

19th April, 1955 (Tuesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI


FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

Dated 22.01.20

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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

2419

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 19th April, 1955.

2420

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COST ACCOUNTANTS (STATE UNDERTAKINGS)

*2365. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State enterprises under the control of the Ministry of Production engaged in the manufacturing processes have well trained and fully qualified Cost Accountants;

(b) if not the steps that are being taken to have sufficient number of specially qualified men for such work;

(c) whether any assessment of the requirements have been made; and

(d) if so, the nature of the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) All such enterprises with the exception of the National Instruments Factory are managed by private limited companies, who employ trained and qualified Cost Accountants or other experienced Accounts staff with knowledge and experience of Cost Accounts Work. In the case of the National Instruments Factory this work is done by the Departmental Staff in consulta-

tion with the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) to (d). On the basis, however, of a recent review of the requirements the following undertakings are at present considering proposal for strengthening their Cost Accounts Organisations by the appointment of one or more Cost Accountants.

(1) Messrs. Hindustan Insecticides Limited.

(2) Messrs. Hindustan Cables Limited.

(3) Messrs. Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.

(4) Messrs. Hindustan Housing Factory Limited.

(5) Messrs. Nahan Foundry, Limited.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether there is any organisation at the Centre to advise and guide these undertakings in this matter?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir, the organisation is there in the Finance Ministry and with the Auditor-General.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the strength of the organisation that is there at present and whether there is any proposal to further strengthen that organisation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice for that.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Public Accounts Committee have drawn the attention of Government so many times in this regard and in view of that is there any proposal under

consideration for having a cadre of such cost accountants at the Centre?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir, a proposal is under consideration for forming such a cadre.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know, Sir, whether Government have under consideration any proposal to appoint a permanent or *ad hoc* committee of this House to go into the working of those concerns which are directly managed by Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

INDIAN ENCLAVES IN THE PAKISTAN TERRITORY

*2366. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of the present administrative set-up in the Indian Enclaves in Pakistan territory:

(b) the total Revenue of these enclaves; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition of the people there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) For the purposes of administration, these Indian enclaves are included in the jurisdiction of the nearest police stations on the Indian mainland. Except for one enclave, no Government officials are stationed in these enclaves. Various officials of the Government of West Bengal, including police and revenue officials, occasionally visit the enclaves with the permission of the Government of East Bengal, in connection with the investigation of cases reported from there from time to time and the collection of revenue.

(b) Rs. 49,235/13/-.

(c) As far as travel between the enclaves and the mainland is concerned, the visa restrictions have been liberalised. Under a reciprocal agreement with the East Bengal Government, the

residents of these enclaves can travel between the enclaves and the Indian mainland, on the authority of identity certificates issued by a District Magistrate in West Bengal, and countersigned by the District Magistrate concerned in East Bengal.

The supply of essential commodities, such as cloth, oil, sugar, matches, medicines etc. to the enclaves from the Indian mainland is allowed under an agreement arrived at between the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Bengal.

Difficulties have been experienced in these and other matters and the question of the exchange of Cooch-Bihar enclaves in East Bengal with East Bengal enclaves in Indian territory has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan. The proposal for the exchange of the enclaves has been accepted in principle by the Governments of India and Pakistan, but it has not so far been possible to arrive at an agreement on the details of the exchange. An Indo-Pakistan Conference is proposed to be held shortly to discuss boundary issues between the two countries, when this question will be discussed further.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total area and population of these enclaves and may I also know the number of enclaves?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There are 130 enclaves of Cooch Behar with an area of 20,957 acres and a population of about 12,600 situated in East Bengal. Similarly, there are 93 enclaves of East Bengal with an area of 12,157 acres and a population of about 11,000 situated in Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know when the exchange of these enclaves will take place?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have said that we hope that this matter will be taken up at the next meeting, because at the meeting of the Steering Committees held in Delhi on the 11th and

12th March 1955 the general question of the demarcation of boundary lines was considered and we hope this will be taken up when they meet again.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what are the difficulties that stand in the way of exchange of these enclaves, because the talk was finalised long before?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Administrative difficulties and various other complications creep in and we are quite prepared to discuss these matters; if the Government of Pakistan agrees the matter will be settled soon, we hope.

Shri Barman: May I know, up till now, how many times there have been reports of disturbances or commission of criminal acts in the enclaves and how many times the police authorities here had to proceed to those places—any idea?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I would like to ask for notice for that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that the Scheduled Tribes predominate in all these enclaves? If so, may I know why Government have not deputed the Special Commissioner to submit a report on the conditions obtaining there?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This suggestion will be taken into consideration.

BEE-KEEPING STATIONS

*2367. **Shri Bibhut Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many bee-keeping stations have been opened in Bihar by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(b) the main criterion for the opening of a bee-keeping Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Ten.

(b) Favourable climatic conditions and willingness of villagers in a particular area to take to the industry.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह दस बी कीपिंग सेंटर बिहार के किन किन हिस्सों में खुले हुए हैं ?

श्री कानुनगो : The stations covering an area of 17 villages in all. जगह का पता नहीं है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उत्तर बिहार हिमालय से लगा हुआ है और वहां की आब हवा भी अच्छी है । क्या सरकार उधर भी बी कीपिंग स्टेशन खोलने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री कानुनगो : बी कीपिंग स्टेशन के लिए दिसंबर ६५ डिग्री से नीचा नहीं होना चाहिए और १०० डिग्री से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए ।

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any statistics are maintained with regard to the production of honey by various centres, especially with regard to the centres that have been opened by the Village Industries organisation?

Shri Kanungo: As far as the 49 bee colonies in Bihar are concerned, the production up to December 1954 was 376 lbs. of honey.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

*2368. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proprietary rights of the evacuee agricultural lands and rural houses allotted to displaced persons in the Punjab have been denied in some cases; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Property rights in respect of rural agricultural lands and rural houses to quasi-permanent allottees of Punjab have not yet been given.

(b) question does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that those persons who have been rehabilitated in garden colonies are refused proprietary rights

on the ground that they themselves had not grown any trees?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I am not aware of this. But the question of permanent allotment, that is to say, proprietary rights to be given on a permanent basis, is under very active consideration of Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I take it then that no proprietary rights have yet been given to any of the displaced persons?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The whole matter is under consideration and it won't be long now.

N.E.F.A

*2369. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1557 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state the action taken on the various recommendations made by Dr. Verrier Elwin, Anthropological Consultant to the N.E.F.A. Administration, on matters affecting the tribal people?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): These recommendations have been generally accepted and are being followed by the N.E.F.A. Administration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are these recommendations and what steps have been taken?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The hon. Member must have known that the Deputy Minister replied to question No 1557. His answer was:

1. Proselytising activities of any form should be discouraged and there should be no preaching of superiority of one religion over another.

2. Art, Culture, handicrafts and other special characteristics of the tribal people should be preserved as far as possible.

3. Basic education should be introduced.

4. Efforts should be made to introduce Hindi as early as possible.

5. The officials and the teachers should be carefully selected and they should study the language and customs of the tribal people.

These were the main recommendations and the Deputy Minister stated them in the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has organised any agency for the promotion of culture of these areas, and if so, what is the nature of the agencies?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have already appointed some officers in these areas for the preservation of the culture and arts of the tribal people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts have been made to adopt the system of basic education with reference to the particular needs of this area?

شکشا تہا پرواکتک سلسادھن

اور ویکیانک گرویشدا ملتیری (مولانا

آزاد): میں اسے معاف کر دوں اس

سلسلے میں پچھلے دنوں ایک کانفرس

وہاں بلائی گئی تھی کہ اس بات پر

غور کرے کہ بھیسک ایجوکیشن کی

تعلیم کس طرح وہاں دی جائے۔

چنانچہ کانفرس ہوئی - اس کی

رپورٹ آئی اور اس رپورٹ کے مطابق

کارروائی ہو رہی ہے۔

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** I may clear this point. Some time ago, a Conference was convened there in order to consider the way in which basic education should be imparted there. The report of the conference was received and action is being taken in accordance with the report.]

Shri Jaipal Singh: The Parliamentary Secretary has just now stated that one of the recommendations is that everyone working in these areas should learn the language of that areas. May I know whether the language is learnt before the appointment is made or they learn it while they are there? How many are proficient in the local language?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We try to give them education in the local languages; Primary education will be imparted to the tribal people in their mother tongue.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am talking of the officers.

STATE TRADING

***2370. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided as a policy not to enter the export trade in any commodity; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for taking this kind of decision against the policy of increasing State-trading?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether the sub-committee which was appointed in 1950 submitted its report, and whether it was examined by some other committee, and what was the recommendation of that committee?

Shri Kanungo: The report of the committee appointed in 1950 was examined by another committee in 1952 and the latter committee recommended that the business in foodstuffs and other things should not be undertaken by the Government. They also recommended that the business in handloom products and cottage industry products should be taken up by a Corporation of the State.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Deputy Minister answered both (a) and (b) in the negative. I want to know whether he is aware of the fact that the Minister of Commerce and Industry in his address to the last meeting of the Export Advisory Committee said that the Government are definitely decided not to enter the export trade?

Shri Kanungo: The proposal is under consideration whether it will be an entirely State-trading agency or an agency which will be supported or promoted by the State—that is a matter which is being considered.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether the Government have any desire to do State trading in any of the chosen articles at least?

Shri Kanungo: The matter is under consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the extent of export trade at present undertaken by the Central Government?

Shri Kanungo: At present, there is none.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

***2372. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions of Government on the Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee 1954; and

(b) the action taken for the implementation of its various recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know when it was submitted to the Government?

Shri Kanungo: It was submitted at the end of September 1954.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if, in view of the importance of allocation of certain varieties of cloth for handloom industry and of the importance of substitution of handloom by powerloom, Government consider it desirable to expedite a decision in this respect?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. The views of the State Government have been called for. Some have replied and some have not. Therefore, there is delay in taking a decision.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether the Government have received any complaint against the Textile Enquiry Committee's report from the States?

Shri Kanungo: All the States have not sent their comments. Some which have sent have objected to certain parts and approved certain parts.

SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT

*2373. **Shri Kelappan:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 279 on the 25th February, 1955 and state:

(a) the names of the international firms which have been entrusted with the work of preparing the project reports for the proposed synthetic oil plant;

(b) whether any such report has been received so far; and

(c) if so, whether any decision regarding the site has been taken?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The firms which are being contacted for the preparation of project reports are—

- (1) M/s. M. W. Kellogg Co., New York,
- (2) M/s. Lurgi, Frankfurt, Germany, and
- (3) M/s. Heinrich Koppers, Essen, Germany.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Kelappan: May I know what is being done in regard to the report submitted by the Synthetic Petrol Committee set up by the Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already indicated the position in my reply. Part A is the result of the recommendations made by that Committee.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the amount so far spent on this project?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is only a proposal to invite a project report; there is no project as such at the moment.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: What is the proposed capital outlay?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will depend upon the project report.

Mr. Speaker: It is too early to put questions on the details.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the scheme to distil petrol from Talcher coal which was sponsored at one time by the Orissa Government has been given to these consultants and is under consideration?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This will depend upon the project report which I am sure, will take into consideration the various factors which are necessary for the successful execution of a project of this nature—that is, the quantity and quality of coal availability of water, etc. There are many other circumstances which have to be taken into consideration.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

*२३७४. श्री भक्त वृद्धन : क्या निर्माण आवास और संभरण मंत्री ४ मार्च १९५४ को दिये गये तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या ६२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्णसिंह): चौथे दरजे के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाने का काम चालू है। अनुमान है कि यह काम १९५५ के मध्य तक पूरा हो जायगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि अलीगंज, बचकईया और राउज एवेन्यू में बहुत पहले से चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर बने हुए हैं और उनमें अब तक बिजली नहीं आई है जब कि उनके बाद कई नई कॉलोनीज जो हाल में बनी हैं उनमें बिजली लग गयी है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : दाईं हजार क्वार्टर्स सेवानगर में जो बने हुए हैं, उनमें बिजली लग गई है, जहां तक पंचकईया रोड के क्वार्टरों का सवाल है, इनके मुताल्लिक विचार यह है कि इस जगह नई कंस्ट्रक्शन की जाय, इसलिए इन क्वार्टरों में फिलहाल बिजली लगाने का इरादा नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि सेवानगर में हांलाक कई महीनों से क्वार्टरों में बिजली की फिटिंग हो गई है लेकिन अभी तक उनमें बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिला है और इसके मिलने में देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : अब उम्मीद है कि जल्दी ही मिल जायगा। नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी के पास बिजली पहले काफी नहीं थी, अब भाखरा नांगल प्रोजेक्ट से उनको नई बिजली का कनेक्शन मिल गया है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जल्द ही यह कनेक्शन मिल जायगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि....

AID TO MYSORE

*2375. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have asked for financial aid from the Centre for helping industries in the State;

(b) if so, the names of such industries that are to be assisted; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on their request?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving details of loans and grants made by the Central Government is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 17.]

Shri Wodeyar: May I know what is the proposed total amount of financial assistance to start large-scale industries?

Shri Kanungo: The question is about grants. There is no proposal for any ceiling. Schemes as they come are considered on their merits.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know whether Government propose to give financial aid to the promotion of agar-bathi industry in Mysore State?

Shri Kanungo: If a proposal from the State Government comes, as I said, it will be considered on merits.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know why no grant was given to Mysore State with regard to small-scale industries during 1954-55?

Shri Kanungo: No proposals were received.

SELECTION OF MANAGING DIRECTORS

*2376. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of laying down a standard for the selection of

Managing Directors and General Managers of the Government concerns was recently discussed by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the standard evolved, if any;

(c) whether Government will lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether the Planning Commission propose to discuss the question in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The question of the principles to be followed and arrangements to be made for recruiting staff for public undertakings is at present under the consideration of the Planning Commission and the Production Ministry and other Ministries concerned.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether it is the usual practice of the Planning Commission not to take into consideration the managerial staff which is required to run the big enterprises like the fertilizer and steel factories at the time when those proposals are discussed by the Commission?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not catch the import of the question, the Planning Commission as such is not concerned with the appointments of these persons, but if there is any question of laying down certain principles it is in a general way that the Planning Commission is concerned. And I can state for the information of the hon. Member that not specifically for the Managing Directors and General Managers but for the constitution of a cadre for the Industrial Managerial Service, a proposal is under the consideration of the Planning Commission and the Production Ministry.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My point is that for the setting up of all the big

enterprises the proposals are first considered by the Planning Commission. I want to know whether at the time of considering those proposals the Planning Commission also consider what kind of managerial staff would be required to run those enterprises.

Shri S. N. Mishra: The Planning Commission may offer in a general way certain suggestions, but it would be somewhat difficult for the Commission to lay down a uniform standard, because it will be realised that there are varying requirements of various enterprises.

SILK INDUSTRY

***2380. Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount of financial assistance given to the Mysore State for the promotion of silk industry during the year 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Rs. 7,68,145/-

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the schemes for which this financial assistance was given

Shri Kanungo: It is a long list: Scheme for the establishment of mulberry graft nursery, scheme for providing facilities on the Belligirangan Hills for increasing the production of revitalised univoltine and bivoltine seed cocoons, scheme for production of foreign race basic seed cocoons at Guduvana-halli, scheme for establishment of multi-voltine silkworm disease-free egg station in Kunigal, Bidai and Dodalallapur, scheme for supply of refrigerators to aided graineures and so on and so forth.

Shri Keshavalengar: May I know if the Central Government has evolved any machinery for seeing that the amounts so granted are put to complete use by the State Governments?

Shri Kanungo: Periodical reports on the progress of the schemes are obtained and the progress of schemes is watched.

LOSSES IN COLLIERIES

*2381. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any inquiry as to why some collieries have been working continuously at a loss for so many years;

(b) if so, when and with what results;

(c) whether there was any loss in any of the State collieries during 1954-55 and if so, in which collieries and how much?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). It is presumed that Member is referring to the State Collieries. An investigation into the methods of working of the State Collieries, the cost of production and the steps to be taken to increase the production and to reduce the cost of production to make their working remunerative and financially sound was undertaken by a Committee called the Railway Collieries Enquiry Committee which submitted its report in 1951.

The Committee made various suggestions for improving the working of these collieries and to make their working remunerative and financially sound. A statement showing the action taken on the recommendations made by this Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 18.]

Apart from this no separate enquiry was instituted by the Government to ascertain why some of these collieries have been working continuously at a loss.

(c) Final figures are not yet available as the accounts for the year 1954-55 have not been closed. According to the provisional figures, the working of the Collieries is expected to show an overall profit of Rs. 33.36 lakhs. After the accounts have been finalised, a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha showing the profit or loss

on the working of each of these Collieries.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: May I know what is the total number of collieries, how many of them are working at a loss, and what is the total loss of each?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member to be at the moment satisfied with the lengthy reply I have given and the lengthy statement that I have placed on the Table. This point that is now being raised in the question is a new point. Partly it has been covered by the reply that I have given, and if he gives a separate notice, whatever other information he requires will be collected.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: The statement says that Government have already taken action on some of the recommendations mentioned in the statement on the 1st of August 1950. After these five years I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is a huge loss of Rs. 60 lakhs per year over five collieries, and what have Government done to get rid of this loss?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I thought I had covered this point in reply to part (c) of the question where I have said that the preliminary accounts indicate that there will be an overall profit of Rs. 33.36 lakhs although this is subject to final preparation of the accounts. Therefore this alarming picture painted by the hon. Member does not arise.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Perhaps the hon. Minister is aware that the collieries were worked through contractors in the past. May I know whether the losses are due to the fact that the contract system has been abolished?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would leave the hon. Member to draw his own conclusions. I have made the factual position available to the House.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: May I know whether what I submitted is wrong or Government are not doing anything about it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will not use a strong adjective. I have stated the facts and I would leave it to the hon. Member to decide whether his assertion is wrong or correct or partially correct. I would leave him to draw his own conclusion.

ZINC FACTORY

***2382. Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 894 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in considering the report of the committee which was formed to examine the question of the establishment of a Zinc factory in India;

(b) whether Government propose to start a Zinc factory in the immediate future; and

(c) whether it is a fact that all the requirements in respect of this commodity are met at present from imports from foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). According to the recommendations of the Committee a Zinc Smelter can be established only when the daily output of ore has reached a thousand tons. Today the output is only of the order of 300 tons. The question of establishing a zinc smelter can therefore, be taken up only after the ore output has reached the required target.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know under what conditions our raw materials are exported to foreign countries? Now we are exporting our raw materials to foreign countries. Is there any agreement?

Shri Kanungo: There is no agreement. The export is conducted under the usual forms of trade.

Shri Balakrishnan: In the reply given to unstarred question No. 894 on the 22nd December, 1954, in part (c) the hon. Minister of Commerce and

Industry stated: "Before the establishment of a zinc smelter is contemplated, it is necessary to ensure a minimum daily output of ore. Government have under examination certain proposals for the development of the mines concerned towards achieving this minimum ore output." May I know what is the daily output which is ensured now in our mines and what is the daily output expected to start a zinc factory?

Shri Kanungo: The present output is 200—300 tons a day. The question of increasing the output is being considered by the Government and negotiations are being carried on between the company and the Government and also Consultants from abroad.

Shri Balakrishnan: How much is required for starting a factory?

Shri Kanungo: 1,000 tons a day.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know the names of the countries from which zinc is being imported now?

Shri Kanungo: I require notice.

HOSPITAL IN FARIDABAD

***2383. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the hospital in Faridabad during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) the amount spent on the purchase of medicines and other stores for the hospital during these years; and

(c) whether any tenders were invited for the purchase of hospital stores and other requirements during these years?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 19.]

Shri Gidwani: In reply to part (c) of the question, whether any tenders were

invited for the purchase of hospital stores and other requirements during these years, it is stated that they were not invited in all cases. May I enquire what were the cases in which tenders were not invited and the reasons for not inviting tenders?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Actually purchase is made in three different ways: first from Government Stores and depots. So far as that is concerned, the question of price does not arise because the prices are standardised. Second, private manufacturers, whose prices are also standardised. For hospitals, they give special concessions. Third, through tenders. I might also inform the hon. Member that in 1952-53, the articles purchased through Government institutions were 32 per cent., through private manufacturers and distributors 30 per cent. and through tenders 38 per cent. In 1953-54, purchases through Government institutions were 35 per cent., manufacturers 29 per cent. and through tenders 36 per cent. It will therefore be seen that a majority of the drugs are purchased through governmental agencies.

Shri Gidwani: In cases where tenders were not invited, were the purchases made locally from wholesale dealers or retail dealers? What was the agency for making these purchases?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Where purchases are made direct from the manufacturers, the Chief Medical Officers indent on these manufacturers. As I have said, the prices of these drugs are standardised and for hospitals, they get a special concession.

मशीन दल संबंध

*२२५४. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूगोस्लाविया सरकार ने भारत में मशीन दल संयन्त्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यूगोस्लाविया सरकार की शर्तों को स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

CANALS IN ORISSA

*2386. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 2208 on the 4th May 1954 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at by the Planning Commission in respect of the remodelling of the river canals in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the proposed estimates of the schemes?

Shri Hathi: Rs. 14.92 crores.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether these schemes come under the Hirakud Project?

Shri Hathi: It will be a part of the Hirakud project,—an extension of the present project.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether this scheme is keeping pace with the progress of the Hirakud dam project?

Shri Hathi: No. It has not yet started. There is no question of keeping pace. It has been investigated and is now being examined.

N.E.F.A.

*2388. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether aircrafts have been used for bombing any of the areas in N.E.F.A. in the incidents arising out of clashes between the tribal people and the Indian Armed Forces there; and

(b) if so, the extent of damages caused by bombing?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

TEXTILE MILLS IN PUNJAB

***2389. Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any request from the Punjab Government for assistance in setting up more textile mills in that State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government of India in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a request was received for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) Consistent with Government's policy, the State Government have been informed that there would be scope only for spinning units and not for composite mills.

QUARTERS FOR LABOUR (CONSTRUCTION)

***2390. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 135 on the 18th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in regard to the question of providing residential quarters for labour employed on construction work in Delhi;

(b) if so, the scheme and programme drawn up in this connection; and

(c) the estimated expenditure and phasing of the plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swarn Singh): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the reasons why the Central Government did not see the necessity of providing shelter to the builders of New Delhi?

Sardar Swarn Singh: We do recognise the necessity. That is why the scheme is under consideration.

Shri S. N. Das: How long will it take to finalise this scheme?

Sardar Swarn Singh: I do not think that my reply will be very illuminating if I say that we will try to take a decision as early as possible.

Shri S. N. Das: Why does the hon. Minister think that he cannot give a time? What are the special reasons why so much time is being taken?

Sardar Swarn Singh: The hon. Member may kindly remember that New Delhi is being constructed for the last 40 years. No one ever recognised the necessity. But, now we do feel that there should be some accommodation for these builders. It is for that reason that we have taken under consideration a scheme of this nature.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

***2392. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount given as grant to the Government of Punjab for the development of Handloom Industry during 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Rs. 2,65,394 as grants and Rs. 3,15,000 as loans.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know according to what principle this grant has been distributed?

Shri Kanungo: The principles are utility and practicality of the schemes that have been submitted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know at what interest these loans are distributed and how many persons have benefited by the receipt of these loans?

Shri Kanungo: The actual distribution of the loans is the responsibility of the State Government. I am not in a position to give the number of people who have received the loans. The figure of loans indicates the amount disbursed to the State Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the policy of the Government to encourage co-operatives for this handloom industry and if a directive to that effect was issued to the Punjab Government and if so, how far it has been followed?

Shri Kanungo: The Government's policy is definitely for co-operative organisation of handloom weavers. The Punjab Government, along with other State Governments, are aware of it. Unfortunately, the progress in Punjab has not been very brisk.

HORTICULTURAL OPERATION IN DELHI

*2393. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of Gazetted staff engaged in the horticultural operation works at Delhi State Circle and Central Circle, New Delhi;

(b) whether there was any retrenchment of staff due to the recommendations of the Kasturbhai Lalchhai Committee;

(c) if so, how much and how far economy was effected thereby; and

(d) the establishment charges of these two circles from 1947 up-to-date, (year by year)?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) All horticultural work in Delhi has been assigned to one division under Circle No. 1 and there are eight gazetted officers doing this work.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) I place on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 20.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government have thought of any other way of effecting economy in the department?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know how we can have good shrubbery and good horticultural work and also not pay for it. If we want all these amenities, I am afraid we will have to pay for it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that establishment charges have risen high. May I know the reason: whether the staff has been increased or any other work has been taken up?

Sardar Swaran Singh: From a perusal of the statement which I have placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, it will appear that there is a rather sharp rise in the year 1948-49 as compared with the previous year, 1947-48. This is due to the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission and because of the higher pay that was given as a result of those recommendations. Thereafter, the increase is a steady one and that is due to the development of Delhi, on account of the area being enlarged and in view of the colonies having been developed.

GRANT TO PUNJAB

*2397. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total amount of grant given to Punjab during 1954 for the improvement of the hill stations under the Five Year Plan; and

(b) the main purposes for which this grant has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No such grant was given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government in 1954.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if grants for this purpose have been given to State Governments and if so on what basis?

Shri S. N. Mishra: To which State is the hon. Member referring?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the grant is given to any other State: not to any particular State.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I have no information on that point just now.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि अंगूजों के चले जाने के बाद कई पर्वतीय स्थानों का उनका वैभव घटता चला जा रहा है ? उनकी उन्नति करने के लिए क्या योजना कमीशन ने कोई योजना बनायी है या बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : अंगूजों को बुला रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : योजना कमीशन ने इसके बारे में कई राज्य सरकारों से पूछा था कि उनके पास इस तरह की योजनाएँ हैं या नहीं । जैसा मैं ने इस जवाब में बताया, पंजाब सरकार ने बताया है कि उनकी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसका कोई स्थान नहीं है । लेकिन योजना कमीशन का ध्यान इस तरफ है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the amount of money that the Planning Commission has set apart for the improvement of hill stations all over India?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : इसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कोई खास रकम निर्धारित की है या नहीं यह मैं नहीं बतला सकता । लेकिन जो जानकारी मालूम की जाती है वह इसी आशय से की जाती है कि उन लोगों को मदद की जाय ताकि वे ऐसे स्थानों का विकास कर सकें ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know how much money had been set apart

for the purpose, but I have not got any answer to that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that under the First Five Year Plan the Transport Ministry with the sanction of the Planning Commission have improved many hill stations, and among them these stations in Punjab are included?

Shri S. N. Mishra: As I have already stated, in the Punjab, the State Government have stated that they have no such plan, but certain Central grants have been responsible for the improvement of some such areas like Simla, Kulu, Solan and the like.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MONAZITE

***2371. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the total production of monazite in 1954 in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): It is not desirable in the public interest to disclose this information.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

***2377. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1203 on 21st September 1954 and state:

(a) whether all the Government Industrial enterprises under the control of his Ministry have been brought under the company form of management; and

(b) if not, the number of those that are still under other forms of management and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Three organizations viz., Government Salt Sources, State Collieries and National Instruments Factory are still being managed departmentally. These are all old activities of Government which were well organised ever before independence. In none of them has there been a problem of building up a new Organization, or even of very rapid expansion. The State Collieries and the National Instruments Factory are really service departments. As regards the Government Salt Sources, there is no advantage which a company is expected to have in preference over the present pattern. Government consider that it would not be necessary or correct purely for the sake of theoretical uniformity to convert an undertaking from the departmental to the company form of management regardless of the circumstances and the requirements of the case. If it is found that it would be advantageous to change to the company form of management for specific reasons e.g. if a large and rapid expansion had to be effected under a more flexible pattern of management the matter would be examined again and a decision taken on merits.

REHABILITATION OF HARIJANS IN GANGA-NAGAR DISTRICT

*2378. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 2,000 non-Claimant displaced Harijan families still remain to be rehabilitated in Gangaganagar District in Rajasthan, and that no lands have been allotted to them so far; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) The number of Harijan displaced families so far settled on land in Rajasthan is 8340. Government are not aware of the number of non-claimant displaced

Harijans who still remain unrehabilitated in Gangaganagar.

(b) Does not arise.

FERTILIZER PLANT

*2379. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 821 on the 12th March, 1955 and state:

(a) the estimated cost of the project for the establishment of a factory for the production of ammonium nitrate in the Bhakra Nangal area and the total estimated production of the plant; and

(b) the period of time that it will take to start work on this project?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It has been decided that the factory should have a capacity to produce about 200,000 tons of ammonium nitrate per annum. Technical and other details regarding the factory will be settled only after examining the final report of the Fertilizer Production Committee and it is not possible at this stage to make any reliable estimate of the total cost of the project.

(b) Certain preliminary steps towards the implementation of the decision to set up the factory have already been taken. Work on the project is expected to be started as soon as technical and other details are settled after examination of the final report of the Fertilizer Production Committee.

LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

*2385. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands from various organisations of displaced persons of Tripura to introduce West Bengal scale of loans in the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT IN DAMODAR VALLEY

***2391. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the nature of the plan for Forest Development in the Upper Damodar Valley submitted by Dr. R. Gorrie?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Two copies of Dr. Gorrie's report on soil conservation and afforestation in the Upper Damodar Valley have been placed in the Parliament Library.

SURVEY OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

***2394. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments for making a thorough survey of the small-scale industries; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reports received from the State Governments in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त अभिकरण

***२३९५. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, १९५५ के तीसरे सप्ताह में उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त अभिकरण के तुलसांग डिबीजन में आसाम राइफल के जवानों में और आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों में मुठभेड़ हुई : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस की जांच कर रही है ?

बैरिशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभासद (श्री सावर अली खां) : (क) तथा (ख). मुठभेड़ ऐसी तो कोई हुई नहीं परन्तु अधुनेतो के पास एक एन० सी० ओ० और तीन आसाम रायफलमेन पर, जो कि सभी उस समय निरशस्त्र थे, छिप कर हमला किया गया। तीन राइफलमेन उस वक्त से गायब हैं और गहरी जख्म के बनिस्पत भी एन० सी० ओ० बच निकला।

घटना की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT, 1954

***2398. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules have been framed by Government under Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) The draft rules under Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 have been prepared. These were referred to the Advisory Board constituted under Section 31 of the said Act for advice. The recommendations of the Board have been received and are under consideration of the Ministry.

(b) Yes; in due course as provided in Section 40(3) of the Act.

चलचित्रों का प्रमाणीकरण

२२६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४ के दौरान में फिल्म विवेचन (सेंसर) बोर्ड ने कितने विदेशी चलचित्रों को प्रमाणित किया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कंसकर) : सन् १९५४ में केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणित विदेशी फिल्मों की संख्या १७१४ थी।

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN TRIPURA

KHADI

887. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of tribal people who applied in 1954-55 for aid or loan for the development of cottage industry in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Applications from individuals for development of cottage industries are not entertained by the Government of India. No grants or loans were also given to the co-operatives in the Tripura State or to the Tripura Government during the year 1954-55 for the same purpose. Sometimes special grants-in-aid are given by the Centre to the State Governments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the Part C States. No such grant was also given to the Tripura Government during the year 1954-55.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN TRIPURA

888. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tribal people or co-operatives formed by Tribal people have received loan or aid from Government in 1954-55 for the development of cottage industry; and

(b) if so, the number of recipients?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Applications from individuals for development of cottage industries are not entertained by the Government of India. No grants or loans were also given to the co-operatives in the Tripura State or to the Tripura Government during the year 1954-55 for the same purpose. Sometimes special grants-in-aid are given by the Centre to the State Governments for the welfare of Schedule Tribes in the Part C States. No such grant was also given to the Tripura Government during the year 1954-55.

84 L.S.D.

889. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of the certified institutions in West Bengal which deal in Khadi;

(b) the amounts of subsidy paid to them during the years 1953 and 1954; and

(c) the manner in which the selection of institutions for this purpose is made?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 21.]

FILATURE LABORATORIES

890. **Shri Keshavalengar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any laboratories and research institutions maintained by filature companies in India; and

(b) if so, their number and the names of the places where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Not to Government's knowledge.

(b) Does not arise.

N.E.F.A.,

891. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the nature of the scheme for the development of Education in the North-East Frontier Agency?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The scheme for the educational development of NEFA is essentially similar to that operating in other parts of the country. Special

consideration has, however, to be given to the conditions obtaining in the North-East Frontier Agency. The dearth of trained local teachers is the greatest obstacle. The main features of the scheme are:

- (i) Training of tribals teachers.
- (ii) Introduction of basic education.
- (iii) Use of the tribal language in the lower classes and encouragement of Hindi and the devnagri script in the upper classes.

There are at present 150 primary schools, 12 middle schools and 4 high schools. These are likely to be doubled during the next five years.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

892. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Advisory Board constituted recently in connection with the Administration of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 took place in the month of February, 1955; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes. seven meetings of the Advisory Board took place in February, 1955.

(b) The Advisory Board has suggested some changes in the draft rules to be framed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 which are under consideration of the Government.

RADIO LICENCE FEE

**893. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the radio licence fee is proposed to be reduced; and

(b) if so, from which date?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Karkar): (a) and (b). The question of reduction in the radio licence fee is under consideration.

CERTIFICATION OF FILMS

894. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films, including shots and trailers certified by the Central Board of Film Censors during 1954;

(b) the total footage of these films examined; and

(c) the average time taken by the Board for the certification of a film?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Karkar): (a) 2,405 films.

(b) (i) 62,20,869 feet in 35 mm. size.

(ii) 4,67,908 feet in 16 mm. size.

(iii) 641 feet in 8 mm. size.

(c) It will be difficult to give a correct estimate of the average time for all films. Films are examined in order of priority according to the date of application. If the application is complete in all respects, the average time taken is between one to three weeks according to the priority of the date of application. This average may be exceeded in cases where further representations are made by producers or there are proceedings by way of revision or appeal.

Newsreels are usually certified within two days of the application and in case of urgency on the same day on which the application is made.

INDIAN IMPRISONED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

895. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indian nationals imprisoned

and detained at present in foreign countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

896. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Indians at present residing in Mauritius;

(b) the percentage that this bears to the total population of the Island; and

(c) the number of Indians who are members of the Mauritius Legislature?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) 3,63,405.

(b) 67 per cent.

(c) four.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

५९९. श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री ४ मार्च, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वतन्त्रता के पहले दिल्ली किन किन स्थानों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर थे और तब से उनके लिये कहां कहां नये क्वार्टर बनाये गये ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : सभा की मंजूर पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है [विलिखे परीक्षा ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या २२.]

RESEARCH ON PUBLICITY

898. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the basic researches on matters of publicity undertaken during the years 1953 and 1954.

(b) the number of persons engaged on the work; and

(c) the results derived therefrom?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The Research and Reference Division is generally not meant for basic research. The staff of the Division is engaged in the work of providing guidance and background material and in preparing reference material for the use of the media units of the Ministry.

DISPLACED HARIJAN FAMILIES OF GANGANAGAR DISTRICT

899. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over two thousand displaced Harijan families of Ganganagar district, Rajasthan, have not been registered as yet; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

COAL (PRODUCTION COST)

900. Shri K. C. Soodha: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production per ton of coal differs from colliery to colliery under Government control; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reasons for variation in production cost from colliery to colliery are:

(i) variation in mining conditions, such as thickness of the seam

depth of workings, length of working face from the shafts, lead and lift etc.,

- (ii) nature of working whether underground or quarry working and whether the mine is in a development stage or depil-laring stage,
- (iii) method of raising coal e.g. mechanical or manual, and the degree of mechanisation,
- (iv) life of the colliery—the pro-duction cost of a newly open-ed mine will be economical as compared to an old mine,
- (v) suspension of work due to un-foreseen circumstances, strike etc., resulting in dislocation of work,
- (vi) short supply of wagons, and
- (vii) existence of surplus labour.

HAND-BAGS AND BASKETS

901. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hand-bags and baskets made of Palmyra leaves are exported to America; and

(b) if so, the value of such goods exported in the year 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Handbags and baskets made of Palmyra leaves are not shown as a distinct item in the Export Trade Statistics. The information desired by the hon. Member is, therefore, not available.

द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना

१०२. श्री रमधन सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत विन्ध्य प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिये जो योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं उनका स्वरूप क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : अपेक्षित विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है [बैठक बरिदाष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या २२.]

GRANT TO ORISSA

904. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have made use of the grant of Rs. 8,585 sanctioned for the establishment of a blacksmithy-cum-tin-smithy-cum-welding shop; and

(b) if so, the annual outturn of this shop?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The State Government have stated that they propose to utilise the grant during the current financial year.

GRANT TO ORISSA

905. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants sanctioned to the Government of Orissa in connection with six demonstration parties for weaving and dyeing have been fully expanded during the periods concerned; and

(b) if so, the progress of work in the direction of this industry in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The grant to Orissa Government was sanctioned on the 4th January, 1955. It is, therefore, too early to assess results.

BROADCASTS IN PORTUGUESE

906. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce broadcasts in Portuguese on the A.I.R.; and

(b) if so, when it will be introduced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Portuguese Service started with effect from the 16th April, 1955.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION LABOUR

907. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Immigration Labour employed by various industries in Burma, Malaya and Java during the year 1954; and

(b) the general conditions of their service?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). None.

THOUBAL COMMUNITY PROJECT

908. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the Thoubal Community Project during the year 1954-55;

(b) the comparative figures of the contribution in money and labour by Government and the local people during the aforesaid year; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during the current financial year on this project?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 24.]

(b) (i) Government expenditure—Rs. 2.39 lakhs. (April to December 1954).

(ii) People's Contribution—Rs. 1.07 lakhs. (April to December 1954).

(c) Rs. 5.9 lakhs.

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 19th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-42 A.M.

FINANCE BILL

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): I beg to present a petition signed by five petitioners in respect of the Finance Bill, 1955.

FINANCE BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the Finance Bill, 1955. Out of the ten hours allotted for the general discussion of this Bill, about four hours have been availed of yesterday. This would mean that the general discussion will continue practically the whole of today, and hon. Members will get 15 minutes more, if we can do that.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Yesterday when the House rose for the day, I was called upon to speak.

I admire the readiness of the Finance Minister in coming forward to reduce some of the tax proposals that have been made in the Finance Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I do not find the Finance Minister here, or for that matter any Minister in charge.

Mr. Speaker: He is just coming. He is sent for.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: In the Finance Bill, he had asked for taxation revenue to the extent of Rs. 17.7 crores, but in his speech yesterday he has reduced it to Rs. 8.8 crores i.e. a reduction of 50 per cent. I am reminded of Telugu saying that the master goes on committing mistakes only to correct them. If it had been possible for the Ministry to correctly study the situation and assess the commodities which they are going to tax, we would have had a less disheartening picture in the very beginning. It looks as if it is the policy of the Finance Minister or Government that they ask for one rupee while they require only four annas, and later on reduce it to eight annas and ask us to be satisfied with that, whereas again only four annas is the money required for the final transaction.

I am afraid this policy could not help proper budgeting. Year after year I have been finding that such proposals are made in the beginning, and in the end they go on reducing the tax proposals to a large extent. I am afraid this contagion is spreading to the other departments also, because we found this year that the Railway Ministry also started giving us a little bit of disheartening picture of their rates structure and later reduced it on the advice of this House. But I would suggest that they would be able to mitigate all this trouble if they understand the situation properly and assess the commodities in the due manner. Otherwise unnecessary worry is created both in the country as well as in Parliament, and perhaps to

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

Government themselves, if they are unprepared for a reduction.

Before dealing with this tax collection or tax assessment, it is always good that Government look into the administrative structure of the country and try to effect economies. They should also have an eye on the Audit Reports to make necessary attempts to explore the possibility of savings and also to reduce unnecessary expenditure. The latest Audit Report (Civil) gives several items where greater attention of the Finance Ministry seems to be very necessary. Remarks have been made in that Report about the extravagant expenditure on rentals in the External Affairs Ministry, extravagant expenditure on residential accommodation, non-recovery of full dues, and so many other matters in several other Ministries. I wish that Government are benefited by the reports of the Audit Department as well as by the Public Accounts Committee reports, and see that they have an eye upon effecting proper savings, proper control over the expenditure and as such over the necessity for assessing the country to a larger extent.

Unfortunately I see that the Finance Minister has introduced a new clause 30 not to give effect to the new tax proposals until today or rather not to give refund of the amounts already collected up to date from the 1st of April, after the Finance proposals has been given effect to. It will be an unfortunate thing if those that have paid are not benefited by this reduction, while those that have evaded are benefited by it. I wish that the matter would be gone into in greater detail, and the necessary amends made, and that finally the new clause 30 would not be pressed for adoption in this House.

The final announcement of the tax rates has not been very satisfactory. We have, on the one hand, the fixation of targets for production, and on the other hand, we place a restriction on the power of purchase and

consumption. That only creates lesser employment on the manufacturing side, more removal of people from the manufacturing section, creating more unemployment. This is a policy that has to be properly kept in mind before any tax proposals are made that would involve a restriction on the power of consumption by the public. One would notice the actual working of the Community Projects and the National Extension Service in the country and find that there is a lot of wastage in these projects. I may not be able to lay my finger on the exact spot of wastage, but I would only suggest that the Government should be more careful in spending more money on these Community Projects and National Extension Service, and try as much as possible to avoid wastage. The Planning Commission have been there working for the last three or four years and the Government have been accustomed to the work of planning and I, therefore, do not see any reason why the Planning Commission should continue to exist as a separate unit of the Government. It would rather be useful if all the offices of the Planning Commission are integrated with the several departments of the Governments; the departments of the Government also have now become accustomed to the way of thinking and planning. As a matter of fact, the entire country is plan-minded and I see no reason why a special department should be continued and a lot of money spent over that. Probably integration will bring about some savings, and I hope the matter will be seriously considered.

During the discussion on the Budget this year, much stress has been laid on, and shelter has been taken under, the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report. Unfortunately, the Report has not been discussed in this House and the Government have not been able to formulate and disclose their own plans and to what extent they have been agreeable to the several measures that have been sug-

gested by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Even before such a disclosure, they begin to take shelter under the Taxation Inquiry Commission's Report. I wish they had postponed a reference to that until they were in a position to understand the full implications of it and also until the House had been given an opportunity to think over it and express their opinion on it.

The idea contained in clause 29 of the Finance Bill has become a matter of annual omission; I mean to say that salt duty, which has been in existence till the year 1944-45, has neither been revived till now nor completely given up. Sub-clause (1) tells the House that they postpone consideration, rather the levy, of this salt duty for sometime longer. If there had been a possibility of reviving the salt duty without any political sentiments about it, it would have been possible for covering up the deficit or the tax enhancement this year by that one item only. The accounts for 1938-39 showed that there was a collection of Rs. 8.12 crores by way of salt duty; in 1944-45, the figure of collection was Rs. 9.29 crores. The amount of tax that has been sought to be levied this year is about Rs. 9 crores. So it is high time that political sentiments were given up and the economic conditions of the country taken into consideration. It was no doubt a political weapon some years back, but to meet the economic situation, political sentiments should not be taken into consideration or remembered; economic adjustments will have to be taken notice of. We have today an exportable surplus of salt; there are heavy stocks and there is a slump in the salt trade. On top of this, there is the continuing system of manufacturing unlicensed salt which is sub-standard. The standard that has been set up by the Government for human consumption is 94 per cent. Sodium Chloride. It has not been possible for the licensed manufacturers themselves to reach the standard effectively, and those who have been manu-

facturing salt without any licence have not been able to come anywhere near that standard. This only indicates that the Government are indirectly allowing sub-standard or inedible salt to be put into the market and sold for human consumption. This is a matter which requires a good deal of attention, especially when you are thinking of a Welfare State and a socialistic pattern of society, of which so much has been made by the Government. If you want that good, edible salt should be manufactured and sold for human consumption, it is high time that unlicensed salt manufacture is stopped and every encouragement given to the manufacture of standard salt, and over and above all these things, as much money as possible is given to encourage the manufacture of salt in good condition for export to other countries also.

One more point that I would like to touch upon is this. Our transactions with foreign countries and the loan amounts that have to be paid back to us have been dealt with very unsatisfactorily. You would remember that Burma was indebted to India to the extent of several crores of rupees, and now Burma rice, which is not so much liked in India today when there is a surplus production of rice, has been dumped into India and is being distributed, probably forced upon people here. This Burma loan could have been allowed to continue for sometime longer and paid to India in instalments. Instead of that, the entire loan has been liquidated by supplying to us very bad quality rice, the loss on account of which goes to several crores of rupees. As a matter of fact, when we were importing Burma rice at a cost of £48 per ton, we were in a position to export Indian rice to other countries at a cost of £35 per ton. All this shows that the transactions with Burma in the matter of taking back their loans in the form of rice has not been satisfactory and, on the other hand, it is provokingly bad.

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

Nothing has been shown in the present Budget as regards the recovery of loan from Pakistan. Last year we had a great expectation that we would be able to recover it and on that expectation the Budget was framed. I wish that attempts are made with the Pakistan Government to see that that amount is paid back to us, if not all at once, at least by yearly instalments.

12 Noon.

I have to point out again to the Government that there has been an inadequate thought on our export policy of agricultural produce. Most of our agricultural produce is going down in prices and, probably, to some extent, the export policy would have to step up agricultural production in prices. As the prices go down, there is every possibility of the produce also going down. Recently, we had certain resolutions passed in this House about the export of groundnut oil and groundnut and so many other things. On the other hand, we have been seeing in this country a steady growth in the production of some of these commodities and a steady fall in the prices of those commodities. One of the several methods by which prices can be improved is by exporting those commodities to other countries which have a demand and a market for them. Unfortunately, the co-ordination between the Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Commerce Ministry still seems to be lacking. It is much better that these two Ministries put their heads together and come to conclusions which are most beneficial to the country and especially to the producers who mostly live in the rural areas. Urban areas are being catered to more than the rural areas and the question of urban unemployment is being looked into with greater care than unemployment in the rural areas which seems to be neglected. In that view, I only wish that the Government should take up the question of prices more carefully and more speedily and see

that the rural unemployment is not increased hereafter.

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha (Sibsagar-North Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in these discussions. I propose to confine my speech in making certain general observations.

We feel that the horizon of India is getting clearer and clearer in many respects. In the international sphere, I think, we have proved to the world by our deeds that we are lovers of peace. In our domestic sphere also, thanks to the resolution of the Congress at its Avadi session and the recent amendment to the Constitution, we have made it clear that we want to build a socialistic pattern of society. In the matter of food and cloth and also in agricultural and industrial production, we are maintaining our progress. We are about to complete our First Five Year Plan and to launch on a more ambitious Plan for the Second Five Years. But, yet, there is hardly any room for complacency because our goal is still far off. Even today, when we see beggars roaming about in our country, we feel very sad. There is, of course, the demon of unemployment which remains still unconquered. To what extent the manifestations of these social and economic evils have disappeared as a result of our work should actually be the yard-stick for measuring the success of our Plan. Surely, many hurdles remain to be overcome for which much more efforts will be necessary on the part of Government and also on the part of the people. I am sure the Government and the people are rising to the occasion.

It is only recently that some disturbing news came from my State of Assam about anti-Bengali agitation in one district. These happenings are indeed very unfortunate and no well-wisher of the country can look at these happenings without concern. Existence of provincial feelings, feelings about caste is a reality in India at present. On the other

hand, in order to maintain the integrity of India, we have to get rid of these feelings for which ways must be found out.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mutual respect of sentiments have much to do in this matter. Disrespectful remarks and serious insinuations, lashing remarks against the Government and the people by responsible persons do no good but harm. So far as the Dhubri incidents are concerned, I wonder how can that very responsible organisation of Bengal which made serious and unwarranted insinuations against the people and the Government of Assam in their memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission and gave publicity to it escape responsibility for inciting the people? I also wonder how can that section of the Press which has been making a systematic anti-Assam propaganda escape responsibility in this matter. For reasons of peace I do not want to go into these details. I only hope that everybody will co-operate for creating favourable conditions. We have heard that the situation is now under control. Let us hope that all will be well and we will have no occasion in the future to hear about such unpleasant happenings from any part of India. We have every sympathy for these who have suffered.

India is lucky to have great personalities like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru who are working as a cementing force in this vast country. Along with it, it has become necessary to have a plan for real integration of the people of India. For that purpose, I am one of those who believe in inter-provincial and inter-caste marriages—for bringing about integration in the true sense of the term. I would, therefore, suggest that the States do adopt a policy to encourage inter-provincial and inter-caste marriages. We have also to think about the concrete steps that are necessary for implementation of the Avadi resolution of the Congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member got any special scheme for

inter-provincial and inter-caste marriages?

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha: That has to be worked out.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): He will just begin by setting the example himself.

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha: Consistent with the socialistic pattern of society, we have to reduce the gulf of difference between the low and high income groups. So far as services are concerned, both in the public and in the private sectors, I would suggest that a Pay Commission be constituted forthwith to examine this question and make its recommendations. In view of the matured public opinion for reducing the gulf of difference in income, I am sure the Government will find the least resistance in implementing any recommendations that may be made for reducing the differences. For the private sector besides pursuing a taxation policy conducive to equalisation of wealth and incomes, I would suggest for creation of a National Trust and those who have surplus wealth and income could be asked to make their contribution. We believe in doing things through maximum amount of agreement and through persuasion. Creation of a Trust as proposed and asking people to contribute to it, therefore, will be consistent with such a policy. Such a step will help in creating favourable public opinion and the task of the Government will be made easy. I would hope that the Government will be pleased to give due consideration to this proposal.

Contentment of the people is the real security of a country. It is gratifying to note how in many parts of India there is a sense of fulfilment on account of the various great achievements. At the same time we cannot lose sight of those areas where there is a sense of frustration for absence of any tangible achievement for this or that reason. I would plead

[Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha]

for greater attention of the Government to these areas for the best interests of the country as a whole.

Even if I annoy the Railway Minister, I cannot but repeat with all the emphasis at my command that bad communications in the North Eastern Zone of the country is responsible for the non-development of that area. The Assam rail link is a thing more to be pitied than to be useful. The whole of the north bank of the Brahmaputra, starting from Tezpur to North Lakhimpur, has no railways. Mineral resources are lying unexplored in the Garo Hills for want of railways. The States of Manipur and Tripura have no railways at all. Unless the Assam rail link is improved, and improved considerably, to increase its capacity manifold, and railway lines are extended to the areas I have mentioned before, the fate of the North Eastern Zone, so far any development is concerned, is sealed. I do not think that this serious question is receiving due attention of the Government. My information is that the Assam Oil Company has not been able to work to its full capacity on account of inadequacy of transport facilities. While on one hand very promising oilfields are being discovered, these cannot be explored for want of suitable transport facilities. I would, therefore, sincerely request the Railway Minister to take up some tangible works for improvement and for extension of the railways in the North Eastern Zone of the country.

I would also request for a kind visit of our able and resourceful Commerce and Industries Minister to the various parts of the North Eastern Zone and help the Governments and the people with his helpful advice for the development of industries in those areas. I am sure that the Government and the people of those areas will be greatly benefited from his vast knowledge and ideas in industry.

Here I should say that it would be an act of ingratitude if I do not say

a word about the promptness and seriousness with which the Government of India is trying to control the turbulent rivers in Assam.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Turbulent people also.

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha: We wish success to the undertakings and we hope that the sufferings of the people from floods will be no more.

I would like to point out an anomaly in the President's Order determining Scheduled Tribes in Assam. According to the present Order, if a tribal of the hills settles down in the plains district, he does not get the privileges of the Scheduled Tribes although he needs the special attention. This is for the reason that a tribal of the hills is not recognised as a tribal when he settles down in the plains. I am sure it was not the intention of the Government to deprive the tribal people of the special privileges and I hope that this anomaly will be removed.

Incidentally, in yesterday's discussions, our revered Member, **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava**, was pleased to make certain remarks about refugee rehabilitation in Assam. May I for his information quote an observation made by the Union Relief and Rehabilitation Minister in the Secretaries' Conference of the Eastern Zone held in Calcutta on the 15th November 1954?

"I have been keeping myself in touch with the progress of rehabilitation in Assam and I have no reason to be dissatisfied. You will remember that at one time the Government of India was handling rehabilitation in Cachar (Assam) directly. I do not think that it was a good experiment, because nearly everything that concerns rehabilitation is a State subject; and direct administration on the part of the Government of India, instead of smoothening matters, created difficulties. About a couple of years ago when I

went to Assam, I succeeded in persuading the State Government to take over the administration of Cachar and I am glad that since then a considerable improvement has taken place in Cachar."

Lastly, I must express my great appreciation of our hon. Finance Minister who has been managing the finances of our country in such an able manner. I liked the firm way he tackled the inflationary conditions in our country. All that I want to tell him is that the same amount of firmness without fear or favour will be necessary for bringing about the socialistic pattern of society. I have no doubt that he will succeed, and succeed to the satisfaction of the common man.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will make this a back-benchers' day. Then I will come to the front benches. Shri Basappa may now speak.

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): Although I am not an expert on financial matters, still I am one of those who believe that the economy of the country is safe in the hands of the Finance Minister and his deputies. I feel that in echoing the feelings of the speakers before, I should also say that our achievements, both in the international field and in domestic affairs are great. At the same time, I cannot forget the fact, as our revered Member, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, said that the confidence of the people in the village parts is shaken a little. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that while we think of the achievements, we must not forget the conditions of our rural people. What do I see when I go to the villages? Except one or two houses, all houses in the village are entirely dependent; they have not much food to eat. We see their clothing; we see their health conditions. I feel that when the Finance Minister is framing his Budget, the picture of the villages and the people who live there must be before his mind. It is not the few rich people that count,

but it is the 360 million people that really count. Therefore, I say that their attention must be primary in the mind of the Finance Minister. In these financial proposals, I see that certain concessions are given. We say that, when concessions are given, why more concessions are not given. When more concessions are given, we also say why more concessions are given, and in that way, the position of the Finance Minister is a little difficult. I do really see that point. But at the same time, when concessions are given, we must see to whom they are given. That is most important. The rich people know how to take care of themselves. It is only the poor people the Finance Minister must think of and what relief must necessarily be given to them. Also I do say that the Finance Minister has to take note of the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report and also the resolutions passed at the Avadi Session of the Congress about the socialist pattern of society. His framing of the proposals are conditioned by those two factors. Our financial proposals are conditioned by these two factors. We must necessarily see that attention is paid to both these things. The Constitutional amendment is there. The Bill has been passed. But according to the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, we cannot give market value compensation. It is neither desirable to give full compensation nor is it possible. But anyhow, it goes a long way in the shaping of the pattern of society which we have in mind. In that direction, the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank is a good gesture. I wish the Government would follow on in the case of insurance also.

There are other matters also. While of course in the collecting of taxes, excise tax or it may be income-tax, it is necessary that we should collect all these taxes, but while collecting, the collecting machinery should see that there is not much harassment. There must be honesty in the people who collect these taxes. We see lack of it, and therefore, the Government

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should see that greater attention towards rectifying these matters is paid. When I see the Audit Reports, I do realise that there is scope for improvement in the budgeting of our finances and also that a lot of extravagant expenditure has to be avoided. The losses incurred are mentioned in that report. The irregularities that have occurred are also shown there. Therefore, there must be a good control over the expenditure.

With regard to the Community Projects, I see that the establishments take away more of the amount rather than the amount spent on the development side of the projects. That should be carefully noted and it must be realised that after all the establishment is only a machinery to achieve certain objectives and on these projects more amount must necessarily be spent on the development side.

I was speaking about the Community Projects. I also notice that there is not much co-ordination among the various officers. After all, the Community Projects require development in all parts and they are functioning in all parts of the country. Various heads of departments are there and all of them should put their heads together and go on with the work and see that there is co-ordination. Now, there is lack of co-ordination among the various officers. Again, there is too much of control from the Centre so much so that the man at the spot is not able to do things and have more initiative. Again, the project officer is burdened with various other kinds of activities so much so that the block officer looks always to him. I say that the block officers should be entrusted with greater powers so that they may take the initiative in all directions. Trained men should be put into those projects and a number of men should be trained for that purpose.

I want to say a few words about unemployment and about agricultural prices. About unemployment, I say that it is assuming alarming pro-

portions, as is admitted, and I see the approach of the Finance Minister is only more statistical rather than realistic. We see enormous unemployment. If you try to find out a solution from the available statistics, it would not be enough. Larger investments are necessary. Anyhow, a good gesture has been made so far as the cottage industries are concerned and I think they go a long way in raising the standard of living of the people and also in giving employment. After all, looking on a large scale, if the standard of living is raised even to a little extent, that will count very much. From that point of view, these cottage industries are very good. All kinds of unemployment are there: educated unemployment, uneducated unemployment, urban and rural unemployment and so on. So, the Government should give more attention towards the solution of this enormous problem.

With regard to the fall in agricultural prices and goods, there also the Government have realised the importance of it and has done something. The State Bank that is going to be established, the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank—all this will go a long way in the direction of improvement and the starting of the warehouses is also a good thing. But other steps must also be taken by the Government if they really mean to see that the agricultural prices do not fall far below. Therefore, the importing of grains from abroad must be lessened and wherever necessary some of the foodgrains which are grown in plenty can also be sent outside. In that way, we will be giving a little protection to the agriculturists.

Then I wish to say a few words about one or two things relating to my own State. They have a relation to this subject. Of course the State from which I come has a deficit finance to the extent of nearly Rs. 4 crores.

An Hon. Member: All States have got deficit budgets.

Shri Basappa: Yes; it is so, Now that the financial integration has taken place, a great responsibility has fallen on the shoulders of the Central Government and they should therefore see that the finances are kept well.

We have got our gold mines in Mysore. If you ask what benefits we are having, I have to say we have very little benefits from them. The agreements that we have entered into with these companies are such that they require revision. The Mysore Legislative Assembly, the other day, has passed a unanimous resolution that it is no use keeping these old agreements and that they should be revised. They have abolished the gold duty, and our agreement has not given anything at all by way of benefit. But the gold mines are there and some people may say that these are foreign concerns, but we have to be very careful. We have given all sorts of concessions. Of course foreign capital should be taken care of, but they should not be at our cost. If you only see to the benefit that we are getting from the gold mines, I can say it is very little. Our Chief Minister is also coming over here to meet the Finance Minister of the Union Government very soon, and I hope the Central Government will give him all assistance to see that our finances are not affected.

In Bangalore, there is the Dairy Research Institute. It has been in existence there for a very long time and I know that all persons who had come to visit that institute have supported the idea and said that it should be retained there. I do not know what made the Central Government take away that institute and transfer it to some place outside. It is one thing to establish an institute but to take away a thing which has been given, hurts the feelings of large numbers of people, especially in the South where this institute is located. The Mysore Government is prepared to give the land. We are given to understand that in spite of the best

efforts, the Mysore Government is not co-operating. It is not true. I understand that the Minister of Agriculture in Mysore has come over here and has had a talk with the Union Government Ministers and he is prepared to give land free. I say that efforts must be taken to retain the institute in Bangalore so that all parts of the South may be benefited by the researches of the Dairy Research Institute.

I now refer to the electric power in my State. We have a lot of power projects yet to be tackled in Mysore. It is necessary to take up more projects. So far as the electric power is concerned, if the Honnemaradu project is taken up, it will give large scope for industrial development.

I have one or two points more to be dealt with but since the Chairman is looking at me, I do not propose to continue and take more time of the House except to say that I am glad that our Five Year Plan is taken up well but it is very, very inadequate and therefore more efforts should be put in and more investment should be made, and also that development on the side of education, health, etc., should proceed along with development of agriculture and industry. With these words, I resume my seat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very fond of Mysore!

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Finance Bill in spite of the changes now introduced in it has continued to be a measure to impose new burdens on the common people of our country. The Taxation Enquiry Commission was appointed two years back when the objective of the Congress as professed was not the socialistic pattern of society. So, we wonder now how it is that the same Commission's report can be utilised for many years to come. With regard to the composition of this body, the hon. Mr. Gadgil had to say something and the terms of reference continued to be the same.

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I shall refer only to two articles—paper and cloth. They have made a provision here to impose tax on ordinary paper. This paper is to be used in the production of primary books. If this tax is imposed on paper, then the primary books also will become costly. Government has made some device by which they will exempt newsprint when it is used for newspaper purposes only from this tax. Why cannot they have such a provision which will enable Government to exempt such books as the primary books from this duty? I think this duty will prove burdensome so far as the acquisition of knowledge is concerned.

In regard to cloth, we want that there should be exemption so far as coarse and medium cloth is concerned. The conversion of linear yard into square yard will certainly lead to some increase so far as the incidence of the duty is concerned.

With regard to certain other things, other Members have already referred to them. Now I shall refer to the most important thing, viz., rural credit. Although we are in the last year of the First Five Year Plan, we find that the Government has just started to do something definite about it. How is it that the Government were so long doing practically nothing in regard to rural credit in spite of the provision of so many crores of rupees in the Five Year Plan? Kisans have continued to be in the grip of the village Shylocks so long. It is only in the final year that they are going to have some positive proposal for these people. As regards the condition of the agricultural workers, some 18 million families of agricultural workers and also many millions of poor peasants are living in sub-human conditions. Although there has been some increase in the total national income, their income has not at all increased in the real terms. So, when Government makes

any sort of planning, the interests of such people should be kept uppermost in their minds, but it has not been done. As far as the First Five Year Plan is concerned, whatever success it has achieved or whatever increase in production has taken place, it has not led to the increase in the income of these poor people.

Then I come to another point which is about scarcity areas. For the last three or four years, I have found that in spite of some increase in production, a large number of States report scarcity areas. This year we have got reports of scarcity areas from West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. Although some relief is being given by the Central Government in the form of a certain percentage, that is by no means adequate and there is a very large measure of unemployment so far as the agricultural workers are concerned in such areas. The Government must give more help to relieve the unemployment among the rural people.

Coming to the employment question, I shall only refer to one part in the Finance Minister's speech. According to him, the figure for December 1953 was 5,22,000 and it rose up to 5,81,000 in November, 1954. It has been reported to be a thing which is causing some anxiety to the hon. Finance Minister. He has a chapter in his speech which describes the ways and means. Now, if the Government is really serious about solving unemployment problem, then it can collect statistics. He says that there is no precise data about unemployment, but when he wants to collect something else, he uses the services of the panchayats, union boards and other agencies. These agencies or the local sub-divisional officers can be asked to register the names of the unemployed. If the Government was really serious about ascertaining the extent of unemployment in this country, then they would have been able to employ such agencies for the pur-

pose of registering the names of the unemployed persons. So, it is not a question of not knowing or having no means of ascertaining the extent of unemployment in our country. In this connection I shall refer to one thing. It is a peculiar method which is being adopted by some foreign concerns in this country as a sort of preparation for retrenchment. It has been reported that certain branches of the I. C. I. are withholding work from some of the employees, so that after sometime they can say that they are surplus staff and thus pave the way for retrenchment of these people. Such things should be stopped forthwith if the Government is really serious about the unemployment position and if they do not want it to be aggravated still.

Coming to the question of education, the other day there was a report about some conference in which the Education Secretary is reported to have said that in India there is no necessity for introducing compulsory education. This is a very serious matter, because it practically throws overboard the provisions of article 45 of the Constitution, wherein it has been stated that within ten years they will try to introduce free and compulsory education. So, if the Government think that they are not going to introduce this compulsory education, that means article 45 of the Constitution would not be respected. We are demanding for a long time that a Primary Education Commission should be set up to look into the question of the living conditions of primary school teachers, their wages and other related matters. There had been a University Grants Commission and there had been a Secondary Education Commission. How is it that the Government is not coming forward to set up a Primary Education Commission to look into this question which is affecting millions of people in our country? It is high time that such a Commission was set up.

I find that in the Delhi University, which is a centrally administered university, the *chaprasis* and others are not getting their salaries for the last two months. Clerks also have joined them this month. Since it is a centrally administered university, Government should bear the responsibility. But when these people go to the Vice-Chancellor, they are referred to the University Grants Commission. They say, "we have nothing to do with this; go to the Ministry"; and the Ministry say they have nothing to do with it. So this matter should be looked into.

With regard to the state of education in my constituency there was one college in memory of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and that college has gone out of existence now for non-recognition. There is a growing demand for a college by the people in that area. There are colleges in all the other sub-divisional towns except that sub-division and that college should be established at an early date.

I should like to refer to another important matter about the local Kansabati-Silabati scheme which is now under the examination of the Technical Committee of the Government of India. This scheme has to be included in the Second Five Year Plan because it concerns three districts. There are vast areas of agricultural land which are also fertile and if these schemes are adopted, the people will be highly benefited. That will increase production and some rural industries can also be set up. That brings me to the question of cottage industries in these areas. There are bell-metal industries in Ghatal and Daspur, and comb-making is also an important industry in that area in the jurisdiction of Daspur and Panskura Police Stations. We find that they are in a state of crisis. Since the Government of India gives certain grants to the States for helping these industries, we urge upon the Government to provide cheap raw materials, and yarn at cheap rate so far as handlooms are

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concerned and at the same time to see if there are some ways and means so that they can get a ready market. It is a problem which concerns the whole of India. There is one thing which Government is not looking into and that is to ensure the supply of yarn at cheap rates. Whatever little help you give them, I refer to the rebate, that does not help them much because the mill-owners are also the owners of spinning mills and yarn is not supplied at cheap rates to these people. That creates a lot of difficulties.

Then I come to the question which was referred to by an hon. Member from Assam. There is trouble going on there. There is Congress Ministry in Assam, in Bengal and here also the Congress Ministry is functioning. How is it that in spite of these Governments run by the same party, they are not in a position to avoid these conflicts. There has been no allegations up till now that some other parties interested in creating troubles are doing it. This must be taken note of seriously and Government must do something so that these things do not take place.

With regard to the general taxation proposals, I shall say a few words. According to the Taxation Enquiry Commission's report, the expenditure of both the State and Centre so far as the economic development of the country is concerned is Re. 0-3-4 and they spend Re. 0-3-2 on social service—that is per rupee. The non-developmental expenditure is Re. 0-9-6 in the rupee. That is too much. We are not investing sufficient amount for the development of the country. If we want rapid development of the country we must make our planning in such a way that we can invest sufficient amount so far as the total expenditure is concerned so that the pace of development may be quickened. We have heard about the socialistic pattern of society to which we are supposed to be moving. If we are really serious about it, how is it that there is no effort yet to fix

a ceiling on income from profits? How is it that millions of people are still living in scarcity areas? How is it that the millions of agricultural workers and poor people and thousands of certain sections of low paid employees are not yet provided with housing accommodation and are not getting wages which would be enough to make both ends meet? How is it that so many middle-class people are still unemployed? Government has not thought it necessary to take some sort of ceiling or to check this disparity in income so that there may be greater resources for investment for the quicker development of our country.

If we are really serious about the rapid development of our country, we have to see that the people who are suffering most are taken care of first of all and their interests are kept uppermost in our minds. With such an attitude alone we can have really a people's Plan. If they want to give some semblance of it to the Second Five Year Plan, they have to change their attitude and adjust their planning in such a way that these people's interests are looked after and are kept uppermost in their minds.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to make a few observations on this important Bill.

Shri Gadgil: You got all you wanted yesterday.

Shri Tulsidas: Let me say at the outset as I have said several times before that the country's stability, particularly on the financial side, is in my opinion largely due to the approach which the Finance Minister has made. Whatever stability that we find in the country today is considerably due to his policy. Let me also say that the agricultural production in our country is much larger during the last two years. Of course, that is mainly due to nature's bounty. Industrial production is also good during the last year as the index

shows. It has reached the highest peak—thanks to private enterprise. I am saying this because I fully realise and appreciate that the public sector is going to become more and more important and grow larger and larger....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Making hay while the sun shines.

Shri Tulsidas: My hon. friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram is an economist and it is not necessary for me to point out that the industrial production which is gone up is mainly in the private sector and with the efforts of the private sector, I am sure he will agree with me. Therefore, when I say that the industrial production has gone up, it is giving stability to our economic side. As I said the Finance Minister has been responsible to a considerable extent for this stability but these factors have come in his favour. (An Hon. Member: Wind-fall).

I would like to point out again that the concessions which had now been made during the debate yesterday have been mainly with regard to the small scale industries. I must congratulate him for that because the small scale industries did find it very hard with these excise duties. A number of small industries owners had written to me and had told me also about the number of hardships that they had to bear. In some shops and some small factories, not more than ten or fifteen people were employed and they were subjected to these difficulties. I am very glad that the Finance Minister had removed these difficulties. We have had a discussion in this House on the economic policy and we had a resolution on that. While speaking on that resolution, the Finance Minister and some of the other Ministers have said that the approach of the Government towards the problem of planning was a practical approach and not a doctrinaire approach. They have reiterated that their industrial policy and their economic policy remain the same, and that the socialistic shift

indicates merely a shift in the responsibilities and the functions of the Government occasioned by the exigencies of the task of development and a corresponding shift in the allocation of resources at the command of the Government.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): In other words, camouflage.

Shri Tulsidas: The resources and attention of the Government have so far been concentrated on the solution of the food problem and to restoring of stability to an economy disrupted by the war and by the Partition, with the easing of the food problem, as I said, and the restoration of economic stability, Government's attention and resources can now be concentrated on schemes of social development, including investment in public works as well as in education, medical relief, sanitation and other beneficial schemes. Although Government have made it clear that their policy is to foster private enterprise which is expected to play an important role in the future industrialisation under the Second Five Year Plan, and the emphasis will be more and more industrialisation, I may say, that the financial proposals before the House, will, in my opinion, undermine the capacity of the private sector to raise the finances and I am afraid they will affect industrial development in any sector, whether it is public sector or private sector. Finances are the blood of the whole body politic and if these proposals are going to undermine the confidence and the resources which would be necessary to increase the industrial potential in the whole country, particularly in the private enterprises, it will be very difficult for that sector to play its important part. My hon. friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry is here and I am sure he fully realises how difficult it will be if the sector is not getting its required finances. I would like to point out how the financial proposals this year will undermine this confidence. I shall come to it a little later. I would only confine myself now to the general aspect.

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The Prime Minister has often declared that the private sector, far from being discouraged, was to be encouraged in playing its role. It was not to be thwarted or bound hand and foot, but it was to be encouraged and allowed a reasonable freedom of operation and enterprise. This Finance Bill contains some provisions which are against this declaration. I would like to say at first that somehow, the whole approach of the Finance Bill and the approach of the Income-tax Investigation Commission is that in order to stop the malpractices which have been practised by a few, the whole community must be penalised. That has been the approach, whether it is in the proposals of the Finance Bill or the Income-tax Investigation Commission. The skill of the legislators lies in framing laws in such a way as to prevent abuses without hurting genuine cases. This is what I feel has been told several times and I am afraid, so far, we have not yet perfected our laws to take care of this position. As long as we do not take care of this particular aspect, I am afraid, whether it is from the administrative point of view or from the point of view of making laws, this is bound to create more and more hardship.

I also find that there has been a certain amount of prejudice against private enterprise and sometimes, it does create a feeling that it exists on sufferance. I do not think that that is what the Government or the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister wanted to be done. If you want every one to play his part, the feeling that one exists only on sufferance should not remain and should not be encouraged. If they do good work, let them be encouraged. I do not see why you should all the time create this sort of feeling. We have raised the maximum rate of tax from 82 to 88 per cent. according to these financial proposals. I know that 88 per cent comes up at a very high slab. The whole approach has been to see that as far as possible, all the

theoretical ways of seeing that large accumulations of wealth do not exist in a few hands, are adopted. I fully agree with that point of view that accumulation or concentration of economic power should not be in the hands of a few. I also fully agree with the approach that concentration of power should not remain in the hands of a few.

Shri Gadgil: It is a subject for the electorate's attention, in a democracy.

Shri Tulsidas: I refer to this question of power because we try to concentrate all political power in the Central Government, in as little a compass as possible. I feel that this approach is not going to create less inequality. It is going to create more inequality because, as I see, the people who have power will always remain with all the concentration of power. So you can say with economic power. I am afraid, inequality is not going to be removed.

Some people might contend that confiscatory rates of taxation will have the effect of transferring savings from the private to the public sector. But, they forget that what could be saved must first be produced, and confiscatory taxation discourages production efforts that make such saving possible.

I shall now come to one of the main proposals,—one of the proposals because I do not intend to take up all the proposals,—which I feel is inequitable and I would like to show that as an example. I have moved a number of amendments to this Bill and in the discussion on the clauses, I will deal with some of the proposals. The Bill proposes to treat as dividend all loans to directors and shareholders made by non-banking companies in which public holding is less than 40 per cent in the case of industrial and mining companies and 50 per cent in the case of other companies. I would like here to point that this measure will have retrospective effect. I would also like to point out that up

till now the law was such that there was no bar on the companies giving loans to directors or shareholders. It was permissible. If it was permissible why should the effect of this measure be made applicable not to one year, but to any number of years previously? Because, it is said that if any amount is outstanding in the beginning of the year, the entire amount will be considered as a dividend and taxed this year. If this is going to be the effect, it will have retrospective effect, naturally, for all those years previously even though under the law it was permissible that a loan can be given to a shareholder or director. I do not understand why this retrospective effect should be given to such a measure.

Most of these suggestions in this Bill are amendments of the Income-tax Act. Normally, you know very well, that such measures are brought in the form of an Amending Bill to the Income-tax Act. Here, this time, particularly because the Taxation Investigation Commission has made certain recommendations, the Finance Minister has thought it fit to bring them in the Finance Bill. May I point out that the entire definition of dividend, the entire definition of salaries, and the entire sections 7 and 23A of the Income-tax Act have been remodelled? And yet we are not to send this Bill to a Select Committee; the implications of this are not to be understood, and it has to be passed as the Finance Bill. Normally the Finance Bill consists of taxation proposals and they are discussed and carried in the House. But here a number of changes have been made in the Income-tax Act.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no legal objection to sending this Bill to a Select Committee.

Shri Tulsidas: They are not sending this to a Select Committee. It has been decided that this Bill is not to be sent to a Select Committee, and that we have to pass it here.

I would also like to point out that we in this country have still only a very few number of private companies. But in England the number of private companies is much more than what we have in this country, but there is no such law of this nature according to which any loan given to the shareholders and directors is treated as dividend. I would say that this measure is going to operate in such a way that it will result in great hardship. We might as well pass laws declaring acts of individuals done two years ago, as perfectly illegal, criminal and liable to punishment with fine today. As I pointed out earlier, loans made two years ago or even earlier will be now taxed as dividends in the hands of those who had taken the loans a few years back. But under the normal law it was permissible....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Where is the criminality in this?

Shri Tulsidas: Because the whole loan will be considered as a dividend, and nearly 85 per cent or 55 per cent will go.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is a civil liability. There is nothing criminal about it.

Shri Tulsidas: It is penalising now because today you are penalising what you could not penalise under any law before.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's plea is that civil or criminal he loses the money.

Shri Tulsidas: I would also like to point out that even the Taxation Enquiry Commission have not gone to this length. I have read the whole of the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report, and I can say that even they have not gone to the extent of saying that this should have retrospective effect. In 1951 on the recommendation of the Income-tax Investigation Commission, a Bill was framed and it was introduced in this House, but later on it was withdrawn. Even in

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the laws that were made later on, the provisions did not go to the extent of making it so much retrospective as this Bill seeks to do. I personally believe that it amounts to a confidence trick on the citizens, and a mockery of the rule of law. I am sorry to use these words, but that is the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the same they appear to be very good phrases.

Shri Tulsidas: I shall now deal with the policy with respect to two particular industries. In the course of my speech at the time of the Budget I had particularly made certain observations with regard to industrial prices and the prices of manufactured goods. I also made certain observations in that regard while the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were under discussion. But I am afraid I have not yet been enlightened on either of those points. I would like to know what the policy is in this regard.

Let me just point out that in the case of cotton textiles the ban on the export of raw cotton, and the encouragement of cloth exports have led to reduction in the price of raw cotton considerably below the international level and the maintenance of cloth prices at near international levels. Thus the parity between the prices of raw material and its manufactured end product is not maintained. My complaint was that while agricultural prices have been dropping, the manufactured goods prices have not come down relatively. I am just trying to show what the effect of this is. The cotton cultivators are at a disadvantage. And the prices of cloth also do not go down relatively.

In the case of the sugar industry, it is just the contrary. The sugarcane prices paid to the cultivators are the highest. They are paid a minimum price which is higher than anywhere else in the world. And sugar prices also have been maintained at a level much higher than that of

international prices. If the price of the end product goes up the advantage should go to the cultivator, but in this case the advantage does not go to the cultivator. The price of the manufactured articles remains high.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Nevertheless, they are going away from sugarcane to cotton.

Shri Tulsidas: I do not know. It may be that they may go away to cotton. But in the next year you may find that more sugarcane is grown and the problem will arise that the sugarcane will not be consumed to that extent by the factories. Anyway I am only trying to point out what the effect of this is.

Even in the case of the excise duties what has happened? The cloth excise duty is reduced by half, and the cotton excise duty is also reduced by half. That shows that the cultivator is not going to get the same advantage. While he has been forced to sell his product at a lower price, he has to pay a higher price for the end product.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is the equaliser.

Shri Tulsidas: I would like to say a word about the sugar industry also. Some hon. Member spoke about the history of the sugar industry yesterday. The history of the sugar industry has been so varying that in one or two years, the production goes up, the prices begin to fall, then again the production goes down considerably, then we continue the import of Rs. 50 crores worth of sugar as was done last year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is the wheel of fate.

Shri Tulsidas: Again, the production goes up, then we shall have a glut of sugar in this country, and again we start thinking about what is to be done, and after a year or two we shall again find ourselves in scarcity of sugar. I have been pointing

this out for the last two or three years. But I am sorry to say that the policy with regard to sugar has been such that it has never tried to stabilise the industry either in regard to production, consumption or the other aspects of it. This sort of thing is not going to help.

There is one other point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. I know that this is not the occasion for referring to that, and I know also that the Finance Minister is not in charge of this particular question. Some time back I had tabled a question in regard to the recommendations of the Import Control Enquiry Committee, in reply to which my hon. friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry stated, I know fully well how it is impossible for the shipping industry of this country to carry 50 per cent of our external trade. Now that a committee has been appointed to go into the question of co-ordination of shipping as well as rail transport, I would like him also to see whether that committee cannot do something in this matter such as has been done particularly in a country like Germany, where shipping was encouraged by giving special rates for rail transport for export of goods in the country's bottoms.

Now, that was done in Germany in order to encourage shipping. Therefore, I do not know whether it would be possible in this country to encourage our shipping and to see that our trade goes to Indian shipping. Thereby we conserve our foreign resources as much as we can. I do not know whether it will be possible to refer this question to the same Committee. I would like this question to be examined. This is also a very important matter.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): As I was listening to the Finance Minister yesterday making substantial amendments to the Finance Bill, I was reminded of a poem by Hilaire Belloc; what has been expressed in it typifies my feelings as well as

those of many other hon. Members of this House.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Even though they are ignorant of Hilaire Belloc.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I think my hon. friend, the Commerce and Industry Minister has a humorous cast of mind which is diverting and at times amusing.

"I intended an Ode,
But it turned into a Sonnet,
For Rose crossed the road,
In her latest new bonnet;
I intended an Ode,
But it turned into a Sonnet."

The Finance Minister has modified the original Bill so much that it is difficult for me to think that the present amended Bill is the same as it was in the past. We had thought, when excise duties were originally levied, that the basis should not be one of whether industries were run by power or not, but the annual value of the output produced. Clearly, if the Government desired to benefit small-scale industries, the test should not have been whether they are run by power or not, but the number of people employed and the volume of output that emerges from factories. In fact, it is this basis that was adopted in our fixation of excise duties on soap. I am glad to find that the Finance Minister has reverted to the old idea of having the volume of the output taken into account for the purpose of levying excise duties. There is one change effected which I am not quite able to appreciate. why has a change been effected from *ad valorem* to specific duties? The Finance Minister hinted ominously of administrative difficulties that face his department. There may be difficulties, but we should like to have some light thrown on them. Here let me point out that specific duties tend to affect harshly those who produce cheaper goods. On the whole, the duties levied are fair, but there is a case for examining how far some of these specific duties hit those who produce cheaper goods. I hope that the department will have instructions

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issued to its subordinates to investigate this matter more carefully. Let us remember that for the first time in the history of our country, consequent on the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, we have decided to levy excise duties on a large scale for the purpose of defraying developmental expenditure. We have to proceed by a method of trial and error, as it were, and I do hope that when we are levying these specific duties, we will take account of the cheap products that are being produced by several people.

On section 23A, I have a few remarks to offer. They may not be profound; they may be obvious. But it is best that we understand the basic issues in a proper perspective. The main purpose of having section 23A, is to prevent super tax evasion. Now, that is a legitimate object. The other, consideration which has to be taken into account by the Government is the aspect of capital formation. Now if we have a market where free investible resources are available, it would not make any difference from the point of view of economic development, if we had a clause of this type operating in all its rigour. Since we do not have a market with free investible resources, there is a strong case for attempting to reconcile the two objectives, namely, that of allowing enough funds for capital formation, and that of preventing super tax evasion. But looking at the latest amendments, I think that the Finance Minister has taken account of this factor, and that is a thing for which many of my friends should really express their thanks.

I do feel that when we are taking up this question of perquisites, it is best that we see why this taxation on perquisites has been launched. Hon. Members at an early stage of the debate on the General Budget pointed out that they were opposed to taxation on perquisites because they feared a discriminatory attitude might be adopted against the private

sector and that the hidden perquisites in our public sector would go untaxed. The latest concessions made by my hon. friend are of such a character as to give the impression that the public and the private sector are to be placed on nearly the same footing. What is the basis for taxation of perquisites? With the high rate of taxation on personal incomes, a tendency has crept in on the part of individuals to save on expenditure. This tendency was pronounced from about 1915 onwards even in the United Kingdom where taxation on incomes rose steeply from that year onwards. And this has led in many cases to what I would call a saving on expenditure, and that itself has made for a great deal of heart-burning in many sections. One has only to refer to Veblen's criticisms of conspicuous consumption. The great danger to a free society, Veblen points out, is not from inequalities of earned incomes but from the inequalities that arise from property and allowable expenditures granted to several classes and groups, by the Taxing authority. My hon. friend is right in suggesting that there ought to be a stricter supervision exercised over allowable expenditure. I believe that we ought to have a stricter supervision over this because what we are seeking to do is to see that this sort of allowable expenditure is not allowed and there is not that evasion of tax. Such supervision should apply to all classes in our society, to trade union leaders, who enjoy perquisites, to managing agents, and to other groups.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What about lawyers?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I think Dr. Lanka Sundaram must understand something before he intervenes and not attempt to be flippant, as usual. I think when I am dealing with a serious argument, he should attempt at least to know what I am talking about.

I believe that the basis of the concessions made by the Finance Minis-

ter is sound. What the Finance Bill is now seeking to achieve is to sift the reasonable perquisites from those which were utilised previously as an alibi for increasing incomes. But the logical corollary to what my friend has done would be to evolve methods whereby allowable expenditures are scrutinised more carefully in future. The Taxation Enquiry Commission have not gone into this matter as thoroughly as we should have expected them to do, but this is really a matter which has to be gone into more carefully and I do hope that the House will have an opportunity for reviewing this question at considerable length in the future.

There is one question on which I feel strongly, and on which some of my hon. friends here and in another place have expressed their views categorically—I refer to the high taxation of personal incomes. What has struck me as extraordinary about our Government is the schizophrenic attitude to the individual adopted. On the one hand, we are content to suggest: let us tax to the utmost to promote equality of incomes; on the other hand, we affirm: let us give individuals inducements to invest. We seem to forget that the individual is a composite being, that we cannot separate the individual, who is the earner of high incomes, from the individual who wants to invest. What are the calculations of an individual when he wants to invest in securities. The high rate of taxation on incomes—I am referring to the Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 45,000 groups—tends to bring about a diversion of resources—if there are any,—into low income yielding securities; in other words, we are providing just the securities in which the individual can invest.

Taking into account this year's taxation, I feel that the marginal rates have been very steep, particularly, in the case of those who earn from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 45,000. You may say that the increase, as it were, is something in the region of two crores; you may say that these two crores are

transferred to the public sector. But, if they had been available to the private sector and there is a mere transference to the public sector, it makes very little difference from the point of view of development of our economy. What I suggest is that when we are thinking of investing on a large scale we have to adopt a very different approach to this whole question. Two crores of rupees is not an inconsiderable amount. You have to compound it, say, for about 10 or 15 years and then you will realise the magnitude of the amount which is really being derived. I suggest that in our desire for promoting equality of incomes, we should also bear in mind the investment situation which is as important today, if not more important than it was in the past. Hon. Members are pointing out that the scope of the public sector will increase. I am all in favour of the scope of the public sector increasing but we must understand that in the present scheme there is room for a private sector and that the public and the private sectors are complementary to one another and that the public sector is not and cannot supplant the private sector. Only the other day, when I was perusing the Planning Commission's review of economic development, I came across certain statistics which were most illuminating. It will be found that the public sector had invested in industrial undertakings to the tune of Rs. 30 crores in three years, whereas the investment into industrial undertakings by the private sector was about Rs. 100 crores for the same period. The public sector had on the average invested at the rate of Rs. 10 crores a year.

Assuming, however, that we are to increase the scope of the public sector in the next Five Year Plan the time horizon is five years,—I think there is a factor, which prevents our increasing investments into these undertakings beyond a certain amount. One cannot expect to jump from a level of rupees ten crores to two hundred crores suddenly. Surely,

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administrative difficulties have to be taken into account. Therefore, what we are seeking to achieve by this policy is to have the worst of both worlds. On the one hand, we are crippling the private sector, preventing enough savings from flowing into those industrial undertakings which are useful from the point of view of our country; on the other hand, the public sector being a huge leviathan will find it difficult, if not impossible to move, and thus the speed of development might be considerably retarded. I am all in favour of equalisation of incomes but I do suggest that we must tackle the question not from a doctrinaire angle. It may be that it is too late this year for the Finance Minister to make further concessions. I am sorry that he is not present here today but I do hope that these ideas will be considered by him and his colleagues in the Cabinet so that they may realise where we are drifting to, what our policy is to be and what exactly we intend achieving by raising taxes on incomes merely for the purpose of promoting equality of incomes.

I now consider the old argument but in new clothes for having restraints on consumptions. High authorities like the Taxation Enquiry Commission seem to have given an uncritical acceptance to the view that in a developing economy there ought to be great restraints on consumption. I do not agree. What is the logic behind this argument for having restraints on consumption? By restraining consumption, we would release the resources, financial and physical, which cannot be otherwise released for producing something else. This holds good in advanced countries enjoying full employment. But, in a country like India, this general principle cannot be and should not be applied indiscriminately. Because, here it is not only a question of allocating scarce resources as between alternative needs; there is also a problem of augmenting our resources. If con-

sumption can be used as a lever for augmenting our resources, surely there is an excellent case against restricting certain kinds of consumption. In the present circumstances, there is, a very good case for using consumption as a lever for increasing production. In an economy like ours, the implicit assumption that is made by theoreticians and the new prophets of the Indian Statistical Institute is that if restrictions are imposed on consumption, resources would be utilised for investment. It need not happen. And, I shall give you the reason. It may very well be that instead of being utilised for investment of the desired kind, they may either become dormant or they may be spent on other articles of consumption. When we are thinking of restraints on consumption, it is surely nobody's case that we can have a universal restraint on all the types of consumption. You can have restraints imposed on a few items of consumption. I, therefore, think that the Finance Minister, the Cabinet and others in authority should give thought to this question and think of increasing consumption at least in the next three or four years when deficit financing would not have got under way. It does seem to me that quite of late Parliament does not receive that amount of attention which it should. We have, for instance, Planning experts galore gallivanting from one place to the other, writing out their plans, lecturing to various conferences, calling for Press Conferences and telling them that they are doing this and doing that and we have also these schemes discussed by the Planning Commission. We have been told that we have received a People's Plan but it does seem to me to be most illogical and contradictory that the representatives of the people—I say the Members of Parliament—should not have a copy of the draft plan before the Ministers have made up their minds so that we might be in a position to throw some light on these important questions of planning. What

should be the nature of taxation in future, what are our views on the Taxation Enquiry Commission's recommendations? All these will have to be considered. The people's representatives cannot and should not be ignored. Certainly, it is not the contention I hope, of my hon. friends on the Treasury Benches that all wisdom is concentrated on the Treasury Benches. There are people with brains outside the Treasury Benches. According to the Minister of Commerce and Industry who, the other day, in one of his rillicking rollicking roistering speeches remarked, that some of these problems of planning are baffling the best minds of the country. Who are the best minds of our country? The best brains are not surely concentrated on the Treasury Benches or in the Planning Commission or in the Secretariat. We too have our share to contribute, and I hope that opportunities will be given to us to give out our views as to what the features of the next plan should be and what should be done to promote regional industrial development for instance which is basic from the point of view of improving the prosperity of our country and how we should attempt to reconcile the twin criteria of promoting greater equality of incomes and greater equalities of economic opportunity among our people.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (जिला बनारस—मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय देश की जो सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता हो सकती है वह जहाजरानी के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने इस की उपेक्षा की है। अगर हम विश्व के जहाजों को देखें तो हर साल ४० लाख टन के जहाज विश्व के यार्ड्स में निर्मित होते हैं। लेकिन हमारे भारत की अवस्था क्या है? हमारा जो फाइव इयर प्लान है उस में हमारा टारगेट ६ लाख टन का है। अर्थात् पांच वर्ष में ६ लाख टन के जहाज हम बनाने जा रहे हैं जबकि विश्व में ४० लाख टन के

जहाज हर साल तैयार हो रहे हैं। यह जो हमारा ६ लाख टन के जहाजों का टारगेट है उसमें ३ लाख १५ हजार टन तो कोस्टल ट्रेड के वास्ते है और २ लाख ८५ हजार टन सी-गोइंग जहाजों के लिये है। इस समय हमारे पास कुल २०० जहाज हैं। अगर इन २०० जहाजों में जो हमारा पांच साल का टारगेट है उस को जोड़ दें तो पांच वर्ष के बाद हमारे पास कुल १० लाख टन के जहाज होंगे, अर्थात् दुनिया में इस वक्त एक साल में जो जहाज बनते हैं, पांच वर्ष बाद हमारे जहाजों की संख्या उन की चौथाई होगी। इस प्रकार से हम आगे जा रहे हैं। उन २०० जहाजों में से हमारे पास १२८ जहाज हैं जो चल रहे हैं बाकी जहाज बिल्कुल बेकार हैं या उन का रिप्लेसमेंट हो रहा है। इस प्रकार इस वक्त हमारे पास ४,७३,००० टन्स के कुल जहाज मौजूद हैं जिन पर कि हम अपनी ट्रेड को आधारित कर सकते हैं। आप देखिये कि १०० करोड़ रुपये का हर साल जहाजों का प्रेट होता है जिस में इंडियन शिपिंग का शेयर २० करोड़ रुपये है। ८० करोड़ रुपये हम दूसरे देशों को देते हैं। यह जो ८० करोड़ रुपये हर साल दूसरे देशों को देते हैं अगर इन रुपयों से ही हम जर्मनी से या स्वीडन से या नार्वे से जहाज खरीद लें तो ८० करोड़ रुपया भारतवर्ष की लक्ष्मी के रूप में जो बाहर जा रहा है उस की रक्षा हो सकती है। लेकिन हमारा ध्यान अभी तक इस ओर नहीं गया है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक तुर्की देश है। बहुत छोटा मुल्क है। वह २० महीनों में ७१ हजार टन का जहाज बना रहा है जबकि हमारे देश में जो हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी है वह पांच बरस में सिर्फ ८ जहाज तैयार करेगी। अमरीका को ही ले लीजिये। १९५४ में, जो साल बीता है, वहां २० जहाज तैयार हुए ६,२८,००० टन के। जापान की मिसाल

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

लीजिये। जापान ने हम से ही सकरेप लिया। आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा। एक वर्ष के अन्दर यानी १९५४ में १,५५,००० टन्स के जहाज तैयार किये। जापान में १७ शिप-यार्ड हैं जिन में से ६ वर्किंग आर्डर में हैं और उन्हीं में यह जहाज तैयार किये गये हैं। आप जर्मनी को ले लीजिये। लड़ाई के कारण जर्मनी के शिपयार्ड लगभग समाप्त हो गये थे। लेकिन फिर भी १९५४ में जर्मनी ने ९ लाख टन के जहाज उत्पादित किये। यह उत्पादन हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना और जो लक्ष्य उस में निर्धारित किया गया है उस से दुगना है। मैं आप को इन देशों का इसलिये उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि ये देश लड़ाई के कारण बिल्कुल तबाह हो गये थे लेकिन फिर भी कितनी तरक्की इन्हीं ने जहाजों के मामले में कर ली है। इसी प्रकार से दुनिया के और दूसरे देशों में जहाँ पर लोहा और कोयला नहीं होता वहाँ पर काफी जहाज उत्पादित हुए हैं। १९५४ में नाबो में ३,७०,००० टन के जहाज उत्पादित हुए, इटली ने १,६७,००० टन के जहाज उत्पादित किये और जापान ने ४,६३,००० टन के जहाज बनाये। स्वीडन को लीजिये। यह एक बहुत छोटा सा मुल्क है, पहाड़ी मुल्क है लेकिन उस ने भी १९५४ में यानी पर साल २,४४,००० टन के जहाज उत्पादित किये। जर्मनी ने १९५४ में ३,५२,००० टन के जहाज बनाये। इजराइल का नाम तो आप ने सुना ही होगा। एक नई स्टेट पैदा हुई है। उस का ३० प्रतिशत शिपिंग का ट्रेड उस के ही जहाजों द्वारा होता है। अमरीका की ५० प्रतिशत ट्रेड अमरीकी जहाजों से होती है। लेकिन क्या आप ने गौर किया है कि हमारी परसेंटेज क्या है। हमारी परसेंटेज है ६ प्रतिशत। हमारा जो व्यापार होता है सी-गोइंग और कोस्टल ट्रेड उस

की दुनिया के ट्रेड से तुलना करें तो उस का ६ प्रतिशत बैठता है। हम चाहे दुनिया में शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिये कितना ही प्रयत्न करते जायें और कितना ही सम्मान हम पायें लेकिन अगर हम इस जहाजरानी को देखें तो हम पायेंगे कि हम इजराइल से भी पीछे हैं। जर्मनी से भी पीछे हैं। जापान से भी पीछे हैं और सब देशों से पीछे हैं। वे देश जोकि लड़ाई में तबाह हो गये थे ये भी आज हम से आगे हैं।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान दूसरी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हम ने यहां पर तीन आयल रिफायनरीज खोली हैं। इन रिफायनरीज में ३०,५०,००० टन क्रूड आयल इम्पोर्ट होगा। १०,२०,००० टन रिफाईंड आयल जहाजों के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान इसी से बाहर भेजा जायेगा। अगर इन दोनों फ़िगर्स को जोड़ा जाय तो हम देखेंगे कि हमें ४०,७०,००० टन आयल जहाजों के द्वारा एक्सपोर्ट या इम्पोर्ट करना होगा। इस के लिये आप के पास कितने टैंकर हैं? 'Not a singal tanker you have got' जो ४० लाख टन आयल फारेन शिपिंग कम्पनियां हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर ले जायेंगी या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ले आयेंगी उस की कीमत के तौर पर भारत की लक्ष्मी हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जायेगी। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने तीन कम्पनियां तो कायम कर दीं लेकिन ४० लाख टन आयल जोकि हिन्दुस्तान में आयगा या हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जायगा उसे ले जाने का या यहां लाने का आप ने क्या बन्दोबस्त किया है? मैं समझता हूँ इस के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। हां आप ने दो टैंकर हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी को बनाने के लिये कहा है। अगर आप दुनिया के सब देशों की फ़िगर्स

को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि दुनिया में २,८६०,००० टन के जहाज सिर्फ टैंकर हैं और २६७ शिप टैंकर्स गत वर्ष दुनिया ने तैयार किये। इस के विपरीत हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड को सिर्फ दो टैंकर्स के आर्डर दिये गये जबकि ४० लाख टन आयल हिन्दुस्तान में लाया जाना है या हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर ले जाना है। वर्ल्ड में ५५ परसेंट जो शिपिंग होती है वह सिर्फ आयल टैंकर्स से होती है। इस के मुकाबिले में आप की परसेंटेज क्या है ?

I want to ask the Finance Minister, "What is your percentage?" Our percentage is nil.

दूसरी तरफ अमरीका को ले लीजिये। जब अमरीका तेल का व्यापार करता है तो उस ने एक नियम बनाया हुआ है कि कुल जितना आयल अमरीका में आयाग विदेशों से, ईराक से, ईरान से या अरेबिया से उस का ५० प्रतिशत अमरीकी जहाजों से आवेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप ने इन कम्पनियों से एग्रीमेंट किया था तो क्या आप ने उस एग्रीमेंट में एक यह शर्त रखी थी कि जो टैंकर हिन्दुस्तान में बनेंगे उन्हीं टैंकर्स से आप तेल लायेंगे या ले जायेंगे ? कल जब आप दो टैंकर या चार टैंकर या छः टैंकर बना लेंगे और इन टैंकर्स के जरिये इन कम्पनियों ने तेल लाना अस्वीकार कर दिया तो आप के टैंकर बिल्कुल बेकार हो जायेंगे, बिल्कुल यूसलेस हो जायेंगे और आप की इन्वेस्टमेंट जो होगी वह बिल्कुल व्यर्थ हो जायगी। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त दुनिया में कोयले से शिप्स को चलाने की ट्रेंड नहीं रही। कोयले से शिप्स चलने बन्द हो गये हैं। १९१४ में ९७ परसेंट शिप कोयले से चलते थे, १९३९ में ४५ परसेंट, १९५३ में १३ परसेंट और आज ११ परसेंट ही शिप कोयले से चलते

हैं। दुनिया के जितने शिप हैं उन में से सिर्फ ११ परसेंट शिप ऐसे हैं जोकि कोयले से चलते हैं। और बाकी सारे आयल से चलते हैं। क्या आप के पास हिन्दुस्तान में कोई बैंकर स्थापित करने की योजना है ? मेरे विचार में तो कोई नहीं है। इस का फल यह हो रहा है कि पहले जबकि फारेन शिप्स आप से कोयले लेते थे आज उन फारेन शिप्स के लिये आप के यहां से तेल देने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आप को सफ़र करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी टैंकर फ्लीट कायम किया जाय। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी है यह कम्पनी असफल हो चुकी है। इस ने भारत वर्ष की समस्याओं को हल नहीं किया है। इस कम्पनी को आज से तीन बरस पहले इंडियन शिपिंग कम्पनियों ने, ८ जहाज बनाने का आर्डर दिया था। यह आर्डर कोई साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये का था। यह साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया लौक-अप हो गया है। इसे तीन बरस हो गये हैं कि जबकि यह कांटेक्ट दिया गया था। और यह जहाज १९५५ के अन्त तक शायद बन जायेंगे। डिलिवरी का समय दो दफा बढ़ाया गया है। अब आप ने एक बरस का टाइम और लिया। आप को मालम होना चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों है। इस का कारण यह है कि हम फारिन एक्सपर्ट्स के पीछे बहुत आशिक हैं परेशान हैं। हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी में हम ने फ्रेंच टेक्नीशियन को स्थान दिया है। उस की अवस्था यह हुई है कि जब से वहां से हैड आफ डिपार्टमेंट आने शुरू हुए हैं तब से वे तीन बार बदल चुके हैं। एक आदमी आया। उस ने कहा कि इस में फ्लां फ्लां चीज होनी चाहिये, यह इन्तिज़ाम होना चाहिये, यह इम्प्रूवमेंट होना चाहिये। वह

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

इम्प्रूवमेंट कर के चला गया। फिर वह हिन्दुस्तान नहीं लौटा। दूसरा आदमी आया। उस ने कहा कि यह इम्प्रूवमेंट होना चाहिये। वह उस इम्प्रूवमेंट को कर के चला गया। अब तीसरे सज्जन आये हैं। इस तरह से आप ने हिन्दुस्तान शिपिंग कम्पनीज का साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी में लौक-अप किया है। आप ने शिड्यूल्ड टाइम पर जहाज नहीं दिया। सब से बड़ी फाँली तो, श्रीमान्, यह है कि जो जहाज हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं उन को आप यू० के० की प्रिंटी पर देते हैं। लेकिन क्या आप को मालूम है कि यू० के० में जो जहाज बनते हैं उन की कीमत उन जहाजों से जो कि जर्मनी में, जापान में, अमरीका में, नार्वे में या स्वीडन में बनते हैं उन से सबाई ज्यादा है, या करीब २० परसेंट ज्यादा है। ऐसी हालत में जो जहाज खरीदना चाहता है वह क्यों आप से खरीदेगा। वह जर्मनी से खरीदेगा। जापान से खरीदेगा। नार्वे से खरीदेगा। स्वीडन से खरीदेगा। अमरीका से खरीदेगा। ये मुल्क सस्ते जहाज बनाते हैं। लेकिन हम को हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी से जहाज खरीदने के लिये कम्पेल किया जाता है। जब हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड कम्पनी हमारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं कर सकती और हम को दूसरे देशों से सस्ते या उसी कीमत पर जहाज नहीं दे सकती, तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह कम्पनी चल नहीं सकती। चाहे देशभक्ति की दृष्टि से यह अच्छी हो लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह कम्पनी असफल होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता सचमुच यह है कि आप का

जो २ हजार मील का कोस्ट है इस की सारी कोस्टल ट्रेड सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों के हाथ में होनी चाहिये किसी विदेशी जहाज के हाथ में नहीं होनी चाहिये। आप अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, जापान आदि किसी देश का उदाहरण लें, आप सब जगह यही देखेंगे कि उन के अपने जहाज कोस्टल ट्रेड कर रहे हैं। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि आप दुनिया का कोई देश बतलाइये कि जिस की कोस्टल ट्रेड दूसरे देश के जहाजों के हाथ में हो। लेकिन हम ने हिन्दुस्तान में इस ट्रेड को विदेशियों के हाथों में दिया हुआ है। और इस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान का ८० करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष बाहर चला जाता है। इस रुपये से आप कम से कम १६० जहाज बना सकते हैं। इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में अपने जहाजों की तादाद १२८ है। यही जहाज वर्किंग आर्डर में हैं। लेकिन अगर आप इस ८० करोड़ रुपये को बचा कर इस काम में लगा सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा लाभ होगा और हमारी जो लक्ष्मी बाहर चली गई है उस को हम सुहागिन के रूप में फिर अपने देश में ला सकेंगे।

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor):
Not being a person who has got even an elementary knowledge regarding financial matters and assuming that the scope of discussion on the Finance Bill gives room for bringing to the notice of the House certain specific grievances, I propose to rush through certain matters, some of them regarding my constituency and some of them of general interest.

In the very first place I would like to refer to the way in which the income-tax law is being administered in so far as it concerns the middle income-groups. I do not propose to hold a brief here for the income-tax assesses but I do believe that the Act must be administered in

such a way that these assesseees are not unnecessarily harassed. I find in certain respects that very arbitrary assessments in income-tax are being made. I would like to illustrate my point with two concrete instances. You know very well that in our own district, namely, Chittoor district, in the Andhra State, groundnut business is the main trade.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): 'Our' means yours as well as the Deputy-Speaker's. Is it not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole Parliament, generally.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is what I meant. In this trade, as you know very well, there is what is called the turnover. The term turnover has got a specific connotation. The turnover varies from place to place, sometimes from village to village and from taluk to taluk. These groundnut factories are situated in various places and it is well known that the turnover in one place is quite different from that of another place. But what do we find in the matter of assessment of income-tax with regard to this crop? We find that the turnover is fixed for the whole district. Some sort of an average turnover is fixed. I think it is fixed for Chittoor district at 25 maunds to a candy. This leads to unnecessary harassment of the small assesseees. I find that in several mills, the turnover is as high as 20 maunds to a candy but the income-tax officer fixes it at 25 maunds resulting in complete ruination of some of these assesseees. This is clearly an arbitrary method of assessment of income-tax of these middle-class income groups.

Again, with regard to the assessment of income-tax in respect of transport operators, in several parts I understand that some circulars are sent by the Commissioner of Income-tax to the income-tax officers that certain amounts should be fixed for each state carriage. You know very well that the income from stage carriages depends upon the route and also the timings that the operators are

able to secure. Therefore, to fix a particular income on each operator works as a great deal of hardship and harassment to the operators. This results sometimes in great burden on certain operators and ultimately leads to the complete closure of this business. I am just illustrating these two instances to show how arbitrarily the income-tax is fixed by some of the officers and, as I said, I understand that certain circulars are also sent by the Commissioner of Income-tax to the income-tax officers to fix such an arbitrary rate which does not certainly stand to reason.

Again, there is some discretionary power vested in the income-tax officer. After an assessment is made, it is in his discretion to allow certain time for payment. But in practice, this discretionary power is not at all used by the income-tax officers so that these small income-groups cannot go in appeal to higher authorities unless they pay up all the income-tax first. Therefore, this discretionary power is just a farce and certainly a fraud on the Income-tax Act itself. I would certainly wish that the hon. Minister looks into this position and see what relief can be given to the middling income-tax groups.

Secondly, with regard to the motor vehicles taxation, several discussions have taken place on the floor of this House, and on the occasion of each discussion, the Ministers have assured us that as soon as the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission is submitted to the Government, certainly reliefs will be given regarding taxation on motor vehicles. You know very well that in this country travel by car is still a luxury, but travel by buses and the transport of goods by lorries is certainly not a luxury. It is, on the other hand, an absolute necessity and it is a great necessity for the development of trade and commerce and industry in this country. Nowadays it is well-known that heavy taxation on motor vehicles is certainly a deterrent factor on the fuller development of transport industry in this country. I should certainly wish that this Government takes early decisions with

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

regard to uniform taxation on motor vehicles, particularly commercial transport vehicles in this country and some relief is given in that direction.

We have noticed a great deal of agitation throughout the country with regard to inter-State sales-tax. So far no decision seems to have been taken in this respect. An early decision is certainly called for with regard to inter-State sales-tax also.

I would like to draw the attention of the Treasury Benches to the policy pursued by the Government in the matter of export of certain agricultural commodities. As regards primary agricultural commodities, certainly some caution ought to be observed, because if it is a primary food stuff, the needs of our country are paramount. But if it is a secondary food stuff, certainly some consideration must be given to the grower to get some reasonable price for his produce. Today we find that the export policy with regard to groundnuts, chillies, *gur* or onions is very ill-defined. Very very nebulous ideas seem to be entertained by the Commerce and Industry Ministry as well as the Agriculture Ministry with regard to the export policy pertaining to these commodities. It has been said by certain people that a price support policy must be pursued by the Government if the agriculturists are to be given some benefit. Obviously, for an agricultural country like ours, it is impossible to follow a price support policy in the same sense as it is followed in certain industrial countries like America and others. The next best thing that the Government can do will be to allow the agricultural commodities to fetch their natural price as given out in the world markets. Any impediment placed in getting this natural price to certain subsidiary agricultural commodities certainly is a great hardship to the grower. I should think that the Government should pursue the policy of allowing the agriculturists to get the full benefit of the world prices with regard to these subsidiary agricul-

tural commodities. Only three months back a debate took place in this House regarding the export of groundnut oil. At that time several Members including myself submitted for the consideration of the Commerce Minister that there was a glut in this country in regard to groundnut oil and at least 50,000 tons of oil should be exported. At that time in his reply the Minister said that he would not admit the necessity for export and that the price level in this country did not warrant such export. On the whole, he said he was not in any case favourable to allowing more tonnage for export of groundnut oil. Now, within two months, a complete reversal of this policy has taken place. At that time several Members warned the Minister that if he pursued that particular policy, the prices of groundnut oil would tumble down and then he would be called upon to do something very drastic which it would be very difficult for him to do. He did no heed to the warning given by several Members and within a period of two months a complete reversal of policy took place and today he is prepared to allow for export of two lakhs tons of oil. Even then the price level did not come up to his expectations and I understand he is thinking in terms of exporting more oil. Therefore I find that the export policy....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like this convention to be adopted. So far as the general discussion of the Finance Bill is concerned, on the first two days all Ministries should be represented here. Otherwise it is falling flat. Mr. Raghunath Singh was speaking at enormous length on a number of points regarding coastal shipping, overseas shipping and so on. There is not a single Minister here to take note of that. The Finance Ministry is represented by the Deputy Minister—now the assistant of the Finance Minister—but he cannot know everything on every subject in the manner in which the Ministers in-Charge

can appreciate the position and answer the points raised. Are the hon. Members speaking for themselves or for the Government to reply? I am really surprised that even during the general discussion of the Finance Bill, the hon. Ministers are not here. I would expect them at least in an hour to come here and take note of what happens in the House and every one of them must have the opportunity to speak. Otherwise it is as good as closing this chapter of general discussion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): The truth is that the House is not being taken seriously by the Ministers. Whatever is said here falls on deaf ears and the Ministers are generally never there. Even if they are here, the speeches of the hon. Members are never taken notice of, with the result that Members lose zest for their work and we do not have quorum in this House and many Members also are not present in Delhi. The whole thing looks like a farce.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are not even deaf ears here. I will not expect that the hon. Minister for Finance should take the responsibility of representing everybody here.

The Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I do not want to advance any arguments. I only say that the Finance Ministry is represented here.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Your remarks are absolutely appropriate, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, because during the discussion of the Finance Bill, every Minister should be here. The Deputy Minister for Finance cannot note and can never appreciate whatever is said for the other Ministries on this debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if the hon. Deputy Minister takes note of everything, he cannot possibly appreciate all the arguments about other Ministries. Either the Ministers themselves or the Deputies in charge of them should be present here during the general discussion of the Finance

Bill, not only this year, but for all years to come.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Not only should all the Ministers be here, but all Members should be given an opportunity. As it is, some Members have spoken on every subject, while others have not spoken on any subject. That also should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will leave it to the secretaries and the whips of the parties to decide it.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): What about those who do not belong to any party?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be also allowed to speak. I shall distribute the time to the best of my ability, but I cannot carry the names of all Members who have spoken already. It is the function of the secretaries and whips of the various parties. Hon. Members will take them to task and not me.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I was referring to the export policy in regard to certain commodities that is being pursued by Government. I have pointed out certain remedial measures to give relief to the agriculturists and I hope I have sufficiently elaborated the point.

2 P.M.

I want to refer to the amount that was allowed last year to Andhra State for the purpose of giving some relief to the people in the scarcity areas. You remember, Sir, that last year Rs. 500 lakhs were given as grant to the Andhra Government to carry on certain minor and medium-size irrigation schemes in scarcity districts in the Andhra State. But out of this amount nearly Rs. 390 lakhs were spent on one particular scheme in one particular region. The intention of the Planning Commission in making this grant was to spread the amount in all the scarcity areas so that certain regional benefits may be given to each taluka and if necessary to each fiska of the scarcity region. What do we find? We find that nearly 80 per cent of

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

the amount has been spent in one particular region with the result that very inadequate relief was given to other areas. I was really surprised that the Planning Commission should have accorded its approval to this type of spending of scarcity funds. In fact, when the Finance Minister toured Cuddappah district in Andhra State last year he made an observation with regard to the allocation of Rs. 390 lakhs out of Rs. 500 lakhs and spending it in one particular scheme. In a speech to certain Press representatives he said that it was very improper to spend the bulk of this amount in one particular region. Soon after that we find that the Planning Commission gave its approval to the proposal of the Andhra Government. This is certainly very unfair. If only this amount had been spread over in all the districts, I am sure there would have been very adequate relief given to the scarcity areas. In any case, the scheme, namely the K. C. canal scheme, in which Rs. 390 lakhs are proposed to be spent, could have been taken as a separate scheme and additional relief by way of loan or grant could have been obtained but somehow the Andhra Government did not think it fit to do so. Furthermore, the Planning Commission did not think it unwise to give its approval to such a state of affairs. I am only pointing out this to this House so that at some future time, such a state of affairs may not recur.

I would like to refer to the rural communications; in the Plan we find certain schemes and certain sums have been allocated for rural electrification. A separate allotment has been made for this purpose. But I was surprised to find that no allocations had been made for rural communications. It is well known to almost all the hon. Members of this House about the appalling conditions of rural communications in this country. I find sometimes that a large population has been isolated in a place without any communication and therefore, their

social, economic and other aspects of life have unnecessarily been stifled. Therefore, I suggest that a certain amount—some specific amount—may be allotted in the present Plan itself for rural communications and adequate grants made to the State Governments for the specific purpose so that a beginning may be made with regard to the improvement of rural communications.

Lastly, I would like to refer to a matter pertaining to my own constituency. It is known to this House that there was a very bad famine in Rayalaseema, a few years back. It was very bad period because such a type of drought was never heard of for the past one century and more. A great deal of suffering was undergone by the people of that region. In the course of that famine some particular taluks namely Kodur and Rajampet taluks in the Andhra State famous as fruit growing area and for the excellent fruits that are grown in that region were hit very hard and almost all the orchards were killed due to drought; they withered away. Almost all the investment of those ryots was lost in one year.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Obviously, the Andhra Government is not financially in a position to see that those poor ryots who had lost their everything in that period get back to their own in a short period of time. It is not financially in a position to help them. I request the Government of India to make specific grants available to the Andhra Government so that liberal loans may be given to these fruit growers in order to see that their gardens are brought to life again. These gardens had been nurtured for a period of nearly 10 to 20 years and their complete loss has hit all these ryots very hard. It was a very sorry sight to see these flourishing gardens being felled and sold as firewood in that period. I suggest that an amount of not less than Rs. 50 lakhs be given to the Andhra State parti-

cularly for the purpose of giving loans to the ryots who are engaged in producing more fruits in that region.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I shall confine my remarks to Manipur, the Centrally administered State in India....

Shri K. K. Basu: (Diamond Harbour): Nobody is there to hear—not even in the official gallery.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The House has voted about Rs. 93 lakhs for the administration and development of Manipur during the current financial year. In previous years also about the same amounts were voted. But, in spite of the fact that this House has been voting from year to year, fairly big amounts of money for the administration of Manipur, the people remain dis-contented and the condition of the people continue to deteriorate. Not only Manipur is but very person who had gone to that part of the country will definitely give an eye witness account that the economic, political and social life of Manipuris have very much deteriorated during the last few years. I want to draw the attention of the Government as to why these sad things have been taking place in that State. In the pre-Independence days the Manipur State was prosperous and flourishing but today that is not the condition; just the reverse of it is the condition. The Centre must look into these things and remedy must be found out. I should like to point out the reasons as to why the condition in Manipur has not improved.

Democratic form of Government was established in Manipur in 1949 and it functioned for about a year. Much against the will of the people the Central Government at the time of integration of the State dissolved the Legislative Assembly of Manipur. That Assembly was instituted by the people of the State after much struggle against the autocratic regime of the Maharaja. After the Assembly was dissolved, the Central Govern-

ment brought the Chief Commissioner's rule. After integration, Manipur became the paradise of the British trained I. C. S. men and retired police officers. Many retired police officers and I. C. S. men have been deputed or sent to that State by the Central Government after its integration. Manipur has also become the feasting place for those people whose mission in life is only to accumulate wealth and build up their future fortune. What sort of good things can be expected out of such an administration? I have no time to enumerate the number of such officers now working in Manipur. The Government surely will be in the position to know the number of such officers posted there. I like to inform the House that the administration is so much corrupt, is irresponsible and irresponsible. It is the persistent complaint of the people of Manipur that such Government should not be allowed to exist in India. As long as such a Government remains there, people can never prosper and it will be meaningless to talk about the establishment of a welfare State in this country. In every State, we know there is a Legislative Assembly and people are allowed to participate directly in the administration and the development of the State. Here in Manipur, the Government refuse to the people the right to participate in the building up of the nation and in the day-to-day administration of their own State. The people of Manipur have been made dummy spectators. The urge of strong nationalism and patriotism has compelled the people of Manipur to persistently complain and demand to the Government of India that they should be allowed to have a Legislative Assembly and they should directly participate in the administration and development of their own State. It is also strongly desired that Manipuris as citizens of India, should also participate actively in the building up of this great ancient country.

I would like to point out to the House as to how the money that this

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

Parliament voted in the past years has been expended. The head of the administration, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bhargava particularly, never cared to visit the hill areas and he never cared to contact the hill people. He simply confined himself to his office and from his chair ruled the State. The hill area covers over 3000 square miles and different sections of people live there. It was his duty to visit these areas, meet those people and find out their problems and difficulties and try to help them. In this respect he failed miserably. As he never tries to know the problems of the people of Manipur he could not produce any plan which would be of benefit to the people. He could not also make any good suggestion to the Government of India for the welfare of the people of Manipur. Therefore, during his time, the discontent of the people increased more than any other time.

There is another officer, a very responsible officer by the name Shri A. C. Kapoor. He is the Chief Medical Officer of Manipur. There have been serious allegations against him of criminal misappropriation of money by the Adviser in charge of the medical department himself.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. So far as the particular officer is concerned, the hon. Member is accusing him by name of very grave charges. These officers are not here and they are not in a position to defend themselves. I would therefore request the hon. Member not to take their names or not to make such allegations in such a personal manner, because they being absent could not be afforded all the protection which the law confers on every person. I would request him to place his grievances in a more impersonal manner.

Shri Rishang Keishing: These allegations have been placed before the Government and I thought they have got all that.

Mr. Chairman: If they have already got then there is still less reason why they should be referred to here.

Shri Rishang Keishing: We will not mention the name. The allegations against the Chief Medical officer were made by the Adviser in charge of the Medical department. But, I understand that the Government have not taken any action against the officer either to. I might also mention here that I brought this very case to the notice of the Minister for Home Affairs sometime about and of last year. This officer is said to have deposited about one lakh of rupees in banks and insurance companies. On one occasion, the authority concerned examined his account and it was found that about Rs. 45,000 were short. I understand that in the month of October, on three different occasions he accounted for the monies. That was also brought to the notice of the Minister of Home Affairs. What appropriate action the Government has taken against the officer is yet to be seen.

There was a social worker in Manipur. He was said to have been running an *ashram* for the welfare of the tribal people. But, instead of doing welfare works for the tribal people, he began to misbehave towards the female inmates of the *ashram*. Most of these inmates were tribals. We brought this matter to the notice of the Government repeatedly; but they took no action. I personally wrote to the Prime Minister about it. I do not know if it was due to that letter that he was removed from the *ashram* and Manipur. This man happened to be a good friend of the Chief Commissioner. He used to give him grants of money from the Tribal Welfare Fund. In one year, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was granted to this school. He drank excessively and was completely down morally. Lastly, what happened was, his daughter committed suicide by taking poison when she failed to correct her father. There was no *post mortem* examination of this deadbody. It was cremated and the whole matter was this hushed up. This notorious man who ought to be behind the prison bar, just for being a favour-

rite of the Chief Commissioner was let off and he merrily went away from Manipur.

Coming to the community project at Thoubal, excepting that a few buildings have been built along the Imphal-Palel road, nothing tangible has been done so far. Very recently, I was talking to a very high officer of the Manipur Government and I asked him if he was going to demand for some more National Extension blocks. He said that the community project is a failure in Manipur and he did not wish therefore to demand for more community projects or National Extension blocks. The people of Manipur need community projects and National Extension blocks. Why is the Government of Manipur unwilling to demand for more projects or development blocks? The reason is that there has been wastage of money. The officer takes his experience from the Thoubal community project. Therefore, it is strongly desired that the Central Government should look into carefully the working of the aforesaid community project.

We people of Manipur are fully aware of our rights. We fully know also that we are as much citizens of India as the Members in the Treasury Benches are. We should be given the right which they are enjoying. Today, they deny that right to us. When we want to develop ourselves, want to participate actively and directly in the administration and development of our State, they say, "no, you cannot be granted and you have to wait for the States Reorganisation Commission to submit its report". What relation has the demand of Manipur got to do with the States Reorganisation Commission's report? We demand that right which Indian people got in 1947 after the Britishers left this country. Therefore, what is there for us to wait for the report of the States Reorganisation Commission. Do the Govt. of India mean to say that we people of Manipur be admitted into the community of the Indian nation only after the commission submits its report? If that be so, we refuse to accept that, and we say

that here and now we should be given that elementary democratic right which Indians in general are enjoying, so that we may also be partners in the building up of this nation.

In reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs mentioned something about the merger of Manipur with Assam as the stand of the Praja Socialist Party. But that is not correct. It was the stand of the old Socialist Party which is not in existence today. That was the election manifesto of theirs published in 1951. But that has got nothing to do with the present agitation. The P. S. P. and the Hill Volunteers organisation started the agitation after full understanding that Manipur should remain a separate State, and that we must have that right which the other Indian States are enjoying.

The agitation in Manipur was compared with the TTNC agitation in Travancore-Cochin. What has that got to do with ours? What is the similarity between the two except that both of them are agitations? We are demanding that elementary democratic right which Indians are enjoying, whereas T. T. N. C. was asking for secession of certain areas and its merger with another State. So, our agitation cannot be compared with that of the T. T. N. C. at all.

The hon. Minister also mentioned something about the three languages spoken among the tribal people. How many languages are spoken in India? In spite of the fact that we speak three languages or more, Manipuri is the language which is commonly spoken by everybody in Manipur, irrespective of whether it be hill or plain.

I also want to assure the House that we are neither anti-national nor anti-Indian. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs felt that there is no feeling of oneness, and no national feeling among the tribal people. I assure him that we are more national than he himself is. If the time comes for the defence of this country or if any crisis happens in that border area, it

[Shri Raishang Keeshing]

is not surely the Minister who will go and defend that part of the country, but hill and plain people of Manipur are the people who will defend it. The Ministers and those who are speaking so much of nationalism will simply run away, and the whole question of defence will be left with us. So, do not disbelieve us. We are as much Indian as the Ministers themselves, if not more.

I would request the Finance Minister to supervise every undertaking in Manipur strictly and properly and also to kindly try to induce the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to grant a Legislative Assembly to Manipur as quickly as possible so that the whole of the amount that this House has voted for Manipur might not be wasted but be utilised for the welfare of the people of Manipur and the country.

श्री जजबाड़े (सन्थाल परगना व हजारी-बाग) : सभापति महोदय, योग्य सहायकों से समन्वित फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने जिस विधेयक को उपस्थित किया है, उस पर उस प्रकार की योग्यता से बहस करना बहस के लिये भले ही उपादेय हो सकता है, लेकिन वह मेरी पहुंच के बाहर है।

विपरीत दिशा से कुछ बन्धुओं ने ऐसा कहा था कि यह फाइनेन्स बिल जोड़ घटाव का एक परचा है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। वास्तव में यह विधेयक सरकार के लक्ष्य, साधन और प्रगति का प्रतीक होता है। इस से मालूम हो जाता है कि सरकार किस लक्ष्य पर, किस प्रगति से और किस मार्ग पर चलना चाहती है। सरकार के इसी विचार की आलोचना पर समूचे देश का शासनतंत्र निर्भर करता है। जो लक्ष्य सरकार प्राप्त करना चाहती है वह सरकार द्वारा घोषित हो चुका है। सरकार सोशलिस्टिक पेटन का लक्ष्य स्वीकार करती चाहती है। और जब यह निश्चय हो चुका है कि इस

लक्ष्य की पूर्ति प्लान्ड इकॉनमी द्वारा, योजना के द्वारा, की जायगी तो आज हमारे मन में उस के विपरीत कोई सन्देह नहीं होता। लेकिन इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करने के लिये जहां तक साधन संग्रह करने का सम्बन्ध है उस विषय में हमारे विचार राजन्य वर्ग के कर्मचारियों से अथवा वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कुछ भिन्न हो सकते हैं। हम जन साधारण में से आते हैं और उन के ही विचार आप के सामने रखते हैं। सारे दृष्टिकोण जो कि सरकार के सामने हैं वे भी हमारे सामने नहीं होते। इसलिये अगर हम कुछ भिन्न बातें कहें तो उस पर विचार करना चाहिये और उस को अनुचित नहीं मानना चाहिये।

हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब संस्कृत नीति के ज्यादा प्रश्रयदाता हैं और बराबर हमें यह उपदेश दिया करते हैं कि "पुष्पम् पुष्पम् विचिन्वित"। अर्थात् एक एक फूल को चुन लो। मैं उन के दृष्टिकोण को एक दूसरी नीति की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को यह जानकारी हो और वह इस पर भी ख्याल रखें कि फलवान वृक्ष के फूल नहीं चुनने चाहियें, नहीं वह फूल तो जायगा ही, उस में फल भी नहीं होगा। कर निर्धारण करने में करदाता की शक्ति की परीक्षा करनी चाहिये जिस से कि करदाता की रीढ़ भंग न हो जाय और गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा उत्पीड़न न हो। मैं बिहार के गरीब प्रान्त का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं और मैं इस ओर उनका ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूं: वनस्पतेरपक्वानि फलानि प्रचिनोति यः। स नाप्नोति रसं तेकयो व्रीजं चास्य विनश्यति॥ जो अपरिपक्व फल को तोड़ लेता है उस को न रस मिलता है और न उस के बीज ही टिके रहते हैं।

कहा गया है :

काचो सरसो पेरिके— खली भवा नहि तेल ।

कच्ची सरसों को अगर पेर दिया जाय तो न खली ही होगी और न तेल ही होगा । वह सारी की सारी नष्ट हो जायगी । इसलिये नीतिकार ने बतलाया है :

यस्तु पक्वमुपादत्ते काले परिणतं फलम् ।
फलाद्रसं स लभते, बीजाश्चैव फलं पुनः ॥

जो मनुष्य समय पर पक्के फल को ग्रहण करे तो उसे फल का उपादेय रस भी मिलेगा और उस रस से तृप्ति तो होगी ही, उस के बीज की भी रक्षा होगी । और अपरिपक्व फल को तोड़ने से बीज भी नष्ट हो जायगा और रस भी जायगा ।

नीतिकार ने बतलाया है :

अनम्य फलितां शाखां पक्वं पक्वं प्रशर्षयते ।

वृक्ष की डाली को नवा कर पक्के पक्के फल तोड़ लो । यही नीति सोशलस्टिक पैटर्न की नीति का सही स्वरूप है । जिस के पास हो उस से उचित रूप से संग्रह करो और जिन को जरूरत हो उन के लिये उस का उपयोग करो ।

तो मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि संग्रह करते समय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को यह ब्याल रखना चाहिये कि कहां से वह संग्रह किया जाय, क्योंकि अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि यह जो ५०० करोड़ का जमा खर्च हो रहा है इस में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर १४ रुपये के करीब पड़ जायगा । इस के सिवा उस को प्रान्तीय और बहुत से लोकल टक्सेज भी देने पड़ते हैं । तो इस का उन को संग्रह करने में ब्याल रखना चाहिये । मैं अपना यह विचार उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

दूसरी बात और उस से भी यह जरूरी है कि सरकार का खर्च कैसे हो, इस संग्रहीत धन को खर्च करने में उपादेयता बतानी चाहिये लेकिन इस के विरुद्ध हम देखते हैं कि पिछड़े भू भाग की ओर सरकार का कम ध्यान रहता है और उन की उन्नति के वास्ते कम धन खर्च किया जाता है । आकृष्य नीरं रेवा नीरम

आकृष्य नीरं रेवा रत्नाकरायार्ययति ।
न तु गच्छति मरुदेशे सर्वे भूतं भरन्ति ॥

कहा गया है आज नदियों से जल आकृष्ट कर के समुद्र में ही चला जाता है । जहां मरुदेश है और जहां नदी नहीं होती और जहां पानी का अभाव होता है वहां यदि वह जाती तो फल-फूल आदि उपजाती, ऐसा न कर के वह मोटे को ही और मोटा बनाने के फेर में है । गरीबों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान कम जाता है । गरीबों की ओर खर्च करने की प्रवृत्ति या तो हम लोगों की कम रहती है या उस ओर हम सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं कर पाते या उसे मालूम ही नहीं पड़ता कि उस पिछड़े हुए भू भाग में लोगों को कोई सहायता की आवश्यकता है और जिस के लिये सरकार भगे कुछ धन खर्च करना चाहिये ।

मैं सदन का ध्यान उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ओर दिलाता हूँ जिस से मैं निर्वाचित हो कर आया हूँ ! मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह के लोगों को पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को और मिनिस्टर साहब को यह साधारणतया महसूस ही नहीं होता होगा कि किस प्रकार का बड़ा त्याग हमारे भू भाग ने किया है, सारे देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने के लिये हमारे इलाके ने कैसा योग दिया है । आप यहां पर दामोदर वैली प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में बहुत सी बातें करते हैं लेकिन आप को

[श्री जजवाड़े]

शायद यह मालूम नहीं होगा कि क़रीब एक लाख एकड़ ज़मीन हमारे संथाल परगना और छोटा नागपुर की इस प्रोजेक्ट में सब-मर्ज होने जा रही है और जिस के कारण क़रीब ६० हजार मनुष्यों को अपनी ज़मीन, घर-बार और खेती-बाड़ी सब कुछ छोड़ कर जाना होगा। यह और जो इसके बगल में दूसरे मयूराक्षी प्रोजेक्ट्स तैयार हो रहे हैं, उन में संथाल परगना वालों के लिये कुछ भी मिलने वाला नहीं है। इस २७ हजार एकड़ भूमि में २० हजार एकड़ अच्छी आबाद ज़मीन डूबेगी—८३५७ घर के २१ हजार की आबादी विस्थापित होगी। मयूराक्षी प्रोजेक्ट सरकार का एक बड़ा भारी प्रोजेक्ट है, इस में देश के विकास की बड़ी योजना है पर उस में संथाल परगना वालों के लिये अपना सर्वस्व दान दे कर भी कुछ नहीं मिला है, अगर कुछ मिला है तो वह त्याग और बलिदान का आलिंगन करना है। गवर्नमेंट ने विश्वास दिलाया है और वायदा किया है कि वह एबॉजिनल पीपल के लिये स्पेशल कैयर करेगी, पहाड़ी भूमि को सुन्दर और उपजाऊ बनाने के लिये विशेष ग्रांट मंजूर की जाती है पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। इस ग्रांट की मंजूरी योजना में चार वर्ष से चल रही है, मैं सरकार से पूछूंगा कि उन ग्रांटों में संथाल परगना की भूमि को उर्वरा करने के लिये आप ने कितना पैसा खर्च किया है या जो स्वीकृत बन था उस को बर्बाद किया है? यदि आप पूरी नहीं छोड़ी सी भी ज़मीन, आधी ज़मीन ही उपजाऊ बनाते तो हम समझते कि “मूर पलटे नाचे साह” वाली बात होती। इन प्रोजेक्टों में जो ज़मीन डूबेई जाती है उस के लिये भी अभी तक दूसरा बन्दोबस्त ठीक नहीं हो सका है, कहीं उन बेचारे गरीब और पिछड़े हुए लोगों को ज़मीन देने का

उचित बन्दोबस्त नहीं है, वे अशिक्षित होने के नाते कभी दुःखी हो कर सत्याग्रह करने की धमकियां देते हैं तो पकड़ कर उन को जेलों में ठूस देने का भय दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की बातें वहां पर चल रही हैं और मैं सरकार का ध्यान उस संथाल परगना के गरीब भू भाग की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि बंगाल के बड़े भाग को आबाद और अच्छा उत्पादक बनाया गया और बिहार राज्य के लोगों को दूसरी जगहों पर शहरों में बिजली फैलाई गई—और सरकार की आय बढ़ी, लेकिन इन बेचारे संथाल परगना के लोगों को जिन की कि ज़मीन सबमर्ज हो गई, उन को कुछ नहीं मिला, उन आदिवासियों के जिन के कि घर-बार सब कुछ चौपट हुए, उन की क्षति पूति किस तरीके से की गई? उस की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष आग्रह करूंगा कि हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर महोदय या तो स्वयं वहां जा कर या अपने सहयोगी को वहां पर भेज कर उन लोगों की अवस्था देखें और उन को तबाही से उबारें और उन की क्षति पूति के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठायें।

दूसरी बात जिस की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं, वह है द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना, जिस में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये काफी ख़ोर दिया गया है और कहा गया है कि उद्योगों में तरक्की की जायगी, बड़ी अच्छी बात है, देश की तरक्की में सब को सहयोग देना चाहिये लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक मिसाल संथाल परगना की उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं। संथाल परगना में सवाय ब्रास इंडस्ट्री के बाबत मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि वहां के पहाड़ी इलाक़े में ४ लाख मन सवाय

ग्रास की उत्पत्ति होती थी और जोकि पेपर बनाने के काम में आती है, अब उत्पादन की लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलेगा कि इस साल सवाय ग्रास केवल १२ हजार मन उत्पन्न हुआ है, उत्पादन में इस गिरावट को देख कर आश्चर्य होता है और हृदय को दुःख और ठेस पहुंचती है कि सरकार गरीबों की मदद करने और उन की तरक्की करने की बातें तो बड़ी बड़ी करती है और उन के नाम की दुहाई दी जाती है पर वास्तव में देखा यह गया है कि सरकार का ध्यान शायद उस पिछड़े इलाके के लोगों की दयनीय अवस्था पर नहीं गया है और सरकार की ओर से उन को कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है और इस के फलस्वरूप हम देख रहे हैं कि वहां की सवाय ग्रास इंडस्ट्री का दिन-प्रति दिन ह्रास होता जा रहा है।

लेक इंडस्ट्री की भी ओर सरकार की नीति लापरवाही की है और आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि लेक के बीज लोगों तक पहुंचाने और बांटने के काम में सरकार के लापरवाही की नीति अस्तियार करने के कारण लेक इंडस्ट्री भी धीरे धीरे खत्म हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन चीजों पर ध्यान दे और वहां के लोगों की अवस्था में उन्नति लाने का प्रयत्न करे। यदि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देगी तो लोगों में असन्तोष की भावना फैल जाना स्वाभाविक हो जाता है।

मैं संथाल परगना की पत्थर इंडस्ट्री की बाबत भी थोड़ा जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं। उस इलाके में पत्थर तोड़ कर लोग अपनी जीविका कमाते हैं, आज पत्थर का रोजगार भी उनका खत्म सा हो रहा है और सरकार द्वारा उस को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा रहा है और आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य

होगा कि बिहार में जिस प्रोजेक्ट के अधीन वहां पर मुकामा ब्रिज बनवाया जाने वाला है उसके लिये मनाही कर दी गई है कि इतनी दूर का पत्थर न आये, पहले तो इस बात की भी मनाही कर दी गई थी कि उस तरफ के आदमी भी न आयें, लेकिन जब मैं ने सरकार का इस अनुचित पाबन्दी की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया और सरकार ने भी महसूस किया कि यह पाबन्दी लगाना संविधान की अवहेलना करना है तो उस ने यह पाबन्दी उठा दी और संथाल परगना के आदमी भी उस काम को करने के वास्ते आने लगे लेकिन सरकार ने वहां से पत्थर आने की इजाजत नहीं दी। भला जहां पत्थर तोड़ कर लोग अपनी जीविका कमाते हों, वहां सरकार का यह रवैया हो तो कैसे माना जा सकता है कि सरकार लोगों की बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये वाकई बड़ी परेशान है और उस को मिटा^{at} के लिये कोशिश कर रही है। मुझे बड़े अफ^{trition} के साथ इस बात को स्वीकार करना^{or} है कि गरीबों की भलाई करने की बा^{My} सरकार करती है यह महज स्लोगन^{ia-} दरअसल इन के पीछे कुछ नहीं है। कहा^{am} जाता है कि हम लोगों की बेकारी दूर कर^{re} चाहते हैं परन्तु वास्तव में हम देखते हैं कि दिन-प्रतिदिन लोगों में बेकारी बढ़ाई जा रही है।

छोटा नागपुर और बिहार में धान कूटने का घंघा काफी प्रचलित है लेकिन अब धान और चूड़ा कूटने के लिये कल कारखाने लगते जा रहे हैं और जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जहां पर लाखों आदमी चूड़ा कूट कर अपनी जीविका कमाते थे, अब बा धान कूट कर और कोल्हू से तेल निकाल कर अपना पेट भरते थे, वे इन मशीनों के लग जाने से बेकार हो गये हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग बेकार हो गये हैं

[श्री जजवाड़े]

उन को एम्पलाय करने का सरकार ने क्या कोई रास्ता निकाला है ? सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और अलग अलग सेक्टर्स बनाये जिन में इन आदमियों की गुजरा की गुंजायश हो और जो अनएम्पलायड हैं उन को एम्पलायमेंट देने के लिये सरकार गुंजायश निकाले और उन को काम पर लगाये ।

जहां तक औद्योगीकरण की नीति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं औद्योगीकरण के बहुत खिलाफ नहीं हूँ और जहां पर उद्योग की जरूरत है वहां उस को क्रायम करना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ ही इस सरकार को जो छोटे छोटे घरेलू धंधों और ग्रामोद्योग पर काफ़ी धन खर्च करने के लिये गर्व अनुभव करती है, वो सरकार को अपना व्यवहार ऐसा रखना चाहिये जिस से ग्रामोद्योग और छोटे छोटे गृह उद्यम सबके और वे कुचले न जा सकें ।

करना अधिक समय न लेता हुआ टैक्सेशन और कमिशन की बाबत दो एक शब्द कहना पड़ता है । टैक्सेशन कमिशन की बात यहाँ पर बहुत लाई जाती है । बिहार स्टेट को हमारी म्युनिसिपैलिटी ने लोकल बाडीज की ओर से इम्पोज़ीशन आफ़ टर्मिनल टैक्स की एक फ़ेहरिस्त रखी थी । टर्मिनल टैक्स जहाँ दूसरे स्थानों पर बिना कोई सूचना के ही लागू कर दिया जाता है, वहाँ यह नियमित रूप से बिहार स्टेट ने दिया, वह अभी तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में पड़ा हुआ है । कहा गया लोकल बाडीज फ़ाइनेंस इनक्वायरी कमेटी उस की जांच करेगी, लोकल बाडीज फ़ाइनेंस कमेटी की भी बात देख ली गई पर कोई इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ । फिर कहा गया कि टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी कमिशन की बात देखी जाती है और उस के पास बिहार के लोगों ने मिल कर एप्रोच किया और यही नहीं

बल्कि बिहार के डाक्टर महमूद जैसे आदमी ने भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया, लेकिन बात इसी तरह टालमटोल में टलती जा रही है ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस पर जायेगा और टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जो उन को मिल गई है, उस को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायेगा और म्युनिसिपैलिटीज और लोकल बोर्ड्स की आर्थिक कठिनाई को महसूस कर के उस पर जल्द से जल्द निर्णय दिया जायेगा । सरकार जैसे अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को समझती है उसी तरह से लोकल बाडीज की आर्थिक स्थिति को भी उसे समझना चाहिये । अगर लोकल बाडीज की कठिनाइयों को न दूर कर के वह केवल केन्द्रीयकरण की तरफ़ बढ़ती गई तो कठिनाई बढ़ती जायेगी । मेरा विश्वास है कि फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे और इस के बारे में कार्रवाई करेंगे ।

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. -South): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful for the chance you have given me. I have very carefully listened to the speeches on the Budget, gone through the literature supplied to me, except of course, the big volumes of the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report (*Interruption*); but, one thing I am very diffident about is that beginning from 1953 to this year, all the three years, I have found a note of Pessimism in the attitude of the Finance Minister (*Interruption*). In 1953, he said, "taking all circumstances into account, we are not taking any undue risk." In 1953, the deficit was something like 140 crores. In 1954, the deficit was about Rs. 250 crores and the problem of unemployment was staring us in the face. This year again, he uses the phrase that he takes a calculated risk of Rs. 320

crores. With all respect to the intelligence, shrewdness and calculation—and wisdom, if you like—and the foresight of the hon. Minister, I may be permitted to submit that the situation demands a bold attitude. If Rs. 500 crores in the capital expenditure requires a calculated risk, then how do you expect that two years hence Rs. 1000 crores would be spent? My respectful submission is that I am growing sick of all this slow and steady progress. I stand for big strides because progress means in relation to time, and in relation to the countries around. In this time of the law of relativity—I am sorry the great scientist is dead—nothing is to be judged independently of the circumstances around. The essence of our progress is time because the more we produce the more we would be in need of markets. If other countries have greater pace than we have, though we may be self-sufficient, a country of 360 crores of people with such a vast area and with such a strategical position, it is impossible that without any market it could hold its own. If you move along with others—not with greater speed—you lose the possibility of getting a market abroad. So, my respectful submission is this attitude of calculation, this attitude of what you say very steady and slow pace is wrong in the present situation as the conditions obtain. I always advocate big strides and bolder steps. It is more relevant in the present state of affairs because there is a turn from static economy to what is called economic dynamism in the last two years. Therefore, our planning should be bolder and our strides should be bigger, so that we may not produce for our consumption alone but we may produce for others who may be in need of our goods and we may so adjust our economy that our needs may be satisfied and our people may get more to consume.

Supposing you produce wheat and sugarcane to such an extent that the country cannot consume it and you have no foreign markets. On the one hand the man who works 8 hours a day feels that he has not

sufficient to keep him on; on the other, he needs work. Is this planning? You see how the money is spent. In my district, you will find palatial buildings being built in the villages, which in five years would be of no use to the peasant. Because, after the consolidation of holdings he shall have to go to his field. So, what I urge is not only greater amount for capital expenditure but bolder planning, and extensive planning. This slow-moving progress is no good because time is running against us... Again, I repeat that progress means progress in relation to time, in relation to other countries around us and in relation to the future development and the possibilities of holding our own against the biggest countries of the world. If we cannot envisage this great future for the country, then, this planning and this spending of money will not be of much effect.

One other thing which I want to point out is the socialistic pattern of society. People have thought that this socialistic plan is that you distribute something on equal basis or something on an equitable basis. My submission is that it should be socialistic pattern as compared with ethical thought. For instance, socialism and communism say nothing more than what Buddhism said. But what is the difference between Buddhism and socialism? The difference lies in the peep into the future. What did Lord Buddha say? Every soul is as pure and as good as any other; every man is entitled as much comfort and peace as any other man. But the difference between socialism and communism as against Buddhism and its ethical thought, is its dynamic approach and the peep into the future. Therefore, when we say we accept this socialistic pattern, this slow going, this steady progress, does not fit in.

One point about unemployment. My friend the Finance Minister says he is doing this thing and doing that thing. At the same time, population is

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

increasing. Doing this thing and that thing will not meet the situation.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): For that the Minister is not responsible.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: He has married recently; what for has he married if he does not want the fruits of marriage.

The situation is not unique though difficult. In other countries such situations have arisen. In the U. S. A. when the new deal of Roosevelt came into operation, the situation was much more difficult. He passed an Act, CCC Act of New Deal in U.S.A. under which lakhs of unemployed educated people were made to work on some subsistence allowance, because the theory is half a loaf is better than no bread. We have a lot of educated unemployed people and, in addition to our multi-purpose schemes in the Army constitution, we can change the whole face of this country in four or five years by some such schemes. The people are working in fields, and establishing schools, hospitals, etc. There should be something like beauty in working with hands and it should be for the pleasure of building our country. That spirit has not been created but that can be created, because I would submit that no leader has enjoyed greater popularity and confidence and commanded greater loyalty than the present leader of our country. But our tragedy is that that popularity and confidence is not exploited to the full.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Navelikkara Reserved—Sch. Castes): By us?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: By the Government; by the leader himself. What is the use of sitting amongst lakhs of people if the leader cannot ask them to do this or to do that? Look at the state of things. Five lakhs of people are assembled to hear the leader, but

the leader does not say "You have to do these things today and those things the next day and so on."

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): He has asked them to do several things. He said . गाराम हराम है ।

Pandit K. C. Sharma: For what purpose these five lakhs of people assemble there?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: All *tamasha*.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Such a thing does not happen in a country which is developing its future. *Tamasha* is good for him who has no children, but I have children and I look to the future of my children so that they may be able to enjoy their life.

About the general structure of the Budget let me deal with the general administration. There are three structural pillars of a stable State and peaceful progress is possible under these conditions. One is cohesion and sense of unity. For that, you have abolished princeloms or the princely States, but has the psychology of the people changed?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: That is why I want that this psychology should change. The people should think in terms of the common man and it is not the magic wand that can achieve this. Changing the education pattern, establishing uniformity of laws, changing the morale of the Central Government services, etc., will go to bring in cohesion. Suppose the Education Ministry has published certain books. If you take account of those publications, you will not find a single book that points to the relation between man and man, to the social conduct, or to the utility of social science. One of our greatest men, Shri Radhakrishnan, has published two volumes and the essence of those volumes is about 200 pages on *vedanta*. Do you expect a country, which is developing and which is

having a socialistic pattern, to depend for its source of thinking on *vedanta* and not on the ethical thought?

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur Central): Does the hon. Member mean that Shri Radhakrishnan should not have written that?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I do think that every country, which wants to develop its future, must take its lesson from the ethical conduct of the people and not from abstract theories of the ultimate truth. The Communal, sectarian and other petty prejudices have to go. Second thing is economic development and employment. About economic development, much has already been said. There has been talk about the minimum standard and an accepted standard of life. The third thing, I would say, is purity of administration. If any government seeks to establish stability and wants to develop its future, it must pay attention to the purity of administration. Our system of recruitment ensures only one thing—receptivity and grasp—and nothing more. The man who sits for the examination knows so many things. What is the source of knowledge? It is the books that were published 25 years back. Now, the books that were published 25 years back were based on the experience of 50 years back (*Interruption*). What I would suggest is that greater emphasis should be laid on the capacity to work, willingness to execute or readiness to work for the people. These are the more important qualities for a public servant than his capacity to grasp and think, which is a wrong step. Therefore, I would suggest that the Public Service Commission should be reconstituted. A man from practical life, a man from public life, a man who knows business, a man who knows how the things are built up, should be on the Public Service Commission.

I would expect far greater training and longer training, knowledge of village life, readiness to work and sympathies for the common man.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। जब अर्थ विषयक संसद् में उपस्थित होता है तो दुनिया भर की बातें बहस में लाई जाती हैं। बात यह है कि मानव समाज का कोई ऐसा विषय नहीं है जिस का कि सरकार से सम्बन्ध न हो। लोग भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की बातें करते हैं और कहते हैं कि सरकार ने यह नहीं किया और सरकार ने वह नहीं किया। मैं उन बातों के बारे में आज नहीं बोलूंगा। उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता। अभी कोई एक घंटा हुआ चेयर से हुक्म हुआ था कि हर डिपार्टमेंट के मंत्री लोग आधे घंटे के अन्दर हाउस के अन्दर हाज़िर हो जायें। अ. आधे घंटे के बदले एक घंटा हो गया है शायद दो चार मिनिस्टर ही आये हैं और स. मिनिस्टर नहीं आये हैं। इस सदन के आप अध्यक्ष हैं और आप ही के हुक्म के मुताबिक काम यहां होना चाहिये। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आप का हुक्म यहां पर नहीं चलता। सरकार के लोग, सरकार के कर्मचारी अध्यक्ष का हुक्म न मानें तो कितनी बुरी बात है

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : अध्यक्ष का हुक्म मानना पड़ता है, यहां के अध्यक्ष का भी और दूसरे हाउस के अध्यक्ष का भी।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : तो जो जनता जनार्दन देश की मालिक है। उस का हुक्म यह सरकार या इस के मंत्री लोग कहां तक मानते होंगे या मानते हैं यह दुनिया जानती है और जान कर थोड़ा थोड़ा रोती है। तो मैं इस सरकार से बहुत कुछ तो नहीं कहूंगा। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि “सरकार सेवक बनो”।

3 P.M.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह पुरानी बातें हैं ।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह : एक आवाज उठी कि यह पुरानी बातें हैं । लेकिन जब तक पुरानी बातें नई बातों का रूप धारण नहीं करेंगी तो बराबर ऐसी बात कहनी ही होगी ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सर्वप्रथम सारे समाज को और सरकार को भी इस विचार पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि किस तरह से लोगों के बीच सहयोग हो । सभापति जी, मंत्री लोग भी जहाँ तहाँ कहा करते हैं कि “सहयोग करो, सहयोग करो” । यह सही है कि जब तक जनता में और सरकार में सहयोग नहीं होता है तब तक कोई लाभ का काम नहीं हो सकता । यह सीधी बात है । अगर आप शासक हैं और हम शासित हैं, और आप हर तरह से योग्य हैं, हमेशा हमारी भलाई चाहते हैं, आप भले हैं भी, लेकिन आप ने हमारा सहयोग अगर प्राप्त नहीं किया है तो यह निश्चित है कि आप अपने सौम्य कार्य में सफलीभूत नहीं होंगे । इसलिये सरकार को अवश्य चाहिये कि वह जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करे । वास्तविक सहयोग, जबानी सहयोग नहीं । लेकिन सरकार इस जन सहयोग का अर्थ क्या लेती है ? अगर सहयोग के यह मानी हों कि जो कुछ सरकार के उसे जनता आँख मन्द कर मान ले, तो यह सहयोग नहीं कहा जा सकता । जैसे कि तांगे वाले का जो घोड़ा है वह यह नहीं कह सकता कि तांगेवाला उस का सहयोगी है । घोड़ा घोड़ा है । जो कुछ तांगे वाल चाहता है वह उस को करना पड़ता है । इस को सहयोग नहीं कह सकते । जो आप कहें उस को सुन कर लोग आप के पीछे दौड़ें उसे तो आप सहयोग कहते हैं और अगर कोई कुछ भी चीं चपड़ करे तो आप कहते हैं कि सहयोग नहीं हुआ, यह भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

श्री त्यागी : जहाँ घोड़ा ले जाय वह चले जाये ।

बाबू राम नारायण सिंह : सहयोग का अर्थ यह है कि लक्ष्य एक हो और सहयोग करने वाले एक दर्जे के आदमी हों । उन में पारस्परिक विश्वास हो और सब का एक पवित्र मार्ग हो । ऐसा हो तो सहयोग सम्भव है । लेकिन यह कह देना कि सहयोग करो, जिस के मानी है कि हमारा हुक्म मानो, यह सहयोग नहीं है । लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, वास्तविक सहयोग तब तक सम्भव नहीं होगा, जब तक कि देश में दलबन्दी रहेगी, और इस तरह की दलबन्दी की सरकार रहेगी जिस को आप पार्टी सिस्टम की गवर्न-मेंट कहते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, हम ने बहुत जोरों से कांग्रेस का आन्दोलन चलाया, बहुत चेष्टा कर के यहाँ से अंग्रेजों को हटाया और सब कुछ किया । उस वक्त कहा जाता था कि देश में स्वराज्य होगा और स्वराज्य होने पर जनता को राम राज्य का सुख प्राप्त होगा । लेकिन जब तक यह दलबन्दी रहेगी और यह दलबन्दी का राज्य रहेगा तब तक न तो हम स्वराज्य का नाम ले सकते हैं और न हम को राम राज्य का सुख प्राप्त हो सकता है । सारी दुनिया में जहाँ भी दलबन्दी की सरकार है वहाँ यही हाल है । यह आप की जो पालियामेंट है यह तो रोज ही कुक्षेत्र बनी रहती है । यहाँ पर तो सारे देश के प्रतिनिधि, चुने हुए लोग, आते हैं । सब कोई मिल जुल कर जितनी बल बुद्धि हो उसे मिला कर विषय पर विचार करें, और जो निर्णय हो उस के मुताबिक देश में काम हो । लेकिन सो तो नहीं है । यहाँ एक दल कुछ कहता है तो दूसरा दल उस का खंडन करता है । तो यहाँ पर अर्थों के साथ नहीं पर वाग्युद्ध होता रहता है और

यह लोक-सभा महाभारत बनी रहती है। तो मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में पार्टी सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट नहीं चल सकता है। पार्टी सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट जहाँ जहाँ है वहाँ पर वह सफल नहीं हो रहा है सिवा उन जगहों के जहाँ का नैतिक स्तर बहुत ऊँचा है। हमारे देश में तो जो इतनी जातियाँ थीं वही इतनी पार्टियाँ बनी हुई थीं। उन के अतिरिक्त और दल बना कर लोग इस देश को बरबाद कर रहे हैं और इस से देश का भला नहीं हो सकता। सभापति महोदय, पार्टी सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट में क्या होता है? एक या दो चार आदमियों का हुक्म रहता है और उसी के मुताबिक कानून पास होता है। एक लीडर होता है। उस के साथ दो चार आदमी और होते हैं। जो वह कह देते हैं उसी के मुताबिक कानून पास हो जाता है। सभापति महोदय, कानून का अर्थ यह है कि जो जनता चाहे उसे कानून का रूप दे दिया जाय। Law is nothing but the will of the people expressed in terms of law ला और कुछ नहीं है सिवा इस के कि जनता की इच्छा को कानून का रूप दे दिया जाय। तो कानून तो ऐसा होना चाहिये। लेकिन यहाँ पर कानून इस तरह बनता है कि जो एक या दो आदमियों की इच्छा होती है उस को कानून का रूप दे दिया जाता है। जब तक पार्टी सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट रहेगा तब तक यही हाल रहेगा। और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से बढ़ कर देश और दुनिया को धोखा देने वाली कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं हो सकती। यह सब से बड़ा धोखा है कि एक आदमी की इच्छा को तो कानून का रूप दिया जाता है और दुनिया में यह घोषित किया जाता है कि यह कानून है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह कानून नहीं है। न इस तरह की सरकार देश में रहनी चाहिये और न इस तरह से कानून बनना चाहिये। न

इस से देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। घंटी बज गई। यह जो दस मिनट का समय मिलता है इस के बारे में भी मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है। लेकिन यह दूसरी बात है।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब तक देश में दलबन्दी की सरकार रहेगी तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता, तब तक देश से करप्शन नहीं उठ सकती। उस समय तक देश में रिश्वतखोरी और घूसखोरी चलती रहेगी। सभापति महोदय, जब तक इस प्रकार की सरकार देश में रहेगी तब तक न्याय नहीं हो सकता और जब तक न्याय नहीं होता तब तक देश का कल्याण कैसे हो सकता है और देश को सुख कैसे हो सकता है? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह तो बिल्कुल सही बात है और सब इस को जानते हैं कि आजकल रिश्वतखोरी बहुत बढ़ गई है। और जब तक रिश्वतखोरी रहेगी तब तक न्याय तो सम्भव नहीं है। तो सरकार को इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये कि अगर सरकार रहे तो वह बिल्कुल पवित्र सरकार रहे। सभापति महोदय, जिस वक्त हम किसी को सरकार मान लेते हैं तो उस को हम अपना सभी कुछ समर्पण कर देते हैं। वह हमारी जान की रक्षा करने वाली होती है। वह हमारी सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करने वाली होती है। वह हमारे सम्मान की रक्षा करने वाली होती है। और जब तक सरकार पवित्र नहीं होगी तब तक वह इन चीजों की रक्षा कैसे कर सकेगी। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस पर सब भाइयों को विचार करना चाहिये कि हमारी जो शासन प्रणाली हो वह बिल्कुल पवित्र होनी चाहिये। इतने बड़े शरीर में अगर कहीं पर रोग होता है तो उस से सारे शरीर को कष्ट होता है अगर इतनी बड़ी सरकार में कुछ लोग भी ठीक काम करने वाले न हों तो वह सारी सरकार दूषित हो जाती है।

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सरकार में जितने भी कर्मचारी हों वे 'सोलहों' आना पवित्र होने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा न हो तो वह सरकार न रहे इसी में देश का कल्याण है। और मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस सरकार के सभी कर्मचारी पूर्णतया पवित्र न हों तो उस सरकार को इस देश में और दुनिया में रहने का कोई हक नहीं है।

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): I am not quite sure of the reactions of the tax concessions announced yesterday. I am not inclined to congratulate the Finance Minister, but I feel there is no point in my criticising the proposals now except to embarrass myself and other people. I feel he could have left the deficit at Rs. 8.47 crores, as at the time of the original Budget proposals, irrespective of the noise made outside or inside. Nevertheless, I also acknowledge the fact—the compliment paid—by some of my colleagues that the Finance Minister has preserved the economic stability of the country. I agree that the balance-sheet and profit and loss statements of the public enterprises should be made available to the Members of this House and they should be discussed here.

There is one observation of my friend Mr. Kilachand with which I am sorry I cannot agree. I am referring to the nationalisation of Insurance. His observation on the proposed nationalisation of insurance is a pure and simple capitalistic reaction. I agree with Mr. Avinasalingam Chettiar that if there is any business which should be nationalised, it is insurance. We have several insurance companies and the share capital involved in the field is not much, but the capital controlled is enormous. It is like a snow ball increasing in size as it rolls. Where is the money to come from? It is public money. It is not the money of managing agents. I know that the managing agency system has been abolished. I am sorry to say that most of the managing agents had not been fair or honest in the management

of the public trust. It had been exploited by them to their personal advantage. Personally I feel that before the Imperial Bank was nationalised, the hon. Finance Minister should have thought of starting an Insurance Corporation dealing with all kinds of insurance. Time should not be wasted in this matter and it must be done as soon as possible to the best advantage of the country. We must run it on commercial lines. At present a lot of exploitation for selfish purposes is going on and it should be stopped. I may also tell you that it will be consistent with the Avadi Resolution. In my opinion the public will have more faith in Government-owned and Government-controlled insurance companies than in company-owned business.

My friend Mr. Raghunath Singh who was speaking in Hindi and I heard the words 'Indian shipping' here and there. I think he was referring to the shipping business of the country. I wish to draw the attention of the Government and the Transport Minister in particular to the two speeches made, one by the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the other by Dr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman of the Eastern Shipping Company. They have very clearly pointed out the problems that are confronting them. My friend, the hon. Minister for Transport who is also Minister of Railways is doing a very good job as far as the railways are concerned, but not shipping. I want him to read those speeches very carefully and do what he can to solve the problems mentioned by them.

The development rebate of 25 per cent which has been granted will really help the replacement of the industrial assets in general and shipping in particular. But I agree with the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission that some selected industries must be taken out and a larger rebate should be given to them. Shipping companies have very poor reserves and the development rebate must be increased by 5 per cent more in the case of the shipping industry.

As has been pointed out in the speeches of the Chairman, the greatest obstacle in the way of the progress of our marine business is that our shipping companies are denied admission to several conferences outside. These conferences are controlling the trade between certain intermediary ports, especially between India and the United Kingdom. I do not know whether they have been trying to get membership in these overseas conferences. These conferences are very important and it should be taken notice of by the Government of India. The bulk of the sea-borne trade is governed by these conferences and for any progressive maritime country to make headway, it is necessary that its shipping lines should get entry into these conferences. This denial of membership to our shipping lines into these conferences is a matter to be taken notice of very seriously. We are now an independent country and in this matter of vested interests, the Government should help. We are playing an important part in international affairs. I cannot understand why our Government is so helpless to persuade the conferences to admit our shipping lines. All help must be provided to enable Indian shipping to enjoy its legitimate share of 50 per cent of the overseas trade both inward and outward and 100 per cent of the coastal shipping trade. Several other maritime countries have been doing it in spite of protests by the vested interests.

Another point which was stressed was the inadequacy of tankers. $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of crude oil is imported to our refinery, not one day in the Indian tankers for the simple reason that we have not got tankers. I am glad that our Government has placed an order for two tankers. But unfortunately in the agreement with the refineries, there is no provision for the use of our tankers for carrying even the refined oil to our ports. But it is not impossible for our Government to persuade these refineries now, and see that at least here, the refined oil is carried to our ports, it is through our tankers.

Another point was raised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Chairman was with reference to the inordinate delay in the delivery of ships by the Hindusthan Shipyard. They took over the shipyard as early as 1953 and an order was placed for five ships. They ought to have been executed—four of them last year. I understand that the schedule had been extended twice or thrice and if there are such delays of ten and eleven months, certainly there will be a shortfall in the tonnage during the First Five Year Plan. There is something wrong with the Hindustan Shipyard. That is a matter to be looked into.

Another matter which was referred to was the paucity of officers. I personally suggest that another training ship like Dufferin should be installed in Cochin. Somehow Cochin has not been getting enough attention from the Central Government which it deserves in spite of its natural facilities and in spite of the human material you can get there. Even for training ratings, they have got three training centres and I do not understand why Cochin has been left out.

There is only one more point. The hon. Minister, Shri Tyagi, is sitting here and I was very glad to know from the speech of the Defence Minister that our defence forces were a perfect example of unity and solidarity. I do not think that there are several other departments which can be placed on that level. He should see that this solidarity and unity is maintained and our defence forces are kept contented and happy. It is the defence forces which are an insurance against the demonstrations of fissiparous tendencies—communalism, casteism, provincialism, linguism, hindism etc. It is very necessary therefore that these should be maintained well in the interest of India. Recently, I had an occasion to talk to some of these officers. They complained about the inadequacy of quarters for the officers in our cantonments. Only 25 per cent quarters are available. Married are more than 85 per cent. I would,

[Shri Matthen]

therefore, earnestly request Government to increase the accommodation for these officers.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagalpur South): The Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill says that the object of this Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the next financial year 1955-56 and to provide for a few connected matters. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained therein. I find that the Finance Bill has been amended and almost all the clauses of the Bill are being amended this year. The various points had already been touched by the previous speakers.

I have to congratulate the Finance Minister that he has seen eye to eye with some of the proposals made during the Budget Session and given effect to them. As a result we find the Finance Bill for 1955-56 affords some relief in excise and other taxes, resulting in an increase in the revenue gap from Rs. 8.47 crores to Rs. 17.35 crores which despite all that the Finance Minister said about balancing the revenue side of this Budget does not seem an increase that need concern in view of the large figures represented by planned development.

I find that there was a great demand for the decrease of the income-tax on the middle-class people inasmuch as this would have undoubtedly affected them considerably. The Finance Minister said that the proper way to examine the questions is not to take the liability on particular slabs but to take the overall liability of the taxpayer himself. Even under our proposals a married assessee having an income of Rs. 10,000 entirely from personal exertion would pay Rs. 9 less than that payable under last year's states.

I am not an expert in finance but I can only hope that this will mean a relief to the common and middle-class people. Turning to excise duties, I am

sure that a large section of women of our country will be grateful to the Finance Minister for the exemption of excise duties on sewing machines and parts thereof. But I find in this report that there is some ten per cent *ad valorem* on this. I have failed to understand how the exemption will work when there is an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent charged. I should like this matter to be cleared.

An Hon. Member: Sewing machines had been exempted.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: This is a point which I wanted to clear and I am glad that the hon. Member has cleared it.

Regarding excise duty on cloth, it was rationalized in the Budget and it turned out to be not so unrealistic after all. The tax on superfine cloth which is considered too burdensome has been reduced from Rs. 0.26 to Rs. 0.20 per square yard. At the same time the duty on fine cloth has been raised from one anna to five pice per square yard. This might have been spared by the Finance Minister. I am strongly of the opinion that we must go on producing more and more cloth of every variety and there should be no restriction on any kind of cloth—khadi or handloom or mill-made cloth. Regarding export of cotton cloth, as I said, I do not want any reduction in any form or shape in the production of cloth, be it khadi or handloom or mill-made cloth. We find that only Japan is ahead of India in the export of cotton cloth. With your permission, Sir, I shall just read a portion from today's paper about the export of cotton cloth.

"An official review for 1954 shows that India has unmistakably emerged as the second largest exporter of cotton cloth. The first position is retained by Japan for the second year in succession.

The emergence of India as a leading textile exporter is now held to be the most outstanding feature of

the post-war period. In 1954, India exported 898 million yards of cloth as against 701 million yards in 1953.

The surprising fact is that though Indian mills have recourse to the cheapest cotton in the world, they have not been able to beat Japan in the export market. Many controversial reasons are advanced to explain the situation.

The fact that Japan was able to increase her exports by nearly 40 per cent in a single year shows the extent of effort she is making to reach her pre-war position. As compared with Japan, the improvement in the Indian position is modest.

An interesting feature of Indian exports is the change which has taken place in her markets. In the record year of 1950, when India exported 1109 million yards, the highest for any country in that year, most of her exports went to Singapore and Burma. Now, these markets are fading out. Africa has taken their place, and curiously Britain has become India's most important single buyer."

From this point of view, I think we should try to produce more and more, and cotton goods should be exempted absolutely from all types of excise duty. There are exemptions also on rayon, artificial silk, woollen fabrics and paints and varnishes. These things need exemption because I believe the manufacturer are suffering greatly because of this additional excise duty.

There is not much time. However, I would like to impress on the Minister one or two matters which are connected with my constituency—South Bhagalpur. We have heard so much about community projects. But, I am sorry to find that in a backward area like my area, South Bhagalpur, there is not a single community project. So also there is a river valley scheme. The progress is very slow and there

is no possibility of its being completed even within five years. This is a grievance which we from South Bhagalpur would like to be redressed.

There is also another grievance. I do not know if it really comes under the Finance Ministry—I think it does—I refer to the extension of Bhagalpur-Mandarhill railway up to Deoghur. The Railway Minister had definitely promised that it was going to be extended. But, I was told in answer to a starred question the other day that the Bihar Government was not very keen on it so it has been dropped. But, the Central Government should look into the matter and see that this line is extended from Bhagalpur to Deoghur as it is very necessary for a backward area.

I shall not take more time, as there are many speakers. I support the Finance Bill.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): When one hears of financial proposals, one naturally gives them thought and many ideas strike one. We have to focus the eyes of the Government on those that particularly come very near the mind because this is the only forum to do so.

Shri K. K. Basu: No eyes of the Government: all blind.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: We may have something to say that may open their eyes also!

What taxes are to be levied, is perhaps not so important as how those taxes are to be used. I would personally ask the Government to give education high priority in the allocation of these taxes. Education is what we need primarily. It is not only material things that we want; we want to touch the mind of the people. Basic education is a necessity. What is causing a great deal of hardship in the villages, is that the secondary schools are being turned into basic schools. After their course in the basic and primary schools, the children in the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury]

rural areas are not able to go further a field for secondary education. This causes a great deal of suffering to them. There must be a place in our scheme for these basic schools and secondary schools and for other kinds of education so that the scheme may not become lopsided.

When the Second Five Year Plan is considered, I think social welfare should consume a far larger part of the Budget than it does today. Particularly, in the rural areas, the children must get priority. Their welfare must be looked after with every effort that the Government is capable of because they are the future generation. In this connection, I strongly recommend that all children, and particularly handicapped children must be specially looked after. After having seen Dr. Hellen Keller in Delhi, one will realise to what stature a handicapped person can rise to; The Hellen Keller Foundation for looking after handicapped children has been formed. It should be an eye-opener to our Government to sponsor such foundations with all the facilities at their command to look after these unfortunate children, who, handicapped as they are, have more hardships to go through. No matter how handicapped they are, the children never lose their enduring quality because they cannot know how they are born and how handicapped they are. They come as "trailing clouds of glory from God, who is their home."

On two of the clauses of the Finance Bill, I have brief remarks to make. In clause 4 (b), I think it has been proposed to exempt foreign technical aid from taxation for a limited period. I would recommend that they may be given exemption from taxation for three years, because they have come to impart their knowledge which will industrialise and advance India. In this case, we have nothing to lose if we could enthrone foreign experts to come to India. In clause 5, sub-clause 3, the idea of taxing the amenities that a firm may give to their em-

ployees is not clear. The employers may have to give many advantages to their employees. If a person is working in a lonely place far from his home, he may have to get educational facilities for his children, he may have to be given free medical attention and so on. If all these are taxed, it will be very difficult for the employers to look after their workers in an adequate way.

It becomes clear, when revenues are considered that, Bengal, which gives Rs. 68 crores to the Centre, does not get back any adequate proportion from the allocation of the divisible pool. Bengal is often referred to as the problem State. Why? Because her difficulties are great. It will be realised that the pressure on land is unbearable. Industrialisation is the only thing that would solve the problem of Bengal. A sum of Rs. 700 crores would be needed to get anything like full employment. To get this, there must be absolute co-operation between the Union Government, the State Government and the private sector, to create a climate in which investments will come forth so that industries might grow and provide employment. Multipurpose schemes like the Ganga Barrage and a Steel plant for Bengal are matters of life and death and not just a matter of debate. The Government must consider this question in all its aspects, very earnestly indeed, to stabilise Bengal.

On the first of *Baishakh* the Zamindari system was abolished in Bengal. The zamindar has always been painted as a devil walking the earth. But there is the other side of the picture too. I wonder if it is fully realised how much the zamindars particularly in Bengal, have done towards real rehabilitation of the displaced persons? They gave land at great concessional rates to the displaced persons and rehabilitated them in the real sense. Simple as their houses may be, they gave them the wherewithal to build houses; during these nightmare years it was the zamindars of Bengal who

stood by them, so that they could cultivate and maintain themselves. That is really the essence of rehabilitation rather than mere house-building loans. When this very land which the zamindars gave at a rent of say, ten annas or six annas a *bigha* is going to be rented out by Government at Rs. 6, Rs. 8, Rs. 10 or even Rs. 18 per *bigha*, the welfare part of the zamindari abolition to the tenant is hard to understand.

I dare say zamindari abolition was necessary for the going forward of India, but at the same time it must be clarified how the land can belong to the tenant when Government can oust him from it if he fails to pay rent even by one day? How does the land come to the tiller? The point remains a mystery!

Secondly, I would particularly bring to the notice of Government that the schools, dispensaries, maternity clinics and so forth, that the zamindar in his private capacity maintained, should now be certainly taken over by Government and improved so that the little amenities that were afforded in the interior and rural districts will not be quite lost to the people. Although these schemes are visualised by Government, it takes considerable time to reach the people very often. Thirdly, it was the zamindars who used to be the sponsors of culture in the villages. They encouraged and cultivated the musicians, the artists and the singers. Now Government must take care of this enthusiastically so that much of our rich talents may not be lost through want of funds.

When the zamindars will be considered in the future by millions in India I am sure they will be remembered—of course, they had their own human failings—as people who did serve their tenants and who did co-operate in a free India to the best of their ability for the good of the people. The State must take up that responsibility, and if the zamindars feel that what has passed from them is for the good of the people, they will be happy.

When you consider the vast amount of unemployment that has resulted from the zamindari abolition, I can only say with all the emphasis at my command that there are 80,000 who depended on working in the zamindari offices and administration, for their livelihood in Bengal alone! Government must take quick and sure steps to absorb these people, so that inflation of unemployment in Bengal may not become a more hideous thing than it is already. Today, when the zamindars are passing out for ever from India, I hope, India will remember them not as people who only exploited but who also did their little bit for the betterment of India. Now that Government will take over the responsibility, I hope it will work in a good cause to take the zamindars into confidence who will be there to give their full co-operation in anything that Government may want to do for the betterment of the people of India.

Shri K. K. Basu: Do not take the co-operation of parasites. You are fighting a lost cause.

Mr. Chairman Now, Shri Bogawat.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: I have called upon Shri Bogawat.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Do you not give any consideration for a Member who has not taken part in the general discussion of the Budget and in the discussion of the Demands for Grants so far?

Shri Bogawat: I have also not taken part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member had the patience to hear the remarks of those who have not taken any part anywhere, he will be more than satisfied. After all, all sides of the House must be looked to, and I am trying my best to call upon speakers of all parties who have not taken part in the discussion. The hon. Member should not complain in this manner. If all others are going to emulate this

[Mr. Chairman]

manner of complaint, I am afraid the House will be full of complaints only and nothing else.

Shri Bogawat: When we are considering the Finance Bill and the taxation proposals contained therein we must also look to the times. We are in a new age, i.e., the atomic age. We have pledged ourselves to the establishment of the socialistic pattern of society. That means our objective is to create a classless and casteless society. When we are pledged to this objective, we must also try for full employment, more production and equitable distribution.

I do not think even after the presentation of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission the present proposals made by Government in regard to taxation will be sufficient to feed our Plan. If we look at the other countries, we find that the production of other countries is going far ahead of ours. After the downfall of Japan and Germany in the last war, we find that the production of these countries has increased by two hundred or three hundred per cent.

We in India who are pledged to a new order must have a new outlook, and try to see that the ambitions of our people are fulfilled, and that the poverty and privations of our people are removed. But on hearing the concessions made yesterday, I am very sorry to say that it is a policy of appeasement that is being followed. It is quite unnecessary to try to please the industrialists who do not at all help after the passing of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill. I am quite sure that they will try to cheat Government and the people. The taxation proposals that have been made now as well as the amendments to the Income-tax Act are not sufficient taxation of the rich so as to bring them to the level of the common man.

These industrialists and capitalists and tax-dodgers play a number of tricks. They resort to a number of

malpractices. The hon. Minister Shri Tyagi who was for some time the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure very well knows about this, and he tried his best to catch these evaders and get a good income. In the course of my practice in income-tax cases, I have come across so many malpractices. I feel that the margin of exemption that is kept at Rs. 4200 for a single individual and at Rs. 8400 for a joint Hindu family is too much. Persons who have got Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 of income, and joint families which have got incomes of the order of about Rs. 10,000 escape on account of these malpractices from payment of taxation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are those malpractices?

Shri Bogawat: They write bogus credits, investments in the names of their sisters and daughters, give interest on them, write bogus employees' salaries, as for instance, salaries of sisters' sons, daughters' sons, and so on. I could give a number of such instances. Also, supposing they buy a particular variety of cotton, they can mention a higher quality having been purchased, or even more number of bales having been purchased. They do quite a number of such things.

So this margin that is kept there is too much, and I request that the tax structure, so far as income-tax is concerned, should again be reconsidered next time. Why is all this taxation imposed? It is simply to feed our Plan. We have to develop our country; we have to develop our plans. In order to have rapid development, it is quite necessary that some more improvements ought to be effected. There is too much wastage. Wherever we go, we find that there is wastage. There is corruption. These things ought to be checked. Unless these things are checked, our programme would not go properly.

Again, there is also the question of high salaries. In every department, I find there are so many officers who

are not necessary at all. There are Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and so on—so many big persons with big salaries. This system also ought to be changed and there must be an amendment of the Constitution so far as these high salaried persons are concerned.

After the war, there is now a falling down of prices. Yet there is dearness allowance given. I think we must revise all these things. The dearness allowance and other allowances of persons who get more than Rs. 400 as salary must be stopped. These things must take place very soon.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): It may be reduced to Rs. 250.

Shri Bogawat: At least Rs. 400 for the present. If prices go down further, then we have to consider that also. What you say is quite necessary. There is no harm in it, because our ordinary common people do not get Rs. 250 a year. So what my hon. friend says is quite correct; I do not deny it. But for the present at least, persons who get more than Rs. 400 salary must have their allowances stopped.

Shri D. D. Pant (Almora Dist.—North-East): What about your allowance? You get Rs. 700 including allowance.

Shri Bogawat: We have spent for elections also. We were earning much more than that. But I have no objection to this also being brought down. I have nothing to say against it.

While speaking about our development, I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister some of the problems of my constituency. You very well know that my constituency and the area round about is a famine belt. There are famines every now and then. In 1952-53 and 1953-54 there were famine and scarcity. Last year also, in some areas there was scarcity. There was a Committee called the Ramamurthi

Committee. That Committee recommended a scheme called the Khukdi scheme costing about Rs. 12,00 lakhs. There was much agitation and meetings were held from time to time for implementing the scheme. But I do not think that that scheme is investigated. I request Government to consider this. If there is no investigation and no report still made, the Centre should intervene. If the State Government has no suitable officers or engineers, it is the duty of the Central Government to see that schemes which are very much useful for the famine areas are taken up, because unless such schemes are taken up, all the misery and starvation of the famine belt would not vanish. I say this scheme is a very important scheme. This scheme is called the granary of the Deccan and yet, there is no investigation or no report made by the State Government. I do not know whether they have the proper persons to investigate this scheme. I want to bring this to the notice of the House for this reason, that unless we improve the conditions of the area, wherein people are very much backward, where the area is very much undeveloped or where there is scarcity or flood, the people of such areas would not be able to develop.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri Bogawat: I thought I had fifteen minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Every Member is not entitled to 15 minutes. Hon. Member has already taken 11 to 12 minutes. Unless very good points are made, I am not going to allow that much time, to every one.

Shri Bogawat: As the Chair pleases I will finish in two or three minutes.

So what I want to say is that the Government must pay special attention to scarcity areas. Government have already given their attention to the flood areas, but they should give

[Shri Bogawat]

their attention to the famine-stricken and undeveloped areas also. In my district, there are very many schemes. For instance, there are two power schemes, the Randhra power project and the Adhala power project. Also round about my district, there is no railway and it is very undeveloped. Though the soil is very rich—it produces cotton, it produces oilseeds and other crops; it produces rich crops—there is need of railway.

Shri Tyagi: There is also famine along with crop.

Shri Bogawat: But in some areas industries are developed. There is some irrigation. There are about 12 sugar factories, you must remember, in one taluka, in Ahmednagar district. That is also an advantage, no doubt. So what I want to say is that if we have to make our progress, we must make it very rapidly. We must develop the area which is very undeveloped, where there is scarcity. If these things are done, I think we will be able to help our people and improve their condition.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): This session, the Budget session which plans for the next year, we have decided to spend a lot of money. But we have not got a picture as to how the integrated expenditure in the Plan is going to integrate India and preserve unity.

Coming from the south, we feel 'to be out of sight is to be out of mind'. We are neglected. The other day Kumari Annie Mascarene said something very harsh, but it was real. Out of her feelings that the south is being neglected, she went to the extent of saying that the south will disintegrate.

Shri Tyagi: Ladies always feel neglected.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Not that ladies alone feel neglected. We, men, also

feel neglected. That is the point. Not only ladies, but men—all of us—feel neglected. We feel that due attention has not been paid to the south. When we go to the south, people say: 'You talk of Bhakra-Nangal. It is a huge project. It develops India. It gives very much power. May be, but where is power for us?'

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN in the Chair]

True, we do not have big rivers. But you could have given us thermal stations and you could have electrified the south, just as the north.

Take the steel plants. They are installed where there is iron ore and coal. Quite right. But what about the other industries where steel is used? If countries which do not have steel can produce goods, can produce automobiles and engines and industrialise themselves by importing steel, can we not in our country produce such goods by transporting steel from Calcutta to Madras or Travancore-Cochin? Our people are very poor. There are no natural resources, and in every sphere we see that there is obstruction. Even in service, people are openly saying, there is provincialism. This talk is going on inside Parliament and outside. If people get frustrated, the reactions are going to be very serious, and nobody can stop the consequences. Therefore, as responsible Members who feel strongly about the unity of India, we appeal to this Parliament and the Government to pay due attention to the regional problems. Take the case of irrigation. When we say we want some dams, we are told that there is inter-State problem, between Travancore Cochin and Tamilnad, between Andhra and Tamilnad. Water will be allowed to go to the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal, but will not be allowed to irrigate a few adjacent areas, the waterless parts. If the Government of India can take powers for other things, can they not

take powers to have projects with regard to the small inter-State rivers in the south? True, we do not have big rivers: but we have small rivers. Why should not they be dammed to make power available for development? For instance, in Travancore-Cochin State, there is the river Pambayar. Then there is Kallar; a small river. With a few crores you can satisfy the people of that area, by putting dams and integrating economically Travancore-Cochin and Tamilnad. The food of Tamilnad can be freely transported to Travancore-Cochin and the Travancore waters can be used in Tamil areas where there is land. The integration should be not through any language policy which is being resisted by no less a person than Rajaji. You will all see in the newspaper articles about Hindi and how strongly they feel about it in the South. A Minister of the State and a reputed leader have come forward to say that this policy is wrong. Then, there is another Minister of the Union Government who says that Sanskrit should be the *lingua franca* of India. We are at a loss to know as to what language our boys should learn, whether they should learn Hindi or Sanskrit or Tamil.

4 P.M.

An Hon. Member: He himself does not know.

Shri Thanu Pillai: It is one thing for him. But for us to mislead the boys is wrong.

Leaving irrigation, let us come to educational scholarships. Our forefathers had committed the sin of creating the Harijans, the depressed classes. We have provided a number of facilities for these people to compensate the past neglect. By all means give them all facilities; give them scholarships, and reservation in service. But what about the poor boys of the supposed forward communities. The most talented boys, though they are the sons of poor employees, because they belong to

particular communities are not able to get any facilities. Here is a secular Government, which makes amends for the past sins. You may do all these things. By all the rules that we can frame, by all the laws that we can pass, we cannot raise the status of Harijans unless economic changes take place, unless you rehabilitate the Harijans. Take the case of any community with all its qualities of the head and heart; they cannot rise unless you give them economic facilities. If you really and sincerely want to raise the status of Harijans, I suggest a way. We have got controls. Make Harijans rich. Give them reservation quota of 25 per cent according to population or 50 per cent of the import and export licences. Create a few rich men by creating a few Traders among Harijans. You will see that in ten years, what the Government machinery could not do, what legislation could not do, money will do. I have known communities who were not treated as equals by the caste Hindus before but are now being respected as supercaste Hindus because they are wealthy, because they are rich. Therefore, it is not the educational policy or the reservation of office to the Harijans by which we can rehabilitate them. We are talking of socialism; we are talking of reduction of rich men to the lower levels, but, in the meantime give opportunities to the Harijans to build themselves up economically; then they would be as respectable and economically forward as any others. With regard to the poor boys of the so-called forward communities, I would like to make an appeal to the Finance Minister that till such time as they give these denominational scholarships to the Harijans and Backward Classes this Government should give tax concessions or tax remissions to people who contribute for denominational and educational charities for scholarships—not to schools. Schools may be non-denominational in nature. But, I say that denominational scholarships should be given some consideration.

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

We have got in our State rich industrialists like Mr. Sundaram Iyengar and Mr. Anantharamakrishna. We have got only one Iyengar, one Krishnamachari and one Anantharamakrishna. Every Iyengar is not a Sundaram Iyengar every Chari is not a Krishnamachari and every Iyer is not Anantharamakrishna Iyer. The best talents of our country are being wasted. Even though a boy gets 60 per cent or 90 per cent of the marks in his S.S.L.C., because he does not belong to the backward classes or the depressed classes, is unable to pursue his studies and we have, perhaps, lost a C. V. Raman or a J. C. Bose in them because they are not allowed to develop their talents for the country's cause. Is it too much to ask that even if the Government is not able to give scholarships to these people they should give this facility through tax concessions. We are doing many things in the name of Hindus and non-Hindus and Christians and non-Christians. Why not give this exemption? You are giving so many allowances, and so many concessions to industrialists at the cost of Government. So, my appeal is that this Government should do something for the poor boys of the forward communities. Poverty is poverty whether it is of the forward communities or of the backward communities (Interruption). My hon. friend is already disturbed. I am not suggesting that Government should reduce the scholarships of the Harijans even by a single pie. Let them be given ten times as much; let them be given still more. Assessing all other considerations, will you not give this concession only for scholarship and not for any other purpose?

Look at the railway map of India. I represent a constituency which is farthest from Delhi, next to Cape Comorin. We have been clamouring for a railway and it has been planned since 1913 or 1914, the Tinnevely-Cape Comorin Railway. No answer is forthcoming from the Government;

our Railway Minister is not giving any indication though it has been included in the recommendations by the State Govt. There are States where there are networks of railways and some more new lines are being constructed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Unlucky man.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Though the Railway Minister is not here, I think our friends will convey to the Railway Ministry my views and that they will give due consideration to the Tinnevely-Cape Comorin line.

श्री श्री० श्री० देशपांडे (गुना) :
समानेत्री महोदया, इस वित्त विधेयक पर जो वाद-विवाद होता है, और प्रत्येक वर्ष में तीन तीन महीने हम यहां उस पर वाद-विवाद करते हैं, उस में मुझे अत्यन्त दुःख होता है कि एक वास्तविक वायुमंडल यहां निमित्त हो जाता है और अर्थसंकल्प पर जो संसदीय नियंत्रण होता है वह केवल काल्पनिक होता है, वास्तविक नियंत्रण नहीं होता, क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि जब यहां अर्थ संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तब लोग थोड़ा सा बहारा जाते हैं। बहराने का कारण यह होता है कि जो हमारे वित्त मंत्री हैं उन के हास्यमुख, मधुर भाषण, विदग्ध प्रतिपादन शैली, अर्थ शास्त्र तथा वित्त शास्त्र की उन की विशेषज्ञता, इन सब का उन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। और जो बड़े बड़े बंध आते हैं, और पब्लिक सेक्टर तथा प्राइवेट सेक्टर तथा अन्य विशेषज्ञों की संज्ञाएं जब उन के सिर पर फेंकी जाती हैं तो वह सब बहारा जाते हैं और बहुत सी बातों को छोड़ देते हैं और छोड़ने के पश्चात्, जैसे कि अभी हमारा वित्त विधेयक आया है, इस फाइनेंस बिल के सम्बन्ध में भी हम देखते हैं, थोड़ी बहुत बातें कर के ही समाप्त कर देते हैं। इस में भी हम देखते हैं कि हम ने इंग्लैंड

से जो पद्धति ली है, या हिन्दुस्तान में जो पद्धति रखी है, उस का भी यह परिणाम होता है कि जब अर्थ संकल्प को यहां प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो देश भर में एक बायुमंडल का निर्माण होता है, जैसे कि कहीं इम्तहान का रेजल्ट आने वाला हो, या कहीं लाटरी निकलने वाली हो, कहीं स्पेकुलेशन करना हो, वैसे ही सब व्यापारियों के प्रतिनिधि यहां पहुंच जाते हैं कि शायद कहीं एक दिन पहले कुछ पता लग जाय कि कितना टैक्स लगने वाला है। हालांकि यह इतना गुप्त रक्खा जाता है कि किसी को पता नहीं होता। हमारा संसदीय नियंत्रण तो यहां होता ही है, लेकिन जिस दिन बजट रक्खा जाता है उस दिन चार बजे के पश्चात् ही दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं, और एक वाल्यूम के पश्चात् दूसरा वाल्यूम जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री पढ़ना शुरू करते हैं तब हमें पता लगता है कि घोती पर कितनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी या शूगर पर कितनी ड्यूटी लगी। उस के पहले कुछ पता नहीं लगता है। इस का कारण यह है कि यहां पहले से इस की चर्चा नहीं होती है।

अब हम ने एक दूसरी बात और देखी है जोकि दो तीन साल से यहां हो रही है। पहले तो टैक्स लगाते हैं और लगाने के बाद कहते हैं कि जूते पर इतना टैक्स लगा, दियासलाई पर इतना लगा, घोती पर इतना लगा। उस के बाद महीने पन्द्रह दिन उस को चलने देते हैं, उस के बाद कहते हैं कि अच्छा अब हम ने चार आने को घटा कर तीन आने कर दिया है। तब जितने हमारे सदस्यगण हैं वह कहते हैं कि चलो अब ठीक हो गया, हमारे कहने से सरकार ने टैक्स कम कर दिया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक योजनाबद्ध कमी

की जाती है। यह वैसे ही होती है जैसे कि एक कहानी है कि एक गीदड़ के गले में एक हड्डी फंस गई थी। उस ने एक बगुले से कहा कि इसे निकाल दो। जब बगुले ने अपनी चोंच अन्दर डाल दी तो गीदड़ ने हड्डी के निकलने के बाद बख्शीश देने का वादा किया। लेकिन निकलने के बाद बख्शीश दिया नहीं। तो उस बगुले ने पूछा कि मेरी बख्शीश कहाँ है? उस ने कहा मैं ने तुम को खा नहीं लिया यही तुम्हारी बख्शीश है। जो टैक्स लगाये गये थे उन के कारण बहुत तकलीफ हो रही थी और अब आ कर उन को कम किया गया है। कपड़े पर जो टैक्स लगने वाला था, जो ड्यूटी लगने वाली थी वह अब कुछ कम कर दी गई है। इस से मेरे विचार में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हमारे एक मित्र ने यहां पूछा कि पांच गज की घोती पर कितनी ड्यूटी अब पहले से ज्यादा या कम पड़ेगी। इस के जबाब में उन्होंने बताया कि अगर ३६ इंच होगी तो ६ पाई होगा। लेकिन उन को पता नहीं कि घोती ३६ इंच की भी होती है, ४० इंच की भी होती है और मेरे जैसे लोग ५२ इंच की घोती भी पहनते हैं। परन्तु बात यह है कि लीनयर यार्ड से सबवेयर यार्ड पर ड्यूटी के लगने से जो गरीब लोग घोती लगाते हैं या साड़ी लगाते हैं उन के भाव बढ़ गये हैं। आप ने राष्ट्रीय ड्रेस तो अचकन, और चूड़ीदार पाजामा कर दी और यह ड्रेस वही लोग पहनेंगे जोकि एम्बेसेडर इत्यादि होंगे लेकिन इस राष्ट्र में रहने वाले जो गरीब लोग हैं और जिन पर इस टैक्स का भार पड़ेगा क्या आप ने उन की हालत सुधारने के बारे में भी कुछ सोचा है या उन पर और टैक्स लगाने की ही आप सोच रहे हैं। अब उन की खेती के भाव कम होते जा रहे हैं और

[श्री बी० जी० देशपांडे]

इस के साथ ही साथ आप उन पर टैक्स भी लगाते जा रहे हैं। आप ने एक परिवर्तन यह भी किया है कि जो मिडल क्लास है और जिन की इन्कम १०,००० रुपये है अब उन को ९ रुपये कम देने पड़ेंगे। यह बड़ी ख़शी की बात है। लेकिन जिन को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है और जिन का जीवन स्तर इतना कम है कि उन की कम से कम जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं वे भी पूरी नहीं होती हैं उन पर अगर चार आने या आठ आने जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस से उन की हालत कितनी और खराब हो जायगी इस का अनुमान आप ही लगा सकते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी बुरी बात है। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि Government should be responsive to public criticism पर जो परिवर्तन आप ने जनता की नुक्ता-चीनी को ध्यान में रखते हुए किये हैं मुझे उस से खुशी है। मैं तो वही बात कहूँगा जिस से कि जनता को फायदा हो। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि आप बजट को एक लाटरी न समझें।

अब जो मुझे सब से पहली बात कहनी है वह यह है कि अब जब टैक्सेशन इन्क्वायरी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आ गई है तो उस के पश्चात् भी हम देखते हैं कि टैक्सेशन की जो पुरानी पद्धति थी वही चली आ रही है और इस को बदला जाना चाहिये।

मेरा दूसरा आक्षेप यह है कि जैसा कि हमारे कई मित्रों ने बड़ा दुःख प्रकट किया कि प्राइवेट इन्कम को इन्सैटिव नहीं है और अब जब आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आप को प्राइवेट इन्कम को इन्सैटिव देना चाहिये मेरा तो आक्षेप

यह है कि आप इंग्लैंड की सब चीजों का अनुकरण करते हैं, आप ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ में अब भी रहते हैं परन्तु टैक्सेशन के बारे में, हायर इन्कम ग्रुप्स के बारे में, जिन की पाँच लाख से ज्यादा इन्कम है आप इंग्लैंड का अनुकरण क्यों नहीं करते। आप ने कहा है कि आप सोशेलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी कायम करना चाहते हैं। मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आया कि किस किस्म की सोशेलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी आप चाहते हैं। आप लोगों ने इन्कम पर सीलिंग नहीं लगाया जिस का लगाया जाना बहुत जरूरी था और अब पंडित जी ने इस का विरोध किया है। आप कहते हैं कि सोशेलिज्म ग्रेजुअली आयेगा, धीरे धीरे आयेगा। आप लोगों को यह बता रहे हैं कि १० साल में आप यह करेंगे, २० साल में आप वह करेंगे। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ, एक एनालाजी देता हूँ कि जब कोई स्त्री सती होना चाहती है तो वह ऐसे नहीं करती कि एक तीली अपने कपड़ों पर एक बार लगा ली, दूसरी एक साल के बाद फिर लगा ली और इसी तरह से १० साल तक लगाती चली गई। यह सतीत्व नहीं है। उस को तो एक दम मरना पड़ता है। इसलिये अगर हम इस देश में सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं तो हमें वे काम जो कि सोशेलिज्म को लाने के लिये करने होते हैं एक दम से करने चाहिये।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्या यह कह रही थी कि हमारे यहां कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट चालू नहीं किये गये। मैं तो उन को बताता चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन के यहां कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट चालू हो गये तो वे कहेंगी कि अगर चालू न होते तो अच्छा था। असली बात यह है कि जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह सब कागजों पर ही हो रहा है। मेरे मित्र जितने

यहां आते हैं वे कहते हैं कि देहातों में, शहरों में, सब जगह बेकारी बढ़ रही है। देहातों में दीनता बढ़ रही है, दरिद्रता बढ़ रही है। आप के यहां से बातें करने से देश में कोई उत्साह पैदा नहीं होता है। जब तक आप अनएम्प्लायमेंट को, बेकारी को दूर नहीं करते लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हो सकते। मुझे तो वित्त मंत्री का यह सुझाव भी गलत मालूम होता है जिस में आप कहते हैं कि १० वर्ष के अन्दर आप पूरी तरह से बेकारी दूर कर देंगे। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस को दूर करने के लिये कोई भी योजना आप के पास नहीं है। मैं तो तभी आप का समाजवाद का स्वप्न पूरा होता समझूंगा जब आप पूरे तौर से बेकारी दूर कर देंगे और गरीब लोगों की दशा को सुधारेंगे। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं २० गांवों के कुछ आदमियों को रक्षा संगठन मंत्री के पास ले कर गया जिन को अपने गांवों से निकाला जा रहा था और जिन की संख्या कोई ४० या ५० हजार है। ये लोग यू० पी०, मध्य भारत और विन्ध्य प्रदेश के हैं। इन को २४ घंटे का नोटिस दिया गया है कि आप गांव छोड़ कर चले जाओ और उन को कोई मुआवजा भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जो मुआवजा देने का प्रोसीजर होगा उस के मुताबिक इन को एक साल के बाद या दो साल के बाद मुआवजा दिया जायगा। अब वे लोग अपने घर बार छोड़ कर, अपनी खेती छोड़ कर कहां चले जायें। जब वे यहां पर आते हैं तो उन को कहा जाता है कि १४ लाख रुपये मुआवजा दे दिया गया है प्रोविशल गवर्नमेंट्स को

श्री स्यामी : जितना मुआवजा था भेज दिया गया है।

श्री बी० जी० बेशपांडे : हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जितना मुआवजा था भेज दिया गया है लेकिन वहां के जो किसान

हैं उन का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से कुछ भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जब संविधान में संशोधन करने का बिल यहां आया था उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि यह जो समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जाता है इस से इन को कष्ट नहीं होता है इस से तो उन लोगों को कष्ट होगा जोकि देहातों में रहते हैं और जो गरीब लोग हैं। इस प्रकार के समाजवाद की कसौटी मेरी नहीं है। गरीबों को तो सभी राजा लोग सताते आये हैं और अब आप भी उन को सता रहे हैं। इस में कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। मेरी तो समाजवाद की कसौटी जैसाकि मेरे मित्र चटर्जी ने कहा यह है कि किसी भी वर्ग का किसी भी गरीब आदमी का लड़का हो, सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि उस को शिक्षा दे, कोई भी आदमी काम के बगैर न रहे, सब को खाने को मिले और सब खुश हों। बेरोजगारों को १० साल के बाद आशीर्वाद देने के स्थान पर सरकार को कोई ऐसा प्रबंध करना चाहिये और धोषित करना चाहिये कि इस देश में जिस आदमी का शरीर अच्छा हो और वह काम करने योग्य हो तो सरकार उस को काम देगी और यदि काम नहीं देगी तो उस को घर में बैठे बैठे डोल दी जायगी। जब ऐसा हो जायगा तो मैं समझूंगा कि अब सोशलिज्म आ गया है। उस वक्त आप जितने चाहें टैंक लगायें, जिस की भी चाहें, जायदादें छीन लें, जमींदारों की जमीन छीन लें। जब आप लोगों को काम देने और जिन को आप काम न दे सकेंगे उन को डोल देने की तरफ कदम बढ़ायेंगे तभी मैं समझूंगा कि आप समाजवाद लाने के बारे में सीरियस है। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते तब तक मैं यही समझूंगा कि यह आपका एक स्लोगन ही है और इस का सिवाय कैच-फ्रैज के कोई महत्व नहीं है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो टैंकस हैं ये बड़े लोगों पर पड़ें और अगर एक तिनका भी छोटे लोगों पर पड़ा तो यह

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

last straw on the camels back की तरह होया । वे लोग तो आगे ही मर रहे हैं और टैक्स लगने से उन की दशा ख़ूब-नीय हो जायगी । तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप अपनी अर्थ रचना में कोई क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन नहीं करते, तब तक इस देश की उन्नति होगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता ।

Shri D. D. Pant: I was sure that I would get an opportunity when our lady Chairman sits in the Chair. I tried my best six times previously but I failed to get an opportunity. So, I thank you very much for this opportunity.

Shri K. K. Basu: This is only friendship.

Shri D. D. Pant: I said while speaking on the Budget that I fully supported the Finance Minister in the manner in which he had imposed taxes and I still support him. His difficulty is that there are so many sentiments in this country and there are friends like my friend Shri V. G. Deshpande who are the biggest block against progress. They do not allow any progress to be made in the country otherwise I would have suggested to him one of the easiest method: that is, if the Finance Minister had confiscated all the funds that are at present at the disposal of the temples and all the mahants who are supporting my friend's party, probably a lot of money would have been found for the developmental purposes in the nation.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: The Congress party also.

Shri K. K. Basu: He is going away.

Shri D. D. Pant: I think in fairness my friend should sit here and hear. But he has left the House and so I leave that side of the matter.

As I said during the discussion of the Budget, unless we allow the Finance Minister the freedom that the Finance Minister of a secular State

should have and unless we root out the sentiments that stand in the way of our progress, I do not think that any other type of budget would have been framed. I talked at that time about prohibition. For instance, a good many States have launched this programme of prohibition. They have been losing a good deal of revenue and they are also incurring a great deal of expenditure to suppress drinking and have failed and then they want grants from the Centre for developmental purposes. If the Centre could issue a directive to them that they should scrap these things it may be good, because after all, you cannot stop people from this influence by force or in any other way. The experiment of prohibition was tried in America and it had to be scrapped. I think that our police is not more efficient and our Government machinery is not more efficient than the American police and the American Government machinery to succeed in enforcing this prohibition. I said at that time that if they had handled it in a wiser way probably this thing would not have happened.

I am reminded of a story that I heard in Delhi when this very problem of prohibition came once, before Nizamuddin Aulia who was a great Muslim divine and he had been preaching Islam which also preaches against liquors and against drinking. One of the *khalas* in Delhi found that he was losing all his business and he was a *murid* or a disciple of Nizamuddin Aulia. He went to Aulia one morning and told him that 'I cannot preach any longer what you said because I am losing all my business. I am your disciple and therefore you have to save me'. Nizamuddin Aulia very wisely asked his clerk to write to the disciple that "It was very bad to drink and all the saints and prophets of the world have preached against drinking but in spite of that some people drink and my advice to them is that if they want to drink, they should come to that disciple's shop and purchase drink". This is the practical way of looking at the whole

thing because he knew that in spite of all these things there are bad people. These are people who think that drinking is good and they drink. At present what is happening? All the money that should have gone to the pockets of our exchequer is going into the pockets of bottleggers and illicit distillers. I do not see the wisdom of it but there is a sentiment in the country and people think that drinking should be stopped. So, what can the Finance Minister do?

Another thing that I mentioned was about the salt tax. Why should salt tax be not imposed today? When Mahatma Gandhi said that salt tax should be opposed he wrote at that time that the British Empire in India rested on a pillar of salt and because the British had appointed a Shipping Enquiry Commission and wanted to give advantage to the British shipping they imposed the salt tax. But all that thing has gone now and this tax could gradually be imposed again and good deal of money could be got from it.

Shri S. N. Das: (Darbhanga Central): Whether the Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended it?

Shri D. D. Pant: They have not. It is all because of this sentiment that is still there and it is because you do not take a rational view of things.

My friend Shri V. G. Deshpande was just now telling us of what socialism was and that he did not understand the terms, socialistic pattern of society. If he had heard the common people in the villages who are discussing this nowadays, he would have understood it. I went the other day to a village and listened to a meeting in the village. Somebody raised the question there as to what the socialistic pattern of society was and the simple reply of a villager was:

झरे, मोटों की चरबी निकाल कर दुबलों
के बदन पर मालिश करो ।

Take some fat out of the people who have got too much of it and massage it on the bodies of those who are lean and thin. This is the simple thing! I wish that if people had tried to understand these things in a simple manner they would get answers to all these things.

So, my suggestion is this. We are still sticking to the institution of property. If we give all that up, that would have been all right, but so long as we stick to that system, as my friend Shri Sadath Ali Khan, the Parliamentary Secretary, said:

सब अच्छा हो रहा है ।

फकीरुद्दीन का है हाल पतला बमीरुद्दीन
मोटा हो रहा है ।

This process will go on. If you take fat out of the body of those who are getting fatter and massage it on the bodies of the lean and thin people, we will get socialism in this country. Otherwise, we have to evolve a new thing and that is revolution.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): This is a new theory!

Shri D. D. Pant: I shall now refer briefly to the administrative machinery of the country. My suggestion to the friends who are sitting in the Treasury Benches and who are Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries is this. They have got themselves entangled in files, Somehow or other I feel that they have got into this thing—they are too much entangled in files. They are suffering from what is called red-tape worm and that worm delays things very much. Mahatma Gandhi once said that if the Ministers wanted to be successful and wanted to successfully administer the country, they should cultivate the art of burning the red-tape. These are his precise words. I request my friends to learn the art of burning the red-tape and get things done more quickly than they do now. I wanted some more things to be referred to but my time is up. I have done.

Shri Eswara Reddi (Cuddapah): This year the Budget has been awaited with more than usual interest. Why so because on the one hand this being the last Budget of the First Five Year Plan.

Mr. Chairman: I would request Members to be brief as time is short as there are many more Members wishing to speak.

Shri Eswara Reddi: I shall finish within ten minutes. I hope I will be given ten minutes at least.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri Eswara Reddi: People have taken more interest in this year's Budget because it is, on the one hand, the last Budget of the First Five Year Plan and on the other the first Budget after the socialist pattern of society was announced as the goal of economic policy. The people naturally expect that there would be a bold departure towards a genuine planning Budget, but a cursory glance of the Budget would reveal that no such departure has been made. Actually, this Budget remains, as in the previous years, as an accountant's Budget, static in approach, limited in outlook dominated by principles of capitalist financing. It is by no means even a remote approximation to a genuine, dynamic planned Budget.

Let us see the background in which this Budget is presented to us. Of course there has been an increase in production and improvement in the balance of payment position. It is all well and good. But at the same time it should not be forgotten, and it has to be borne in mind that there is increasing unemployment, worsening conditions of the peasant masses due to sharp decline in the prices of agricultural products and raw materials and increase in the prices of manufactured goods and the low level of purchasing power. But the Budget does not contain any measures to rectify this unbalanced economy which is eating into vitals of our

society making the rich richer and the poor poorer. I hope the House is well aware of the fact that in the Budget not a word is mentioned about increasing the purchasing power of the people.

As regards the taxation proposals, I am glad to see that yesterday the Finance Minister made considerable reduction, but still I feel that the existing proposals are also burdensome to the common man. This is so because in the background there is fall in purchasing power and increase in the percentage of indirect taxes. In 1946-47 it was 48 per cent, but in 1954-55 it had gone up to 70 per cent. So, the people had the right to get relief from these indirect taxes. Instead of increasing the purchasing power of the people, the Government have imposed fresh burdens upon the people. If you look at the incidence of taxation, it may look very low, spread over the entire population of the country but price rise will not be simply proportionate to this amount only. On the other hand, the Government is giving outright concessions to big business. These include development rebate, rebate on insurance premiums etc. and there are provisions permitting the business losses to be carried forward indefinitely for the purpose of taxation. That is another point to be noted in the same direction.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission of course accepts the granting of rebate, but it has suggested that this should be given only to certain selected industries viewed from national development. The Budget, however, makes provision for this rebate in all industries. As regards this indiscriminate concession, I will quote what Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a great economist, says:

"Such a decision completely negated the possibility of guiding investment in desired channels and is certainly not consistent with the economic planning of the private sector."

It may also be noted that no discrimination is made between foreign industry and Indian industry. There is every possibility of this concession helping foreign interests to entrench themselves further into the business sphere. Yesterday as Mr. Gurupadaswamy and Mr. Basu have said, foreign industries are already reaping huge profits and this will only help them to reap more profits. Instead of controlling the profits of foreign industries in India, this may help them to get more profits.

There is another concession given and that is the reduction in export duty of cotton to stimulate exports. Of course we are not against stimulating exports, because exports are necessary, in certain circumstances to pay for the import of capital goods and other important raw materials. In that case export policy is geared to the needs of economic development. But the Govt. has no such pretensions. It refuses to lower the prices and margin of profit of capitalist bosses and starves the consumers at home. It wants only, by this reduction to send out all these goods so that they may escape the glut at home.

As regards the methods that the Government adopts to pool finances for starting development projects, they are highly objectionable. Coming to my State, take, for instance, the Nandikonda project. It has a long painful story to tell. I am not going to dilate upon this aspect now. It is enough to say that people of Andhra took three years of persistent agitation to convince the Congress Government at Delhi of the necessity for taking up the project. Of course I am glad that at least today they have consented to take it up. But while accepting to take up that project, they have imposed inhuman conditions on the Governments of Andhra and Hyderabad to agree to collection of betterment levy, collection of enhanced water rates and sale of waste lands. It is really barbarous on the part of the Central Government to impose such condi-

tions. All of us know that the conditions are worsening from day to day in Andhra due to the lack of purchasing power, fall in prices and other things. Naturally they wanted relief from all these things and agitated for it. That was why even the Prakasam Ministry was forced to distribute free waste land and to come out with a concession for land owners who are paying tax up to Rs. 10. That little relief which they were able to get is being nullified by the imposition of these conditions. So, I suggest that if the Government want the co-operation of the people for the successful implementation of the plan, they should resort to voluntary contributions, abolition of privy purses and to strict collection of evaded income-tax. But this Government will not do such things. They will kneel before these capitalist bosses with folded hands appealing to voluntary disclosures and hit hard the common man. This way they cannot get the willing co-operation of the people.

There is another point I would like to refer to. It is about the Thungabhadra high-level channel which is appropriately called high-level Gandikota scheme in my area. This is long over due. Committees after committees are meeting and discussion after discussions are going on. The people from Rayalaseema and the Circars have been asking for the simultaneous construction of this high-level canal and Nandikonda project. As Nandikonda is accepted the people are glad. But they are very much worried about the indecisive attitude of the Government towards the high-level channel. The Government is well aware that Rayalaseema is a famine-stricken area. People have been agitating for it since many years. So I request the Government to take up this scheme very soon and to see that it started simultaneously with the Nandikonda scheme.

In my area there is lack of transport facilities. I remember that recently Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said that 5,000 miles of new railway track would be laid under the Second Five

[Shri Eswara Reddi]

Year Plan. I request that a new track be laid from Dharmavaram to Cuddajah and from Cuddajah to Ongole, because on either side of the broad-gauge line from Guntakkal to Renigunta there is a very wide gap spreading over thousands of square miles without any transport facilities. As backwardness of this area is also due to lack of transport facilities I request that the Government may take up this line.

Lastly, I cannot refrain myself from thanking the Finance Minister for one thing at least. He has exploded the myth of the socialistic pattern of society by the presentation of his Budget. At Avadi, the Congress put up the socialistic pattern of society as its objective. There is one saying in Telugu "Cheppedi Sriranga Neethulu, Thuredi". It symbolises the behaviour of the Congress Party—saying one thing and doing quite against what is said. The Congress has once again asserted that it stands by the profit-makers and their profit motive.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam (Bellary):

Yesterday, the Finance Minister was pleased to announce several concessions particularly with respect to woollen fabrics, cotton goods, sewing machines, etc. Thus his announcement of the concession with respect to the levy of a duty on coarse cloth was to the extent of Rs. 10 crores and this was a very great concession. His task during the last four years had been very difficult. During the Plan period he has had to balance the budget, meet the day to day expenditure of the Government under the civil heads and the defence services and also to meet the expenditure for implementing the Five Year Plan and we have got criticisms also from the hon. Members opposite that the Government says one thing and does another just as one hon. Member was pleased to say.

It is true that, at Avadi a resolution was passed that we are going to have socialistic pattern of society. In the

agricultural sector, several measures have been taken; feudalistic elements have been abolished, intermediaries are disappearing and tenancy rights in various parts of the State have been fixed and the ceiling on the holdings is also coming. It is in the offing and several States are taking steps with regard to this also. In this connection, I may say that this would come because it is in conformity with the policy.

There was criticism from Members that while in the agricultural sector, a ceiling is sought to be put upon the holdings, in the industrial sector, there is no such limitation at all. I also feel that it is unjust because unless you put a limitation with regard to the income from all the sources whether it be agricultural sector or industrial sector, it would leave room for exploitation. I appeal to the Members in the industrial sector to adjust to the times that are coming and see the writing on the wall.

In the industrial sector, what is being given effect to with regard to cottage industries is particularly remarkable. I am not against large-scale industries. I want more cement factories, more Chittaranjan factories more Sindri factories and steel factories; I want any number of these things. I want an integrated development of these with regard to the various parts of India. Still, I say from the point of view of the employment potential, the cottage industries have got a larger part to play though these bigger industries are important. I find with reference to the handloom that its employment potential is nearly 20 times more than the textile mills. The Textile Enquiry Committee's report has been before this House and before the country for a long time and I agree with many of the arguments advanced by the Committee but I object to the operative portion of that report. While the arguments are in favour of extending support to the handloom the

operative portion is that 20,000 handlooms should disappear every year. What does it mean? It adds to the unemployment problem. As the Finance Minister has been telling us, every year additional employment for at least two million people in the non-agricultural sector should be found. It means that in about ten years we will have employment for 20 million people. If we are going to drive people out of employment and deprive people of employment like this, then it adds to the difficulties of this problem. I say, therefore, that while these handlooms and cottage industries should be helped by finance, marketing facilities, greater technical and research assistance, care should be taken to see that they are not thrown out of employment because any industry, if it is to be judged from the social point of view, has to be judged from the point of view of social justice. It has to be judged by three or four points. The first is how many people it employs, the second is the amount of production and the third is the distributive justice and freedom and liberty it gives for the people employed in those industries to take the initiative. Technical aid is sought to be given in four zonal stations. I request that more such zonal stations should be started in various parts of the country so that these cottage and village industries may have more of this technical assistance. Credit facilities have to be given in rural areas both for industrial and agricultural sectors.

The State Bank is to be started and more credit facilities are sought to be created in the rural areas. In this connection, I would suggest that wherever there are large projects like Tungabhadra in my own district, the development side of it should receive more attention: I mean the credit facilities, because the ryots are unable to bring land under irrigation. Every acre costs nearly Rs. 150-200 to be brought under irrigation and unless the State Bank comes to their assistance and offers loans and gives greater assistance to the land mortgage banks parti-

cularly, I am afraid this aspect of the problem is likely to remain unsolved and cause us difficulties.

My friend, Shri Thanu Pillai, who spoke previously pointed out that there should be a balanced industrial development throughout India. I went to Bhakra Nangal recently and there I saw three power units—electrical generators—at Ganguwal. Only one of these is working and the others are idle. In Bokaro also I found the same thing. While in various parts of the country people are suffering for want of power, in some parts there is excess power. There is always a time-lag between the installation and the development but still I urge upon the Government that the industrial integration of India should take place in a balanced and healthy way and electricity generators, iron and steel plants, fertilizer factories, cement factories, sugar mills etc. should more and more be started in South India.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Though I was very much anxious to speak about the Defence Services and the way in which some of the top-ranking officers are victimised without any rhyme or reason since. I am given very limited time, I would like to confine myself to another very important item in life namely, shelter. Housing occupies a most important place in the welfare of the people. The Ministry of Housing deserves our congratulations for the way in which it has solved the housing problem of the millions of displaced persons who have been forcibly driven out of Pakistan. The Ministry has now launched a new scheme for providing houses for the low income groups. This is really a scheme which deserves our appreciation. But, I cannot really understand the policy of the Ministry of Housing and Supply in not taking any action to provide houses for the people who are actually homeless for centuries. The Government set apart enormous money to give liberal loans

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

to the individuals and also to co-operative societies to construct houses under the low income group housing scheme. An individual is entitled to get a loan of Rs. 10,000 and these loans are to be repaid in a long period of 30 years. These are measures which we need for the benefit of Harijans. Nowhere, even at places where these poor Harijans contribute not only volunteer labour, but also a portion of their meagre income towards the construction of their houses, the Ministry of Housing has come forward to help them. In my State, a society is endeavouring to construct over 300 houses for the destitute Harijan families. We do not want to have separate colonies for Harijans. But, we also desire that the colonies of Harijans should be inhabited by other sections of the community. When the people of that colony have contributed voluntary labour and out of their meagre income, manufactured bricks, stone, etc., even when the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of the State are anxious to see that these people who have been driven out from the military quarters, are provided with houses, the Ministry of Housing has not done anything to help them. It is really a very serious matter and I want the Finance Ministry to see that out of the money set apart for this purpose, at least, they are given some help.

I am not able to touch the other points that I wanted to place before the House since I have no time.

Shri Shivananjappa (Mandya): At the very outset, I wish to thank you for having given me an opportunity to take part in this debate. I rise to welcome the Finance Bill and in doing so I wish to indicate the necessity and urgency of visualising our rural problem as a whole and to make out a *prima facie* case for an active State policy in this regard.

It has often been said that agriculture in India is unproductive and unremunerative. As a result of that,

poverty and ignorance and misery are stalking in the land. What is the picture of rural India today? We have got an antiquated land system which leaves no impetus to the tiller of the soil. We have got all the vestiges of feudalism with one of its redeeming features. That is we have got for too many people employed on the land. Our land holdings are scattered and small. We have no adequate road system for transport. We have no machinery for grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities. Land taxation is iniquitous and no organisation exists to tackle rural problem in all its social and economic aspects. Though there are some piecemeal efforts at tenancy legislation, there is no organised attempt at land reform on a comprehensive scale. There is a good deal of talk going on in this country for fixation of ceiling on land holdings. Any fixation of ceiling on land holdings must also go hand in hand with the fixation of ceiling on personal income and property. The first Five Year Plan has hardly left any impression upon the mind of the common man. In spite of four years of progress of the First Five Year Plan, there is no appreciable increase in the standard of living of the villager. The productivity of agriculture remains the same. The price of agricultural products has come down and the prices of industrial products are going high. That is a dangerous tendency which must be arrested at once.

The test of a good Government is how far the standard of living of the people, nutrition, sanitation housing and education have improved. Judged by this standard, I am sorry to say that the Government are lagging behind. Even in the community projects and the N.E.S. block areas, the progress is not much appreciable. Digging some compost pits and distribution of some improved seeds will not improve the villagers' life, in any way. The work in these areas is far from satisfactory on account of the nature of the personnel employed to execute the

work. In this country, agriculture is not a business proposition, but a way of life. A way of life cannot be changed by any piecemeal efforts, and half measures, but in a comprehensive and dynamic way. Rural finance and rural indebtedness lie at the root of our problem. In this connection, I welcome the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India and I congratulate this body for having given us an highly useful report and I also hope that the Government will not take time in implementing their recommendations before the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan. I hope ample provision will be made not only for providing cheap credit to agriculturists but also for the small-scale industries.

The next point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister is that the co-operative movement has not been given that much of importance that it deserves. It is conceived in a narrow spirit and it has failed to deal with the man as a whole, with regard to all his requirements. It has tried to tackle rural life in compartments. Hence I suggest that formation of multipurpose co-operative societies throughout the country for developing village life and the whole personality of the agriculturists on a grand scale and in a comprehensive way.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): There is no time to call another Member. Let him finish.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will have two minutes more.

Shri Shivananjappa: Much of our development work is not done according to schedule, because of the defects in the administrative machinery. Many speakers who have preceded me have dealt at length with these defects in the administrative system. The State lives and acts through its administrative machinery. It is the official who interprets the policies of the State to the people. The officials come in living

contact with the people and the administrative system is the expression of the purposes embodied in the State. It has to be considered in the light of the enlargement of the sphere and widening of the activities of the State. The present administrative system which was built up by the Britishers for the maintenance of law and order cannot cope up with the growing needs of the Plans, and new ideals of State policy. The officials, however, highly qualified they are, always look upwards for appreciation of their work and not downwards to the people. The attitude of the average official in this country towards the common man is stiff-necked and snobbish. The irresponsible character of the supreme executive of the pre-Independence era stamps itself on the entire administrative system. The bureaucratic machinery fails to understand the needs of the peasantry, and routine and red tape characterise the activities of the State.

5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shivananjappa: Shall I continue tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: No, the hon. Member's time is up. Now, I call upon Shri D. C. Sharma. He will take just one minute, and then we have to adjourn. He can carry on tomorrow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many minutes do I get?

Some Hon. Members: One minute.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome the Finance Bill.

Some Hon. Members: He has finished.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall resume my speech tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can carry on tomorrow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome the Finance Bill, I feel that I have many observations to make which will take at least fifteen minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Then the hon. Member can continue tomorrow. The House

will now stand adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 20th April, 1955.
