थापित हो जाते और साथ ही हमारे लाखों नौजवान उन में लग जाते। यह ठीक है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने टैक्सेशन में चेंज किया है। इस से पहले मैं यह आशा नहीं करता था कि फ़ारेन कम्पनियां फ़ारेन इन्वेस्टर हिन्दुस्तान में रुपा लगायेंगे, लेकिन भगवान की कृपा से वित्तमंत्री महोदय ने उस के लिये उपयुक्त परिवर्तन कर दिये। किन्तु फिर भी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के सम्बन्ध में आज भी स्थिति भयानक है। लोगों में यह भावना ही नष्ट हो गई है कि देश में नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगायें। वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

टैक्स और एक्साइज के सम्बन्ध का आद-णीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बहुत अच्छी तरह से परिचय है, लेकिन मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीज कारखाने से एक रुपये में बन कर आती है, टैक्स, ड्यूटी और सेल्ज टैक्स वगैरह लगने के बाद वह जनता तक दो रुपये में पहुँचती है। कुछ लोग बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनीज पर टैक्स लगाने के बारे में चिल्लाते हैं, परन्तु मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी कम्पनी पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता बल्कि सारा टैक्स देश के निर्धन लोगों और उन वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल करने वालों पर लगता है।

मिट्टी के तेल पर ड्यूटी बढ़ाने के पक्ष में वित्त मंत्री ने जो तर्क दिया मैं आज तक उस को समझ नहीं सका । मैंने समझने की काफी चेष्टा भी की, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझा । उन्होंने कहा कि हमने मिट्टी के तेल पर इस लिए ड्यूटी बढ़ाई है कि जनता में उसकी खपत कम हो जाये । परन्तु मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मिट्टी के तेल को कौन इस्तेमाल करता है । हमारे देश में जहाँ बिजली नहीं है, वहाँ के लोग या निर्धन जनता मिट्टी के तेल को इस्तेमाल करती है । उन्होंने कहा कि हम फारेन एक्सचेंज को बचाने के खयाल से ऐसा कर रहे हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फारेन एक्सचेंज पर इसका कोई भी प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । सरकार चाहे टैक्स बढ़ाए या कम करे, जिन लोगों ने अपने घरों में लालटेन जलानी है, जिनको मिट्टी के तेल से कार्य करना है, वे अनिवार्यतः ऐसा करेंगे । एक निर्धन परिवार बिना किसी कारण ही, जबदस्ती, मिट्टी के तेल की बोतल को नहीं फेंक देता है । वह जरूरत के लिए उस को इस्तेमाल करता है । इसलिए चाहे टैक्स बढ़ा कर ज्यादा मूल्य पर मिट्टी का तेल दिया जाये, या टैक्स कम कर के कम मूल्य पर जिन लोगों को अपनी जरूरत के लिये उस को इस्तेमाल करना है, वे ऐसा करते ही रहेंगे । मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि इस से फारेन एक्सचेंज पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री वारियर, ने कल अपनी स्पाच में कहा कि वैल्यू टैक्स अधिक बढ़ाया जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सिद्धान्त रूप से उनकी बात को अमान्य करता हूँ । मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कहीं पर धन एकत्रित होने का क्रम देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में नहीं रखा जायगा, तब तक नई इंडस्ट्रीज किस आधार पर लगेंगी । नई इंडस्ट्रीज तभी लग सकती हैं, जब कि कहीं

धन एकत्र किया जाये और उससे नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल क्लज के लागू होने के बाद से देश के स्वर्णकारों की जिस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति हो गई है ईश्वर के लिए उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें । दो तीन बातें बहुत ही दिक्कत की हैं, जो कि सारे समाज के लिये बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न बन गई हैं । यद्यपि सरकार की ओर से कुछ संशोधन किया गया है, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने अपनी कोई चीज गिरवी रखी है, कई जगह पर उस को छोड़ने से वजित किया गया है । इस प्रकार की दिक्कतों पर भी सावधानी से विचार किया जाये, ताकि ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हो कि जिन लोगों ने किसी के पास अपनी चीज गिरवी रखी, वह उसे छुड़ा न सके ।

जहाँ तक मुनारों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के बारे में समाचार पत्रों में ऐसी खबरें छपी हैं, जो बहुत ही दुःखद हैं । मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को ऐसे विशेष आदेश देने चाहिए कि जो जो लोग निर्धनता और काम न मिलने के कारण अपने जीवन से दुखी हो गए हैं, उन के लिए तुरन्त ऐसी सहायता व्यवस्था की जाये कि कम से कम वे सामान्य जीवन निर्वाह तो कर सकें ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के कार्यक्रम में जो कमी अंग्रेज के टाइम में नहीं थी, आज हमारे कार्यक्रम में वह अभी भी मौजूद है । एक कागज को एक भेज से दूसरे भेज तक जाने में हफ्ते और महीने लग जाते हैं । मैं आप के द्वारा बड़ी विनय के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इमर्जेंसी के समय भी जब कि चीन का खतरा हमारे सामने मौजूद है, अगर हमारे दैनिक कार्यक्रम में इतनी ढिलाई है, तो यह खेद का विषय है । अगर इस ढिलाई को दूर कर दिया जायगा, तो



[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

शासकीय खर्च भी घटेगा और उस के साथ ही हमारी एफिशेंसी भी बढ़ेगी। इस स्थिति में लाल-फीताशाही को दूर करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देकर अपना आसन ग्रहण करता हूँ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri K. C. Sharma is not present in the House. Shri V. B. Gandhi.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi** (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have only a few days ago heard a statement made by the hon. Finance Minister on 16th April. In this statement, he announced some of the changes and concessions that he wanted to make in his budget proposals and some of the reliefs he wanted to give in this budget proposals. He had made that promise. I do not mean that he has promised that he would make any concessions or give any reliefs, but he had promised that he would study the situation arising out of the speeches in this House and if his conclusion was such as justified the granting of any relief, he would give it. He had done so. We welcome this statement of the Finance Minister and the reliefs; they were well merited.

We all know about the reduction in the duty on kerosene. We know that in the matter of remunerations to be paid to foreign citizens in excess of Rs. 5000, he has removed the disqualification of disallowing those remunerations for the purposes of income-tax. We also know that the land revenue now has been treated differently and only those whose liability is not less than Rs. 5 per annum will be required to contribute to the fund. He also made another set of very important changes in the Super-Profits Bill. They are very important and in places are rather substantial.

I have already given notice of some amendments in my name, and I hope

I shall have a chance to move them. Therefore, I am going to reserve any detailed consideration of this part of the Finance Minister's statement to a later opportunity.

I have very carefully studied the statement of the Finance Minister and I really do not know, after these proposals of the Finance Minister actually take effect, what will remain out of the amendments that I have proposed. Frankly speaking, he has taken the wind out of my sail, I do not mind confessing. Yet, I do want to move these amendments for I believe that there are one or two very important points to which I would like that the Finance Minister would kindly give his consideration. It may certainly not be possible to do much in this Budget Session, but I am entertaining a sporting hope that the Finance Minister will, if he really felt that there was something in the proposals and they were worth considering, give effect to those proposals even in the next year's budget.

Now, we all know that the budget season is a season for Members of Parliament for receiving a number of reports—administrative reports—and most of them are very cheering, as they should be, and some of them are really good. I was attracted by one report recently, and that was the report on the Economic Survey 1962-63. I read that report more than once and I was very much impressed. It was an objective report and fair-mindedly written. That report left three impressions on my mind. One was that all was not well with our external trade. The second impression was that we in this country are gradually developing a high-cost economy—I hope it won't become chronic. The third one was that from the inflationary point of view our country is fast becoming inflation prone.

While I am on this point of inflation, I would just say a few words about how very often this question of

price level is dealt with. We have all experience in this matter. Very often the official reports tell us of changes in prices. Usually what they do is, they will say: in July the price was so much; in August the change was not very appreciable; in September the change was reversed and not much damage was done; in October, again, this and that has happened. The whole idea is that these small things, small fluctuations and small period fluctuations really do not matter and should not matter for the purpose we have in mind. After all, what is the purpose that we have in mind? What we want today is really to measure the variation that has taken place in the purchasing power of the consumer, in the purchasing power of the investor and in the purchasing power of the wage-earner. That is precisely what we are after, and for a purpose of that kind, we should really take a period which is slightly long enough.

Here in this report of the Economic Survey figures are given for seven years, and I am going to quote some of those figures. What has happened during these seven years in terms of the purchasing power of the wage-earner, or the investor and of the consumer? In 1955 the index was 96, I am giving the consumer price index in this case. In 1962 the index number was 136, which meant that the prices were increased by as much as 136, from 96. In other words, a man who could purchase a basket of, let us say, services and goods for Rs. 96 in 1955 had to pay in 1962 as much as Rs. 136. I thought that was quite an appreciable change, quite an appreciable variation in the purchasing power of the people.

I do not say that is the whole story. I know there are some countervailing considerations. In the mean time the wages may have changed; the salaries may have increased and things like that may have neutralised to some extent the effect of these high cost trends. Yet, normally, in such cases,

we are apt to measure the change in terms of the purchasing power of the people.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I will take just two more minutes. I was talking about the high cost economy of our country. I have no time to develop any point on that.

12 hrs.

I would briefly say that my conclusion, or my view, of what we really ought to do, and do immediately and urgently, is this. The primary orientation in our investment policies should be in favour of export industries. That does not need much explanation. Secondly, we must do something to reduce the attraction that we find at present for our traders, our manufacturers, our dealers, to remain interested in domestic trade, in domestic market, and not to pay any attention to the export market. They just do not want to be bothered with this because they think that they are making enough, as they are operating in our sheltered economy in which they have enough reason to feel protected. They are very happy. Therefore we must do everything to restrain our domestic consumption and spare as much more as we can for export. Finally if it becomes necessary, we should also think of some kind of a compulsion or some kind of an obligation to be laid on manufacturers and producers in this country to reserve a certain percentage of their produce or manufacture for export. From the speech I heard the other day of the hon. Minister of International Trade I got some such impression that actually the policy in that direction is being thought about.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे कृपा कर के समय दिया

## [श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया और उसके बाद उस में उन्होंने जो छूट दी है उससे कृषकों का जो फायदा हुआ है उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो ५६० तक की मालगुजारी की छूट उन्होंने दी है वह काफी नहीं है कम से कम १५६० की मालगुजारी तक की छूट होनी चाहिये। जो लोग १५६० से कम की मालगुजारी देते हैं उन पर कम्पल्सरी सेविंग लागू नहीं होनी चाहिये। वैसे तो मेरा खयाल है कि किसानों के सम्बन्ध में जो मालगुजारी का आधा कम्पल्सरी सेविंग के लिये नियत किया गया है वह होना नहीं चाहिए था, इसलिए कि उन की हालत दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे ने १९५५ में अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया है कि :

“लगभग ५१.६ प्रतिशत किसानों का व्यय १०० रुपये महीने से भी कम है। कृषि मजदूर जांच समिति के सर्वेक्षण से मालूम हुआ है कि वास्तव में स्थिति इससे भी खराब है। कृषि में लगे हुए मजदूरों की संख्या कुल आबादी का १२ प्रतिशत है। उनकी औसत वार्षिक आमदनी १९५०-५१ में १०४६० या जो १९५६-१९५७ में घट कर ९९.४ रुपये हो गई। इनी अधि में भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति की औसत आमदनी प्रति वर्ष क्रमशः २६५.२ और २९१.५ रुपये रही है।”

इस आंकड़े से मालूम होता है कि किसानों की आमदनी जो है वह किसी भी तरह नहीं बढ़ी है। इस के अलावा देहात में रहने वाले जो हम लोग हैं उनका अपना अनुभव है कि किसानों को केवल इस कम्पल्सरी सेविंग का रुपया ही नहीं देना होता है बल्कि शिक्षा

के सम्बन्ध में उन का कर बढ़ा है जिस को एजुकेशन सेस कहते हैं, इस के अलावा हर एक प्राविशल गवर्नमेंट जो है वह कहीं पर ५० प्रतिशत, कहीं पर ७५ प्रतिशत और कहीं पर शत प्रतिशत मालगुजारी बढ़ा रही है। इस के अलावा उन को ग्राम पंचायतों का कर और इसी तरह के अनेक कर देने होते हैं साथ ही पोस्ट कार्ड का दाम बढ़ गया, उन के बच्चों की स्कूल और कालेज की फीस बढ़ गई, मिट्टी के तेल का दाम बढ़ गया जो लोग कल से खेती करते हैं उन पर पेट्रोल और डिजल का दाम बढ़ गया है रेलवे से जो माल आता जाता है उस का दाम बढ़ गया। इन सब चीजों का भार किसानों को वहन करना पड़ता है। चाहिये तो यह था कि उन पर यह कम्पल्सरी सेविंग लागू ही न की जाती। लेकिन अगर विशेष परिस्थिति में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को उसे लगाना पड़ रहा है तो कम से कम १५ या २०६० तक की मालगुजारी पर छूट होनी चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ हमारे वित्त मंत्री को एक और बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये और प्रदेशों के बारे में तो मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन हमारे यहां जहां पर कि परमानेंट सेटलमेंट है, वहां अच्छी किस्म की जमीनों की मालगुजारी जो पड़ती है वह लगभग २ या ३६० पर एकड़ होती है। डेढ़ एकड़ के करीब एक बीघा होता है, उसके हिसाब से मालगुजारी होती है। लेकिन खराब जमीन की जो अभी बन्दोबस्त हुआ है, उसकी मालगुजारी १२, १४ या १५६० पर एकड़ है। इस तरह से जो खराब जमीनों जो कि खास तौर पर से हारजनों और गरीबों को दी गई हैं उन की मालगुजारी इतनी ज्यादा है कि कोई भी गरीब आदमी देहात का ऐसा नहीं बचेगा जो कि इस छूट का लाभ उठा सके। इस लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इस बात पर फिर गौर करना चाहिये। चाहिये तो यह कि

जो अच्छी जमीन है, जिस की मालगुजारी कम है, पहले उस की मालगुजारी बढ़ा दी जाय और तब उस के बाद यह कानून लागू किया जाय, जिस में कि जो लोग अच्छी जमीनें लेने वाले हैं वे भी इस बोझ को उठावें।

आज जो कृषक हैं उन की पैदावार की कीमत बहुत कम है। जैसे कि जूट की कीमत है। जूट की कलकत्ता प्राइस ३० रु० है, लेकिन दरभंगस किसानों के हाथ में जो जाता है वह सिर्फ १२, १४ या १५ रु०। इस के लिये ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाय जिस में कि किसानों को कम से कम २५ रु० मिले। उन के जो खाद्यान्न हैं उन की कीमत भी इस तरह से तय की जाय कि जो उन की लागत लगती है उससे अधिक उन को मिले। जो कंज्यूमर्स हैं खाली उन का ही खयाल न रखना जाय, जो लोग कलकत्ता या बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं उन का खयाल कर के ही उस का दाम निश्चित न किया जाय। इसा में पहले कह चुका हूं, जूट का दाम इस तरह से तय किया जाय कि कम से कम २५ रु० की मन किसानों को मिले। यह उन को बड़ी आसानी से मिल सकता है क्योंकि १०० बोरे का वजन ढाई मन वजन होता है। बाजार में वह ११२ रु० से ले कर ११४ रु० सैकड़ा तक बिकता है बल्कि कभी कभी और भी महंगा हो जाता है जबकि किसानों से जूट १२, १४ या १५ रु० में खरीद जाता है। किसानों से खरीदने के बाद ट्रांसपोर्ट की या मैनफैक्चरिंग कास्ट इतनी नहीं पड़ जाती कि किसानों को इतना कम पैसा जूट का मिले। इस पर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि किसानों को अच्छी कीमत मिल सके।

इसी तरह से गन्ध की कीमत का सवाल है। जो लेबरर हैं उनकी तन्वाह ५० रु०, ७५ रु० और ८५ रु० के करीब है। मिल मालिकों को भी काफी छूट मिली है, लेकिन

जहां तक किसानों का सवाल है, उनको काफी दाम नहीं मिलता है। आज कल चीनी की हाथ हाथ मची हुई है, लेकिन चीनी जिससे तैयार होती है उसको बाने का जो काम करते हैं उनके लिये इन्सेन्टिव नहीं है। अगर उनको इन्सेन्टिव देना है तो उनको ईश्वर की कीमत अच्छी मिलनी चाहिये। मेरा ख्याल है कि कम से कम दो रु० फी मन होनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां चम्पारन में जूट काफी पैदा होता है और वह जूट कलकत्ता जाता है। एक तो ट्रांसपोर्ट की डिफिकल्टी की वजह से और उसके अलावा दूसरी डिफिकल्टीज की वजह से जूट समय पर वहां नहीं पहुंच पाता है और उसकी कीमत कम मिलती है। इसलिये एक जूट फैक्टरी हमारे जिले में होनी चाहिए जहां लाखों मन जूट होता है और जहां उस फैक्टरी के लिए सबसे ज्यादा सुविधा है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि उत्तरी बिहार बिहार का एग्रीकल्चरल पार्ट है। वहां शूगर फैक्टरीज के सिवा और कोई कारखाने नहीं हैं। उत्तर बिहार का इलाका नेपाल की सीमा के पास है इसलिए इस के विकास की बहुत आवश्यकता है। और इसका विकास तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि इस इलाके को दक्षिण बिहार से न जोड़ा जाए। इसलिए पटना के पास एक पुल होना चाहिए जो कि उत्तर बिहार को दक्षिण बिहार से जोड़े। आजकल एमरजेंसी के समय में स्ट्रेटजी के लिहाज से भी इस पुल का होना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is said that the functions of the Finance Minister can be divided in two parts, firstly, to get as much money as he can from the people and, secondly, to use it in such a manner that there is proper development. About the first part, I think,

[Dr. Gaitonde]

he himself has said that the burden of the sacrifice has to be spread equitably on all sections of the people according to their capacity to pay consistently with the need for maintaining a sound economy. I would like to add just one word after his sentence. It is not enough—a sound economy. Another thing that is needed in addition to sound economy, is sound health of the population.

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** Here is a doctor speaking.

**Dr. Gaitonde:** I am purposely using the words 'sound health of the population' because in the proposals of the taxes, both direct and indirect, and chiefly indirect, we can see that almost the whole population has been included.

Now, can the whole population pay these taxes. I am quoting to you a few figures because I think they are very important. About 30 per cent of our population is below, what is known as the poverty line, that is, the minimum subsistence level. Now, the poverty line in India is considered to be about Rs. 1200 per year per family. How many people can earn this much? I would quote some statistics which are not very much known and I do not know why they were not publicised. Dividing the population and total income in ten deciles respectively, we will find in India the following percentage distribution of total income by deciles. The poorest decile in India gets 2.4 per cent of the total income. About the highest decile, the income they get is 36.5 per cent of the total income. Summing up the poorest three deciles, we find that they get less than ten per cent of the total income and this means less than Rs. 100 per month for a family of five. I had just now said that the poverty line is much more than Rs. 100 per month for a family of five. In these circumstances, if they have to pay on kerosene and if

they have to pay on tobacco, I do not know how their health will remain unaffected. I refer to tobacco purposely for a very important reason. The Finance Minister himself has attached a lot of importance to this. Because in a statement of 8 pages, almost 1 page has been given to tobacco. He has divided tobacco into two distinct types. I do not understand why. There is one type of tobacco that is chewed and the other type of tobacco that is smoked. Now, it seems that the Finance Minister believes that chewing is better than smoking because this chewing tobacco is less taxed.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** It is inferior.

**Dr. Gaitonde:** The taxes are less on the chewing tobacco. (*Interruption*) I am coming to a very important point. I am coming again to health. Chewing is much more dangerous than smoking, because of the cancer of the mouth. Chiefly in India, it is not smoking that gives bad results, but chewing.

**An Hon. Member:** Do you smoke?

**Dr. Gaitonde:** I smoke, I see no harm in it upto a certain level. I am not defending myself. I can give up smoking easily. I am referring to principle, about the principle behind taxation on tobacco. Because it gives the impression that there is a type of tobacco that can be chewed and there is nothing wrong in that, and the other type of tobacco that is being smoked is bad. That is not correct. People should not have the impression that one can go on chewing and nothing happens to them.

**An Hon. Member:** What about snuff?

**Dr. Gaitonde:** Snuffing is not referred to. No snuffing in reference to this. No work has been done on this. Work has been done on smoking and chewing.

The other point is as regards social change. I believe the Finance Minister has referred to social change. We are all for a social change. I would like to know whether really social change is taking place or whether this budget is going to bring about social change. In England, the Budget in 1941, brought about a big social change. What did they do? First, they raised the income tax as it is done here. They raised the purchase tax as they have done here. They raised the excess profits tax from 60 per cent to 100 per cent. At the same time, there was a reduction in the civilian consumption to 80 per cent of pre-war times. Are you going to succeed in this? This is the question that I would like to ask the Finance Minister.

The second part of it is, the change that was brought about in England. They increased wages while bringing down salaries. The war brought about re-distribution of income in the following way. Wages rose by 18 per cent; social income rose by 57 per cent; property income fell by 15 per cent; salary income fell by 21 per cent. There was also some redistribution of property. I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether with all the steps that have been taken we are going to have this type of re-distribution. This is as regards money to be collected.

As regards implementation, is this money that has been collected going to be used properly? The Finance Minister has promised that it is going to be used properly. On studying what has happened up till now, I am not very happy. I am not very happy for many reasons. I must say that I am not an economist. I am quoting an economist. Dr. Rao in 1959 published an article as regards how much expenses we can reduce without affecting our growth and his figures were something like this that Rs. 750 crores could be saved during 5 years. I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether this figure has been taken into consideration by him. Fortuna-

tely, Dr. Rao is also in the Planning Commission.

**An Hon. Member:** Not yet joined.

**Dr. Gaitonde:** He is joining. A few days back, I had a talk with him on certain aspects of the economic problems. I told him that now that he will be in the Planning Commission, he will have an opportunity to put into practice his ideas.

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** He will find now that he was not very practical.

**Dr. Gaitonde:** I do not quite know. But I believe that this is one of the most important questions not only from the point of view of what we shall get out of it, but also because it will help in building up the morale of the people, because already many things have been discussed in this Parliament, chiefly relating to water and electricity bills or something like that. I feel that if these figures are known, as they will be known and they should be known, and if nothing is done to remedy the position, then it will be very bad for the morale of the people. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister that with the help of Dr. Rao who has suggested this decrease in expenses, these decreases should be brought about quickly.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri Sarkar Murmu.

I told the House the other day also that any hon. Member who wants my permission to speak in a local language or in his own mother-tongue must write to me that he cannot express himself adequately in either English or Hindi; then alone I can give him the permission. Merely sending in a slip saying that herewith the translation is sent is not enough.

**Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly):** He does not know English.

**Shri Dinan Bhattacharya (Serampore):** He spoke last time also in his mother-tongue.

**Mr. Speaker:** He must have got advice from his friends when he has written this; at least this much should be conveyed that he does not know English, or he cannot express himself in English.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Last time when he spoke, he gave an undertaking in writing, as far as I remember. Is it necessary to do so every time?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, at any time when he wants to speak he must write that.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** We shall correct it next time.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan** (Kasergod): I shall write it now on his behalf.

**Shri Sarkar Murmu** (Balurghat): (Spoke in Santali).....

**Some Hon. Members:** We are not able to hear the hon. Member.

**Mr. Speaker:** Do hon. Members want only to hear his voice or also to understand what he says?

**Shri P. R. Patel** (Patan): To understand and also to hear the voice.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is speaking in the Santali language.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** We want to hear it.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I shall ask my hon. friend to speak a little louder.

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**Shri Sarkar Murmu** (Balurghat): I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion. I want to confine my speech to the problems of the Scheduled Tribes. It is the constitutional obligation of the Government of India to protect and also to develop the tribal people along with the family of India. But, judging from the experience of the last twelve years, I should say that

the Government have failed in their duty. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes submits a report to the President every year containing hundreds of recommendations for the welfare of the tribes. Most of these recommendations are not implemented and each year, more or less similar recommendations are being made by the Commissioner. I myself come from a tribal area. I may tell you, Sir, that the progress cannot be felt by the tribes. What is the use of having such recommendations when they are not carried out? Is it a show-piece to console us?

There is no lack of recommendations, and an extensive report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission has also come out. Now the point is that due consideration should be given to these recommendations, and they should be implemented earnestly. Though for the last eleven or twelve years a substantial amount has been spent on various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, unfortunately, there is no marked improvement in the conditions of our life. To my great astonishment, I have found out that Government could not even spend the allotted money in the First and Second Five Year Plans. In the First Five Year Plan the amount allotted was Rs. 25 crores, but Rs. 5 crores were kept as a balance. Again, in the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 10 crores remained unspent. In West Bengal the total amount unspent during the Second Plan was more than Rs. 34 lakhs. This is the way our administration runs when we tribal people are going to moneylenders for loans. What an irony of our fate; here are Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 crores kept untouched though it belongs to us.

Tribals have to be protected from moneylenders, forest contractors and from land-owners. Indebtedness is an

\*\*\*English translation of speech delivered in Santali.

acute problem among the tribals. It passes from generation to generation. No serious effort has been made by Government to save the tribals from indebtedness. In this connection, I may point out that the recommendation made by the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare to write off the previous three years' debt has not been implemented so far. Government have started multipurpose tribal welfare blocks in some States through which loans are being given but even in these blocks progress has not been satisfactory. But these multipurpose tribal welfare blocks have not been introduced so far in West Bengal. In the area from where I come, approximately ten thousand tribal people live. We have only one crop in a year. The poor tribal people depend on this crop a lot. Our irrigation system is very poor. No doubt, there are recommendations to make extensive the irrigation system, but the irrigation facilities, however, in our area are quite inadequate; only here and there one can find a pond or a tubewell, but that does not solve the problem.

The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission has realised our difficulties in this respect and has made some recommendations for West Bengal. The Commission says:

"We recommend that minor and medium irrigation works in tribal areas should be taken up. The working group had proposed an allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs for the purpose which according to the felt needs of the people seems very inadequate. It should be increased by Rs. 30 lakhs."

I earnestly request the authorities to allot the necessary amount for the irrigation schemes and implement them for the benefit of the tribals. Let there not be hungry people in the tribal areas of West Bengal.

The tribals do not have any land of their own. Our peasants work in *jotdars* lands on the basis of crop-sharing but at present in my area the tribal people have been uprooted

from these lands, and virtually *jotdars* have taken possession of the lands. Incidentally I may refer to an incident which will clearly bring out the oppression of the *jotdars* as well as of the police upon the tribal people. In our area, Government allotted some land to the landless tribals. The tribals cultivated the lands but before reaping the harvest, the *jotdars* with the help of the police took away the crop depriving the poor tribal people. We are a law-abiding people. We requested the Government to make an enquiry. The Government investigation proved that our allegation was true. I request the Government to suggest ways to protect us from the *jotdars* and the police. Should we be the victims of police lathi and also be deprived of our crops? I hope Government could find ways to protect us from such incidents.

In my State there are no rules or enactment according to which preference would be given to tribals in the matter of allotment of land. The Scheduled Tribes Commission has suggested that landless tribals should be given first preference in the matter of distribution and allotment of *khas* lands. I hope that steps will be taken to implement the Commission's suggestion.

In our villages education is not popular, our people are poor; we cannot afford to send our children to schools. Moreover, we want our children to avail the facilities given by the Government. Our children do not get the stipends regularly—I suppose it is due to the maladministration. In spite of the urge for education among our tribes in our State, they cannot continue to study due to refusal of admission, non-payment or late payment of hostel stipends, late payments of book grants and long distances etc. Considering the educational situation in West Bengal tribal areas, the Commission is of the opinion that not only special facilities are to be provided but also hostels for tribal boys and girls should be established in tribal areas, both for middle and high school



[Shri Sarkar Murmu]

students. Thus the Commission had made the following recommendations (a) books and slates should be given free to all tribal students in primary schools, (b) provision for hostel accommodation for students studying in middle and high schools should be made in tribal areas (c) the rate of stipend to a student studying in secondary schools should be raised to Rs. 25 per month. For girls' education there should be separate Ashram type schools for tribal girls and hostel accommodation for girls studying in middle and high schools; and (d) in all technical institutes higher or lower, certain seats should be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes students.

Sir, I sincerely with these recommendations are implemented. If the education of our tribal students is lagging, I am afraid we will not be able to achieve the much talked progress of our country. I humbly request that adequate grant should be given for education, so that the tribals may come up to the general standard of our people.

Sir, I come from the area which is almost underdeveloped, in everyway we have to face the hardships of life. But I must confess my kinsmen suffer mostly from lack of drinking water in our area. In many villages the tribals have to cover considerable distance for fetching drinking water. The distance exceeds 2 miles in few cases. There are no drinking water-wells in many villages. There is need for digging at least one well in each tribal village or hamlet with a population of 100. Sir, can you imagine our women folk, our girls have to walk a distance of 5 miles to fetch drinking water? Really it is a pathetic condition. The Commission has recommended that an additional amount of Rs. 15 lakhs be provided in the Third Plan for water supply and medical relief in West Bengal.

Sir, this is the third year of the Third Five Year Plan. I hope that

the authorities would show some human consideration in solving this problem before the advent of summer.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the problem of transport in our area. It is very difficult for people from my place to come to nearby town. The problem is quite troublesome. There are no transport facilities between Balur Ghat and Maldha town. It is an urgent need of the people to have Rail link between Balur Ghat and Maldha town. This will solve our problem of transport to a great extent. I request the Government to take necessary steps to construct this railway line at an early date.

As I have pointed out earlier, there is no dearth of recommendations or schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. But what is lacking today is a will to act promptly and with sympathy. The Central Government has special responsibility to see that the various schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes are implemented promptly and the money allotted is utilised fully. I hope that suitable machinery will be evolved to ensure speedy implementation of the various schemes for the welfare of the Tribal people.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** I am sorry I was detained by a lady Member. So I could not be present here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that a plausible excuse, that he was detained by a lady Member and he thought that was more important than his attendance in the House?

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** I was not sure that my name would be called.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** On a point of order. The hon. Member has made a speech in his own language. We have not been able to follow it. We

can neither answer nor take objection to speeches which we do not follow; there may be such speeches or there may be objectionable passages. I do not know. I do not attribute anything to my hon. friend. But I suggest that in future we might establish a convention.

**Shri S. Kandappan** (Tiruchengode): This has been going on in this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not ruling it out. Why should he get impatient?

**Shri Tyagi:** I am not objecting to such speeches.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** I am not able to follow Hindi. Even then I am keeping quiet when Hindi speeches are made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then there is no dispute about that. Why should he not exercise patience?

**Shri Tyagi:** I do not dispute that. I hope my hon. friend's speech has been excellent. What I mean to suggest is that in the case of speeches which are not generally understood, they shall be translated and thereafter the Speaker would be good enough to look into them, because if there are irrelevant passages, they must be expunged. I do not think there is something objectionable. Please do not misunderstand me. But when speeches are made which are not generally understood and even the Speaker cannot follow it, a translation must be seen by the office of the Speaker, so that it might be seen before it is allowed to go into record that there is nothing objectionable.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is already done. That is provided in the rules, and it is done. We get the translation, we examine it and see if there is something objectionable. If there is any, we do not allow it to go into the records. We also expect the Members who make these speeches to give out to the press

or to their constituencies only the text. They give us in English.

**Shri Tyagi:** Then we shall have the benefit of reading it in English?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): How is it that Shri Tyagi who is such a senior Member does not know even this procedure?

**Mr. Speaker:** Sometimes even the best persons omit certain unimportant things.

**Shri K. C. Sharma** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** He should wait now.

**Shri Daji** (Indore): Some other Member will again detain him.

**Mr. Speaker:** If she is a lady!

**Shri Paramasivan** (Erode): First of all, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for announcing some tax relief on kerosene and for exempting land owners who pay less than Rs. 5 as land tax from the compulsory deposit scheme.

Perhaps for the first of time in the history of India the nation is facing a crisis both economic and political. For me, and as a matter of fact, to any intelligent observer there are two emergencies. One is apparent and obvious—aggression on our frontiers. Nevertheless, there is another emergency which is less obvious perhaps but equally serious, namely the economic emergency. I call this economic emergency because our capacity, vigour and strength to meet the threats to our political, territorial and moral independence, are intimately, intricately and inextricably connected with the latter one.

Look at the progress of the first two years of the Third Plan. The economy dragged and lagged behind our targeted goals. This is what I

[Shri Paramasivan]

call economic emergency. As I pointed out earlier, our capacity to meet the former depends upon the performance with regard to the latter.

The economic performance of the nation in the first two years has been poor because, against the targeted increase of 5 per cent in the national income, the growth rate has been only 2½ per cent. Last year, as is evident from the Economic Survey, there has been no change in the per capita income. Hence it is imperative that our development efforts must be increased in order to alleviate the economic condition of the less fortunate brethren of India. Over this, the nation is burdened with a monstrous defence expenditure because of aggression.

The problem is to met defence and development together of this magnitude. This can be done if we take our nation from the ten per cent saving level to 15 or 16 per cent, but this cannot be achieved by cutting down the present level of consumption because our per capita income is low and consequently our low standard of living has no cushion to absorb any reduction. Hence there is no way except to increase our national income to effect a higher rate of saving to finance our defence and development. For this reason, we must make every effort to step up our growth rate of national income to 7 per cent per annum to meet the Plan target and the defence effort. This is our real emergency.

Let us note that the increase in national income which is essential for the development of the nation is mainly dependant on the performance of the agricultural sector. Seventy-one per cent of the population of our country is dependent on agriculture. 46 per cent of the national income comes from agriculture. Unless this sector showed a very high rate of growth it will not be possible to maintain a high rate of national income.

In the First Plan period we imported foodgrains worth Rs. 538 crores during the Second Plan period Rs. 711 crores. In the first 18 months of the Third Plan we have imported foodgrains to the tune of Rs 200 crores. We have also to spend large sums of money for importing cotton which is valued at Rs. 384 crores during the First Plan period, Rs. 244 crores during the Second Plan period and Rs. 100 crores in the first eighteen months of the Third Plan. One of the reasons for the shortfall in agricultural production is that the prices are not remunerative. I have to say that the price policy followed by the Government, especially the fixation of the procurement price of paddy differ widely from economic realities. Take for instance the procurement price of paddy in Madras State—Rs. 16 per maund of rice. The cost of producing is increasing year by year. The cost of cultivation of paddy comes to nearly Rs. 250—300 per acre. The price of fertiliser is very high; the price of iron and agricultural implements are also high. If a ryot wants to have a cart, he has to spend nearly Rs. 500 because the price of iron rims, timber, etc. has gone up by leaps and bounds. One cubic foot of teak wood costs Rs. 30. The wages of agricultural labourers has also gone up. Most of the agriculturists are poor and hardly have any savings for investments or for improvement of land. For cultivation expenses we have to go to the local usurious money lenders or to the co-operative societies. Even the interest charged by these societies has increased from 6.25 to 7.2 per cent for short term loans and from 6.25 to 8.4 per cent for medium term loans. These societies have not been able to provide adequate and timely credit to the cultivators. Most of the farmers require medium term loans for repaying old debts, for making improvement of lands such as reclamation, purchase of pumpsets, for digging wells, etc. Co-operative societies give only short term loans.

In these circumstances, the farmers fall prey to the local money lenders. When we take all these factors into consideration, I doubt very much if a farmer can—let alone making both ends meet—survive in the production. It is the minimum responsibility of the Government to give him an economic price which gives sufficient incentive to increase and expand his production.

Lastly, if we ignore the already widening gulf between the rural and urban, the agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy superimposed on the disparity in regional developments, it will create new tensions and new classes. It will be in the interest of the nation to avoid them through proper distributional development benefits if we are to remain an integrated and independent nation worth the name.

Lastly, Government must utilise all the rivers of the country to the maximum extent possible. There are many rivers in Kerala whose waters are going waste into the Arabian Sea. If these rivers are diverted to the eastern side of the mountain, large areas of Madras State—Ramnad district, Tirunelveli district and Coimbatore district—can be irrigated. In these matters the Central Government must take all possible steps to settle inter-State disputes and for proper utilisation of the river waters.

With these words, I support the Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri.

**Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea):** May I submit Sir, that you gave me an assurance that I would be allowed an opportunity to speak?

**Mr. Speaker:** He will wait. Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri.

**श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) :**  
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ और प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि देश में जो

एक आर्थिक विषमता है, उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में भारी कर लगाये हैं और जनता ने इसी आशा से इन करों के बोझ को सहन किया है कि हमारे देश पर आज संकट है और एक शक्तिशाली शत्रु से हमारा मुकाबला है । मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि उसमें हम कामयाबी मिलेगी, सफलता मिलेगी । हमें अपने रक्षा साधनों में इतनी बढ़ोतरी कर लेनी है कि आगे से किसी को हमारे देश के ऊपर आतमानी से आक्रमण करने का साहस न हो, कोई भी शत्रु हमारे देश पर अपनी निगाह डालने का साहस न कर सके ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ—जिम्मेदारी से तो मैं इस बात को नहीं कह सकती हूँ लेकिन जनता में इस तरह की अफवाहें हैं—कि जैसे द्वितीय महायुद्ध में हुआ था कि जो सेना को तरफ से रक्षा के लिए ठेके आदि दिये जाते हैं उनमें आज भी कुछ भ्रष्टाचार है और कफायतशारी नहीं बरती जा रही है । मैं चाहती हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन बातों का खास ध्यान रखें । इस तरह की बातों से जनता पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है । एक तरफ हम देख रहे हैं कि वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ अप्रत्यक्ष कर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और यदि ऐसा ही आगे होता रहा तो ये जनता के ऊपर दूतने भारी पड़ जायेंगे कि वह सहन नहीं कर पायेगी । मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर मूल्यों को बढ़ने से रोकने में सरकार को सफलता न मिली, महंगाई को रोकने में सरकार को सफलता न मिली तो सरकार जनता का कोप भाजन बनेगी । उस वक्त जनता की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, वे और भी बढ़ जायेंगी और सरकार जनता के कोप का शिकार बन जायेगी । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाए और मूल्यों को बढ़ने न दिया जाये ।

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि हमारी सरकार कृषि के लिए बहुत भारी घन राशि खर्च कर रही है लेकिन इतना होने पर भी अन्न की तथा गन्ने की पैदावार घटी ही है, बढ़ी नहीं है। चूँकि मेरे पास समय कम है, इसलिए मैं आंकड़े आपके सामने नहीं रखना चाहती हूँ लेकिन सब आंकड़े मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। यह स्पष्ट है कि अन्न और गन्ने दोनों का उत्पादन कम हुआ है। यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। आज भी हमें अन्न के लिए विदेशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, यह हमारे देश के लिए शोभनीय नहीं है।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट में जो सब से ज्यादा क्रान्तिवादी कदम उठाया है वह स्वर्ण के सम्बन्ध में है। मेरी पूरी इसमें आस्था है कि समाज को बदलने के लिए, समाज की प्रवृत्तियों को बदलने के लिए यह नितान्त आवश्यक था कि कोई इस तरह का क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया जाता। हालाँकि हमारा इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध है, स्त्री जाति के पास ही सोना रहता है, लेकिन फिर भी हमने इसका स्वागत किया है। सोना वित्त मंत्री जी ने हमसे छीना, उसकी हमें कोई तकलीफ नहीं हुई। अगर रक्षा साधनों के लिए सोने की आवश्यकता है तो हम सब लोग इसका त्याग करने के लिए तयार हैं। लेकिन यह देख कर हमें चिन्ता होती है कि आम जनता पर तो प्रतिबन्ध है इस विधेयक में, लेकिन जो पूँजीपति हैं, उनकी तिजोरियाँ क्यों नहीं खुल रही हैं, इसको देख कर ग्रामीण महिलाओं और महिला समाज को दुःख होता है। अगर आप आशा दें तो कुछ पंक्तियाँ मैं पढ़ कर सुनाती हूँ :—

जोग लिखी चम्पा ने पाती रजधानी  
दिल्ली पहुँचाई।

राम राम हम सब की बाँचो सुनो अरज  
मुरारजी भाई ॥

माना कोष तुम्हारा खाली कंचन का  
भारी टोटा है।

लुक छिप सोना लाना रखना यह काम  
बड़ा ही छोटा है ॥

तारतार चोरी बन्द करो पर क्यों कंचन  
मान घटाते हो।

तुम सत्य अहिंसावादी हो क्यों खोटापन  
बढ़ाते हो ॥

मनुज निकल कर पत्थर युग से  
कंचन के युग में आया है।

फिर ताम्र काल में डेलोगे, यह  
विकट तुम्हारी माया है ॥

बाँस बरस में जोड़ जाड़ के गुलशन  
पट्टी बनवाई थी।

खालिस सोना असली नग है बड़े जतन  
से जुड़वाई थी ॥

टूट गई लटकन काँ कड़ियाँ, अब कैसे  
उनको जुड़वाऊँ।

असली सोने के गहने में क्या खोटा  
टाँका लगवाऊ ॥

अब सुनार तक छूये न क्या बढ़िया  
कानून बनाया है।

मखमली घाघरे में गाढ़े का भोंडा  
पैबन्द लगाया है ॥

सोने का दरकार तुम्हें है तो कुछ ऐसा  
दाँव लगाओ।

पूँजपति को स्वर्ण तिजोरी के भारी  
ताले खुलवाओ ॥

रात पड़ोसिन के हाथों इक बिल्ली का  
बलिदान हुआ है।

तुरत स्वर्ण की बनी बिलैया पातक कर्म  
विधान हुआ है ॥

दान पुरोहित जो ने पाया कुछ गैरों का कल्याण हुआ है ।

मैं डर से चुप बैठों गुलशन पट्टी का नुकसान हुआ है ॥

दो अधिकार बराबर सब को कुछ मन में सोच विचार करो ।

खोट खोट हो रह जाएगा खोटेपन का उपचार करो ॥

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप तो निवेदन कर गई हैं । मश्किल यह है कि इसका जवाब अब कविता में कौन देगा ।

**श्री बजरज सिंह (बरेली) :** इसके जवाब में वित्त मंत्री जो चौदह कैरेट की कविता सुनायेंगे ।

**श्री हरि विष्णु कामय :** उप-वित्त मंत्री महोदया बैठो हैं, वह जवाब दे सकती हैं ।

**श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :** मेरा यह निवेदन है कि स्वर्ण अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए कुछ कड़े कदम उठाने की जरूरत है । उन्हें पहले छूट दें; क्योंकि स्वर्ण आभूषणों के ऊपर मुलम्मा चढ़ाया जाए । इसका मतलब हुआ, एक तो खोट और दूसरे खोट पर मुलम्मा । इससे जनता और धोखे में पड़ेगी । मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि चौदह कैरेट के स्वर्ण आभूषण जो बाजार में बिकें, उन पर हमारा गवर्नमेंट को कोई महर होना चाहिये । हालांकि खोटे पर महर लगाना कोई उचित बात नहीं है, लेकिन लगाना पड़ेगा ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने चरित्र निर्माण की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है । बजट को देखा जाए तो यों उससे कुछ उसका ताल्लक नहीं है । लेकिन आर्थिक विषमता से चरित्र निर्माण का बहुत सम्बन्ध है । एक माननीय सदस्य ने माँग की है वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कि खादी आयोग को समाप्त कर दिया जाए । मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि बापू के समय में गाँधीजी जी ने जो स्वराज्य

का नक्शा हमारे सामने रखा था जिस राम राज्य की उन्होंने कल्पना की थी, उसमें भी कुछ हम नहीं कर पाये हैं । बापू की देन एक खादी ऐसी रह गई है कि जिस को हम अभी भी धारण करते हैं हालांकि खादी के प्रति कोई गौरवपूर्ण भावना नहीं रह गई है । लेकिन उसमें हमें दरिद्र नारायण के दर्शन होते हैं । मेरा विचार है कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को सरकार को बढ़ावा देने का कोशिश करना चाहिये । वित्त मंत्री जो मुझसे बहुत अच्छी तरह से इन बातों को समझते हैं । हमने जो कल्पनायें की थीं, उनमें से कोई बात हम पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं, कोई कल्पना पूरा नहीं हो पाई है । आज भी हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम हैं । बापू ने जो भाषा हमें बताई थी, उस भाषा को हम ग्रहण नहीं कर पाये हैं, और वह समाज हम नहीं बना पाये हैं, जो बनाया जाना चाहिये था । मैं निवेदन करूँगी कि खादी व्यवसाय जिसमें हमारा हज़ारों बहनें, हमारे यहां के गरंब, हमारे यहां के निर्धन भाई लगे हुए हैं, उसको सरकार की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये । साथ ही हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को कुंठार उद्योगों पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

अब मैं भूमि कर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ । प्रान्तीय सरकारें इस कर को लगाती हैं । हमारे यहां भी किसानों के ऊपर ऐसा कर है । इसका भार उन पर बहुत अधिक है । आज भी मेरी कॉन्स्टिट्यूएंसों के कोई पन्द्रह सौ के करोंब काश्तकार यहां दिल्ली आये हुए हैं । वे प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलना चाहते हैं । पहले भी वे मिल चुके हैं । देखा जाय तो सचमुच जो उनकी उपजाऊ जमीनें हैं, जिनमें एक एक वर्ष में चार चार फसलें हुआ करती थीं, उनको सरकार लेती है । यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्र के हित में यदि उनके लेने की आवश्यकता हो तो उनको लेना चाहिये । लेकिन साथ ही उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । अगर काश्तकारों को जमीनें नहीं मिलेंगी, मुआवजे में

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

कुछ रुपये मिल जायेंगे जिसको कि वे साल दो साल में खा कर बैठ जायेंगे, आखिर हमारी उपज का क्या होगा ?

मैंने कविता में समय ले लिया इसलिए मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय से यह प्रार्थना तो नहीं कर सकती कि मुझे वे और समय दें। मैं उनका कृतज्ञ हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इतना समय दिया। एक बार फिर मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगी कि हमारे गाजियाबाद की मास्टर प्लेन के लिए जो भूमि हस्तगत कर ली गई है उसके ऊपर वे ध्यान देने का कृपा करें।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, चार लाख सोमेट समूह के ऊपर गल गया, अमरीका ने हमारे लिये चार लाख टन सोमेट भेजा और वह चार लाख टन सोमेट पत्थर बन गया लेकिन किसी एक भी बजीर से जवाब तलब नहीं किया गया एक चपरासी तक बर्खास्त नहीं किया गया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर। अभी वह चोंच मेरे सामने है। उससे यह साफ नहीं होता, मैं दर्शाएँ कर रहा हूँ कि आया गफलत हमारी है या उनकी, या समुद्र में हुआ। इसलिये पहले से नतीजा निकाल कर इस तरह की बात शुरू कर देना ठीक नहीं है। अखबार में जो खबर निकली है उससे यह साफ नहीं होता कि आया हमारा कोई कसूर है या समुद्र में हुआ, या चलने पर हुआ। इस वास्ते पहले से अपनी जिम्मेदारी लेकर ऐसी बात शुरू कर देना ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) :** बहरहाल हमारी जनता पर तो वार पड़ ही गया।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** हमारा बोझ ज्यों का त्यों है, बर्डेन ज्यों का त्यों है। खून कोई पिये, पिया तो मेरा हो। मगर जैसा आपका हुक्म है मैं आपके हुक्म की सामील करता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं सिर्फ इस लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम पहले से अपने जिम्मे इस को ले कर अपने को कुसूरवार क्यों ठहराएँ ?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इस के अलावा बापूजी ने वादा किया था कि गांवों को बसाया जायेगा, गांवों में स्वराज्य आयेगा। लेकिन गांवों को इस तरह से बसाया जा रहा है कि गाजियाबाद के शहर को आबाद करने के लिये चालीस गांवों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है। आज तक उन का कोई मुआवजा नहीं मिला। सरकार ने उन से २६० गज जमीन खरीदी लेकिन आज उसको सरकार २८६० गज के हिसाब से बेच रही है। इतनी मुनाफेखोरी का काम तो शायद बिड़ला और टाटा भी नहीं करते होंगे जितना कि सरकार करती है।

इस के अलावा हरिजनों की समस्या सब से बड़ी समस्या है। कब तक लैंडलेस लेबरर को यह कह कर बहकाया जायेगा कि तुम्हारे लिये कोई मुनहरा टाइम आयेगा, तुम्हारे लिये कोई भूमिदान करेगा ? एक भी क्लाज इस बिल में नहीं है, एक भी रकम ऐसी नहीं है जिस से लैंडलेस लेबरर को कहीं भी राहत मिल सके। मैं अपने इलाके में गया। मैं ने देखा कि हरिजन भाइयों को यह प्रलोभन दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारे बच्चे बगैर फीस पढ़ाये जाते हैं। मैं ने उस गांव का जायजा लिया। हिसाब में हरिजनों के बच्चों के ऊपर फीस माफ भी ४०००। चार बच्चों की फीस ४००००० माहवार माफ की गई। लेकिन वहां के हरिजन ५००००० टैक्स देते हैं। जहां से ५००००० टैक्स लिया जाता है वहां पर ४०००० की खैरात दे कर कहते हैं कि आप के लिये हम बहबूदी का सामान मुहैया कर रहे हैं। यह मसला जो है उस को हल करना पड़ेगा, बातों से यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। इस के लिये कोई न कोई टोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। जिस हक के से मैं भाता हूँ, मैं यह एलान करता हूँ

कि वहां के हरिजनों को कोई गुमराह नहीं क सकता है, वहां कोई मिथ्या प्रचार नहीं क सकता है। मेरा ताल्लुक जिला सहारनपुर और जिला मुजफ्फरपुर से है, वहां के मुताल्लिक मैं कह सकता हूं कि जितने कांग्रेस के एम० पी० हैं, जितने वहां पर किसानों के लीडर हैं, जितने नेता हैं, जितने वर्कर हैं, वह सब मिल कर जितनी जमीन हरिजनों को देंगे उन सब से ज्यादा मैं दूंगा। मैं एक गरीब आदमी हूं, मैं मुफलिस हूं, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने मुझे यहां भेजा है वह गरीब और मुफलिस नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह मसला बातों से हल नहीं हो सकता है। इस के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। जिस देश की १६ करोड़ जनता ऐसी है जिस के बोनो के लिये एक इंच भूमि भी नहीं है, वह देश किस तरह खुशहाली की तरफ बढ़ सकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। खाली समाजवाद का इंजेक्शन दे कर जो लैंडलेस लेबरर हैं, जो सफ़ाईग भासेज हैं, जो एक्स्प्लायटेड भासेज हैं, वह जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती हैं। उन के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाना होगा। बिना ऐसा किये हुए हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। जो टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं वह ३३२ करोड़ ६० के हैं। लेकिन उस का २५ फी सदी अमीर आदमी देता है और ७५ फी सदी गरीब आदमी देता है। गरीबों का खून पी कर अमीर आदमी मालोमाल होता जा रहा है, उस का आप को कुछ इलाज करना होगा।

इस के साथ साथ सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि काम के घंटे बढ़ाये जायें। जितना बड़ा आदमी होता है उतना कम काम करता है, जितना बड़ा आदमी होता है उतना कम नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में देता है। महाराणा प्रताप ने कसम खाई थी कि जब तक चित्तौड़ को वापस नहीं लूंगा तब तक मैं पेड़ के नीचे रहूंगा, मकान में नहीं रहूंगा, थाल में खाना नहीं खाऊंगा, पलंग पर नहीं सोऊंगा। मैं अपने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से भी यह आशा करता

हूं कि जिस तरह से महाराणा प्रताप ने मेवाड़ की रक्षा के लिये कसम खाई थी उसी तरह से भारत के इलाके में से जब तक चीन का एक एक मनुष्य वापस नहीं हो जाता, जब तक चीन का हमलावर वापस नहीं हो जाता, हमारी ४ लाख मुरम्बा मील भूमि उस चीन से छड़ा नहीं ली जाती, तब तक हमारे वित्त मंत्री भी कसम खायें कि राज कोष को नहीं छुड़ेंगे, बिल्कुल महात्मा गांधी के आदर्शों के अनुसार रहेंगे। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के कदमों पर चलने को तैयार हूं, उन के चरण चिह्नों का अनुसरण करने के लिये तैयार हूं, उन के फुट स्टेप्स का अनुगमन करने के लिये तैयार हूं। वह जितना त्याग करेंगे मैं गरीब आदमी भी उतना ही त्याग करूंगा। लेकिन जब तक अमीर आदमी त्याग नहीं करेंगे तब तक गरीब आदमी त्याग नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह काम बड़े आदमी का होता है कि वह आगे बढ़ें और दूसरों को भी आगे बढ़ायें।

बार का जो होवा बना रक्खा गया है, चीन का जो होवा बना लिया गया है उस को भी खत्म करना चाहिये। जनता जानना चाहती है कि इस मामले में क्या हो रहा है। कोई कितनी ही कोशिश करे इलाज की, लेकिन जो बदपरहेजी करता है उस का इलाज कोई डाक्टर नहीं कर सकता। कांग्रेस सरकार को पंचशील की बदपरहेजी हो गई है। जब तक पंचशील का नाम कांग्रेस लेगी तब तक इस का इलाज कोई नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि पंचशील इन्सान के साथ हो सकता है। अगर मेरे खेत में एक भैंसा घुस गया है और मेरी फसल को खा रहा है और मैं उस के सामने हाथ जोड़ कर हजार दफे कहूं कि मैं पंचशील का अनुगमन करता हूं पंचशील पर विश्वास करता हूं तो हरिज उस भैंसे की समझ में यह बात नहीं आयेगी। भैंसा यह चाहता है कि उस की कमर पर लट्ट मार कर उसे बाहर निकाल



[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

दिया जाय। जो दरिन्दा आज हैवानियत पर उतरा हुआ हो जिस ने हमारे पिता हिमालय को पादाक्रान्त किया हुआ हो उस के साथ किसी भी तरह से पंचशील की बात करना बदपरहेजी करना है इस तरह से चीन का इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा। हमारे राजनीति के पंडित चाणक्य ने क्या लिखा है? उन्होंने लिखा है :

“व्रजन्ति ते मूढवियः पराभवम्  
भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः”

जो मायाविषों के साथ माया नहीं करता है जो टिट फार टेट नहीं करता है जो बन्दूक का बदला बन्दूक से नहीं देता जो खून का बदला खून से नहीं देता जो लाश का बदला लाश से नहीं देता वह कभी भी चीन के हमले का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता। इस लिये आप बदपरहेजी छोड़ कर सारे देश को तैयार कीजिये।

इस के साथ साथ जो सफरर है उस की ओर ध्यान दीजिये। अगर खर्च उस पर करना है तो ठीक से खर्च कीजिये। हमारे यू० पी० में ७५ हजार राँग एन्टीज हैं। यानी काश्त में करता हूँ लेकिन दर्ज किया हुआ है किसी और का नाम। जिस का नाम गलत तरीके से लिखा हुआ है वह तो मजे कर रहा है। मैं गरीब आदमी हूँ इस लिये मेरे नाम से काश्त दर्ज नहीं है दर्ज है मेरे पड़ोसी के नाम से और वह पड़ोसी मजे करता है पटवारी मजे करता है। मेरे घर में गल्ला आता है लेकिन इस गलत इन्दराज को सही करने के लिये जब मैं जाता हूँ तो मुझे सैकड़ों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। जिस के घर में डाका पड़ता है उस से कहा जाता है कि तुम जुर्माना दो। आप देखिये कि मेरे सूबे में ७५ हजार राँग एन्टीज हैं और जो हमारे यहाँ के किसान हैं जो हरिजन हैं जिन के पास पांच बीघे की काश्त होती है चार बीघे की काश्त होती है उन पर यह बार मुब्त पड़ता

है। जिस के घर में डाका पड़ता है उस पर इस का वारे मुब्त पड़ता है कि वह बतलाये कि यह चीज इन्साफ के खिलाफ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राँग एन्टीज रेवेन्यू रेकाडस में ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी हाँ रेवेन्यू रेकाडस में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो स्टेट का मामला हो गया हम क्या करें ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो जनरल पालिसी का सवाल है इस के मालिक तो आप ही हैं।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह देखता हूँ कि बागात की सम्पत्ति खत्म हो चुकी है। हमारे देहात में बागात नहीं रहे। हम अन्न के मोहताज हो गये क्योंकि बागात कट गये हैं। बागात के बिना देश में बारिश नहीं होती है। कभी एक दम बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी एक दम सूखा पड़ जाता है। इस का इलाज होना चाहिये। बड़े आदमियों के काम के घंटे बढ़ने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हरगिज हरगिज यह स्टेट आगे नहीं चल सकती। आज जरूरत इस बात की थी कि ४४ करोड़ आदमी एक सूत्र में बंध कर आगे बढ़ सकते। लेकिन हिमालय में जो अपमान हुआ है उसको जनता भूल जाए इस लिए हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का झगड़ा खड़ा कर दिया गया। इस बिल को साल दो साल बाद भी लाया जा सकता था। आज इसको पेश करने का मकसद यही है कि हिमालय में जो बड़ा आक्रमण और अपमान हुआ है उसकी तरफ से जनता अपनी आँखें मोड़ ले। लेकिन यह सब कुछ गलत है। आज सारे देश को लड़ाई के लिए तैयार करना है क्योंकि

Warrior is the man who protects the nation.

हर एक को वह तालीम देनी होगी जो गुरु गोबिन्द

सिंह की तालीम थी यानी सच्ची अनिवाय सैनिक शिक्षा। इसी से यह मसला हल हो सकता है। अगर आप चाहें कि स्पीचें देने से या तकरीरें देने से या बिल लाने से यह मसला हल हो जाएगा तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। आज चाइना हमारी भूमि पर बंठा हुआ है और उसके लिए कहा जा रहा है कि उसको हटाने के लिए कारखाने बनाओ आइरनेन्स फैक्टरियाँ बनाओ, राइफिलें बनाओ और तब उससे लड़ो। यह तो ऐसा ही है जैसे कि आग लगने पर यह कहना कि ट्यूब बेल कायम करो और उससे पानी निकाल कर आग बुझाओ। तो यह एक दम दलील गलत है। आज हमको जहाँ से भी हथियार मिल सकते हैं उनको ले कर हमें चाइना को पीछे धकेलना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा न किया गया तो जनता के साथ विश्वासघात करना होगा और आप फिर जनता को फतेहवाबी नहीं दे सकेंगे।

13 hrs.

भारत कभी आज तक पदाक्रान्त नहीं हुआ। बड़े बड़े फातेह यहाँ आए लेकिन इस भूमि पर आकर घुल धूसरित हो गए। अलगजडर दी ग्रेट आया लेकिन यहाँ आ कर समाप्त हो गया सेल्यूकस आया लेकिन यहाँ आ कर समाप्त हो गया, कोल किरात आए लेकिन वे भी यहाँ आ कर समाप्त हो गए। यह पहला मौका है कि भारत की जनता को इस प्रकार अपमान सहना पड़ा जब कि उसकी सरकार सो रही थी। सरकार कहती है कि यह मसला आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हल हो जाएगा। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह मसला आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हल नहीं होगा। यह तो राइफिलों से हल होगा, लोहे से हल होगा, लड़ाई से हल होगा।

आज इस देश में स्थिति यह है कि गरीब आदमी ज्यादा टैक्स देता है और अमीर आदमी कम टैक्स देता है। मेरा मुझाव है कि जिनकी आमदनी ज्यादा है उनका चौथाई रुपया लिया जाए। जिन्होंने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग किया है या

जिनको विजनैस से ज्यादा आमदनी होती है उनसे काफी रुपया लिया जाए और जिस गरीब आदमी की माहवारी आमदनी दस रुपया या उससे कम है उससे टैक्स न लिया जाए। कम्पलमरी डिपॉजिट से मजदूरों को छोटे कारखानों को और छोटे सरकारी क्लर्कों को एंजैम्प्ट किया जाए।

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a great historian puts it it is one of history's saddest paradoxes that threats and preparations of the aggressors should have been so obvious and the imperilled nations failed to take warnings. I may add that it is the history's tragic paradox that the leader of the Indian people with his cosmic vision and comprehensive intellect should have failed to take note of so obvious a warning.

It was said of Bismark that he laid the plans, not for the next war but for the one after the next war. When he had invaded Denmark, he had already plans ready for the destruction of the Austrian Empire. Our leader and our Government fared no better.

13-03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When in 1951 Mao rushed into war in Korea, he was laying plans for the invasion of India. It was so obvious. Yet pathetically we ignored the signs of the time. Chinese invasion is a sad history. Sadder it is that we are not prepared to meet the menace

The man who was shouting the loudest for regaining the loss was also the loudest to complain against the taxes. It is old history that money is the sinews of war. It is a fallacy that you can print notes, as Germany did during the first world war, because the currency notes by themselves buy no goods. But there is truth in the statement that the productive capacity of a country and the precious metal in its

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

possession are certainly the instruments to fight a war.

In India we have Rs. 4,000 crores worth of gold. We should place it at the disposal of Government for utilisation for war purposes. With what can a nation fight? No nation can meet the modern menace of war with its own resources. It has to take materials and munitions from foreign countries. What are the media of exchange? Only two—either gold in its treasury or foreign securities. So, whoever complains that the Gold Control Order is against the will of the people says by implication that the people want to be enslaved. If you want to have a war, you must pay for it. The first demand towards the preparation of a war is to give away the gold in one's possession to the Government. There is no other way out. For instance, France had 26 per cent of the gold of the world in its treasury when the last war broke out. After the war, it dwindled to 8 per cent. England had 8 per cent of the gold of the world in its treasury before the war. After the war, hardly any gold was found in England. So, the first necessity to fight a war is to hand over the gold to the State. There is no other way out. Nowhere in the world has anybody stood up and said, as Shri Ranga did here, "I want the sovereignty, the pride, the honour and respect of my country restored and protected; yet, I would not part with my gold". It is a strange conception of sovereignty, a strange feeling of pride and dignity which is not comprehensible to ordinary people. The great Rana Pratap spent the whole of the gold treasure when he was fighting for the independence of Chittor, and he was roaming about in the jungles without even food or water. If he and his people had stuck to his gold treasure, the pride of Chittor would not have found a place which it finds in the history of the world now.

The next important thing for war is the mobilisation of resources. War

needs three things—mining, manufacturing and food. The combination of these three things is necessary to fight a successful war. Apart from it, in the modern world which is a civilised world, especially with the establishment of democracy in India, a citizen is no longer a mere object of impervious will to command. It was said of Frederick the Great that on one single day he marched the army for forty miles in a marshy region, many died or perished on the way, but he won the victory. Such a spectacle is impossible in the modern world. No Commander, no statesman, no ruler can ask the army today to fight to the last man or to the last gun. You cannot ask the army to commit suicide. An army can fight only in the way in which the soldier has been trained, and he has been taught the military virtues and sentiments. How is the soldier to be trained? He has to be given good training, social status and dignity of a first class citizen.

How to give it? What to do? My respectful submission is that in all wars—and India would be no exception—the minority makes a profit at the expense of the poor citizen and I want the greatest punishment for the blackmarketers not because the blackmarketer is bad, though in India he is the most rapacious animal, but for the simple fact that the soldier will not regain his dignity and status unless he thinks that another man meets the arms of law as strongly as anybody else of his status could meet.

With regard to the compulsory deposit scheme I must say Shri Morarji Desai has done two great things. One is that he has passed the Gold Control Order though he has not gone far enough and the other is this compulsory deposit scheme which in the terminology of the last war could be paraphrased as deferred payment. Deferred payment has worked well in England. It has not only worked well with regard to financing the war but it has worked well for the future ad-

justment of the social stratum because the poor man deposited a much greater portion of his income to be paid after the war than rich did. Therefore, after the war was over in comparison he had a better place than he could otherwise have had. So, this scheme of compulsory deposit is a great concept and it would be a great boon to the people.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now. I have to give an opportunity to four or five more hon. Members.

**Shri K. C. Sharma.** One word more and I have finished.

What is the task of Government? It is, firstly, the classification of economic activities according to their importance in wartime; secondly co-ordination of military and economic mobilisation; thirdly, distribution of production orders; fourthly financial measures, increased taxation, borrowing and printing of money; fifthly, priorities; sixthly foreign trade control; seventhly, control of prices and costs; eighthly, rationing of consumer goods; and ninthly, conscription of factors of production, workers and plants. In the end I would propose that the time has come that some kind of a general conscription should be resorted to. It was a measure that made the French Revolution a success and brought into existence what is called the "invincible French Elan".

**Shri Manaen (Darjeeling):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome and support the Finance Bill. I beg to submit that the few tax reliefs that our hon. Finance Minister has proposed will be welcome all over the country. The relief of four naye paise per bottle of inferior kerosene oil will be very much welcome to the people and the little relief that he has proposed to give to the private fear, particularly of the corporate sector, I am sure, would alleviate the sector, that all their incentives are being taken away.

Our discussion today as the hon. Finance Minister prefaced his speech

the other day will be influenced and will also be guided by the threat of a fresh Chinese aggression on our border. The talk that there is heavy concentration of Chinese troops in the Chumbi Valley and on the borders of Northern Sikkim is more and more confirmed every day. We do not know at what time there will be a fresh flare-up. It is in this background that we have to view the Budget proposals that the hon. Finance Minister has made.

Certainly, the hon. Finance Minister could not have come with anaemic and debilitated Budget proposals. The determination of the people to fight the Chinese aggression had to be reflected in his Budget proposals. As a proud and self-respecting nation we could not have grovelled at the feet of some mighty country nor we could have wriggled into some sort of a defence pact to defend ourselves as some of our friends and some of the parties would have liked us to do. We had to stand on our own legs.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his bold and courageous Budget proposals. I assure the hon. Finance Minister that the people of this country are behind him in his bold adventure, if I may say so. But there is only one thing that the Government and the hon. Finance Minister should not forget and that is they should not misconstrue the devotion and the willingness of the people as blindness or imbecility. The talk of corruption, bungling and wasteful expenditure is very painful to hear. Of course, we know, a lot of what is said in the market place is very often fabrication of political punters. I would only say that the Government should adopt a clear policy; they should not only preach but should also practice. They should not only be in the right but should also appear to be right. All their actions, every single action, should exhibit the intention of the Government.

I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your notice a few questions that relate to the border areas of our

[Shri Manaan]

country. It is a very heartening thing to know that the Government's attention has been directed to the various problems of border roads, border strategy and border development. Even the hon. Defence Minister the other day announced that he is proposing to have mountain divisions. I had, in my speech on the 13th November, 1962, appealed to the Government that we must have a mountain division. Our first mistake was not having a mountain division five years ago and our second mistake will be if we do not organise the mountain divisions on a realistic and a sound footing. I will appeal to the hon. Defence Minister not to try to acclimatise the plains people in mountains. I wanted to say that in my last speech also. Let us recruit the hill people in the mountain divisions who are already acclimatised and physically conditioned for mountain activities.

With regard to border development, no step could have been more suitable or more welcome or sensible than the Hill Development Seminar which was held recently at Simla. I must congratulate Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on initiating this seminar. Even before Dr. Ram Subhag Singh became a Minister in the Government he took keen interest always in the development of our northern border. The case for a Hill Development Board was made by practically all the participants in this seminar. The people of the border areas have not been able to get out of the quagmire of backwardness and poverty mainly for lack of employment facilities or opportunities. We know that we cannot have heavy industries or big industries in the mountains or in these border areas particularly because of lack of power or transport facilities. But then certainly we can have industries which are suited to mountain conditions or cold climates.

The hon. Shri S. K. Patil while inaugurating this seminar at Simla pointed out that the hill areas could

be considered for precision tool factories. I must say, Shri S. K. Patil—a practical man with a store of commonsense—was very right. I do not understand the craze of the Government to spend almost fabulous amounts for creating refrigerated conditions in the plains for certain factories when nature in its bounty has provided enough refrigeration in the hills. I know, when we talk about industries or other development measures, the hon. Finance Minister has to play an important role. So, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister, who is equally interested in border development, in the defence of the country and in driving out the Chinese from our territory, that Darjeeling should be considered for some high-precision tool factory or some such other industry which is suited to cold climate. At this seminar, there was a German agricultural expert who gave a number of suggestions about how we could develop agriculture in the hill areas. Besides giving suggestions, he made out a point very emphatically that tourist traffic should also be kept in view while developing the border areas. I am sure hon. Members know that Darjeeling is an important tourist centre and the most important attraction of Darjeeling is the Tiger Hill. Tiger Hill, of course, is serving as an observatory at an altitude of about 8,000 feet. Recently, this Tiger Hill has been acquired by the Defence forces for some observation point. I am sure there are a number of other hill tops which could have been used as observation point, with lesser publicity and fanfare than has been exhibited in the quarantining of an important place of tourist attraction. I urge upon the Government and the Defence Minister particularly to try to shift this observation point to some other hill top, if possible. The tourist traffic in Darjeeling which was already languishing because of the permit system for foreign tourists, has been stifled by this measure.

Speaking about agriculture, I would say that Darjeeling has tremendous possibilities in the agricultural field also. Darjeeling can be called a natural herbarium. Possibilities in the field of medicinal plantations is also very great. Also in the field of ornamental plants, Darjeeling has got a unique place in India; particularly in the field of orchids and bulbous plants, which may have some place in foreign trade. I am laying some emphasis on agricultural activities mainly because it might also be of great help to the defence forces. It is a matter of common knowledge that a Mountain division which has always to be in fighting trim in high altitudes, will require huge quantities of milk, vegetables, fruits, meat, for its men and officers. Similarly, it will require several thousands of tons of fodder for its mules. All these commodities, food, vegetables, fruits can be provided for by the mountain folks. The time has come for this Government to direct attention in this field also.

We know that we have 2000 miles of northern border which is punctuated at a number of places by inhabited areas. It is calculated that the mountain areas cover two hundred thousand square miles and the population is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 12 million. A happy, contented and determined 12 million people can form a bulwark of defence in our Northern frontier. The Government should endeavour to fortify this bulwark. Then, I can assure the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. House, in the words of Shri S. K. Patil, that we shall "wield the scythe with one hand and the sword with the other so as to serve as the vanguard to defend the national borders in times of peril".

श्री वि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे समय देने के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और साथ ही वित्त मन्त्री

जो को भी मिट्टी के तेल पर से कुछ कर कम करने और अनिवार्य बचत में पांच रुपये से कम लैंड रेवेन्यू देने वाले किसानों को सुविधा देने के उपलक्ष्य में धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि बजट में जो धनराशि देश का सुरक्षा के लिए रखा गई है, उसका वास्तव में आवश्यकता था और वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने उस धनराशि को एकत्रित करने के लिए जो टैक्स लगाए हैं, वे अनावश्यक नहीं हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन परिस्थितियों में, जबकि हमारे देश पर चाने ने हमला किया और उसने हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर रखा है, हम यह आशा करते थे—बल्कि हम लोगों ने यह विचार भी किया था—कि हमारे देश में जो जागृति आई है, उसके अनुसार ही सरकार चलेगी। उस वक्त यह विचार किया था कि सरकार को देश को तीन भागों में विभक्त करना चाहिए, सैनिक, किसान और मजदूर और अगर कोई इसके अतिरिक्त हों, तो उनको इन तीनों वर्गों में ही सम्मिलित करना चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहने का साहस करूंगा कि जब तक हमारी भूमि से चानां फौजें नहीं हट जातीं, तब तक जो व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय को बैठ कर खाते हैं, उन को इस स्थिति में न रहने दिया जाये, उनको राष्ट्रोद्धार और देशद्रोहों का रारा दिया जाये। यही नहीं, जो बड़े बड़े मकान हैं, उनको मजदूरों और सैनिकों के लिए खालां करा लिया जाये और जो लोग उनमें रहते हैं, जो पूजापति हैं या जो बैठे बैठे राष्ट्रीय आय को खाते रहते हैं, उनको कहा जाये कि थोड़े दिन सैनिकों की तरह से जोंपड़ों में रह कर निर्वाह करो। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि जब तक चानां फौजें हमारी भूमि से हट नहीं जातीं, तब तक हमारे कारे, स्कटर, साइकल, पेट्रोल और बिजलां आदि अगर किसी काम में आयें, तो केवल एक ही काम में अर्थात् देश को सुरक्षा और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए।

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जब हमारे सैनिक नेफ्रा और लहाख के बार्डर से वापस आते हैं, तो दिल्ली की शानो-शौकत, यहां के सिनेमाओं और यहां की चटक-मटक की सुन्दरियों को देख कर उन का दिल उस तरफ वापस जाने को नहीं चाहता। इस वक्त होना तो यह चाहिए या कि यहां की सब नवयुवति और नवयुवकों को फ्रीजो ड्रेस पहनाया जाता, यहां के सब आदमियों को फ्रीजी बना दिया जाता, ताकि हमारे सैनिकों के दिल में यह देख कर उत्साह और जोश होता कि जब दिल्ली के रहने वाले शौपड़ों में रह रहे हैं, तो यदि हम बर्फ में पड़े हुए तम्बूओं में रह कर इस देश के लिए लड़ रहे हैं, तो उसमें कोई बुराई की बात नहीं है। अगर किसानों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और मजदूरों को काम करने के लिए कहा जाता है, तो ऐसे समय में यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारे उन साथियों को भी अपना रहने का तरीका बदलने के लिए कहा जाए, जो कि बैठे बैठे मौज करते रहते हैं। अगर वे खुद कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो सादगी में रहें। कम से कम वे ऐसा करके देश की मदद करें। उसका असर हमारे किसानों मजदूरों और सैनिकों पर पड़ेगा। अगर हमारे पूरे देश को सैनिक बना दिया जाये और किसान और मजदूर उत्पादन को बढ़ायें, तो मैं यहां तक कह सकता हूं कि चीन ही क्या, अगर संसार के सब देश मिल कर भी हमारे देश पर कब्जा करना चाहें, तो भी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम कब तक उस वक्त का इन्तजार करेंगे। आप हमारे पिछले इतिहास को देखें। हम को बड़ी बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है। अगर यह परिस्थिति नहीं आती है, तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि हम फिर जागृत नहीं हो सकेंगे। आज हमारे पास समय है, हमारे पास पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जैसे नेता हैं, जो न केवल इस देश में, बल्कि संसार भर में सर्वाधिक सर्वप्रिय

नेता हैं। मैं यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि सरकार पर और हमारी लोकसभा में तथा विरोधी पार्टियों पर भी उनका इतना प्रभाव है कि अगर वे ऐसा प्रगतिशील कदम उठावेंगे, तो सब उनको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप देखेंगे कि इसके बिना हमारे देश की स्थिति नहीं सुधर सकती है। अगर उनके समय में, और उन नेताओं और देशभक्तों के समय में, जो कि सरकार में उनके साथी हैं, हम सारे देश को सैनिक बना कर दुनिया के सामने एक मजबूत कौम के रूप में खड़ा नहीं कर देते, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य हमारे लिए क्या हो सकता है।

सैनिकों के अलावा मैं कृषकों के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे देश के कृषकों की जो स्थिति है, उस से ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य की बात कोई नहीं हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करने से पहले किसानों की स्थिति सुधारने की बात करनी होगी। अगर किसानों को केवल उत्पादन करने वाले यन्त्र मात्र समझा जाये, तो उस से उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने का तरीका यह है कि पहले हम यह सोचें कि उन की स्थिति कैसे सुधारी जा सकती है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि जब बाहर से मोटर वगैरह सामान का आयात होता है और उस पर आयात-कर लगाया जाता है, तो उस की प्रतियोगिता में यहां के जो कारखाने वाले माल तैयार करते हैं, उन को उस की अच्छी कीमत प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिल जाता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से बाहर से जो अनाज मंगाया जाता है, उस को अधिक कीमत पर खरीद कर कम कीमत पर बेचा जाता है और इस प्रकार किसान के उत्पादन की कीमत गिरा दी जाती है। मैं तो यहां तक कह सकता हूं कि हमारे उद्योग-धंधों में काम करने वालों को सरकार जो नियत मूल्य पर सामान देती

है, अगर वे उस सामान को बाजार में बेचें और उत्पादन न करें, तो उनको भी अधिक मूल्य पर बेच कर मुनाफा मिल जाता है, लेकिन बेचारे किसानों को सरकार की तरफ से जो बीज या फर्टिलाइजर वगैरह मिलते हैं, अगर व उनको बाजार में बेचें तो उनको कम कीमत मिलती है। किसानों के लिए हर तरफ दुर्भाग्य ही दुर्भाग्य दिखाई देता है। जब तक हम इन समस्याओं को हल करने पर विचार नहीं करेंगे, तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

लोग कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए गांवों में प्रचार किया जाये। मैं कहता हूं कि प्रचार की आवश्यकता नहीं है। गांवों में एक भी किसान ऐसा नहीं है, जो उत्पादन बढ़ाना न चाहता हो। एक ही गांव में दो तरह के किसान हैं—एक दूना पैदा करता है और दूसरा उसका आधा पैदा करता है। अगर आधा पैदा करने वाले को पूछें, तो वह वह भी स्पष्ट रूप से बता सकेगा कि दूना अनाज कैसे पैदा किया जा सकता है। जब किसान दूना पैदा करना जानता है, तो वह जो तरीका जानता है, अगर सरकार उसमें सहयोग करे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि दूना अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। इस प्रकार उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हम उस के साथ सहयोग करें। वह भूखा रहता है, उस को भर पेट खाना नहीं मिलता है और इस के बावजूद जब उस से कहा जाता है कि दो रुपये का टानिक खरीद कर खा लो, तुम में ताकत आ जाएगी, तो इस को मुन कर ह से बिना नहीं रह सकेगा। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आसमान से उतर कर जमीन पर हम आएं, वास्तविक बातों पर विचार करें। ब्लाक बना दिये हैं। उन के जरिये तरह तरह के प्रचार कार्य हो रहे और लोगों को कहा जा रहा है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाएँ। जीपें सड़कों पर दौड़ती फिरती हैं। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इन से जनता में बड़ा अश्रमन्तोष पैदा होता है। गांव गांव में इस तरह का प्रचार करने के बजाय कि वे

उत्पादन को बढ़ाएँ, यदि आप किसान के काम में उसको सहायता दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। गांव में सरकार के आदमी जा कर किसानों से पूछें कि उन को किन किन चीजों की आवश्यकता है। उन को अगर ईंट के परमिट की आवश्यकता हो, या सिमेंट के परमिट की आवश्यकता हो तो उस को ला कर उन को दे दिया जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो। अगर उन को कर्ज की आवश्यकता हो और सोसाइटी से उस के लिए आप कर्ज का प्रबंध कर दें, तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त हो। उस को आज यह समझाने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ाये। समय आ गया है जबकि वास्तविक बातें हैं, उन पर हम विचार करें।

सारे देश में किसानों के लिए उत्पादन योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं। लेकिन मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आप पूरे देश के अन्दर घूम कर देखें आप को एक भी किसान ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जिस की उत्पादन योजना ठीक हो। इस की आप जांच कर सकते हैं। ये सब फर्जी हैं। ग्राम सेवक या सुपरवाइजर बैठ कर योजना बना कर बी० डी० ओ० को भेज देता है और वह ऊपर चली जाती है। इस का वास्तविकता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। हमें वास्तविक स्थिति पर आना चाहिये और विचार करना चाहिये कि किस तरह से उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

आप किसान पर टैक्स लगाते हैं और उस को अनिवार्य बचत के लिए कहते हैं। किसान का जो बजट है, उस में किसी तरह की कोई कमी होने की गुंजाइश नहीं है उस को मुश्किल से भरपेट खाना मिलता है और कहीं कहीं तो मिलता भी नहीं है, उस को कपड़े पहनने के लिए पूरे नहीं मिलते हैं, मकान उस का टूटा फूटा है। अगर उस को आप बचत करने के लिए कहेंगे तो वह उत्पादन में जो पैसा लगाता है, उस में ही कमी कर के बचत कर सकेगा जिस का परिणाम उत्पादन पर ही प्रतिफल पड़ेगा और उत्पादन



[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

घटेगा जो कि देश के हित में नहीं होगा। इस वास्ते इस पहलू पर भी आप को विचार करना चाहिये।

हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने यहां खड़े हो कर कहा था कि अमरीका की अर्थ नीति का संचालन वहां का किसान करता है। दुर्भाग्य से यहां पर हमारे देश में अर्थ नीति का संचालन किसान नहीं करता है। ८० प्रतिशत हमारे देश में किसान हैं। मुझे कहते हुए शर्म महसूस होती है कि प्रजातंत्र में इस हाउस में जब यह मांग की जाती है कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से तथा विरोधी सदस्यों की तरफ से भी कि किसान को उस के उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिये, तो भी वह उस को नहीं दिया जाता है। बहुमत की आवाज होने पर भी अभी तक यह सुनने का मुझे अवसर नहीं मिला है कि सरकार ने कोई कदम इस दिशा में उठाया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि किसानों की भलाई के लिए आप को चाहिये कि आप कोई मजबूत कदम उठावें।

अब मैं सुनारों के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। उन बेचारों की बड़ी जटिल समस्या हो गई है। मैं इस नीति की आलोचना करना चाहता। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि उन बेचारों के लिए कुछ न कुछ तो किया जाना चाहिये, उद्योग धंधे खोलने के लिए उन की सहायता तो की जानी चाहिये, उन को कर्ज दिये जाने चाहिये तथा कोट वगैरह जो मिलते हैं, उन में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये ताकि वह अपने परिवार का पालन कर सकें।

अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश ब्रैट इज भारत जो एक समय कहा जाता था, वह बात आज नहीं है। आज वह स्थिति बदल गई है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ चुका है शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में,

उद्योग धंधों के क्षेत्र में, कृषि के क्षेत्र में और उस को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आप को उस की सहायता करनी चाहिये और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो इस का प्रभाव सारे देश पर पड़ेगा।

एक निवेदन मैं हिन्दी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में भी कर देना चाहता हूं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इस वक्त इस विधेयक को नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये और इस को रोक लेना चाहिये। यह सही है। लेकिन देखा जाए तो आप को पता चलेगा कि हिन्दी को आगे बढ़ाने में अगर कोई रुकावट है तो वह रुकावट वे लोग ही खड़ी कर रहे हैं जोकि अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे हैं और वे ही बाधा डालते हैं। जहां तक ग्राम जनता का सम्बन्ध है, वह इस का विरोध नहीं करते हैं। यहां दिल्ली में आ कर हमारे मंत्रियों, लोक सभा के सदस्यों, आई० ए० एस० अफसरों के नौकर तथा उन के बच्चे तो हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने हिन्दी सीखने की कोशिश नहीं की है। अगर इन्होंने कोशिश की होती तो यह स्थिति उत्पन्न न होती।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मथुरा के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

**श्री बाल्मीकि (खुर्जा) :** तीन लोक से मथुरा न्यारी।

**श्री दि० सि० चौधरी :** यहीं जन्म ले कर कृष्ण ने अर्जुन को गीता का उपदेश दिया था और अर्जुन लड़ना नहीं चाहता था, उस को लड़ने के लिए तैयार किया था। उन्होंने श्री कृष्ण ने जनता की सहायता से गोवर्धन पहाड़ को यहां उगली पर उठाया था और कंस को हराया था। उस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के पानी की कमी है, उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। इस क्षेत्र में कोई कारखाना नहीं है, अगर हथियार बनाने के कारखाने खोल दिये जाएं और हथियार वगैरह वहां बनाये जायें या कोई और बड़ी फैक्टरी खोल दी

जाए, तो यहां के चौबे, यहां की जनता, यहां के किसान चीनियों को अपने देश की धरती से निकाल बाहर कर सकते हैं।

**Shri P. G. Sen:** I am grateful to you and through you, Sir, to the Speaker for giving me this chance to speak on the Finance Bill. My speaking is of very minor importance, though what is of the utmost importance is that the assurance that the Speaker gave has been fulfilled.

I was speaking last time on the 17th about the profits that accrue to the industrialists from their finished products so far as jute was concerned. According to the calculation that I have got, from the Calcutta markets, they are earning Rs. 240 per ton on B-Twill and Rs. 368 per ton on hessian. Whatever it may be, they are reaping a bumper profit out of a bumper crop of the agriculturists. If that be the rule of the day, let them do it, but I would urge the industrialists to donate as a gift to the nation one of the mills to the co-operative sector, just as the Hindustan Machine-Tools Ltd. has given a gift to the nation. This is with a view to encourage the co-operative sector and also to see that the labourers and the management and the owners may participate in it, and this will also serve as an encouragement to those landed property holders who have donated or given away their lands in the *gramdan* movement. Also, if I may be permitted to say, they should donate in order to commemorate the Chinese attack on India.

A gesture of good-will, no doubt, has been shown by the Finance Minister, since salt has not been taxed. And I think that history also justifies that salt should not be taxed.

So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, the people are, no doubt, living from hand to mouth, as they are deprived of their cash crops and their due share in the prices. But, then, I would urge the Finance Minister to consider one aspect of it.

I am grateful to him that he has his prize bonds which are lottery-drawn, and from the papers I find that the poorer sections of the people are getting Rs. 7500 and so on by way of prizes, and in the case of the premium prize-bonds, the bond-holders will get still more. I would urge him to make available a crore of rupees, divided into shares or prize bonds of Rs. 5000 each to be drawn as amongst the agricultural co-operatives. By this way, he will be able to give the agricultural co-operatives an amount of Rs. 5000 and cover the whole country gradually. I am making this suggestion because if this amount goes to the village co-operative, capital formation will be there, and they will be allowed to make a transaction worth Rs. 50,000 according to the rules of the co-operatives.

This also can be divided into two sectors, those who are economically weaker and those who are economically solvent. Fifty per cent out of the amount that may go to the village co-operatives may be spent over the economically weaker sections. The rest 50 per cent may go to the economically richer section, and the Gram Sabha will be the highest authority to distribute the amount according to their resolution.

If this is done, I think many of our problems, including the beggary problem, will be solved. The beggars are the economically weaker section of the people in the villages; they have none to look after them. They are uprooted from the villages and they swell in numbers in the towns to carry on the begging business. So if these village co-operatives are enriched by the prize bonds as I have suggested, it will be their look-out to see that some such thing as a cow or a buffalo or a goat may be provided to them so that the poorer section of the people can have an easy and immediate return.

I find that, exemption has been given to those paying less than Rs. 5 annually as land revenue from the compul-

[Shri P. G. Sen]

sory deposit scheme. To me it seems that this exemption ought not to have been given, because this is a section of people who need to save money for the future as in our parts I find that those who have got one day's earning do not go to work. So some sort of forcible contribution to the compulsory deposit fund ought to have been there in their case also. Rather they ought to have been given the facility of the provident fund scheme as allowed to the non-pensionable services, so that whatever they could have given by way of taxes on their land revenue, they could obtain an equal amount from the Government and thus their economic condition would have been improved.

Then there is a minor point. When people who have got security deposits or treasury bills, matured want to transfer it to some other deposit, a long procedure is prescribed. They are dragged from one door to the other. I think some sort of simplified procedure should be devised so that people who have got money in banks could divert it to the security deposit as prescribed by Government.

I would be doing a bit of injustice if I do not say that many Members have received a wire from Shrimati S. Dalmia. Of course, she has gone to the length of criticising the Vivian Bose inquiry. But then there is an appeal also for a compassionate view of it. I would urge upon Government to consider it. I think they will consider it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What consideration does the hon. Member want?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He wants that telegram to be considered.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The telegram of Shrimati Dalmia.

**Shri P. G. Sen:** Another thing I want to say is that livestock is being smuggled to Pakistan. I think they

are valuable assets of the country. But we find that large numbers of livestock are being smuggled through our parts to Pakistan. This should be stopped.

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी को भी हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ। उन्होंने वेल्य टैक्स पर जो एग्जेंशन था उस को निकाल दिया यह बहुत अच्छा किया आज कल बहुत सी बहनें जो हैं जिन के पास जेवरात हैं, वह अपने सोने को छिपा नहीं सकती हैं। या तो उस को बेच कर या बांड्स खरीद कर उस का पैसा बैंक में उन को रखना होगा। इस से उन को फायदा भी हो सकता है क्योंकि उन को उस का सूद भी मिलेगा। इस के लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देती हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी महात्मा गांधी में बड़ी श्रद्धा रखने वाले हैं, बापूजी के फालोअर हैं। उन से ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, वे खुद ही सब कुछ ठीक से कर सकते हैं, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

संकट के समय पर जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। किसी भी देश की मोतविरि तभी होती है जब कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक होती है। इसी से दुनिया में हमारी इज्जत आज बहुत बढ़ी हुई है। चूंकि उन्होंने हमारी फाइनेन्शियल पोजीशन अच्छी बनाने की कोशिश की है इसी लिए हमारी स्थिति दुनिया में अच्छी है। हम कर्जा भी लेते हैं, उस पर सूद भी देते हैं लेकिन चूंकि हमारी फाइनेन्शियल पोजीशन वित्त मंत्री जी के हाथ में है इस लिये इस में सन्देह नहीं हो सकता कि हमारी पोजीशन अच्छी होगी। समुद्र में कोई गड़बड़ी हो सकती है, हमारा सामान वहां खराब हो सकता है, लेकिन ४४ करोड़ लोगों का भविष्य वित्त मंत्री जी के हाथ में है। हमें केवल टैक्स लगा कर पैसा कमाना ही नहीं है, पैसा कमाना है तो उस का ठीक तरह से खर्च करना भी बड़ी भारी चीज है। टैक्स लगा कर, जबदेस्

कर के पैसा तो कमाया जा सकता है लेकिन उस को कमाने के बाद सहूलियत से, बचा बचा कर उस को खर्च करने की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत होती है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने ऐडिशनल सरचार्ज लगा कर पैसा कमाने की कोशिश की है इस साल, लेकिन हमारा दुश्मन जो है वह बहुत तगड़ा है, वह छः महीने में, एक साल में या दो साल में जाने वाला नहीं है। हमें बहुत दिनों के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। इस लिये डिफेंस पर खर्च करना हमारे लिये लाजिमी है। लेकिन अगर आप इस के लिये ऐडिशनल टैक्स ही लगाते रहे तो कहां तक काम चलेगा। इस साल में ६५ करोड़ ६० ले कर वित्त मंत्री ने उस को बराबर करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन अगले साल आखिर कैसे काम चलेगा? गाय को जितना खाने को मिलता है उतना ही दूध तो उस से मिल सकता है। अगर चारा बन्द कर के ही आप दूध निकालेंगे तो कितने समय तक दूध मिल सकता है? आखिर गाय मर जायेगी। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जितना दे सकती है उतना ही तो आप को लेना चाहिये। लेकिन कम्पल्सरी सेविंग्स आप ने लगा दी है। मैं इस के खिलाफ हूं। इस चीज को फौरन बन्द करना चाहिये, इस को निकाल देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ मिलेगी। ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में जो कम्पल्सरी डिपॉजिट रक्खा गया है उसके लिए मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिया है। अगर वित्त मंत्री महोदय उस को कबूल कर लें तो बड़ा अच्छा है। आप के पास पैसे का ज्यादा खर्च है, यह मैं मानती हूं और आप को वह खर्च करना लाजिमी भी है क्योंकि हमारे देश में संकट का समय है। लेकिन इस को भी तो सोचना चाहिये कि किस से उस को लेना है और कहां पर खर्च करता है। आप बहुत अच्छे सोचने वाले हैं और इन सब बातों को सोच सकते हैं। लेकिन जो आप के ऐडवाइजर्स हैं, उन की गड़बड़ी से सारी चीजें खराब हो रही हैं। जो देश के बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, जो कि अपने फायदे में इंटरस्टेड है, उन की वजह से सारी

गड़बड़ी होती है। इस को आप को समझ लेना चाहिये।

फाइनेंस बिल के पेज २० पर आप ने कहा है कि जिस की आमदनी ६,००० तक होगी उस पर ऐडिशनल सरचार्ज होगा ४ परसेंट मतलब यह है कि जिस की तनखाह ४०० मासिक होगी उसको पहले तो ४ ६० ८ आ ० टैक्स देना होता था लेकिन अगर यह सुझाव मान लिया जाय तो उसको २० ६० देना होगा। जिस आदमी की आमदनी ४०० ६० मासिक है उस को महीने में २० ६० देना होगा लेकिन जिस की आमदनी साल में २५,००० ६० है उस का कितना होगा? इस में सारा हिसाब दिया गया है उस के आंकड़े के अनुसार में बतला सकती हूं कि जिस की आमदनी १५,००० ६० है उस को देना पड़ेगा १८८१ ६०। जिसकी तनखाह पांच हजार है उनको २४१ रुपया देना पड़ता है यानी ६ टाइम्स ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। जिनकी तनखाह १५ हजार है उनको डेढ़ परसेंट देना पड़ता है। तो मेरा कहना है कि यह कानून आपने दिल खोल कर नहीं बनाया। जिसको दिल्ली में ३०० रुपया महीना मिलता है उसका गुजारा कठिनाई से होता है क्योंकि यह पर खाने कपड़े, शिक्षा आदि का खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन जो दस हजार या उससे ज्यादा खर्चा करता है वह तो रोजगारी में खर्च करता है, भजे उड़ाता है। जिसकी तनखाह ५०० रुपये है उसके लिये आपने ६ टाइम्स ज्यादा कर दिया यानी ४ परसेंट कर दिया और जिसकी तनखाह २५,००० सालाना है उस के लिए डेढ़ परसेंट रखा है। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको आप बदल दें। मेरा अमेंडमेंट है कि जिनका ४ परसेंट है उनका २ परसेंट कर दिया जाये और जिनका आपने ६ परसेंट किया है उनका ३ परसेंट कर दिया जाए। मुझे आशा है कि आप मेरा अमेंडमेंट कबूल कर लेंगे।

## [श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

में आप को कुछ सजेशन देना चाहती हूँ। केवल सिपाही भरती करने से ही आपका काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको लड़ाई जीतने के लिए देश में एक वातावरण भी बनाना चाहिए। आज हमारे इंडिपेंडेंस पर हमला हुआ है। इस अवस्था में लाखों भाई बहनें देश के लिए सेवा करने को तैयार होना चाहिये लेकिन आज हम ऐसा नहीं देख रहे हैं। इसके अलावा देश में यह अवस्था है कि हम जो कहते हैं उसका विरोध विरोधी दल वाले करते हैं और जो वह सही भी बात कहते हैं उसका हम विरोध करते हैं, इससे देश को नुकसान है। इसके अलावा हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं वहाँ अपोजीशन वाले उसको कम करते हैं। मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि उनको ऐसा इस संकट के समय में नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे काम बिगड़ता है। आज तो सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिये।

१३.५४ hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

हमारी आमदनी सन १९५७-५८ में ७०० करोड़ थी जोकि अब १८०० करोड़ हो गयी है, लेकिन जितनी आमदनी बढ़ रही है उनात खर्चा भी बढ़ता चला जाता है। एक एक ओहदेदार के वास्ते एक एक डिपार्टमेंट खोल दिया जाता है। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। इस वक्त संकट का समय है। हमारी जितनी आमदनी होती है उसको हमें बहुत सोच समझ कर खर्च करना चाहिये। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में खर्च कम करना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि अगर कोई प्रोजेक्ट बनता है तो उसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर उसका ७० प्रतिशत रुपया खर्च हो जाता है। इस और ध्यान देकर इस खर्च को कम करना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा आपका प्लानिंग विभाग बहुत खर्चीला होता जा रहा है। उसने पहले

प्लान में तो कुछ अच्छा काम किया था, लेकिन दूसरे और तीसरे प्लान में हम देखते हैं कि उतना उपयोगी काम नहीं होता बार बार प्लान्स को बदला जाता है और इसमें बहुत सा खर्चा व्यर्थ हो जाता है। मैं अपने इलाके का आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहाँ के लिए पहले ५० मैगावाट का एक बिजली घर का प्लान तैयार किया गया। उस पर काम होने लगा। बीच में ही इस प्लान को बदल कर १०० मैगावाट का कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कोई प्लान नहीं कामयाब हो पाया। तो इस तरह से प्लान बदलने से ज्यादा खर्चा होना चाहिए। इसको बन्द करना चाहिये। मेरा मतलब यह है कि प्लानिंग पर खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है, इसको कम कर दीजिए।

आपका जो ओ० एंड एम० डिपार्टमेंट है उसकी आज कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसको बन्द करना चाहिए। मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन लोगों को निकास दिया जाए, पर उनको दूसरा काम देना चाहिए।

मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि जो आज यह अवस्था है कि बिना जरूरत आमदनी दफ्तरों में हैं उनको कम किया जाए, जहाँ एक आमदमी की जरूरत है वहाँ दस दस आमदमी लगे हैं। उनको कोई अच्छा काम देना चाहिए और जहाँ ज्यादा आमदमी हैं उनको कम किया जाना चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष मसौदा :** अब आप समाप्त करें।

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई :** बहनों को ज्यादा बोलने की आदत नहीं होती, उनको तो काम करने की आदत होती है। हम दो दो तीन तीन दिन तक अपनी स्पीच तैयार करके बैठे रहते हैं, पर हमको समय नहीं मिलता इसलिए उसमें से बहुत कुछ भूल जाते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप भूल गयी हैं तो अब बैठ जाएं।

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is a matter of much gratification for me that the Budget and the financial proposals have received wide approval, even though there may be some criticisms as regards some details, or from some quarters even of policy. We are now coming to an end of the consideration of the Budget, with the Finance Bill in its last stages. I am very happy also to find that there has not been much adverse criticism of the provisions of the Finance Bill itself. Because I had announced some reduction earlier, perhaps much criticism has been saved.

Generally, the Finance Bill is for the consideration of the various proposals which the Finance Minister has the privilege to put forward before this hon. House for collecting our resources, but as usual and as is the convention, the discussion has covered many subjects, including what my hon. friend Shri Gopalan calls the perverse economic policy which I am following, the Gold Control Order, economy in expenditure, the condition of agriculturists, irregularities in public affairs, public sector schemes, super profits tax, compulsory deposit scheme and a host of other subjects. I do not propose to touch the criticism about the Super Profits Tax or the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, because they are going to be discussed separately. I also do not propose to touch several points which have been repeated often and about which I have made attempts and repeated attempts to clarify the position. Yet I consider it my duty to state and restate some of the views and policies of Government to which I have the honour and privilege to belong so that confusion may not be created and a proper understanding may be obtained by the public at large.

14 hrs.

Before I go to general issues which have come in for a lot of criticism or clarification, I should like to mention one or two things to start with to

remove some misunderstandings or wrong information. It was stated here by Shri Warior that the Commissioner of Income-tax Calcutta issued a letter to his officers not to collect or stop collections in February and March 1963. I do not know who has given him such false information. This information is completely incorrect and is without foundation. It can be seen from the fact that the amount of collections made up to January in Bengal was Rs. 69 crores while the amount collected in the next two months of February and March are Rs. 34 crores. Therefore, not only the information given to Shri Warior is without foundation; but it is just the reverse. I hope he will profit by this elucidation and not get lost in any further wrong information that he may get against officers or the Government in this country.

**Shri Warior:** Both of us will profit no doubt but the information is in the Press.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It will also put him right as to what to believe in the Press and what not to believe... (*Interruptions.*) (*An Hon. Member:* Which Press?)

**Shri Warior:** Public Press.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** He is very chary in naming the Press because immediately it will be seen through... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Kappen has mentioned that the surcharges on excise are not constitutional because of article 271 which says that notwithstanding anything contained in articles 269 and 270, Parliament may at any time increase any of the duties or taxes referred to in those articles by a surcharge for the purposes of the Union and the whole proceeds of any such surcharge shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of India. Articles 269 and 270 refer to certain items which go to the State though the collection are made by the

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Centre. Article 270 relates to income-tax and the percentage to be given to the States. But he forgot to notice that article 271 only says that the Government may at any time increase the tax on those items also. It means that even though they have to go to the States under other articles, they need not go to the States under this article by the Government putting an extra charge on this. This does not take away the powers of the Government to enhance the duties at any time when they think proper. Therefore, I am afraid he read this article very wrongly. I do not know why and how.

There was also another suggestion, now that I have reduced the enhanced duty on kerosene to some extent, I might see the wisdom of reducing it completely or that I may also realise that I was wrong in my thesis or in my reasons given that this duty has been enhanced in order to lessen the drain on the foreign exchange and that we have also to see that we get more revenues. The arguments I advanced are not at all vitiated by the reduction that I have given. If whatever I do is going to be misunderstood, then it may not be possible for me to do anything. But I do not take my stand on that. Whatever may be the scope for misunderstanding or misrepresentation, I must do the right thing when I am convinced that I must do it and that does not make me go further if I do not want to go further. It is just like the case where I was told that because some amendments for making changes or reductions in the duties have been allowed to be moved by the President here, it means that the President looks with sympathy on those amendments. Nothing could be more perverse than that attitude. But that would not deter me at all from allowing a free discussion or helping a discussion. It is not the question of allowing a discussion; it is for you to do so. But I should not stand in the way because I have got to recommend to the Presi-

dent or the Prime Minister recommends to the President. Only because I do not recommend those amendments, they cannot be moved here. I think it would be helping the process of democracy if that is done and ultimately let the House decide what is to be done. That is why it is done. It is like allowing the introduction of a Bill, howsoever wrong it may be. We do not oppose any non-official Bill, unless it is so wrong and perverse in principle that we should stop it at the very first stage. But we oppose the Bill afterwards and see that it is not passed. That is what happens also to several of these amendments which are allowed to be moved. It is better that a discussion takes place. Therefore, the step taken by me in the matter of reduction of duty on kerosene does not mean that the arguments that I had advanced for imposing this heavy duty on kerosene are wrong or that they are given up. As it is, it does lessen the prospect of reducing the drain on foreign exchange but when most of the Members in the House feel that this is a matter which we ought to consider, I would be very unreasonable if I do not respond to their feeling and did not give some relief in this matter. I only hope that they will help the Government and the country by telling people that they should use less, now that this concession is given; especially those who are using it as fuel. It is its use as fuel in cities and in villages by well-to-do people that is making a greater drain on kerosene. If cheaper fuel can be given to the people in this country, I should be most happy. But we cannot use even cheaper fuel by draining our foreign exchange reserves or by incurring foreign debts. We cannot go on burning kerosene in this country for such a purpose. It is better to use even costlier fuel obtainable in the country rather than obtain more kerosene from outside and destroy our foreign exchange resources which could be utilised better for increasing the wealth and the resources of the country.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** What is the percentage of people who use it as fuel and those who use it as light?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is very difficult to find out the percentage. But the fuel percentage is growing because the number of persons who use kerosene for lighting purposes is not growing as with expansion of electricity more and more people are getting used to electricity. So, its use for lighting purposes is lessening. Therefore, that cannot be expanding. What is expanding is the number of persons who are using it for fuel. That much is certain. It is therefore that that impediment must be put in their way by enhancing the cost of it, so that it does not become more profitable to use it as fuel. Of course, it does mean that the poorer people also suffer inconvenience. But they may burn a little less or they may also take the satisfaction that this is how they are contributing to the public exchequer and in the defence of the country and building up a mighty country. That is the only satisfaction that they can derive.

**Shri Daji:** Now your satisfaction is halved because of the reduction.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** One may have to discuss, consider it further. I had that better sense does not prevail and my hon. friends go on inciting the people the other way round.

**Shri Daji:** I say the satisfaction will be now reduced because of the reduction of the levy.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I would also refer to the question of import duties on machinery about which my hon. friend Shri Morarka made a reference. He said that he did not understand the argument that this will help also in the building up of the capacity of the country for manufacturing machinery. He is a very acute person and the analysis that he gave was brilliant about all other matters in the Finance Bill, but in this matter may I request him to consider that it is necessary to encourage people in this

country to take up the building up of manufacturing plants and machinery even if they are a bit costly, because if we do not do so, we will not come to the take-off stage very quickly. In order to do that, we have got to see that we make it more difficult for people to obtain easily machinery from outside and people who manufacture it here do it on a more comparable basis. It is therefore that a duty on imported machinery will encourage that, and that is why it is done. At the same time, I am very clear about one fact: we should also see that our industries, our growing industries, are not cramped, and therefore we continuously try to see that necessary facilities are given to the industries which require more help and more encouragement. It is for this purpose that I should like at this juncture to refer to the point of direct taxation which is not connected with the Finance Bill itself. My colleague, the Minister of Mines and Fuel, has drawn my attention to the desirability of encouraging investment in the coal industries because coal is a very vital material for all our industries, particularly in respect of deep-mining so that adequate supplies of coal become available in good time to meet the growing needs of our expanding steel and other industries. I therefore propose to increase the development rebate for the coal industry from 20 per cent to 35 per cent. This concession will be available with effect from the assessment year 1963-64 and remain in force till the assessment year 1965-66 which is the last year of the third Plan. I propose to bring the necessary Bill for it, because that will be a separate Bill and it will be brought in separately. It is my intention to see the acceleration of investment in this vital sector and this special generous treatments is therefore being given for a limited period of time.

Further, in order to encourage investment in two of our basic industries, namely, coal and fertilisers, I propose to reduce the import duty on certain items of machinery and equipment needed primarily by these two



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industries. The notification detailing the items involved and the rates of duty to be applicable is being issued in the gazette.

I will now come to the general points which have been raised in this debate. I was very happy to see that my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, was trying to appreciate the budget to some extent but in the same breath condemning it completely, as is usual with him, in a very vigorous manner. He was not satisfied with the measure of relief. I can understand that, but after giving general support to the policy of the Government for resisting Chinese aggression without sacrificing the Plan, he goes on saying that I must reduce the taxes. I do not know how this has to be done. And then he says the economic policy is perverse. Well, he also asked me to search my heart. I have been searching my heart ever since then, and I find that searching my heart only makes me request him to search his heart whether it is not perverse.

**An Hon. Member:** You have a heart of gold!

**Shri Tyagi:** 14 carat.

**Shri Daji:** Perhaps Shri Gopalan was wrong. You have no heart. You have a mechanical heart!

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is good that I am not given a heart, but still I am living. The communist world has not yet found out that position. So, how obviously wrong my hon. friend is, is disclosed from the fact of the statement that he made. But he does not see that when he says that we should go on having a proper defence and also a proper development, it requires resources. Where are the resources to come from? Not only that, He said we should buy in a commercial way the arms and ammunition etc. that we require from other countries.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I have also shown how to get the resources, in the last part of my speech.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am just coming to that. Let him please have a little patience. He said that we should buy these things; from where and with which money, and where is the foreign exchange for it? He does not say that. Yet he says that we must have both these developments all right. Is this in conformity with his professed love for the country? Are the resources to be produced out of a magician's wand? He said that the resources can be produced out of the nationalisation of banks. This is an eternal theme for him and his friends; also mentioned nationalisation of general insurance companies and nationalisation of trade in foodgrains or something like that. Does he realise that nationalisation of all these things, even if it is agreed to, will require the payment of reasonable compensation? Of course, in his philosophy perhaps it may enable him to take it without any money being paid. But we are not yet in that land of his. We are in the land of this country with a philosophy of democratic freedom.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** We can pay compensation.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If we are to pay compensation, where is that money to be brought from and how?

**Shri Daji:** Gold bonds.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Yet they go on telling me everytime that I am increasing the debts of this country. Now, he shows me another way of increasing the debts of this country. How is that debt to be paid back? If any money is derived from these things, it will go towards the payment of the debt. What am I going to get out of it? So, what is perverse? Which attitude is perverse and which calculation is perverse? I leave it to the hon. Members of this House to consider. I do not want to pass judgment. I would certainly leave it to the hon. Members and also to him.

I have said often that nationalisation of banks is not going to do us any good in this country in the position in which we are. There is a Resolution being considered in this House and therefore I will not speak more on it at present. I think it will come next Friday probably again for finalisation and my colleague will reply.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That is from a Member of your own party.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It only shows how Members of our party are free to think and give their views. We do not cramp them in any way.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet):** But not free to act.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** They are very reasonable. They also see to it that they are convinced when proper arguments are given to them. They are sometimes taken away or carried away by their enthusiasm in company with other people, but the moment we tell them what is right, they immediately come back to the right position and support me. That is what they do. There is nothing wrong in that. I do not think democracy can work more correctly than this.

He also said that my proposals are monstrous. I do not know where this monstrosity comes. After all, to say that we have reached a stage when nobody can pay more taxes, I think, is not the philosophy in which he believes. I do not think that we have reached that stage in this country, though I cannot say that this country is rich or this country is well-to-do. This country is poor. It is the poor country which has got to be rich. If that poor country has got to be rich, it has got to find the money with which it will become rich for investment. Therefore, it has got to pay. It will pay and it is paying.

It is said everywhere that we are not able to pay and yet every year we are receiving enhanced incomes from our taxes. How does it happen if this country is not growing? Even though the progress that we have made in the economic field in this

country is considerable, I am very conscious that it cannot be called very adequate. It is still inadequate. But it will remain inadequate for some time and it may appear more inadequate as we become stronger and cur hunger becomes more and more satisfied. As long as there is no prospect of getting anything, a person is reconciled to the miserable position in which he lives. But the moment he tries to better his position and there are hopes and prospects of bettering it, he immediately gets dissatisfied with what he gets and he wants more and more. This is not a bad sign, provided it is held with a discretion which is good, proper and full of common sense.

But my hon friends are not interested in keeping the people in a balanced mood. They want them to be excited all the time and they want that they, getting excited, would do some mad thing, so that they get into the possession of the country. This is not going to fructify, I can assure them. Our people are very sound in their common sense and they are not going to be taken in by this. This can be easily seen, as was aptly put by my hon. friend, Mr. Bakar Ali Mirza, who said that we are very much indebted to our people, who have accepted these proposals and who are ready to bear the burden of defence; even if other people try to put them up, they are not prepared to be put up. Thanks to all the people in this country who are poor that this country is marching along and we are maintaining our democracy and strengthening it.

My hon. friend forgets that we have no fad about these matters. We have nationalised the State Bank and life insurance; we have nationalised transport in several places; railways have been nationalised. We have the State Trading Corporation. We have several public sector factories in steel, fertilisers, machinery-making, electricity and in all fields we are increasing the public sector activities year to year. We are going to do so. But we are

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also living in an economy which is a mixed economy, because we must also realise that we want to raise this country by preserving all the values which we hold dear—values of the freedom of man, values of his real happiness—and consistently with those values, we want to raise the economic condition of this country. Therefore, sometimes it may appear that the progress is not very fast. But the progress is there, sure and certain, the progress is there, sure and certain and it goes on, enabling us to make more and more progress, so that ultimately we are on sure ground, from which nobody can dislodge us. But it is the preservation of all these values which we hold very dear which is important and it is a unique experiment which is being made in this country, which was perhaps not made before in any other country.

It has been seen that generally in the history of the world, all the countries which have made good industrially and economically have done so by exploiting their agricultural class in the beginning. They have always gone on taking their savings, making them save more and more, giving them less and less. They have invested those things in industries and they have raised the prosperity of the country. They, then, attended to their agricultural people and other people. We in this country ever since we began our planned development, are attending to the agriculturists first. We are attending to the labour first. We are attending to all those who require assistance first. Maybe not in the measure in which everybody will want that to be attended to, but we are attending to them more and more and we are trying to raise the prosperity and the resources of this country. This is a unique experience in the history of democracy and in the history of the world. Even in the history of the communist countries, the communist countries also have gone on exploiting the agriculturists and the poor people,

before they have raised that level, because without that they could not have invested any money. It is not merely by taking away the money from a few people that you can raise the prosperity of any country. Unless all the people contribute to this venture of raising the economic level of the country, that level cannot be raised. It cannot be raised by a few people at all. Therefore, we have got to see that the taxation net is spread far and wide and that is what is being done.

But we are trying to see that the burden falls more on those who can pay more and falls less on those who can afford to pay very little. I do agree that those who are paying a little, can do without paying it, if we can afford it. They can certainly better their lives by not having to pay. Yet, for their future generations and for themselves, it is better that they contribute to this venture. Otherwise, they will not be in a fit state to enjoy the fruit of it. Anybody who wants to be happy must exert and pay for it. Otherwise, he will be a slave and he will never be a happy and free man. That is what everyone in the country has got to do. It is because of that also that while we take help from all the friendly countries in the world—we are very grateful and thankful to them—we depend more on our own resources, because we want to be a nation of self-respecting people, who rise on their own labour, helped by friends, but not supported all the while by them, so that they become in their own turn full adults, fit enough to be happy themselves on their own labour and also be able to help other people in the world. In recognition of the debt which they owe to the people who help them, they should help other similar people, when they are able to do so. This is the ideal that we are following. This is the ideal that our Government and the party to which I have the honour to belong want to follow. This is what we are doing all the while.

It does not, therefore, mean that we make no mistakes, and that nobody can make better efforts than us. The only claim that I make on behalf of the Government and the party to which I have the honour to belong is that we are trying to make the best efforts according to our capacity, not denying at any time that there may be other people who can do so. Therefore, we are also leaving the field open to all of them. It is therefore that we have maintained a democratic Government in this country and the elections are always there. There again, my hon. friend here reminded me of one solitary victory that his party got in a parliamentary by-election. But he forgot that out of the 8 elections for which results have been out, 6 have been won by the Congress and only two have gone to other parties. Yet, he had the courage to confront me with that solitary victory. If this is the way you are going to mislead the people, I do not think the people are going to be misled.

**Shri Tyagi:** They have already done it in one constituency where they have won.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, again I should like to refer to the question of the public and the private sector, or nationalisation as it was termed. Some of my hon. friends opposite might want that everything should be nationalised. That is not what this kind of Government can do. This Government is neither for nor against anything, neither for nor against communism itself.

**An Hon. Member:** We have not asked them to be.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** We do not want anything which is wrong. We want everything that is good, and we want to take it from wherever it comes. If nationalisation of a particular thing is in the interests of the country, we certainly want it and we will do it without any hesitation. We do believe that we are attending to a task which

is difficult beyond compare. It is not an easy task to raise the economic levels of this country. In the population of 440 million people where only four or five million people have an income above three thousand rupees and all the rest have below that, one can imagine what that poverty means. And yet we are making an attempt to see that we become as happy as any other country in the world within as short a time as possible, consistently with the democratic ideals that we hold dear, and dear in spite of any other values whatsoever. And if we are going to do that, it does mean that we will have to introduce several measures which may be revolutionary. We do not hesitate to do so. But when we introduce a revolutionary measure—about which my hon. friends of the communist party always are not tired of repeating “you must be revolutionary and not reformative”—and as soon as one brings a revolutionary measure they are up in arms against it and I want to excite the people against it.

Take the Gold Control order. My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar himself admitted that it is a revolutionary measure. But that again is a lip sympathy given to me, as it is given to the budget. Because, immediately they are at their task of disrupting the people and putting them up against Government by saying: no, this is very harmful, what are you doing, now change it, bring it to 18 carat. I do not know what they mean by it. They also encourage people to name gold after me or do something like that. Well, I do not mind. And one of my friends said that I have no heart. Well, he is a unique person. That is all that I can say. Either he is a unique person or I am a unique person.

**Shri Daji:** You are.

**Shri B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh):** Both are unique.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Well, in that way all persons are unique.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Since reference has been made to this I would like to say that what I said was "you have a heart of pure illicit gold."

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I was not referring to him. I was referring to the gentleman who said that I have no heart.

Sir, we do not believe in a monolithic State. We do not believe either in a capitalist society or in a capitalist government. We believe in a free society, of free men, where everybody will be free to develop his mind and his body and to develop his capacity. That can only be done when everybody is free to take to things which he can do, and therefore we are having a mixed economy. But when we believe in a free society we do not believe in a freedom which is completely unrestricted so that everybody goes wrong. We do believe in controlling the economic life of this country, even though we do not want to run it ourselves. But we do want to control it, and therefore we have got all measures of control whereby we see that nobody is able to exploit somebody else. But this is also a position which can be achieved not merely by law. Exploitation will cease only when the ordinary man gets knowledge enough, gets strength enough and has enough fearlessness in him that he will not submit to any exploitation which anybody will want him to submit to. That is what we are trying to do by means of education, that is what we are trying to do by giving him the means of occupation, by giving him other methods of benefiting himself, and by giving him laws which protect him in various ways either in the labour field or in the agricultural field. That is the history of this Government for the last fifteen years either at the Centre or in the States. But when there are always people—as there are bound to be in a democracy and in a free society—who think in all sorts of ways, and when they put up impediments, and then say that the progress is not uniform, smooth or simple, one would

like to ask, whose fault is it. My friends say that things are getting very dear. And yet every time prices go down, those very friends come up and say, "Oh, prices are going down, put them up". The moment they are put up, they say, "Now bring them down". And immediately they put up labour to ask for more wages. And immediately wages have to go up. They go even to the length of exciting government servants to strike. And when the government servants realise their mistake, in order to get back their prestige, they say, "Now pardon them, make them free, make everything free, remove the punishments"—in order that they may again save their prestige.

This is a sort of latitude they get only in a democratic society. That is the strength of a democratic society. That is the way a democratic government and a democratic force castrates evil forces. That is the strength of a democratic society, and that is what we do, and that is what we are going to maintain. I have no doubt about it. But we are not going to get caught in any of the misrepresentations that may be made or in any allegation that may be made or any maligning that may be resorted to.

**Shri Daji:** What about the budget?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** What else is this but the budget? (*Interruption*). When the things go home my hon. friends remember something else.

Sir, I will now come to the question of prices. I hope that relates to the budget, if what I said so far did not relate to the budget. It related to nothing else but the budget.

**Shri Daji:** Sermons.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** No sermons. It was only clarification of a policy. Sermon is left only to my friends who have a fanatical religion. I am no fanatic. Therefore I do not make any sermons.

**Shri Daji:** Instigation is left to us, sermons to you!

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Take the question of prices. It was argued here by some hon. Members that there is a spurt in prices by as much as 15 to 20 per cent. This figure was quoted by my hon. friend Shri Gopalan. I do not know whence he has brought these figures. I have seen at any rate from the statistic available to us. I do not know if he has his own statistics or if he has a system of making statistics, which I do not know. I think he also takes the statistics which are available to Government and which Government supplies. If these statistics are taken I say that the wholesale price index was 126.1 in the pre-budget week. It moved to 126.8 on 23rd March, and it has moved only to 127.9 by 6th April 1963. Where is this ten per cent or fifteen per cent or 20 per cent?

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** The price index that is given and the actual prices outside are different.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** He knows it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Either these indices are kept wrongly, or what is correct is that in some places at some given moments they do have a spurt. But they do not remain all the while in a spurt. When that happens it is better to bring it to the notice of the Government at that particular moment. What we have therefore done is that this year we have utilised the Defence of India Rules for these purposes and wherever anything like that happens we do not hesitate to take action.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about sugar?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sugar prices did shoot up and that is what also increased the prices in some cases. But hon. Members must have seen that my hon. colleague who is in

charge of this made a statement here. We are controlling it. We are taking action, but these actions have got to be taken also according to law, in the proper manner. And that is how it is being done. And you will see that that the control also will be applied properly. But here also we must consider something. Sugar is a commodity which we got in excess last year and the year before last. But we were in a difficult position. We had to sell it and export it at half the price practically. Therefore, we had to see that we did not manufacture much more. But now we find that the prices have gone up in the world three times. We could not imagine it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Wrong policy.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is not wrong policy, it is a wrong mind that is tackling it on the other side and therefore it is happening. But it is being seen now. We are trying to do that. Nobody could have seen it, not even he. If he was so wise he could have told us (*Interruption*). Nobody said it. On the contrary, they were saying that it is remaining in stock. Therefore, this is not the way. I have examined the prices which are obtaining in the market on which the taxes have been levied, and I have no reason to say that in any place they have been increased more than the taxes that have been levied. This year they have been maintained, as far as I can see, though it is possible and it is true that in isolated places or at isolated times some prices do go up. But they immediately come down the moment they are seen and steps are taken. Therefore, this sort of zigzag process is bound to remain. It cannot be removed completely. But they should not be taken up as focal points that call for an agitation. My hon. friend has even promised me the wrath of the population as soon as the Budget is passed. Well, that is what he wants. But he will see that the wrath will turn against him and not against me. That is what is going to happen.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** That you are going to see.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** You are going to see. They are trying to whip up an agitation and still they want me to consider that they are very patriotic. In the present context of this country we want resources for the defence, and he is going to raise up an agitation against the taxation measures. Is that patriotism? That perhaps helps China. If that is his method, then he need not complain about the attitude which the Government takes.....

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** If what you say is not agreed to by the people, they are not patriots?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am certainly not saying that. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** How can he have the monopoly of patriotism?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Don't be losing temper in this manner.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** That is how you are putting it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am putting it properly. If truth goes home, do not get angry.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** This is not the truth.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is only when a blind man is called blind he gets angry; if a man who has got eyes is called blind he will call the other man stupid.

**Shri Tyagi:** Blind does not, but one-eyed does. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is because we want to see that prices do not shoot up that we are trying to keep deficit financing down. We have kept deficit

financing down in a large measure, as much as we can in the circumstances of this country, and we are not going to relax in this matter at all. Therefore, also, it becomes necessary to have heavy taxation. If that is not done, how is it to be done? It will all be deficit financing and nothing else. Hon. friends want that we should go on spending more and more towards industrial development, we should go on spending more and more towards defence and not even take help from other countries but pay them from our resources. That is what he wants us to do, but he does not also want that taxation should take place so that he will have a handle for agitation. I do not understand this at all.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Did I say there should be no taxation? That is not what I said. I did not say there should not be taxation.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Barring nationalisation, he suggested nothing else. But it must be seen that prices have increased elsewhere even more than in this country. I do not think my hon. friends have seen that. I have just seen the figures of other countries. In the decade of 1950, retail prices increased at an average of annual compound rate of 2.1 per cent in India. That is true. But in Pakistan the increase was 2.9 per cent per annum, in Sudan it was 4 per cent, in Thailand it was 4.8 per cent—of course there are some countries in which there does not seem to be any rise; that also is true but they are smaller countries. In several developed countries the prices have increased at a much faster rate. In the United Kingdom it increased by 4 per cent per annum, in Japan by 4 per cent, in France by 5.7 per cent, in Italy by 2.9 per cent and in the United States it increased by 2.1 per cent—the same as in our case. It is only in West Germany that the prices increased only by 1.4 per cent. In the Latin American countries, which are again developing countries like us, the

development has been rapid and the price increases have been phenomenal. In Brazil it is 21 per cent per annum, and in Chile it is 36 per cent per annum. Therefore, it will be seen that we are not so bad as our friends want to paint us.

Let there be a sense of proportion in this matter, that is all what I have got to urge. I should certainly be very happy if the prices do not increase at all. But let our hon. friends help us in this process. When the prices go down let them not bring in all sorts of excuses to see that the prices should be brought up. Even in this debate several hon. friends, not only on that side but on this side also said that agricultural prices should be raised.

**An Hon. Member:** Unpatriotic.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Everything is not unpatriotic, but it is only the motive which makes it unpatriotic. That motive lies there and not here. That is why I must say that. Therefore, it is only the motive which gives the sin, nothing else.

**Shri Daji:** This is spiritualism.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** My hon. friend does not understand what spiritualism is. Why does he take the name of it? Why does he want to dabble in things which are not in his field? That is all I can say to him.

**Shri Daji:** I want to learn from you.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** You cannot learn. He is incapable of learning as far as you are in that company. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We should proceed with the debate now.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Then it was, Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend, Shri Ranga who said that there are colossal losses in the public sector and therefore they should be stopped or they should not be extended.

**Shri Ranga:** What sort of logic have you learnt? Where did you learn it?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am not making any logic.

**Shri Ranga:** Where did I say that they should be stopped? Either stick to your text or stick to my speech. It is no good talking through your hat.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Please do not get excited. I will correct myself if I am wrong. My hon. friend certainly said that these public sectors are losing money and they are no good.

**Shri Ranga:** Therefore, did I say that they should be shut up? There should be a sense of proportion in your talking.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have a greater sense of proportion than what my hon. friends can ever have.

**Shri Ranga:** You can never have it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not get excited as you get excited.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Ranga:** Do not think you can take liberties because you are on the other side. You cannot exercise your right like this.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am going to exercise my right.

**Shri Ranga:** You cannot exercise your right and talk irrelevant things. Did I say the public sector should be shut up?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): Sir, we heard him patiently, he must also hear us patiently.

**Shri Ranga:** You must have some sense of fairness. Did I say that the public sector should be stopped?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He should resume his seat now. The hon. Minister said that if it is not said, he will correct himself.



**Shri Ranga:** He is not prepared to correct himself, and others are there to support him.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I have a right to say that the hon. Minister must be allowed to be heard. We never interrupted him. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members should resume their seats. When the Finance Minister is speaking, others need not interfere.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have no quarrel with the interruptions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I hope the Minister would be heard without interruptions. There is no cause for excitement.

**Shri Ranga:** I never said that public sector should be shut up.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. There is no cause for excitement. If something is not correct, that can be pointed out with coolness.

**Shri Ranga:** After he has had his say as he likes. He cannot go on talking like this. He holds a responsible position.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He will resume his seat.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, I am very sorry that I should have caused this excitement. There was no intention of doing so. If I draw an inference which is wrong, let my hon. friends say that it is wrong. Why should they get excited about it? He may not like it because.....

**Shri Ranga:** Stick to your text.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have no text.

**Shri Ranga:** If you have no text, you better sit down.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, what is the meaning of it, I do not understand. I am not reading from a written text as my hon. friend does.

**Shri Ranga:** Give it to your deputy, she will do it better.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwarl Sinha):** I have got some more sense of proportion than my hon. friend there.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Ranga:** The Satyabhama has come to the rescue.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Then, my hon. friend has succeeded in giving excitement to the House. That is all I can say. What I was saying was, if his argument was that the public sector factories are all incurring huge losses and they are thoroughly incompetent, which is his story, is that right or not? Now I would like to ask him whether I was right in saying that or not. If I am right in saying that, what follows from it? He said and argued that there should be no expansion of the public sector factories. Did he also not say many other times that the public sector industries is a wrong thing and they should not be there? He has said that often. He believes in free enterprise. That is what his party also believes in.

**Shri Ranga:** Does he want to make a free gift of them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shall we now proceed with the debate or not?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** You please ask him to maintain order.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am asking every hon. Member. I would request hon. Members to be patient and listen to the debate. The debate cannot go on in this manner, if he gets excited every moment.

**Shri Daji:** Sir, two patriots have fallen out.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member sits silently, he also can enjoy it all right.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am very sorry, my hon. friend, Shri Daji, says that we two are patriots and he is not. If he is not, I have no objection. If he says he is not, I have to believe him.

**Shri Daji:** I am quoting his words.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** When have I said that you are not a patriot? I asked: is that patriotism? That is all what I said.

**Shri Daji:** What does it mean?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I did not say what you have said. I could not have said it. It is no use getting excited like that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** How can he say that when the paper Patriot is there?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** If my hon. friend agrees with me, I should be very happy. He agrees that the public sector undertakings which are there should remain there. If that is what he says, I have no objection. I have no quarrel with that.

**Shri Ranga:** Help them to show some profits.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Well, I am only helping you to understand them better. That is what I want to do.

**Shri Ranga:** I do not want your help.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Should the running commentary go on?

**Shri Ranga:** Sir, my hon. friend said only three years ago that he did not know the ABCD of economics and yet he was brought here as Finance Minister. . . . . (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is a different matter. Professor Ranga would realise that it is not my job. There ought to be some limit to the interruptions now.

**Shri Ranga:** But, Sir, this is not the way of behaving in the House by a Minister. Is this the way the questions are to be discussed by the Finance Minister? And this is not the first time this has happened. This kind of levity should not be there.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not my business to appoint Ministers or throw them out. That is the business of the House.

**Shri Ranga:** He should be thrown out.

**Mr. Speaker:** But not in this manner. If the House wants it, there is a procedure for it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am very sorry. I do not understand this. When I say I will help him, I do not understand what crime I have committed.

**Shri Ranga:** You are not capable of helping me. What a pundit!

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am only helping him by giving facts, but he is preventing me from giving facts.

**Shri Ranga:** Don't be presumptuous.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am not presumptuous.

**Shri Ranga:** What else are you?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am only trying to do my duty. He equates all the public sector factories alike. He does not try to see that there are different factors in the public sector factories. He takes the amount invested in the public sector undertakings and the total profits made by them and then he says "this is how the public sector factories have fared; therefore, they have all gone wrong". Is that the

[Shri Morarji Desai]

correct way of looking at it economically? He is a professor; I am not; I agree. I have no knowledge of economics which he proposes. I have no shame to admit it. Let him have more knowledge about it; I have no quarrel with that. But I know more facts than he knows, because they are with me, and they are not with him. Therefore, I am trying to give him facts, and I hope he will allow me to give him facts. I hope he will take those facts. Now he does not take the factories or undertakings which are already in full production separately and those factories which are not in full production separately. He mixes up the two and then he makes up the story that all this investment is wrong.

If you take the factories which are already functioning properly, you will find that they are all making good profits. But if you take steel, where there are three factories and those three factories have the largest amount of investment, about Rs. 600 crores to 700 crores, they have suffered a loss of Rs. 19 crores in 1961-62. Well, that any factory will have to suffer. Even the Tatas had to be protected from 1924 to 1947, and they did not declare any dividend for the first 12 to 15 years of their career. That is the position of the private sector factories.

**Shri Tyagi:** Swatantra.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It will happen in the case of any factory. Yet, my hon. friend says that these steel factories do not earn anything now and, therefore, they are all wrong. Let them produce fully, let them work for some time. Then, all the losses will be wiped out and there will be good profits, which will be seen by my hon. friend.

Here I would give him the example of the railways. Why did he not mention that? They have the largest

amount of investment. And the railways are not only giving us 4½ per cent, but they are also having a lot of depreciation and development rebate, which they are again employing for expanding their activities. And this is how the railways are prospering in this country while the railways in England incur a huge loss of more than £ 150 million in one year. Railways all over the world, in many countries, are making losses today whereas our railways are earning. Or, take Air India International, which is also a State undertaking. It is earning money today and paying good dividend. In the same way, even the IAC is making profit, even if it is small, when there are other air companies which are not doing well, even private companies. Therefore, to say that the public sector factories are not making good profits is not a correct story at all. The State Trading Corporation, about which my hon. friend has a lot to say, has made a profit of 22 per cent. So, there is no use saying that the public sector factories are not earning money. Hindustan Machine Tools has made a profit of 17 per cent and it has doubled its factory. It is now putting up a third factory. Therefore, to say that the public sector factories are going wrong is, I think, to make a perverse statement. It is not a correct statement at all, because it is torn out of context, and that is why I wanted my hon. friend to take these facts and then to criticise. If he takes these facts and then criticises, I have no objection. He may have different interpretations, but I have no quarrel about it. He said many things while he was speaking and has hurled epithets after epithets on me. I did not get up and shout at him. Now he shouts at me. That is his temperament. Let him do so. I cannot help it. But that is not going to help him. He can throw me out, if he has the capacity to do so, but he has not that capacity. Therefore, what is the use of shouting? He has got to suffer me. I did not even say that

I have to suffer him. I respect him. Not that I do not respect him. I differ from him. But that does not mean that I do not respect him. I respect him, even though he has scorn for me, he has contempt for me and all that. I do not mind that, because abuse does not hurt me. That hurts only the person who hurls it.

**Shri Ranga:** That is Bhagvat Gita.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Then, again, I do not know who said this, somebody said that we should have a phased programme of taxation.

**Shri Ranga:** I said that.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I did not remember who referred to that; that is why I said "somebody". But I have noted down the point. Let us understand the philosophy of this phased programme of taxation. My hon. friend wants that the Chinese should be thrown out as quickly as possible. He wants that our frontiers should be guarded with greater strength than we have today. He, therefore, says that our defence expenditure is all right. He also grants that development should be there. He wants all that. Therefore, the resources are also wanted. But, then, he says: let there be a phased programme of taxation. What does it mean? Some tax this year, some tax next year and some tax after that. That is how I understand the phased programme of taxation. Can the expenditure be phased like that? Can the armed forces get phased salaries? Can they be paid half salary this year and half salary in the next year and some people will not be paid afterwards? Will I also do the same thing, so far as ordnance factories are concerned? Will I buy raw materials like that? How am I going to have this phased tax programme? I do not understand that. My hon. friend has a wonderful capacity for economic theory; I do not envy him. I do not want to possess all that wonderful knowledge of economic theory. But I must say, I do not at all understand this economic theory.

15 hrs.

Then, he said that we ought not to go fast with our steel manufacture. He asked, "Why do you want to do so?" Does he realise, Sir, that even today when we are producing four million tons of steel we have still got to import one million ton of steel which costs us Rs. 100 crores and that if we had not produced four million tons of steel we would have had to import twice or three times that much and would have had to pay Rs. 300 crores? We would not have got the money and there would have been no development. Therefore we have got to see that we go on advancing our production from time to time and go on investing money. That is what we are trying to do. But my hon. friend is in a hurry to throw us out. I have no objection to either his or his leader or party attempting to do so. It is their right to do so. But why do they get angry with me? Let them, at any rate, have their philosophy and propound it too. But why do they get angry at my propounding my philosophy? I do not know; I do not understand it.... (Interruption). I did not interrupt him for half a minute.

**Shri Ranga:** Ask Serajuddin. That is why the country is impatient with you.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The country is not impatient with me but with my hon. friend which he does not know. He is very impatient and I am very sorry. We have been very good friends for many years. I do not know why he does not want me to recognise him as my friend. Even if we are in different camps—that does not matter—why should our friendship at all disappear? We have been very good friends for many years.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not mutual? Should it not be shown in our behaviour?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am showing it in my behaviour.

**Shri Ranga:** Where? How?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am not in any way behaving badly.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, I have to come between two friends.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I am only saying that we should have these discussions in a proper and friendly manner and we should hear each other; otherwise, we will not go ahead. That is why I am trying to explain; otherwise, he would have said that I took no notice of what he said. When I take notice and begin to reply, I do not know what epithets will be applied to me. I do not want to go further. I only hope that my hon. friend will have more patience next time with himself.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I ask a question? Shri Harvani twice demanded of the hon. Finance Minister to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the letter which he had written to the hon. Finance Minister to drop the case against Serajuddin and Company. May I know whether he is laying a copy of it on the Table of the House or has he sought your permission to lay it on the Table of the House? What is the position?

**An Hon. Member:** He is not laying it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I had said that I will produce it if he wants it. I have sent a copy to the hon. Speaker.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** He wanted it. Twice he made that demand.

**Mr. Speaker:** There was a demand made on the other side by Shri Daji and I had asked him to write to me; but he did not. Then, Shri Harvani said that this should be placed on the Table of the House and I asked him also that he should write to me; but he did not.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): When the demand is there, verbal or written, and when by the person concerned or otherwise this demand is repeated, over and over again, what is the objection to have it laid on the Table of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is some objection under the rules. If somebody or the Minister wants my permission, I have to consider whether I should give it or not. If something had been quoted out of that, a demand could have been made then and there, because a part of it has been quoted, that the whole of it might be laid on the Table of the House and then it was my duty to see that it was placed on the Table of the House.

**An Hon. Member:** It was referred to.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Finance Minister did not quote from it. He only mentioned the fact that a letter had been written to him by Shri Harvani and that he had replied to that.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** If the gist is referred to by a Member or a Minister, does it not amount to be as good as a quotation? In that case it could possibly be....

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not amount to a quotation. Anyhow, Shri Dwivedy has written to me and I am examining it even now. But so far as my reaction was concerned, I have said that two hon. Members wanted it and I had asked them to write to me but none of them has done it.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it necessary for a particular hon. Member to write to you? Is it not open to any hon. Member of the House to write to you?

**Mr. Speaker:** That I have said. Professor Ranga would realise that if the hon. Minister had quoted from it, certainly any hon. Member of the House could have asked that the whole

of it might be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is a case of privilege of Members. If an hon. Minister accuses an hon. Member of having done something wrong, even if he does not quote from the letter, and says that there is a letter and if the hon. Member demands it to be laid on the Table of the House, how can a Minister refuse? There are allegations against him. He has made wild allegations against him.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, I will place it on the Table of the House. Why unnecessarily carry on a discussion like that? [Placed in Library. see No. LT-1179/63].

**Dr. B. N. Singh:** This may be circulated.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, it may be circulated to us.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have got 21 copies with me.

**Dr. B. N. Singh:** Make some 200 copies or more.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not usual to have so many copies for each hon. Member. They can see it; it will be placed here.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** It may be placed on the notice board.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, it may be placed on the notice board and five copies may be placed in the Library. That will be enough.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the Financial year 1963-64, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

**Some Hon. Members:** Aye.

**Mr. Speaker:** Those against may kindly say 'No'.

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think, the 'Ayes' have it.

**Some Hon. Members:** The 'Noes' have it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The 'Ayes' have it. The motion is.... (Interruption).

**Shri Ranga:** No, Sir. What is it? We are opposing the Bill.

**Shri Tyagi:** This is not the convention.

**Shri Ranga:** What is the convention.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he wants a division, I have no objection. Why carry on this controversy? Does he want a division at this moment?

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** At this hour?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is for him to see.

**Shri Ranga:** I can oppose it at any stage.

**Mr. Speaker:** At the consideration stage?

**Shri Ranga:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he wants it, I have no objection.

**Shri Tyagi:** It has not been the practice so far.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he insists on it, what can I do? Let the lobbies be cleared. We have passed all the demands and now the hon. Member says that it should not be considered at all.

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** Let us have a division.

**Shri Tyagi:** He has agreed, Sir, that there should be no division.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order, now. Every hon. Member to be in his own seat. The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Cen-

[Mr. Speaker] tral Government for the financial year 1963-64, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Any mistakes?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The whole of this line is not working. I am a 'No'.

**Shri R. N. Reddi (Nawlgonda):** I am abstaining.

### Division No. 6]

Achuthan, Shri  
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Balmiki, Shri  
Basappa, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.  
Bhargava, Shri M. B.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Borooh, Shri P. C.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shri  
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Das, Shri Sudhansu  
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.  
Desai Shri Morarji  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dighe, Shri  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Gaitonde, Dr.  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Joshi, Shri A. C.  
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Kappen, Shri  
Karuthiruman, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Keishing Shri Rishing

Buta Singh, Shri  
Gayatri, Devi, Shrimati  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kohor, Shri  
Kriahnapal Singh, Shri  
Mahananda, Shri

Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand  
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
Koya, Shri  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Mahtab, Shri  
Manaan, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt  
Menon, Shri P. G.  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Morarka, Shri  
More, Shri S. S.  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah, Shri

Naik, Shri D. J.  
Oza, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Paramasivan, Shri  
Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri S. B.  
Pillai, Shri Nataraja  
Prabhakar, Shri Navai  
Raghunath Singh, Shri  
Raju, Dr. D. S.  
Rane, Shri

### AYES

### NOES

Rajaram, Shri  
Ram Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Sezhayan, Shri  
Shank Manjari, Shrimati

**Mr. Speaker:** No, complaint. Two for 'Noes'.

**Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur):** 'No'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Three for 'Noes'.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bhampore):** 'Aye'.

**Shri Koya (Kozhikode):** 'Aye'.

**Shri Thimmaiah, Shri Achuthan and Shri V. B. Gandhi rose.**

**Mr. Speaker:** Five for 'Ayes'.

[15.12 hrs.]

Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Reddiar, Shri  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Sadhu Ram, Shri  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Sen, Shri P. G.  
Sharma, Shri K. C.  
Shinde, Shri  
Siddiah, Shri  
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shri B. P.  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwar  
Sinha Singh, Shri  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subbaraman, Shri C.  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Surya Prasad, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Thimmaiah, Shri  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Veerabasappa, Shri  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
Vyas, Shri Radheal  
Wediwa, Shri  
Yadab, Shri N. P.  
Yadava, Shri B. P.  
..

Singha, Shri Y. N.  
Solanki, Shri  
Soy, Shri H. C.  
Utiya, Shri  
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati  
Yashpal Singh, Shri

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of Division is: 'Ayes' 108; 'Noes' 19; the 'Ayes' have it.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** We now take up the Bill clause by clause Clause 2.

**Clause 2—(Income-tax and super-tax)**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 23,—

for "deduction of tax with which he is chargeable" substitute—"deduction from the amount of tax with which he is chargeable". (2)

This amendment relates to sub-clause (ii) of clause 2(5) of the Finance Bill as you have pointed out, under which the manufacturers of certain specified commodities....

**Mr. Speaker:** She is moving all the four, 2, 3, 4 and 5?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** And 6 also.

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendment No. 6 is to clause 3. Only four.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I was saying that under this, the manufacturers of certain specified commodities to export them directly are entitled to a rebate of income-tax and super-tax of 2 per cent on such exports or sales. The rebate is referred to as a deduction from the amount of income-tax or super-tax with which the assessee is chargeable. The proposed amendment is really purely of a drafting nature.

Do I move all the four together?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** There is another amendment. I move:

Page 3, line 26,—

for "received by him on" substitute "in respect of". (3).

This is another amendment relating to the same sub-clause. Under this clause, as it is worded now, manufacturers producing certain specified commodities and exporting them directly are entitled to a tax rebate of an amount equal to 2 per cent of the sale proceeds received by them from such export or sales. However, an assessee may also sell his goods on credit. This amendment seeks to safeguard such assessee who would sell their goods on credit and provide relief in such cases.

There is a third amendment. I move:

Page 3, line 32,—

omit "during the previous year" (4).

This amendment also is of a consequential nature. This relates to the same sub-clause of the Finance Bill and under this provision, manufacturers of certain specified commodities who sell those articles to any other person for export, are entitled to a tax rebate of an amount equal to 2 per cent of the sale proceeds received by them from the exporters. Under this sub-clause as it is worded now, a manufacturer will be entitled to the tax rebate only if the person purchasing his goods exports them during the previous year. There may however be some time lag between the sale of the goods to the exporter and the export by the latter. As it is not the intention to deny the tax rebate to the manufacturers themselves in such circumstances, the words 'during the previous year' are being omitted here through this amendment. The effect of this will be that a manufacturer will be entitled to a tax rebate if he is able to produce evidence by the time of the completion of his assessment that the goods sold by him to the other party have actually been exported.

Then, there is another amendment to the same sub-clause. I move:



[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Page 3, line 39,—

for "proceeds received in respect of such articles by the manufacturer" substitute "proceeds receivable by him in respect of such articles".

This is another amendment relating to the same sub-clause which is under reference, of the Finance Bill, under which manufacturers producing certain specified commodities and selling them to another person for export are entitled to a rebate of an amount equal to 2 per cent of the sale proceeds received by them from the exporter. Under the provision as it is worded now, the manufacturer may not be entitled to the tax rebate of he sells his goods on credit basis is not able to realise the sale proceeds during the year in which the sale was effected. The effect of the proposed amendment will be that such a manufacturer will be entitled to obtain the tax rebate given in this clause.

Then, on page 5, for clause 3, I would like to substitute....

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause 3, I am not taking. Clause 2 and the amendments are before the House.

The question is:

Page 3, line 23,—

for "deduction of tax with which he is chargeable" substitute "deduction from the amount of tax with which he is chargeable". (2)

Page 3, line 26,—

for "received by him on" substitute "in respect of". (3)

Page 3, line 32,—

omit "during the previous year". (4)

Page 3, line 39,—

for "proceeds received in respect of such articles by the manu-

facturer" substitute "proceeds receivable by him in respect of such articles". (5)

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 3—** (Additional surcharge not to be taken into account for purposes of deduction, etc.)

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** In this clause, I want to move an amendment. I move:

Page 5, for clause 3, substitute

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of Chapter VII or Chapter VIII-A or section 110 of the Income-tax Act or sub-section (5) of section 2 of this Act, in calculating any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax payable on the total income of an assessee which includes any income on which no income-tax is payable or in respect of which a deduction of income-tax is admissible under any of the aforesaid provisions, no account shall be taken of the additional surcharge." (6)

May I explain this provision? It is this. Under the Income-tax Act, certain items qualify for rebate of relief. Chapter VII provides for relief on items like dividend from new industrial undertakings and Chapter VIII-A with regard to provident fund contributions, etc.

Similarly, sub-clause 5 of clause 2 of the Finance Bill under consideration deals with relief on account of exports. The intention here is that

notwithstanding the fact that these items qualify for rebate or relief from income-tax they will not be eligible for relief from the additional surcharge. The amendment seeks to make this position clear.

As a result of this amendment, while the relief specifically provided for in the above-mentioned provisions will not be available for additional surcharge, the relief provided under other chapters of the Income-tax Act like Chapter VIII-B which deals with arrears of salaries received in a lump sum and chapter IX which deals with double income-tax relief will be available also for additional surcharge.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put amendment No. 6 moved by Government to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 5, for clause 3, substitute

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of Chapter VII or Chapter VIII-A or section 110 of the Income-tax Act or sub-section (5) of section 2 of this Act, in calculating any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax payable on the total income of an assessee which includes any income on which no income-tax is payable or in respect of which a deduction of income-tax is admissible under any of the aforesaid provisions, no account shall be taken of the additional surcharge." (6)

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 40)

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I beg to move:

Page 5, for lines 27 to 32, substitute:

"6. In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (c),—

(1) before the *Explanation*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the provision of any remuneration or benefit or amenity to an employee who is a citizen of India, to the extent such expenditure exceeds the amount calculated at the rate of five thousand rupees per month for any period of his employment after the 28th day of February, 1963." (7)

This provision was amply explained by the Finance Minister while moving the Finance Bill for consideration and also earlier when he was replying to the debate on the Demands of the Finance Ministry.

This amendment relates to clause 6 of the Finance Bill under which expenditure incurred by companies on the remuneration and perquisites of the individual employees in excess of Rs. 5000 per month will not be allowed as a deduction in computing their assessable income. By the proposed amendment, this provision will be applicable only as the House knows, to the remuneration in excess of Rs. 5000 per month paid to employees with Indian citizenship. The remuneration in excess of Rs. 5000 paid by companies to employees of foreign citizenship will thus be excluded from the purview of this provision. The

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

object of this amendment, as the House knows, is to ensure that companies in India may continue to avail of the services of foreign technicians and experts.

I have got another amendment also to this clause, namely amendment No. 8.

I beg to move:

Page 5, after line 39, insert—

(2) In the Explanation after the words, brackets and figure "referred to in sub-clause (i)", the words, brackets and figures "or in sub-clause (iii)" shall be inserted. (8)

Clause 6 of the Finance Bill amends section 40(c) of the Income-tax Act, to provide that the expenditure incurred by companies on the remuneration and perquisites of their individual employees in excess of Rs. 5000 per month will not be allowed in assessing their total income. This amendment has been effected by inserting a new clause which I mentioned earlier, in section 40 (c) of the Income-tax Act. There is an Explanation to section 40 (c) of the Income-tax Act which provides that excessive payments of remuneration by companies can be disallowed in the assessments even though such payments are assessed to tax in the hand of the recipients. The proposed amendment inserts in this Explanation a reference to the new sub-clause which relates to the provision mentioned above regarding disallowance of salaries in excess of Rs. 5000 p.m. This is thus a purely consequential amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 and clause 6 are before the House now for discussion.

**Shri Morarka** I only want to seek a clarification about amendment No. 7 which the hon. Deputy Minister has moved with such rare ability.

Yesterday, I made a point, and I wanted to know whether this provi-

sion could also cover the cases where one individual may receive Rs. 5000 per month from one company but he may also receive Rs. 5000 per month from other companies. That is, he may receive from a single company not exceeding Rs. 5000 per month, but if he receives a like amount from more than one company, say, from two or three or four companies, his total remuneration would be more than Rs. 5000, and it may be Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 per month. I know that so far as the remuneration in the hands of the individuals is concerned, it would be taxable, but the very purpose of bringing in this amendment was to restrict the corporate entities from paying more than Rs. 5000 any one individual. You know, Sir, that there are companies under the same management, and it would be quite easy to bypass this provision by dividing the salaries of one individual between different companies; instead of paying Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 from one company, he can easily be paid Rs. 5000 from each of three or four or five companies, as the case may be.

So, I want to know whether it has been the intention of Government to allow this loophole or whether they want that in no case should the income of a person from any corporate entity or from several entities together be more than Rs. 5000. I hope the Deputy Finance Minister will clarify this point.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** As regards the point that has been raised by Shri Morarka, even if that is intended by Government, I would submit that this is not the proper place for it. If Government want that different companies should not pay to the same person any amounts in excess of Rs. 5000, or the total paid to any one individual should not exceed Rs. 5000 per month, then that should be taken care of in the Companies

Act, and not under the Finance Bill, because the Finance Bill only provides the amount that will be allowed as expense in the case of a particular assessee. A number of assessees cannot be clubbed together in this Bill, and that is not the purpose of this Bill. If that is intended, that should be provided for in the proper place in the Companies Act and not in this Bill.

Therefore, I think that the suggestion that has been made by Shri Morarka is, firstly, not necessary. There may be certain persons who may not be available at Rs. 5000 a month, and they may have to be paid more. Even if they be available, the proper place to provide for it will be in the Companies Act. That is my second point. The Company Law Administration should take care of it and not the Income-tax authorities. That is my suggestion.

**Shri Krishnaapal Singh:** I move that this clause be deleted for the reason that....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a negative vote. There is no motion or no amendment that he can move in that manner.

**An Hon. Member:** Even then, it is an amendment.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That cannot be an amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not an amendment. He can give a negative vote. I shall allow the hon. Member to speak on the clause, if he wants.

**Shri Badē (Khargone):** Is it not a fact that sometimes we give notices of amendments seeking to omit certain lines? So, this is also an amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can give a negative vote saying that this clause should not be adopted. He may oppose the clause, if he likes, and speak on the clause opposing it.  
361 (ai) LSD—5.

**Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Yes, I shall oppose the clause. The reason for my doing so is that it may be very injurious to business if this clause remains on the statute-book. I think that to compel business to pay a certain salary to their staff would be absolutely against business principles, because we know that in India it will be very difficult to get suitable technical staff, and unless they are given or offered attractive salaries, the good people probably will go to foreign countries. There are already quite a number of scientists and technical people serving in countries like England, America and other places. I think that there was a lot of hue and cry over the case of one scientist who committed suicide some time back because he was not given sufficient salary. This is a matter of principle in which I do not think Government should insist in compelling companies to limit the salary of their staff.

Besides, this will also discriminate between staff recruited from foreign countries and those recruited from our own country. I think it will be better if companies are left with the freedom to employ their staff on any salary they like.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** There is no question of discrimination against Indians. The very purpose of this amendment is to provide such facilities as are good for the national interest for the progress of industrial development in this country. As the Finance Minister has categorically said earlier in his speech, care will be taken by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to see that proper scrutiny is done of those foreign experts who are brought here for getting their advice on any problems connected with industrial development. He said that no unnecessary or useless persons would be invited to come here for giving advice. It is in the national interest that this has been done. I do not know why the hon. Member has come forward to oppose this very very innocent provision. It does not really discriminate against anybody.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Shri Morarka raised a point mention of which was also made earlier. I think technically what Shri Himatsingka said about the scope of that point within this Bill is quite correct. This Bill cannot take care of any person getting a salary of a few thousands here and there adding up to Rs. 5000 or more. It cannot really take cognisance of that, because it is for the company law authorities to have an amendment brought forward to the Companies Act. I do not know how they will be able to do that. I think that also is questionable.

But in this it is not possible to compute the salaried income of an individual on the basis of a few thousand rupees here and there as, Shri Morarka pointed out, and to base it on the criteria of Rs. 5,000. I may inform the hon. Member that it was considered in great detail and with thoroughness. But it was found that legally it is not possible to compute the salaried income on that basis for this purpose.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"Page 5, for lines 27 to 32, substitute—

'6. In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (c),—(1) before the *Explanation*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the provision of any remuneration or benefit or amenity to an employee who is a citizen of India, to the extent such expenditure exceeds the amount calculated at the rate of five thousand rupees per month for any period of his employment after the 28th day of February, 1963". (7)

"Page 5, after line 39, insert—

'(2) In the *Explanation* after the words, brackets and figure "referred to in sub-clause (i)", the words, brackets and figures'

"or in sub-clause (iii)" shall be inserted.'" (8)

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 7 to 21 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 22 (Amendment of Act 32 of 1934)**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I beg to move:

Page 11, for lines 16 and 17, substitute—

"(i) the value of the imported article determined under sub-section (1) of the said section 14 or the tariff value of such article fixed under sub-section (2) of that section, as the case may be;" (9)

This amendment is a clarificatory one. Clause 22 of the Finance Bill proposes to amend section 2A of the Indian Tariff Act to provide that in calculating the *ad valorem* countervailing duty on an imported article, the basic customs duty, suchcharge etc., should also be added to the assessable value, and then when the tariff value has been fixed for any article for levying basic duties, it is the intention that the tariff value should be taken into account for calculating the countervailing duty also. The proposed amendment has been brought to make this intention clear.

As the House knows, tariff values are weighted average values fixed for items and where the invoices do not provide the basic prices or where the items are of a large variety, where there are goods and components,

where the duties may vary with each component, where the items are of a very complex nature, the tariff value as an average value is added. Therefore, it is the intention that such values should also be provided in calculating the countervailing duty. Hence the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"Page 11 for lines 16 and 17 substitute—

"(i) the value of the imported article determined under sub-section (1) of the said section 14 or the tariff value of such article fixed under sub-section (2) of that section as the case may be;" (9).

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 23 to 25 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 26—(Amendment of Act 1 of 1944).*

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I beg to move:

Page 13—

omit lines 5 to 7 (14).

Page 13—

omit lines 18 to 20 (15).

Page 13—

omit lines 27 to 29 (17).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to move amendment No. 19.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the same as No. 14 already moved. Therefore, it is barred.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No. 22 also is the same.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will give him an opportunity.

**Shri Krishnapal Singh:** I move for the deletion of this clause.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he given notice of any amendment?—There cannot be an amendment for omission of a clause. I will give him an opportunity to speak on that.

**Shri P. B. Patel (Patan):** I beg to move:

Page 13, line 21,—

after "in Item No. 8" insert—

'(1) in the second column in the heading after the words "VAPO-RIZING OIL", the words "NOT USED FOR AGRICULTURE" shall be inserted;' (16).

Page 13, line 27,—

after "in Item No. 9" insert—

'(1) in the second column in the heading after the words "SPECIFIED", the words "NOT USED FOR AGRICULTURE" shall be inserted;' (18).

**Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal):** I beg to move:

Page 13, line 27,—

after "in Item No. 9" insert—

'(1) in the second column in the heading for the words "DIESEL OIL, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED", the words "DIESEL OIL NOT USED FOR AGRICULTURE" shall be substituted;' (25).

श्री बाल्मोकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष होदय,  
दो संशोधन मैंने भी भेजे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के नम्बर क्या  
हैं ?

श्री बाल्मोकी : मैंने थोड़ा लेट भेजे  
थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खड़े भी लेट  
हो रहे हैं।

Now clause 26 together with  
amendment Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and  
25 are before the House.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I want only  
to point out one thing about unmanu-  
factured tobacco. This is a case  
which I had brought before the  
Finance Minister. In some parts of  
Kerala, about 6,000 families live up-  
on the cultivation of this tobacco.  
It is not sent outside Kerala.

15:38 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

It is used only in Kasergod and  
other places. As far as this cul-  
tivation is concerned, there  
are about 3,000 plants and according  
to the memoranda they have given,  
they have to spend about Rs. 800, be-  
cause they have to have platforms  
above it and they have to water it  
everyday. If this additional surcharge  
is also levied, it will not be possible  
for them even to cultivate this tobac-  
co. It is used by some tribal people  
for chewing, because it is of an in-  
ferior quality.

So these families will have no other  
work and they will have to go un-  
employed. They live upon this. From  
Kanjikod to Kasergod in some places  
only this is cultivated. There is also  
a research station set up by the State  
Government to find out whether some  
improvement can be made in this var-  
iety of tobacco, so that it can be used  
for other purposes. Till now noth-  
ing has been achieved. So, I request

the hon. Minister to give either gen-  
eral exemption, or at least some ex-  
emption for this unmanufactured  
tobacco in order to help these fami-  
lies.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** In sup-  
port of what Shri Gopalan has said,  
I wish to bring it to the notice of the  
Minister that this tobacco is not an  
ordinary variety, and it is not used in  
manufacturing bidis or cheroots. It is  
a very inferior variety and is used by  
people for chewing purposes only.  
The cost of production comes to about  
Rs. 800 while the realisation is about  
Rs. 900. That is all. If the tax is in-  
creased, they will not be able to mar-  
ket it competitively, and all the poor  
peasant families engaged in its cul-  
tivation in small pieces of land will  
find it very difficult to continue.

As regards the second amendment,  
it is a vexed question on which the  
Finance Minister has been pleased to  
make certain remarks. We know that  
the foreign exchange involved in im-  
port of kerosene is great, and it is  
true, as he said, that kerosene is being  
used at present for cooking purposes  
especially in the cities. In any major  
city, many middle class people live in  
small rooms in which they can hard-  
ly keep their belongings. How can  
they have their meals prepared in a  
stove using coal or firewood if that is  
available at all? It is practically im-  
possible. It is not the intention of the  
Finance Minister that these people  
should go away from the city of Bom-  
bay, for instance, to some suburban  
area, so that they can use firewood or  
coal. Not only that. In the south, coal  
is not available at cheap rates.  
Coal is not available even for indus-  
trial purposes. That is their cry. For  
instance, some of the boilers using  
coal have now to turn to diesel oil.  
And the number of people affected is  
not few. There are thousands and  
millions in the cramped city of Bom-  
bay where they cannot even have a

bedstead in their room. For any other purpose, there is absolutely no space there. There is a small table in a corner of the room, on which they put an oil stove. If oil is denied to them, how they can cook I cannot understand. It is especially because of this that we have brought forward this amendment. It should not be looked at only from the point of view of finance and taxation. There is a human consideration involved in it. We will be pleased if the Minister can give some concession.

It is true that rural electrification has progressed to some extent, but even now thousands and thousands of rural families, especially in the tribal areas, do not use electricity, it has not yet reached them. They are using only kerosene oil. Government must consider their position sympathetically, and at least for their sake some concession should be given.

Government was pleased to come out with an order the other day to bring down the price of sugar which they found was going up. Kerosene also is one of the most essential things. I do not plead for bringing down the price of toilet soaps and other things. Light and food are essential for any man.

It is true he has given some concession, and we do not minimise the importance of it. We welcome it most gladly, but still I plead with him that this must be considered more sympathetically and a solution must be found out.

Coming to diesel oil, on the one hand transport and agricultural people are using more and more of diesel oil nowadays for intensive cultivation and quicker transport. No doubt, some of the transport magnates are making profits by conversion from petrol to diesel and I would like a directive from the Centre to the transport authorities in the States that private owners should use more petrol than diesel. But the majority of transport of goods is now taking place by trucks

using diesel. If this is denied to them, I do not know how the transport of goods will be carried on. Again it will hit the people hard and increase the price of ordinary commodities.

There is another aspect of the question. The Finance Minister, while replying to the debate, was pleased to quote certain figures of prices. Actually, what happens is that it is not only the commodities which are taxed that go up in price. Prices in other commodities also increase. Even the ordinary small things of life also cost more. For instance, tapioca which is the staple food of the people in our State has gone up in price. We do not know how this economy is working. The tax might be only on a particular thing, but actually the price increase is felt day by day in every article. This is our experience. We may not have statistics, and we do not know how to collect statistics, but actual experience shows that our own family budgets have gone up by Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 now. Ghee which we were getting at Rs. 5 we are now getting at Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 in our parts—the ghee which comes from the cow and which is not taxed by the Minister. The Minister is innocent in this respect, but in the market we can get it only at enhanced prices.

That is why agriculturists will be hit by this tax on diesel. There was increase in tax on diesel last year and before that also. These two items have vexed the people too much, and I will be pardoned if I tell the Finance Minister that if this is also added to the suffering of the people, they will be hard hit. I wish he would withdraw these two things.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to speak on the three amendments moved by my friend Shri Gopalan. Unfortunately I could not move my amendments.

In respect of tobacco, several memoranda have been sent to the Finance Minister by the tobacco growers of U.P., especially from Kanpur and



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Saharanpur, Andhra and other States, and they have argued their case very well. I do not know whether those arguments would convince the Finance Minister. I am a smoker no doubt, but I do not know much about tobacco, but I am convinced that manufactured tobacco deserves some more concession.

In 1957 when duty was levied on unmanufactured tobacco, called crushed tobacco, some concession was given. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly reconsider it. If he has made up his mind, he generally does not yield, but still I request him humbly and respectfully to kindly consider this matter and give concession to unmanufactured tobacco.

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for granting some concession in respect of kerosene oil. Something is better than nothing. The argument used against any further reduction is that it is used as fuel. It is not correct. What is happening? Due to development and quick urbanisation in our country, take the middle class family in Delhi or in Bombay. Both husband and wife have to work. In our houses we go on burning coal or wood. It takes 3-4 hours. It is most uneconomical for these people. In such middle class families, they use the stove for half an hour or 45 minutes for preparing the eatables. It is more economical. If cheap gas could be provided to people in Delhi and other big cities—gas is provided in certain parts of Bombay—the consumption of kerosene oil will be less. It is pure and simple economy for middle-class people to use kerosene instead of coal. So, it should be reduced further.

I shall have no grouse against the Finance Minister if he accepts amendment No. 25 of Shri D. S. Patil or No. 18 of Shri P. R. Patel. Amendment No. 25 wants to insert the words 'diesel oil not used for agricultural purposes' after the word 'diesel oil not otherwise specified'. We wanted the omission of the entire sub-

section because what is the effect of this? More duty on diesel oil is to be paid. But we want dieselisation in our country because of shortage of coal; we want dieselisation of our railway system. It will help transshipment of coal and other important goods from one place to another to reach the remotest corners and villages. If that amendment cannot be accepted, let him at least accept this particular amendment of Shri P. R. Patel so that 'diesel oil not used for agriculture' could be inserted here so that there may be remission of duty on this. I request the hon. Minister to give second thoughts to the representations received and consider these matters.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Mr. Deputy Speaker my intention in moving these two amendments is to say that the progress of agriculture should not suffer. The new tax on diesel oil will retard the progress of agriculture. Well irrigation is more than the canal or tank irrigation. Where there is no electricity or gas agriculturists generally use diesel engines and pumps. If we accept the present proposition, agriculturist who grows wheat shall have to think twice. I shall cite some figures. The price of diesel oil per kilo litre in 1955 was Rs. 226.87. In 1956, it was 247.50; in 1957, 257.40; in 1958, 259.60; in 1959, 268.40; in 1960, Rs. 283.08; in 1961, 310.78; in 1962, 313.19 and in 1963 Rs. 404.70. In 1963 the price is double that of 1955. We know that the price in 1952 was much less than what it was in 1955.

Now, we are importing wheat to the tune of 3-4 million tons. A question was put by Shri Yashpal Singh and the reply given by the Deputy Minister was that for the imported wheat the landed cost comes to roundabout Rs. 15. Then, there is the storing cost, freight on its transport and other expenses. We have therefore to subsidise foreign wheat and to give it at a cheaper rate. Let us consider it along with the present wheat price.

We find that the price of the wheat of the same quality as the imported one in our market is about Rs. 13 or so. So, foreign wheat is subsidised and sold at a lower price. We suffer a loss by subsidising it. We also know, Sir, that wheat price is less by 12 per cent today compared to 1951. That means that it does not fetch a proper price to the agriculturists. Even then there is this increased tax on diesel oil that they use for producing wheat or other crops. The result will be that they will lay off wheat production and go to other crops. It will be in the interest of our country if the production of wheat and cotton is doubled which could be done by encouraging the agriculturists by giving them diesel oil etc. at low prices. We are not in a position to give more price to their products. Our communist friends even though they are supporting me in this proposition when they go out to the labour areas say: the prices are high; wheat price has gone up very high. They say so even though the prices have not gone up. When they go to the agricultural areas they say: you do not get proper price; you must agitate. They may say anything. My point is that we must be self-sufficient in wheat and cotton and that this tax would rather retard our progress in that direction. I would request the Finance Minister to consider the matter and do whatever he can. If he does not want to accept my amendment now I will withdraw my amendment.

**Shri Warrior:** Does that mean that he does not want our support?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I do not want it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri D. S. Patil. I will give him two or three minutes. This will have to be finished by 5 O' clock.

**श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काला २६ पर मैं अपने संशोधन नम्बर २४ और २५ भुव कर रहा हूँ। मेरे से पहले श्री पु० र० पटेल ने इनके बारे में अच्छे ढंग से कहा है और बतलाया है कि यह क्यों आवश्यक

है। उनके अलावा श्री स० मो० बनर्जी और कुछ अन्य भाननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस बारे में कहा है। इसलिए मुझे इन के बारे में कुछ विरोध कहना नहीं है।

मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इमर-जेंसी के बाद एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट का प्रोग्राम बढ़ा है और उन्होंने माइनर इरिगेशन का प्रोग्राम ५० परसेंट बढ़ा दिया है। अब जाहिर है कि इसके लिए डिजेल आयल की सक्ल जरूरत है। सरकार ने डिजेल आयल पर ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है। एक ओर तो किसानों से यह अपील की जाती है कि वे देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ायें और दूसरी ओर सरकार डिजेल आयल पर टैक्स बढ़ा देती है। फाइनैस मिनिस्टरी और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी के बीच कोअपरेशन दिखाई नहीं देता है। एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन को प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से मैं यह अमेंडमेंट लाया हूँ। मैं खुद एक काश्तकार हूँ और जानता हूँ कि डिजेल आयल पर जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है उसके कारण प्रति एकड़ प्रोड्यूस पैदा करने के लिए सालाना किसान को ३०० रुपये से ज्यादा खर्चा पड़ेगा।

दूसरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर १६ किरोसीन आयल के बारे में है। इस पर अतिरिक्त ड्यूटी लगाने के पक्ष में सरकार की ओर से यह दलील दी जाती है कि यह फोरेन ऐक्सचेंज जो कि तेल बाहर से मंगाने में खर्च होता है उसको बचाने के लिए लगाई जाती है और सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि लोग किरोसीन को फ्यूल की तौर पर इस्तेमाल करें। अब किरोसीन पर अतिरिक्त ड्यूटी लगाने के लिए सरकार की ओर जो यह दलील दी जाती है तो उस संबंध में मुझे एक मराठी कहावत याद आ जाती है :—

“चोराला सोडुन सन्याशाला शिक्षा।”  
गरीब किसानों को इस किरोसीन आयल का उपयोग अपनी धंधेरी झोपड़ियों को उजियाला करने के लिए करना पड़ता है इसलिए इसका

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

भारत उन गरीबों पर जा कर पड़ता है। अलबत्ता जैसा कि यह इयूटी लगाने के लिए दलील दी जा रही है, अगर यह शहर वालों पर ही लगाई जाती जो कि किरोसीन आयल का उपयोग बतौर फ्यूल के करते हैं क्योंकि रोशनी के लिए तो उनके पास बिजली होती है, अगर उन पर यह भार डाला गया होता तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय पुनः इन चीजों के बारे में विचार करें।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे फाइनंस बिल की फस्ट स्टेज पर बोलने का समय नहीं मिल सका इसलिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझ इस समय बोलने का अवसर दिया ...

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य को केवल २, ३ मिनट में अपनी बात कह देनी है। ज्यादा समय उन्हें नहीं मिल सकता है।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** आभार इसीलिए मैं मान रहा हूँ कि मुझे कुछ अधिक समय देने की कृपा करेंगे यह गांव वालों की समस्या है और इसे इन्हें सुनना ही चाहिए।

निवेदन यह है कि हर वर्ष जब वजट प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो जहां सरमायदार अपनी तिजोरियां को सीने से लगा कर बैठते हैं इस डर से कि इस में से कुछ निकल न जाय, हमारे काश्तकार बंधु अपनी रोटियां को सीने से लगा कर बैठते हैं कि हमारी इन रोटियों में से कितनी छिनने वाली हैं ? इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती और हमारी सरकार भी इस को मानती है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री भी इस को मानते हैं कि जब तक हमारे काश्तकारों का स्तर बढ़ेगा नहीं तब तक इस भारतवर्ष में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना जैसे जल्दी होनी चाहिए वैसे जल्दी हो नहीं सकेगी।

इतना होन के बावजूद भी आज जो टैक्सज लगाये जाते हैं वह सीधे तौर पर और इनडाइरेक्ट तौर पर भी ज्यादातर काश्तकारों के सिर पर गुजरते हैं।

जहां तक किरोसीन आयल पर इयूटी बढ़ाने की बात है, जहां गांवों में डेवलपमेंट प्लाक्स बनाये गये हैं, गांवों का डेवलपमेंट करने जा रहे हैं, खेती को डेवलप करने जा रहे हैं और इस के लिए वहां किसानों को यह सिखाया जाता है कि गोबर को फेंको मत और गोबर को जलाओ मत बल्कि गोबर की खाद बनाओ और इस के अनुसार हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में जो प्रोग्रेसिव काश्तकार हैं वह थोड़ा स्टोव इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करते हैं, बिक लैम्प्स और जनता लैम्प्स इस्तेमाल करने लगे हैं जो कि मिट्टी के तेल से जलते हैं, उस मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसी तरह से किसानों ने छोटी-छोटी माइनर इर्रिगेशन स्कीम्स ५ होर्स पावर के ४ होर्स पावर के डिजल इंजन लगा कर अपना इर्रिगेशन करना शुरू कर दिया है, उस डिजल आयल के ऊपर भी सरकार ने टैक्स लगा दिया है। अब शहर वालों को तो अपनी एग्यारी के लिए मिट्टी का तेल चाहिए परन्तु काश्तकारों को तो अपनी झांपड़ियों में रोशनी करने के लिए मिट्टी का तेल चाहिए तो उस पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। फिर हम चाहते क्या हैं ? हम चाहते हैं कि काश्तकारों की तरक्की हो। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि दुनिया में भले ही हर चीज का दाम चाहे कितना ही बढ़ जाय, कोई परेशानी नहीं, लेकिन गल्ले का दाम अगर एक पैसा भी बढ़ जाय तो चारों तरफ हाहाकार मच जाता है। २०, २५ फीसदी लोगों के लिए जो कि शहरों में रहते हैं उनकी चिंता सरकार को बहुत रहती है क्योंकि वे ज्यादा वोकल होते हैं। लेकिन ८० फीसदी

देहाती जनता जो कि गांवों में बसती है उनकी ओर सरकार एक उपेक्षा की नीति बसती है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आ रहा हूँ। वहाँ पर इसी इमरजेंसी के नाम पर जनता एक कल्लेआम का सा शिकार हो रही है। जिधर जाइये, जिस सेशन में जाइये, हर आदमी से इस इमरजेंसी के नाम पर चंदा वसूला जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा जो हमारा लैंड रैवेन्यू है, जिसे लगान कहते हैं, उसके ऊपर इमरजेंसी टैक्स के नाम पर २५ फीसदी की वृद्धि कर दी गई है। ४० एकड़ की सीलिंग लगाई गई है। उस वक्त जो हमारा लार्ज लैंड होल्डिंग्स टैक्स था उस को हमारी सरकार ने बंद कर दिया था परन्तु अब फिर वह टैक्स लगा रहे हैं और वह भी टैक्स काश्तकारों को देना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा कम्पलसरी सेविंग्स स्कीम के अन्तर्गत भी उसको पैसा देना पड़ेगा। मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय समस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** दो मिनिट और लूंगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से इस का क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहूंगा। आप ने लिखा है :—

“Finally, so far as urban property-owners are concerned, if they are already paying tax on income, in which their income from the urban property would anyhow be included, they need not make a separate deposit under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme.”

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker :** A separate Bill is coming for that. We are just on a few amendments to clause 26. If he has got to say anything on those amendments, he can say that.

**श्री बृजराज सिंह :** क्या उस वक्त मुझे चांस दिया जायगा ? वैसे मैं आपके सेकेंड में

वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लार्ज लैंड होल्डिंग्स टैक्स हमारी सरकार जिन काश्तकारों से ले रही है तो क्या वे काश्तकार आप की इस कम्पलसरी सेविंग्स डिपॉजिट स्कीम से एंज्जस्ट होंगे या नहीं ? इस से उन को रिलीफ मिलेगी या नहीं ?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस के लिए तो अगल बिल आ रहा है।

**Shri Krishnapal Singh :** I oppose the retention of this clause, and the reason is this: as has been stated by so many hon. Members,—I shall not repeat all the arguments and I will just lay emphasis on one or two points—my objection is that this clause proposes to increase the duties on goods which are used by the ordinary man, that is the lower middle class population and the poorer population of the country. It has just been stated that it is like blowing hot and cold in the same breath. On the one hand, the Government says that they want agricultural production to increase. On the other hand they introduce measures which are not conducive to the improvement of the production in agriculture. This tax is one of the things by which the increase in production of agricultural goods will be retarded. If the price of diesel goes up,—as everybody knows diesel is being used in considerable quantities in the villages for pumping water and for working the tractors and other agricultural machinery—it will hit the cultivator very hard. I do not know why the Minister of Agriculture did not suggest to the Minister of Finance not to insert this clause. However, it is now before the House and I hope that the House will not allow the Finance Minister to retain this clause on the statute.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the amendments

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

proposed to this clause relate to the duties regarding tobacco, kerosene and diesel oil used for agricultural purposes. The Finance Minister on more than one occasion during this debate, or even earlier has explained the nature of these duties. Without repeating the arguments that have been advanced, I would like to deal with some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members. So far as the question of the duty on unmanufactured tobacco other than flu-cured and used generally for the manufacture of hookah tobacco or chewing tobacco is concerned, the House will bear with me that it has been a very vexed problem as to how to prevent the use of inferior quality tobacco for the superior one. This has been a problem always. The House will remember that because of the widening gap in recent years, there was a rate of substitution which was much larger, resulting in considerable amount of evasion of duty and loss of that duty. If we accept the amendment, perhaps it will mean a loss of revenue of Rs. 6·8 crores. The Finance Minister has already, in deference to the wishes of the House and seeing the merits of the suggestions, given relief to the extent of Rs. 16 crores. To give any more relief now will seriously endanger the expenditure to be incurred for all the projects this year. Apart from that, what has been proposed is to narrow the gap, to reverse the tendency, because the gap tended to become too big—Rs. 1·54 per kilogram between the two types of tobacco. In 1957, the gap was only Rs. 1·10. As a result of this measure, this year the gap will be reduced to Rs. 1·16 nP per kilogram. I think the House will appreciate that this is a very necessary measure, both for administrative reasons as well as for preventing any substitution which was going on to a large extent and also to prevent loss of revenue or evasion of duty.

Coming to kerosene, this has been amply explained both in the budget speech as well as at other times by the

Finance Minister. The main point which needs to be stressed is that during the last few years, the consumption of kerosene as a domestic fuel has considerably increased, which tendency could not be encouraged further. It is, therefore, necessary that kerosene should be made costlier than coal, so much so that its price as a domestic fuel becomes prohibitive. Already the House has very well appreciated the relief that the Finance Minister has given—Rs. 54 per kilo-litre in regard to inferior kerosene and Rs. 27 per kilo-litre in regard to superior kerosene. That will to a very great extent remove the difficulties of people in rural areas, about which hon. Members have pleaded and for which Government has also sympathy. The Finance Minister has already gone to a great extent in meeting that real difficulty. The duty on kerosene has been imposed to conserve foreign exchange used for import of kerosene and also to prevent its substitution as domestic fuel. But once this concession has been given, I think the bottom is knocked out of the difficulty which the hon. Members have tried to point out.

This leads me to the last point, the point raised by Mr. Patel and some hon. Members in amendments 16 and 18. This matter also has been carefully considered from time to time every year how relief should be provided for the agricultural use of this particular type of fuel in agricultural tractors, etc. But this had to be given up because after a good deal of consideration and consultation with the State Governments also—because they have a greater stake in it, as the democratic pressure is much larger there—Government came to the conclusion that it was not administratively feasible to evolve a reasonable and fool-proof procedure through which the end-use of this fuel can be checked and revenue safeguarded. Most of the State Governments which were consulted on a similar suggestion sometime back hold the same view.

Further, it is only the more well-to-do agriculturists who consume diesel oil for agricultural purposes. The hon. Member made a point about cost. He said the cost of wheat production is much larger and we have to import wheat. Therefore, we have to subsidise it because the internal cost is larger. The point he made is fallacious. He says that if we reduce the duty or do not charge the duty, the cost of production will go down. I have said already that the basic difficulty was, at one stage we thought of doing it and we found it impossible to bring it as an administrative measure. But even trying to join issue with him on the cost, firstly it is an economic proposition which has to be judged purely on economic calculations. The acreage under irrigation by pumps and other things is very insignificant as compared to flow irrigation.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** It is not so; irrigation done by well water is much more than by canals.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May be in your district.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am speaking about the all-India average. It is a small percentage. Secondly, if he is not satisfied with that, although facts will satisfy him.....

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Throughout Marathwada and Vidarbha there is no irrigation by canal.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The cost as contributed by the use of the duty on diesel oil as against the other costs is a much more insignificant factor. At best, it may increase it by 2 or 3 or 4 per cent.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** It will increase it by 25 per cent.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The total cost on the foodgrain itself is not more than 2 or 3 per cent.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** So, to make an issue that if you reduce the duty, the

cost will go down, it will be more competitive and you will not have to import foodgrains, I think, is a far-fetched argument.

He erred on facts, because he said that the additional duty will increase the price. I think the additional duty is not reflected in the price, because the Damle formula provides that basic duty is reflected in the price and the additional duty is paid by the profits of the oil companies. There also, he is not very correct.

We are all one with the hon. Member in improving agriculture, making it more profitable and helping the farmers in producing more. All that is being done. But as I said, it is not possible to check the end-use of this fuel and secondly the loss of revenue will be considerable.

For all these reasons, I oppose all the amendments.

**Shri Krishnapal Singh:** May I bring one fact to the notice of the hon. Deputy Minister? He probably said that in canal irrigation diesel oil is not used. That is not correct. Even in canal irrigation, when there is irrigation by lift, diesel oil pumps are used.

It is only in cases of flow irrigation that it is not done.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Sir, I want to withdraw my amendments 16 and 18.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

**Shri Warner:** No, Sir. The House does not allow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is opposition to his withdrawing his amendments. I will put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 13,—

omit lines 5 to 7 (14).

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 13,—

omit lines 18 to 20 (15).

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then amendment No. 16.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I have already withdrawn it.

**Shri Warrior:** No, Sir! we want to press for a division on amendment No. 15.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But I have passed on. Has Shri Patel the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 16?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** The majority of the House is in favour of my withdrawing it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I take it that he has the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I shall put amendment No. 17 standing in the name of Shri A. K. Gopalan to the vote of the House.

**Shri Warrior:** Sir, we wanted to press for a division amendments Nos. 14 and 15.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is: Page 13,—

omit lines 27 to 29 (17).

Those in favour of this amendment may please say "Aye".

**Some hon. Members:** "Aye".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those against may please say "No".

**Several hon. Members:** "No".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The "Noes" have it

**Shri Warrior:** The "Ayes" have it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right, those in favour of the amendment may stand in their seats.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I submit, Sir, that this practice of standing up

not correct. Nobody knows that a division is taking place here.

**Shri R. N. Reddy (Nalgonda):** Moreover, I challenge that there is no quorum in the House.

**Shri Koya:** The names of those in favour of the amendment may be recorded.

**Shri Warrior:** This is an important amendment, Sir; we want a division.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right. Let the lobbies be cleared.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I submit, Sir, when amendment No 15.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am granting a division on amendment No. 17.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, we tabled amendments Nos. 14, 15 and 17 just to have voting on them. But in the meanwhile Shri Patel wanted to withdraw his amendments 16 and 18 and we thought these would be taken up later.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will have a division on amendment No. 17.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Actually we want a division on amendments Nos. 14 and 15.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry, I cannot go back now.

**Shri Warrior:** We thought you were disposing of amendments Nos. 16 and 18 first and then you would be coming to 14 and 15.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment No. 16 has been withdrawn.

**Shri Warrior:** That was put first, and we thought this was coming up afterwards.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think I am sufficiently audible to the House.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** If you have disposed of 14 and 15, I have a suggestion to make. Amendments Nos.

19, 20 and 22 are the same. Let voting be taken on them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When the House has thrown out these amendments how can I take them up.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** About amendment No. 16, Sir, we said: "Ayes have it".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 13,—

omit lines 27 to 29.

The Lok Sabha divided

*Division No. 7]*

**AYES**

[16.26 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Daji, Shri  
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati  
Gounder, Shri Muthu  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Koya, Shri  
Kunhan, Shri P.  
Misra, Dr. U.

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Murmu, Shri Sarkar  
Rajaram, Shri  
Ram Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Shri  
Reddi, Shri R. N.  
Reddy, Shri Bawara  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Sen, Dr. Ranen

Shaahank Manjari, Shrimati  
Singh, Dr. B. N.  
Solanki, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M. N.  
Vijaya Raje, Shrimati  
Vimala Deve, Shrimati  
Warior, Shri  
Yashpal Singh, Shri  
\*

## NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Basappa, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.  
Bhargava, Shri M. B.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Borooh, Shri P. C.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Dessai, Shri Morarji  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Galtonde, Dr.  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan  
Hajarnavis, Shri  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri

Joshi, Shri A. C.  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Kabir, Shri Humayun  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Kotaki, Shri Lilladhar  
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati  
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini  
Mansan, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Morarka, Shri  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal  
Paliwal, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Patel, Shri K. C.  
Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri M. B.  
Pillai, Shri Nataraja  
prabhakar, Shri Naval  
Ragbunath Singh, Shri  
Raghuramiah, Shri  
Ram, Shri T.  
Rane, Shri

Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala  
Reddiar, Shri  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Sambhama Devi, Shrimati  
Shankaraya, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
Shrimali, Dr. K. L.  
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Veerabasaappa, Shri  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
Vyasa, Shri Radhela  
Yadava, Shri B. P.  
\*\*

\* One name could not be recorded.

\*\* Two names could not be recorded



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the division is: Ayes 27; Noes 81.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we will come to amendment No. 18.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I want to withdraw it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to draw his amendment

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I oppose it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 13, line 27,—

after "in Item No. 9" insert—

"(1) in the second column in the heading after the word "SPECIFIED", the words "NOT USED FOR AGRICULTURE" shall be inserted;" (18).

Those in favour of it may say "Aye".

**Some hon. Members:** Aye.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those against it may say "No".

**Some hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think the "Noes" have it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, Sir, The "Ayes" have it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right. Those who are in favour of it may stand in their seats. I find there are 27 for it. Now, those who are against it may stand in their seats. I find there is an overwhelming majority against it. The motion is lost.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I come to amendment No. 25 by Shri Patel.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Sir, I would like to withdraw it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

**Some hon. Members:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the question is:

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha divided.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Are there any correction to be made?

**Shri Paliwal (Hindaun):** Sir, I have wrongly voted for 'Noes'; I wanted to vote for the 'Ayes'.

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah):** Sir, my vote has not been recorded. I wanted to vote for the 'Ayes'.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I also am for the 'Ayes'.

**Shrimati Satyabhama Devi (Jahanabad):** 'Yes'.

**Dr. B. N. Sinha:** I have wrongly pressed the button for 'Ayes'; I wanted to vote for the 'Noes'.

**Shri R. N. Reddi:** My vote has not been recorded. I am for 'Noes'.

**Dr. B. Gopala Reddi:** I wanted to vote for the 'Ayes'.

**Shri Krishnapal Singh:** I am for 'Noes'.

**Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Chatra):** 'Noes'.

## Division No. 8]

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Arumachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwath Jha.  
Belmiki, Shri  
Basappa, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhaanja Deo, Shri L. N.  
Bhargava, Shri M. B.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Borooah, Shri P. C.  
Brijeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Dessai, Shri Morarji  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Gaitonde, Dr.  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charen  
Hajarnavis, Shri  
Hanada, Shri Subodh  
Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Joshi, Shri A. C.  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

## AYES

Kabir, Shri Humayun  
Karuthiruman, Shri  
Kedaris, Shri C. M.  
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini  
Mansan, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mohain, Shri  
Morarka, Shri  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Nanda, Shri  
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal  
Nigam Shrimati Savitri.  
Paliwal, Shri  
Pandey, Shri R. S.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Pilai, Shri Nataraja  
Prabhakar, Shri Naval  
Raghunath Singh, Shri  
Raghuramaiah, Shri

Ram, Shri T.  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala.  
Reddiar, Shri  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Shankersiya, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
Shinde, Shri  
Shirmali, Dr. K. L.  
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shrimati, Tarkeshwari  
Subbaraman, Shri C.  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar  
Thimmaiah, Shri  
Tiwar, Shri K. N.  
Tyagi, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Venkatesappa, Shri  
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.  
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
Vyas, Shri Radhelal  
Yadav, Shri N. P.  
Yadava, Shri B. P.

[16.32 hrs.]

## NOES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Berwa Kotah, Shri  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinan  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Daji, Shri  
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati  
Gounder, Shri Muthu  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Koya, Shri  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri

Kunhan, Shri P.  
Laxmi Das, Shri  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Murnu, Shri Sarkar  
Rajaram, Shri  
Ram Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Shri  
Reddi, Shri R. N.  
Reddy, Shri Eswara  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha

Sen, Dr. Ranen  
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati  
Singh, Dr. B. N.  
Solanki, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M. N.  
Vijaya Raju, Shrimati  
Vimala Devi, Shrimati  
Warior, Shri  
Yashpal Singh, Shri

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the division is: Ayes 89; Noes 29. The 'Ayes' have it.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 26 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 27—**(Special duty of excise on certain goods.)

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 14, line 42,—

for "No. 34 and 37" substitute—

"No 34 and Item No. 37". (10).

This amendment is purely of a drafting nature. It seeks to make it

clear that the expression "sub-items (1) and (4)" occurring in line 41 refers to Item No. 34 only and not to Item No. 37. That is why it has been redrafted.

**Shri Ranga:** We do not understand anything.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 14, line 42,—

for "No. 34 and 37" substitute—

"No. 34 and Item No. 37". (10).

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clause 27, as amended,

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]  
stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 27, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are no amendments to clause 28 to 31. So, I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

**Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk):** Sir, I want to speak on clause 30.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** I also want to speak on that clause.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right; then, I will put clauses 28 and 29 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 28 and 29 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 28 and 29 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 30—(Amendment of Act 16 of 1955.)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. S. C. Samanta, you have to be very brief.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I want to speak about clause 30(c) (iia):

Ayurvedic preparations containing alcohol, which are prepared by distillation or to which alcohol has been added, and which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages . . . Rupees fifteen and fifty naye paise per litre of London proof spirit.

This has got some history. This Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 was passed in 1955 and the rules in 1956. The said Act under item 1, which later on became item 2 of the schedule, levied a duty on both allopathic and Ayurvedic medicinal preparations, that is, Mritasanjivani, at the rate of

Rs. 3:85 per litre of London proof spirit in this preparation. Subsequently in August—December 1960, this preparation was omitted by notification from the scope of the Act. The Supreme Court of India negated the same with the remark that the only conclusion to which we can come is that these preparations are medicinal preparations according to the Ayurvedic text-books. I think these things have been submitted to the hon. Finance Minister. In consequence of the above decision, the prevailing rate of duty of Rs. 3.85 became applicable to the above Ayurvedic medicinal preparations under item 2 of the Schedule. The present Finance Bill of 1963, in clause 30(c)(iia) has made a separate category in the schedule of the Act namely, item 3(iia) by which the duty on these Ayurvedic medicinal preparations has been increased four times, that is from Rs. 3.85 to Rs. 15.50 per litre of London proof spirit whereas allopathic preparations of the same class falling under item 2 continue to pay the old rate of duty of Rs. 3:85 per litre of London proof spirit. I am at a loss to understand why such discrimination has been made to these Ayurvedic medicinal preparations. I pray and request the hon. Minister to see that the item 3(iia) of the Schedule as amended by clause 30 (c) of the Finance Bill of 1963 be altogether deleted or in the item 3 (iia) in the second column, Rs. 3:85 should be replaced. This is my request.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. One minute.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support what my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta has just now said. The increase of the rate of duty on these Ayurvedic medicines, there are three medicines—Mritasanjivani, Mitasanjivani sudha and Mritasanjivani sura—in clause 30(c) is rather unfortunate. This is by creating a separate

category (3) (ia) in the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1953. It looks like discriminating in favour of allopathic medicines of the same character and against the above Ayurvedic medicines. These two classes of medicines are of the same type with the same percentage of alcohol in them. These are all of tonic character. Therefore, they should be put in the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act as they were already. While allopathic medicines are allowed to be in the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act as before, Ayurvedic medicines are taken out and put under a new category in the Schedule by the Finance Bill and the rate of duty is increased from Rs. 3-85 to Rs. 15-50. This is unfortunate and shall be avoided.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Clause 30 seeks to amend the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act with a view to increasing the rates of duty for certain Ayurvedic preparations containing alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages. I fully support the contention of my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta and Shri Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. The Shakti Aushadhalaya, Dacca and the Sadhana Aushadhalaya and others who are producing the *Mritusanveevani Sura* and *Mrityusanjeevani* with 6 per cent or 10 per cent alcohol have protested against it. My hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta has quoted the judgement of the Supreme Court. It will be really very difficult for the Ayurvedic preparations to survive if this concession is not given to them. May I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly reconsider this provision.

After all, these preparations were not meant for intoxication purposes. Alcohol is used in all the patent medicines and tonics produced even by the allopaths, and in all probability, in any medicine at least 10 to 12 per cent of alcohol is there, sometimes.

361 (A) LSD—6.

I would, therefore, request that this should be considered by the hon. Minister, and some concession should be given so that the Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas can manufacture these medicines again.

**Shri Ranga:** I hope the hon. Minister will agree to this amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no amendment before the House to this clause.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** There is no need for any misapprehension, because so far as sub-clause (a) of clause 30 is concerned, a provision has been put in whereby the duty has been readjusted after the judgement of the Supreme Court. In respect of certain items, they declared that they were Ayurvedic preparations. The duty is Rs. 1-10 per litre, for certain Ayurvedic preparations; this readjustment has been done with a view to bring all of them in line. So, that has been taken care of.

So far as clause 30 (c) is concerned, I would submit that it is wrong to mix up two provisions, that is sub-clause (a) and sub-clause (c) of clause 30. If I may read out for the benefit of the hon. Member the notes on clauses, the note in respect of clause 3 says:

"Clause 30 seeks to amend the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act with a view to increasing the rates of duty on certain Ayurvedic preparations containing alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages. The clause also seeks to make marginal adjustments on certain other items of the Schedule."

So, the duty has been raised in the case of those preparations only which are used as alcoholic beverages.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am sorry to find that the hon. Minister is not able to accept this suggestion. I may submit that even in the case of allopathy, there are some medicines which are

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

purely used as alcoholic beverages. Therefore, I would submit that the hon. Minister may accept this suggestion.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Why should the hon. Member get excited over it?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There is no excitement. I only wanted to raise my voice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 30 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 30 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 31 was added to the Bill.*

#### First. Schedule

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are five amendments to this clause.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwarai Sinha:** I move Government amendment No. 11.

**Shri Ranga:** This relates to married people etc.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment No. 1. Is it going to be moved?

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** I am moving it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment No. 13 is in the name of Shrimati Laxmi Bai. The hon. Member is not present here.

**Shri Warior:** I want to move amendment No. 12.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is an amendment in the name of Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, namely amendment No. 23. The hon. Member is not here.

So, the amendments which are moved to this clause are amendments Nos. 1, 11 and 12. Amendments Nos. 13 and 23 are not moved.

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** I beg to move:

Pages 20 and 21,—

omit lines 28 to 38 and 1 to 26 respectively. (1)

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

Page 20, for line 31, substitute—

"(i) on the first Rs. 7,500 of the residual income . . Nil"(12)

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I beg to move:

Page 22, for lines 36 to 38, substitute—

"The amount of income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of—

- (i) twenty per cent of the amount of income-tax payable by the firm on its income from any business carried on by it calculated at the rate of income-tax applicable to its total income ; and
- (ii) ten per cent of the amount of income-tax payable by it on its income from all sources other than from any business carried on by it calculated at the rate of income-tax applicable to its total income". (11)

The proposed amendment relates to surcharge on income-tax for purposes of Union imposed by the Finance Bill on registered firms. Under the existing provisions, the rate of this surcharge payable by a registered firm is 20 per cent in respect of its income from all sources. It was, however, felt that a concessional rate of surcharge should be provided in respect of income derived from professions, e.g. professions of accountants, solicitors, engineers etc.

**Shri Tyagi:** What about lawyers?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Solicitors include lawyers.

It has therefore been provided by the proposed amendment that in respect of business income, the surcharge will be at the rate of 20 per

cent of the income-tax payable thereon and the concessional rate of 10 per cent will be applicable to income from sources other than business.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The First Schedule and the amendments are before the House.

**Shri Tyagi:** Individuals are not covered by it.

**Shri Warior:** My amendment is obvious. Let the Minister accept it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is not acceptable.

**Shri Himatsingka:** The amendment proposed by the Deputy Minister gives relief to certain class of registered firms, that is to say, professionals,—engineers, solicitors and others. But that benefit does not go to other businessmen who put in money. I cannot see why this advantage is being given to those professions who do their business without putting in any money without taking any risk, whereas those who put in money are not given the benefit. The benefit should be given to all, because the partners are separately taxed on their income. I therefore feel that amendment No. 23 tabled by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta should be accepted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It has not been moved.

**Shri Himatsingka:** That can be accepted. Unless the Finance Minister agrees to it, that will not be done.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha:** I think the hon. Member's argument is not correct. He knows more than myself that registered firms are already in a favourable position compared to unregistered firms because they are not being subjected to the additional surcharge on their residual income. They are also favourably situated in comparison to the companies because they shall not be liable to pay super profits tax. Therefore, I do not accept his argument.

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put amendment No. 1 to vote.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put amendment No. 12 to vote.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"Page 22,—

for lines 36 to 38, substitute—

"The amount of income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of—

- (i) twenty per cent of the amount of income-tax payable by the firm on its income from any business carried on by it calculated at the rate of income-tax applicable to its total income; and
- (ii) ten per cent of the amount of income-tax payable, by it on its income from all sources other than from any business carried on by it calculated at the rate of income-tax applicable to its total income." (11).

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*The First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri S. M. Banerjee. Only ten minutes are left.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It can be extended by another five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. There are other financial measures. He may take just two or three minutes. I have to give two or three minutes to Dr. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney: You need not give me any time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will take only five minutes.

Now this Bill is going to be passed. We have supported certain taxations and opposed some. With all our eloquence we have been unable to convince the hon. Finance Minister, and he is not prepared to reduce it further.

I do not subscribe to the ideology that there should be no taxation to defend our country. After all, taxation is needed.

There is another school of thought in this country which feel that there should be no taxation and that we should surrender our policy of non-alignment. I am surprised that at a time when we are discussing the taxes to be levied in this House, an indirect indication was given that there should be no taxation. I am opposed to certain taxation on the poor people, but if we have to save our country, we have to develop self-sufficiency.

But the other people say either Morarji or Rajaji. They say it is very simple: have the American air umbrella and go ahead with preparations, do not depend upon taxes. In this context I would like to read what has appeared in today's papers, a statement by Gen. Taylor of America. Even today I moved in this House but I was surprised that it was disallowed. The Americans are prepared to help us, and I am indebted to them, but Gen. Taylor made this statement where he ridicules our McMahon Line. He chal-

lenges its validity and says exactly what the Chinese have said. With your permission, I would quote:

"Reuter adds: General Taylor said in testimony that India's armed forces 'have been neglected for years'. It is going to take considerable time and money if they are really going to modernise the forces they have."

"Answering a question on the start of military operations on the border last autumn, he replied that Indians were 'edging forward in the disputed area.'"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Newspapers need not be read here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After all, this is not a secret document.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a document at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a document, that is why I am quoting it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may refer to it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only saying this exactly the Chinese version.

The second point is that if we are asking the people to pay taxes, after all there should be no extravagance. I have already invited the attention of the House to licensing of big firms. I was surprised to note that out of 215 industrial licences granted in 1960-61, 143 have gone to the six houses. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to lay on the Table of the House the various letters exchanged between the two Ministers and the Prime Minister because the country wants to know . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are on the third reading of the Finance Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why I am telling these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is repeating the same thing.

Shri Ranga: Does he propose to take all the ten minutes himself?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am not repeating. I only wish to say that I am not opposed to taxes, but only to certain of them, in the interests of the country.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I want only two or three minutes, just to clear some misunderstanding that has been created about my speech. I did not say there should be no taxation at all. The difference was: whom to tax and from where to get the money. That was the reason why I said that we were opposed to this policy because this policy is giving holidays and concessions to the rich and putting burdens on the poor.

The Finance Minister may not agree to our request for nationalisation of banks or the oil industry, from which, according to us, we can get resources. That I can understand. But I did not say that we must have development and defence but at the same time we should not tax. In fact, I had said that we were for defence and development.

He has always repeated that we oppose the gold control policy. We have always said before, and even now I repeat that our objection is that if the object of the policy is to stop smuggling and hoarding, there are other methods by which we can achieve this and also earn some foreign exchange. If it is necessary, we can repeat those suggestions again. It is the same policy that they follow. The gold control policy has not achieved its objective. We suggested that export-import trade should be taken over; over-invoicing should be stopped and so many other things were said by us. I do not want to repeat it here. There was the Communist Government in Kerala and if I were to say that there should be no taxation, how can the Government be run? I never said that there should be no taxation. There must be resources. One way is taxation. Now, what is the policy of the Government in regard to taxation? It is about that policy that we say that this Bill is putting more and more

burden on the poor people but gives tax holidays and concessions to those who are able to pay. That is what I said. I never say that there should be no taxation at all. We do not agree with the policy contained in this Finance Bill; we are totally opposed to it because even now it is the same old policy that is being followed. It is a question of resources for the defence as well as for development. There are ways by which we could get resources. If the Finance Minister were patient enough, we can certainly sit with him and may hear us. We will also hear him. We will point out to him how money can be got by the nationalisation of banks and other things. Let him arrange a discussion on that basis so that we would understand him and he will understand us also. If even then no moneys could be got, certainly we will also think about other ways in which we could get resources. That is what I have to say. We oppose this Bill.

**Shri Ranga:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, my hon. friend just now came out with a suggestion. He only repeated what he had said already. That is exactly what I wanted to oppose. I do not want all the State enterprises should be shut up or liquidated. Nor am I opposed to the traditional State enterprises like the P & T, irrigation projects, hydel projects, railways, etc. I do not want the Government to accept the blue print that my hon. friend the leader of the Communist Party tried to place before the Government in regard to the further nationalisation of various things.

Secondly, when we oppose this Bill, we are pursuing the well-known parliamentary practice of refusing all supplies to the Government in which we do not have any confidence. One of the ways by which we can declare our loss or want of confidence in the Government is by refusing the supplies. That is the principle that we have followed in opposing this Bill at every stage.



[Shri Ranga]

We are opposed to the gold control policy. I consider it one of the disasters. We are also opposed to the tax on kerosene, because the poor people suffer; to the duty on diesel oil because the agriculturists are going to suffer on account of it; to the surcharge because it is likely to lead to inflation and various other economic ills. It would upset our whole economy. There are other reasons mentioned by so many of us from different sides of the House in the Opposition especially and also on the side of the Government. My hon. friend has not made a constructive and fair approach to this particular problem. I may make it clear that we know that no Government can be run without funds. But he has not asked for funds in the traditional manner as he has done over a number of years but he has asked for huge amounts of money. He has himself said that it is much more than all the additional revenues that he had asked for during the last four of his Budgets. It is an extraordinary demand to make. It is true there is this demand for defence, but then there are other ways also of raising this money. He has also tried to deal in a light-hearted manner about the serious suggestions that I have made, that this additional taxation, when it comes to be necessary, should be phased. Actually, it is a well-known practice in all democratic countries; in one particular year the Finance Minister first raises Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 150 crores more because he finds it necessary and also finds that alone can be raised, in the light of public opinion. Then, later on, when he finds that public opinion is ready, that the economy also is ready to stand the burden, he comes forward with a supplementary budget: and year after year, as and when the tax burdens come to be necessary, as and when the social economy is found competent to bear them, the additional tax burdens come to be raised also. And that is why I have made that major, serious suggestion. I hope that if not now in

the heat of the debate, but at least later on, my hon. friend will give some serious thought to that.

17 hrs.

I wish to say now that we want to be friendly with our friends who are charged with this responsibility of carrying on this burden of Government, but at the same time, the Government also has got to set its own house in order at least to their own entire satisfaction. It is not today being carried on to their own entire satisfaction, within their party and among the constituents who are there behind them in the country. And with these words, we are opposing this Bill.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** My hon. friend Shri Ranga is perfectly within his rights to show his displeasure or want of confidence in the Government by refusing the supplies. Therefore, I can have no quarrel with him. But he was very uncharitable when he said that I treated his suggestion very lightly. I did not treat it lightly at all. But with all the serious consideration I could give to it, if I cannot understand it, I have got to say I do not understand it. If I consider it is not worth, I have got to say it is not worth. What more could I say? That is what I wanted to convey. If I see no meaning in it, I have got to say there is no meaning in it. It may be that I have no sense according to him. I do not quarrel with him if he says that, and if I say the same thing of him, why should be quarrel with it? That is all I have to say.

As regards Shri Gopalan, when he says that he is in favour of having both the defence and the development, he also says there should be less taxation. That is the famous way of his party—to say yes in one thing and say no in actual work. That is how they have been going on doing it. Let him do it. We are quite alive to

it. Let him say no. I have no quarrel with him. I do not think they can do any mischief even if they want to.

17.03 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Those who are for the motion will please say, "Aye."

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are against the motion will please say "No."

Some Hon. Members: No..

Mr. Speaker: The Ayes have it. The Ayes have it.

Shri Ranga: What is this, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: There was not even one voice against the motion.

Shri Ranga: I am sorry.

Shri Tyagi: You have missed the bus.

Shri Radbelal Vyas: After hearing Ayes and Noes, you have to pass your judgment.

#### Division No. 9 ]

Akkama Devi, Shrimati  
Iva, Shri A.S.  
Aney, Dr. M.S.  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Balmiki, Shri  
Basappa, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B.R.  
Bhanu Dev, Shri L. N.  
Bhargava, Shri M. B.  
Boroah, Shri P. C.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chakravarti, Shri P. R.  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Dighe, Shri  
Dinesh Singh Shri  
Gaitogde, Dr.  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan  
Hajarnavis, Shri  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Hannu manthaiya, Shri  
Himmatsinhji, Shri  
Joshi, Shri A.C.

#### AYES

Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Kabir, Shri Humayun  
Kedaria, Shri C.M.  
Khadilkar, Shri  
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Mansuri, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra  
Morarka, Shri  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah Shri  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Nanda, Shri  
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal  
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Raghunath Singh, Shri  
Raghuramaiah, Shri  
Ram, Shri T.  
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has already passed it.

Mr. Speaker: All right; I will put it again. I allow him to raise it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When the hon. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair, somehow or other there was some confusion. Several Members were caught napping. We opposed the amendment regarding the levy on kerosene oil. I think it was amendment No. 16. I pointed out to him that we did not hear properly. He said "No." So, if you allow him now, naturally... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: That does not follow automatically. It is a queer reasoning.

Shri Tyagi: A vote cannot be cast retrospectively.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes we have done it here. I do not see any harm. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

17.09 hrs.

Reddiar, Shri  
Saha, Dr. S. K. f  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Sen Shri A.K.  
Shah, Shri Manubhai  
Shankaraiya, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
Shinde, Shri  
Shrimati, Dr. K. L.  
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Sinha Singh, Shri  
Subramaniam, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar  
Thimmiah, Shri  
Tyagi, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Veerabhasappa, Shri  
Venkatesubbaiah, Shri P.  
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
Vyas, Shri Radbelal  
Yadav, Shri N. P.  
Yadava, Shri B. P.

## NOES

Berwa Kotah, Shri  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Cryan Devi, Shrimati  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kishan Singh

Rajaram, Shri  
Ram Singh, Shri  
Ranga, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati

Singh, Dr. B. N.  
Solanki, Shri  
Vijaya Roje, Shrimati  
Yashpal Singh, Shri

**Shri Kapur Singh:** My vote may be added to 'Noes'.

**Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal):** My vote may be added to 'Ayes'.

**Shri M. S. Aney:** My vote may be added to 'Ayes'.

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah):** My vote may be added to 'Ayes'.

**Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk):** My vote may be added to 'Ayes'.

**Shri Rameshwar Tandia (Sikar):** My vote may be added to 'Ayes'.

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 89; Noes 14.

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Bill, as amended, was passed.*

17.10 hrs.

## SUPER PROFITS TAX BILL

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Sir, I move:\*

"That the Bill to impose a special tax on certain companies, be taken into consideration."

This Bill has now been before the House for about seven weeks and during the general discussion on the Budget its provisions have been subjected to a widespread and searching scrutiny from various aspects by hon.

Members. In fact, out of the three Bills forming part of the Budget proposals for this year this Bill seems to have attracted more attention, both in this House and outside, than the other Bills. In the speeches made by the hon. Members and in the large number of representations that I have received on the subject, various comments and suggestions have been made regarding the provisions of this Bill. Sir, I am very grateful for these views and suggestions. I have considered all these suggestions and have already made a statement in this House on the 16th instant announcing a number of concessions on various points on which I considered relief was justified. In my statement I had referred to the main points in the criticism of the Bill and also to the various opinions held in different quarters regarding the expected revenue from super profits tax. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House again in dealing with these matters.

The official amendments necessary to give effect to the proposed concessions announced by me will now be introduced by me in this House for its consideration. As the concessions involve several changes in the existing provisions of the Bill, it has become necessary to carry out numerous substantive as well as consequential amendments. There are also some clarificatory or drafting amendments. I shall now briefly refer to the main changes which are sought to be made through these amendments.

The majority of the substantive amendments relate to the First Schedule of the Bill containing provisions

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

for the computation of the chargeable profits or the profits liable to super profits tax. These amendments may be broadly divided into three groups. Under the first one, it is sought to exempt from super profits tax, by exclusion from the chargeable profits, such items of income or payments which qualify for a rebate of tax under the Income-tax Act. Instances of this are income of new industrial undertakings and hotels, interest on income-tax free securities of the Central or a State Government and donations to the National Defence Fund as well as other charitable donations. The sums to be excluded will of course be limited to the amount on which a rebate of tax is admissible under the Income-tax Act. These exemptions will preserve with the companies the benefits which they obtain from the tax rebate under the Income-tax Act and thus promote the objects for which the rebates have been provided for.

The second group of the proposed amendments in the First Schedule relates to items which, *inter alia*, have a direct bearing on the industrial development of the country. By these amendments it is proposed to exclude from the chargeable profits the dividends received by companies from an Indian company or any other company which declares its dividends within India, and also their income by way of royalties received from the Government or a local authority or an Indian concern. Further, in the case of non-resident companies it is proposed to exempt their income by way of interest, and fees for rendering technical services received from the Government or a local authority or an Indian concern. Incidentally, foreign loans and particularly the rate of interest payable thereon are now generally the subject matter of approval by the Government and, on approval, the interest is eligible for exemption from income-tax and super-tax.

Under the third category of amendments to the First Schedule, there are provisions for certain deductions and allowances which are meant to ensure

that companies are left with adequate funds for building up resources for future expansion and meeting their financial commitments. For this purpose it is being provided that companies, other than banking companies, will be entitled to a deduction equal to 10 per cent. of their total income before tax, from their chargeable profits. For the assessment year 1963-64 for which accounts would have been closed in most cases and dividends might also have been distributed, no conditions are being attached to the grant of this deduction. However, in respect of assessment years from 1964-65 onwards conditions are being imposed to ensure that an amount equal to the deduction allowed is credited to a reserve for being utilized by the company solely for acquiring capital assets in India or repayment of their borrowings or payment of dividends on their preference share capital in excess of six per cent., for a period of five years. These conditions will not apply to electricity supply companies, which are subject to certain restrictions in the matter of creating reserves under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

A different provision is proposed to be made in the case of banking companies which are required to create reserves annually and are also required to create further reserves voluntarily due to the special needs of their financing business. Under this provision, banking companies would be entitled to deduct from the chargeable profits the entire amount of the reserves created by them during the relevant year from their assessable income, not exceeding the highest amount of such reserves during any of the three preceding years. For this deduction, banking companies will also be required to produce a certificate from the Reserve Bank of India, certifying the reasonableness of the amount of the reserves.

Under the existing provisions, in computing the chargeable profits for super profits tax, a deduction is allowable from the total income for

[Shri Morarji Desai]

the gross amount of income-tax and super-tax payable thereon, instead of the net tax actually payable after allowing reliefs and rebates under the Income-tax Act. However, as the items of income and payments on which companies are entitled to a tax rebate under the Income-tax Act are now proposed to be excluded from their chargeable profits, as mentioned by me before, it is being provided that only the net amount of the tax actually payable on the total income will be allowed to be deducted. A provision is also being made to the effect that where the foreign income of a resident company has been taxed doubly, in India as well as in a foreign country, the net amount of foreign tax payable by the company will also be allowed as a deduction.

As hon. Members are aware, there is a provision in the Finance Bill for allowing a rebate of income-tax and super-tax to exporters or to manufacturers selling certain commodities to another person for export. In order to preserve the benefit of this tax rebate, it is being provided that the amount of the rebate will also be allowed as a deduction along with other taxes.

In regard to the computation of capital with reference to which the amount of the standard deduction is calculated, a provision is being made to clarify that the amount standing to the credit of the development rebate reserve will be treated as a part of the capital. Further, as inter-corporate dividends and interest on income-tax free securities are now proposed to be excluded from the chargeable profits, it is being provided that the amount invested in such shares and securities will be excluded from the capital base. The amount of such excluded investments will be computed by setting off against their cost to the company, the amount of its outstanding borrowed money and also the amounts held by it in its various funds or by way of a

surplus from past profits etc. which are not included in the capital base.

Sir, it had been represented that companies having a small capital base and also newly started companies which would, practically, have no reserves would be entitled to a small amount of standard deduction and will, therefore, suffer from a heavy incidence of super profits tax. Having regard to this position, it is being provided that the standard deduction will be either six per cent of the capital and reserves of a company or Rs. 50,000, whichever is higher. Thus, where the six per cent amount of the capital base of a company is less than Rs. 50,000, it will be entitled to a standard deduction of Rs. 50,000.

Sir, in addition to the concessions announced by me, I propose to make a provision for the grant of relief from super profits tax on the occurrence of deficiency, viz., where the profits for super profits tax fall short of the standard deduction or where there are no such profits. It had been represented that the absence of such a provision would cause hardship in the case of businesses whose profits fluctuate widely from year to year. If no relief is given on account of a deficiency of profits in an unfavourable year by setting it off against the profits in a favourable year, the company may not be left with adequate funds to meet its financial commitments in a subsequent unfavourable year. A provision is, therefore, being made for the carry-forward and set-off of deficiency in a particular year against the net amount of profits liable to super profits tax for the next following three years.

The remaining proposed amendments are of a consequential or clarificatory or purely drafting nature for which I do not propose to take the time of the House any further.

Before closing I would refer to the provision in rule 3 of the First

Schedule which enables the disallowance of expenditure on account of remuneration, commission, entertainment and advertisement to the extent such expenditure is held to be excessive having regard to the circumstances of the case. Certain misgivings and apprehensions have been expressed in some quarters regarding the operation of this provision. This provision is, however, not a novel one. A somewhat similar provision existed in the Excess Profits Tax and Business Profits Tax Acts. The object of this provision is to put a curb on any tendency towards incurring excessive expenditure not related to actual business needs, which would beat the expense of the shareholders and also cause loss to revenue. The powers of disallowance under this provision are meant to be exercised in cases where such excessive expenditure has been incurred mainly with a view to reducing the incidence of super profits tax and is not related to the actual needs of the business. The disallowance will be made after considering all the facts of the case and the procedure to be followed in the matter will be in consonance with the principles of natural justice. The disallowance can be made by the Income-tax Officer only after he has obtained the approval of his superior administrative officer. Any such disallowance is also appealable.

Sir, I confidently hope that after the proposed changes explained by me, the provisions of the Super Profits Tax Bill will receive full support from the House.

With these remarks, Sir, I move.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to impose a special tax on certain companies, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** Sir, for this Bill and for the other Bill, namely, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, six hours have been allotted. Since we are taking these Bills separately, I would request you

to allocate separately the time for both these Bills.

Secondly, Sir, this Bill is a very important Bill and we did not expect that it would be taken up today for the simple reason that the House had taken a decision that after the Finance Bill is passed the House will sit till 5 o'clock only. Since the Finance Bill has already been passed, we thought that now the House will adjourn at 5 o'clock. So we have not brought our papers and we are not prepared.

Then, besides that, the Government amendments to this Bill which are very important and very vital were received this morning. To those amendments we have given notice of further amendments and hon. Members have not got the notice of our amendments so far. From that point of view also it would be more useful to have this debate on Monday. Therefore I humbly request that looking to the importance of this measure which is not only novel but very important too the debate may now be continued on Monday.

**Mr. Speaker:** But he can have that advantage. He may send in the notice of amendments and I will waive the delay. So far as other hon. Members are prepared to speak, we can continue the debate.

**Shri Morarka:** The amendments have been sent in but they require the President's assent. They have to go through that formality. In any case though you would be kind enough to waive the delay, the amendments would not be before the hon. Members. To that extent there would be no appreciation of my amendments.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** That will be on the amendments.

**Shri Morarka:** They are amendments to the Government amendments.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** They will be moved on Monday.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow him that opportunity. He would not suffer. But in spite of this handicap there are hon. Members who can speak. There-

[Mr. Speaker]

fore why should we lose this half an hour? Normally also we ought to have gone till 5.30 for passing the other Bill. Therefore it was expected that we will sit upto that time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): As regards the first point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka I would like to know how the six hours will be distributed between the Super Profits Tax Bill and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** For the present we have put three hours for each. But if there is some adjustment to be made I will make it.

**Shri Morarka:** This Bill should be given four hours.

**Shri Deorao S. Patil** (Yeotmal): I oppose it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** If this is to be given four hours, I object to it. The other Bill is equally important. This Bill concerns simply the big industrialists but that concerns the entire country.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have said, I would give three hours to each. The time-limit for speeches would be 10 to 15 minutes for each hon. Member—10 minutes normally but 15 minutes in some cases.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the time of the presentation of the Budget, this was the only tax which was hailed by all those toiling millions who thought that profits should also be taxed much more. At the time of discussion, many Members raised a doubt and they rather put this pointed question to the hon. Minister whether or not he was going to yield to the pressure of big business houses. I remember this question was put by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and the hon. Minister replied that he was not either going to yield to the pressure of the big business houses nor the other one. I have gone through these amendments. With

the little knowledge that I have in the matter, I welcome only one provision. I am all for giving some relief to those who have started new industries, who have practically no reserves. I am sure the imposition of this tax on these small units or small concerns or newly established concerns would have completely ruined these concerns and I am sure there would have been liquidation of these units. As far as that is concerned, I must thank the hon. Minister for saving these units from ruination. But, for the others, take for instance, this amendment about relief on occurrence of deficiency.

"Where there is a deficiency in relation to any assessment year, the assessee shall be entitled to relief in accordance with the following provisions, namely,—

(i) the amount of the deficiency shall be carried forward and set off against the net chargeable profits of the assessee assessable for the next following assessment year...." and so on.

I need not read the entire amendment, because the time at my disposal is too short. Let us know what are the profits. I do not want to tax the House at the fag end by quoting the profits of many industries, like sugar, iron and steel, textile in some places, jute and other big industries about 8 or 9 big industries where I feel that these industrialists are controlling the economy of this country. The profits are exorbitant. Sometimes it is fabulous. If there is a profit and if the super profits tax has been levied by the hon. Finance Minister, when he has levied a tax on kerosene, when he has taxed small things which are used as necessities of life by poor people, I do not know why there was so much stir. I was in Calcutta at the time when the entire agitation was going on by big industrialists and I was told by a friend of mine that even the TISCO—Tata and Steel Co. will come to a standstill after 15 years if this tax was

not withdrawn or modified. I do not know what he hinted. I am yet to know a concern which has so much of capital, which is earning so much of profit. And yet, by paying the super profits tax, they will come to a standstill or they will liquidate themselves—it is ununderstandable.

I have got some document. A survey was made under the instructions of the Planning Commission by Prof. Hazari into the working of the corporate sector. These documents are really very healthy about the functioning of the various groups. A Study of Inter-corporate investment: The Birla Group of Companies by R. K. Hazari: a full report, I am told has been submitted to the Planning Commission, where he has said about the working of particular concerns, Birla group or any other group. He has not only made a survey of the Birla group, but of many other groups, Mafatlal, Walchand and other groups in the country. He has submitted a report to the Planning Commission. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this report will be made available for the Members of Parliament. He has mentioned:

"Subject to limitations stated above—he had some limitations in his observation, in his survey—it is estimated that the Birla Group consists of 182 companies, with an authorised capital of Rs. 175 crores and a paid up capital of Rs. 58.35 crores. Of these, only 31 are private companies accounting for Rs. 3.45 crores of authorised and Rs. 1.68 crores of paid up capital.

Then, he has said:

"Among the highlights of the occupational distribution of the companies, which might turn out to be rather unique, is the considerable interest in such strictly non-industrial activities as trading, publishing, investment and real estate and construction."

This report, I am sure, has shown that Professor R. K. Hazari has taken

enough interest to go into these various problems. He has not attributed any motive to the corporate sector, but he has given certain facts, and in the conclusion he writes:

"As many as 7 companies earn negligible or nil dividend though their investments total Rs. 38.18 lakhs.

It may not be warrantable to infer from these data that Birla investments are made entirely with a view to enhance the importance of the group as a whole without regard to earning dividends, but it is definitely true to say that there is considerable disparity in the earnings of various companies. Even if investment holdings are managed on a group basis, such disparity in earnings is difficult to explain nor does it appear to be fair to shareholders of at least some companies. Indeed it is hardly possible to discover any rationale in the distribution of holdings among the various constituent companies."

As the time at my disposal is very short, I would only request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this. I would request my hon friends who are equally interested to know about the working of this group in our country to kindly go through the report submitted by Professor R. K. Hazari to the Planning Commission.

When we are talking about the super-profits tax and the fabulous profits earned, may I invite the attention of this House to the licencing procedure? We find that these mill-owners have come forward and represented to the Finance Minister that they should not be taxed. I was surprised to know that out of 215 licences issued in 1960-61, about 143 have been issued to only six business-houses. The Tatas got 30, the Birlas got 57, Surajmal Nagarmalls got 14 and the Sri Ram Group got 15. I am surprised to know—and I would like to know the reason for this



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

from the hon. Minister—that even the Sahu Jain Co. and Dalmia against whom an enquiry was going on right from the year 1956 also got some licences: Dalmia 5, and Messrs. Sahu Jains got 7 licences. I do not know if he was so good a person that a licence could be granted to him, even though an enquiry was going on since 1954 or at any rate an enquiry had started right from 1956. I am really surprised to know. I would like to ask why a licence was granted to him. I am only talking of the issue of licences, because a monopoly is growing in our country, and this is against the spirit of our Industrial Policy Resolution.

Since they have concentrated wealth, they should not mind paying super-profits tax. I am prepared to accept any amendment, but the amendments suggested by the hon. Minister with the exception of one or two were not warranted. When he could reduce the duty on kesosene oil only by 4 nP. or 2 nP. when he could not possibly reduce the rate of tax or excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco when the tobacco dealer cringed before him, and when he could not give any concession in regard to diesel oil even for the agricultural worker even though we had requested him, I do not know why he has sought to give through these amendments so much concession to the private sector.

I do not impute any motives to anyone. But there was a threatening. I know that the Tata group represented on this matter. I know that Mr. J. R. D. Tata was here in Delhi. Normally, he never moves from Jamshedpur unless it is absolutely essential.

So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider this matter very seriously whether these concessions were at all necessary. Those people want to shoot the Government, they want to terrorise the Government and bully the Government with a double-barrelled gun. One side is turned towards the working

classes, saying 'Look here, if this super-profits tax comes into force, you are not going to get any bonus, your bonus will be frozen, and your wages will be frozen, and so on. The other bullet is aimed by them at the Government saying 'Look here, if this tax is imposed, there will be huge unemployment. We shall close down our concerns. It is high time that Government resisted this pressure.

I do not know why they should offer so much resistance to the super-profits tax; when there is concentration of wealth in this country, when the tax evasion is to the tune of Rs. 300 crores, when income-tax and wealth tax arrears are to the tune of about Rs. 181 crores, which may be effective arrears, they had no business to come to Government. I am sorry that our Finance Minister, a man of unquestionable integrity and straight forwardness, for whom I have the greatest regard, has ultimately yielded not to the pressure of the common people but to the pressure of the Tata and Birla groups.

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** I am glad the Finance Minister has taken into consideration the various suggestions made in the House and he has been pleased to adopt such of them as he could reasonably accept. We are thankful to him for having done so. Today when moving the Bill for consideration, he has clarified certain other points and has introduced one more important improvement, namely, the question of deficiency being carried for three years. That was certainly necessary.

I cannot understand the objections raised by Shri Banerjee when he says that these concessions should have been granted. As a matter of fact, if he had read the speech of the hon. Finance Minister when he announced the concessions, he would have found the answer. He made it clear that if he came to the conclusion that the provisions of the Bill stood in the way of, any progress, any development of

the corporate sector—which is a sure source of revenue—he would be the first person to ask for their repeal. He certainly took into account suggestions made by different Members here because he must have felt that these concessions were necessary in order to see that industry did not suffer, and that the corporate sector continued to function properly and remained a source of help. Therefore, there is nothing that could be taken exception to in connection with the improvements that have been made by him.

I have been hearing off and on from Members of the Opposition, specially from the Communist Group, that no help should be taken from western countries, in spite of the emergency, in spite of our great need, in spite of the fact that it will take a lot of time for us to be in a position to meet the challenge of China unless we took help from all friendly countries willing to help. But their suggestion is—do not take any help. Apparently they want to keep our country weak so that we may succumb to the incursions and invasion of China. That can be the only motive for suggesting that we should not take any help from friendly foreign countries willing to help us. They are not coming and forcing help on us. They are giving help on our asking. Therefore to say that we are mortgaging our country to foreigners or foreign countries is very uncharitable.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Who said that?

**Shri Himatsingka:** I do not want him to interfere. The Communist friends have been suggesting everyday in season and out of season, that what they call the Air Umbrella should not be taken, that is to say, we should leave our defences unprotected.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Even the Prime Minister says that.

**Shri Himatsingka:** The Prime Minister has never said so and if my

hon. friend is trying to read something in the Prime Minister's Statements which does not exist, it is not correct to do so.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):** He never mentioned even the Communist Party. Why do you feel guilty about it?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Therefore, it is necessary that our country should make preparations to meet the challenge from every source. We should also take help from friendly countries to whom we are thankful for offering their help, for giving us all kinds of suggestions and help.

A number of Members said that the country had made no progress. In fact, some of them went so far as make preparations to meet the challenge to say that we were worse off than in 1947. But there are some figures in the Report of the Reserve Bank which are revealing, which show that there has been all round progress in India during the first decade of planning and developing, from 1951 to 1961.

In 1952 deposit accounts in the various banks were only 32 lakhs; in 1961 they rose to 65 lakhs. The amount of deposits in 1952 was Rs. 892 crores which rose to Rs. 2,049 crores in 1961. The point to note is that half of the total deposits in 1961 belonged to individuals and not to the corporate sector.

Borrowers' accounts in 1952 were 380,000 which rose in 1961 to 12,30,000. The credit granted in 1952 was Rs. 535 crores which rose to Rs. 1,321 crores in 1961. Here again, the steep rise in the number of borrowers indicates that bank credit was available to a much wider cross-section of the people.

In spite of this all-round growth in the country, we have not been able to achieve what we should have. The growth of the national income is still small. In the first year of the Third Plan the rise was only two per

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cent as compared to seven per cent in 1960-61. At 1948-49 prices, there was practically no improvement.

There has been lesser agricultural production in the Third Plan. The progress has not been up to the mark and we are still behind schedule.

The average growth in the last decade has been at the approximate rate of 3.5 per cent while it is much more in other countries. If India is to withstand aggression from the north, our national income should certainly rise much more than at present. Therefore, planning needs some attention so that we can have more improvement.

If proper steps are taken, agricultural production in the country will greatly increase. I shall give figures of production in different countries in selected crops. Production of rice in India is about 1,500 KG. per hectare, while in USA it is about 4,000 KG and in UAR about 5,000 KG. We produce only about 750 KG of wheat per hectare, while West Germany produces 3,500 KG. In our country production of potatoes is about 7,500 KG per hectare, while in West Germany it is 24,000, in Japan 17,000 and in France 17,000. Cotton produced in India is 125 KG per hectare, while in UAR it is 620. In India, tobacco production is about 800 KG whereas in other countries it goes up to 2,000. Our country needs funds for improving agriculture, and industries and also for meeting the challenge from the North. It is possible to do so only if the country is called upon and is willing to help the Government with resources and the country is behind the Government in supporting the taxation measures, especially when the Government is willing to consider any reasonable suggestions so that the private sector may not suffer.

One of the reasons why we have not improved our agriculture much is that different authorities are dealing with the subject and there is also the neglect of the States. After all agri-

culture is a State subject and it can thrive and improve if effective steps are taken in different States. From the lower level proper attention is not given. The Planning Commission and other authorities should see that we get better yields from our land so that we may not have to import food grains such as wheat and rice or cotton from foreign countries. If our agriculture improves, I think there will be no occasion for spending available foreign exchange over these agricultural commodities. Government and the persons in charge of agriculture should take such steps as may be necessary to give a fillip to agriculture so that production may rise.

I should thank the hon. Finance Minister for having met a number of objections of the persons who will be affected. He cannot satisfy everybody because some people still say that the Bill is harsh and will work against them. He has tried to meet all possible objections and we are thankful to him.

Shri K. Barua (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is one measure to which I would like to extend my full support. One thing that annoys me is that the entire private sector, particularly those who are holding the major income, have created some sort of an atmosphere in the country as if the entire private sector is crumbling down because of the super profits tax. They have created a psychology in the country which is not very conducive at this critical juncture. I can quite understand these people putting up their grievances in a way which is consistent with the mixed economy policy of the Government. Not being satisfied with that, they have utilised their entire machinery, resources, organised Press to show that here is Government policy which has dragged the country to complete ruin. In fact some people who have not the time or the mind to go into the basis of the taxation proposals are trying to lend support to this organised group.

That is not a very healthy atmosphere. Government is also not trying to counteract the subtle propaganda which is mischievous through their propaganda machinery. There is some reason for that, I apprehend. Because the Government cannot afford to offend the vested interests, as to a large extent they depend upon the strength of these vested interests.

You will be surprised to note 'at in a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister by the Delhi Shareholders' Association, they have had the arrogance to say that it is they who are keeping the Government in power. This is what they say:

"Then come contributions to the political parties to keep them in the legislature and in the Government."

This is what they feel like. That is why probably they are not really serious about the measures, but now they feel that by their pressure they will be able to compel the Government to succumb to their tactics. On the one hand, they say their backs are broken and they are not in a position to pay the tax. In the memorandum, they say:

"The Finance Minister estimates a revenue of 25 crores from Super Profits Tax. The private sector could have raised their voluntary contributions to this figure of 25 crores cheerfully and thus discharged the Finance Minister of his obligations of raising this amount from Super Profits Tax."

So, you can realise to what extent they can go in this memorandum, or they have gone in this memorandum, submitted to the Prime Minister by the Delhi Shareholders' Association, which is presided over by a retired ICS officer.

I say that the attempts to denounce this super profits tax are not based on facts. They have got a long-range purpose behind this. What I feel is they are very unhappy about

the socialistic approach that is being made in the country by the Government and the people, and that is why they want to take advantage of the situation to stifle the whole approach. That is being corroborated in the memorandum submitted by this Association to the Prime Minister himself.

There is another aspect to be seen. We are faced with an emergency because of the Chinese threat and it would be wrong to presume that this threat is only a military threat. They have got a two-pronged attack. We are going to face a prolonged threat from the Chinese, and it may not be only a military threat but also an ideological threat. This is the most opportune time for us to see that we also prepare the country psychologically because the Chinese will try to exploit the situation. Military, they will try to conquer the country and also psychologically they will try to utilise every avenue they have to support the military threat. So if we allow the concentration of wealth to be in a few hands then this will be the best ground for the Chinese to create a psychological atmosphere against the Government and against the measures we have all agreed to for resisting the foreign aggression.

With regard to concentration of wealth, I would just like to give some figures as revealed by the Mahalanobis report. One per cent of country's house-holds own as much as 75 per cent of the country's privately held stocks. Of this one per cent, half is owned by 1,400 business houses.

This shows to what extent the concentration of wealth has gone. Therefore, this Super Profits Tax Bill which is being brought in by the Finance Minister will go a long way to bridge the gap between the different income levels.

Another argument is that because of the Super Profits Tax the capital formation will badly suffer. Not only that. If they want to have the ad-

[Shri R. Barua]

vantage of the super profits tax, why they attack the public sector in their propaganda? I do not know why this vested interest or vested class is pleading for a reduction in the super profits tax, and go to the extent of discrediting the entire public sector. They have got the press behind them. All the papers are criticising the entire public sector and they try to make out a case that if the public sector's attempt is given up or scrapped the entire private sector will come to the rescue of the nation. But in the present set-up of things, will the private sector in India be able to finance projects like Durgapur, Bhilai, or for the matter of that, Bokaro? Nobody has got finance to that extent. Even in the private sector, it is the Government finance which goes a long way to make up the deficiency. We know how much they borrow from the different Finance Corporations. After that, it is not proper to assume that the capital formation will seriously suffer.

In view of the emergency, we hear that the corporate sector is patriotic and is prepared to sacrifice all for the country. If that be so, why do they object to this tax? In England, for instance, during the last world War II, the excess profits tax went up from 60 per cent in 1941 to 95 per cent in 1943. In America, the excess profits yielded 32.7 per cent of the total taxes. But our super-profits tax hardly amounts to 8 per cent of the additional tax. So to say that the super-profits tax is completely taking away the incentive for capital formation is absolutely wrong.

From the recent amendment brought forward by the Finance Minister we find that he has given a very liberal concession to them. Of the chargeable profits, 10 per cent would be left out for making payments for loans, for formation of reserve fund and also for formation of

assets. Besides that, he has also provided for protection to the smaller industries, because non-taxable limit is raised to Rs. 50,000 or 6 per cent whichever is higher. There are other provisions also for formation of capital and to meet the immediate demands and formation of new assets. Therefore, there should have been no quarrel on this score.

Such measures are also necessary in order to curb down the excessive profits to which the private enterprises are very much prone. It may be said that the question of profits and prices is normally determined by the rule of demand and supply. But I submit nowadays the theory of demand and supply is not always at work. Very often the prices are determined not only by the rule of demand and supply, but also by various other factors.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His time is up; he should wind up.

**Shri R. Barua:** Sir, I also appeal to the corporate sector to see that the socialist approach is not a theory to be preached from the pulpit, but it is a philosophy to live in, to help the nation and to see that an atmosphere is created in the country in which the people are not left in the lurch.

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#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REPORT

**Shri Kane (Buldana):** Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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18.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the April 22, 1963/Vaisakha 2, 1885 (Saka).*

[Saturday, April 20, 1967/Chaitra 30, 1885 (Saka)]

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1085

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Annual Reports of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur, for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

(b) Directors' Reports of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur, for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (ii) A review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

- (iii) A statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the documents at (i) above.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1960-62 . . . . . 10806

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER 10806-07

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) laid on the Table a statement regarding further details of the attack by Naga hostiles on a Railway passenger train on the 9th April 1963.

## BILL PASSED . . . 10821-10977

Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill, 1963 moved on the 18th April, 1963, continued. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended.

## BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 10979-11000

The Finance Minister (Shri Morarji Desai) moved for consideration of the Super Profits Tax Bill, 1963. The discussion was not concluded.

## REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 11000

Sixteenth Report was presented.

## AGENDA FOR MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1963, VAISAKHA 2, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further consideration and passing of the Super Profits Tax Bill, 1963.

Consideration of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963.