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maining with me, which, I think, inadvertently have not been appreciated by the Government. One is, out of the original Act, chapter or item 72, 73 there is a difficulty arising in the whole country that different Collectorates are interpreting the excise provisions in different ways. In this connection, I think that the foundry industry has spread on a large scale in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu or U.P. or West Bengal etc., everywhere. Up to now cast iron was attracting duty or was not attracting duty at a certain level. But now some Collectorates are giving interpretation that this is attracting duty. I desire, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that a clarification is necessary from the Central Board of Excise. Only a clarification of this is necessary. The Government will take note of it. Because the article in the foundry industry is an article which has not taken shape of a component or a part of a machine, the duty should be equal as raw iron and steel. So, this provision is still ambiguous. I do desire that the Government should go through it.

Second, Mr. Vice-Chairman, there is another clarification required. Mr. Finance Minister has introduced the Jaldhara Scheme whereby electric pumps or oil engines are given at a very concessional rate or at whatever those concessions are.

I am not reiterating the same.

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Mr. Kulkarni, there is another item for 5 P.M. Mr. K. Natwar Singh is to make a statement.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Is it at 6 P.M. or at 5 P.M.?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): At 6 P.M. we have another statement. Now, Mr. K. Natwar Singh is to make a statement.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER.

Advance of Rs. 1.80 crore to be drawn out of the contingency fund of India to meet 'charged expenditure'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, The Ministry of External Affairs urgently require a sum of Rs. 1.80 Crore under 'Charged Head' for creation of 83 supernumerary posts and upgradation of 272 posts following identical judgements delivered by the Supreme Court of India and Central Administrative Tribunal in the two cases of Karam Singh Vs. Union of India and P. N. Tandon Vs. Union of India respectively. Both the cases pertain to revision of seniority of promotee Assistants and grant of promotion to them retrospectively. The former case was filed in the Supreme Court in 1980 and the judgement has been delivered on 11-12-1987. The latter case of 'P. N. Tandon Vs. Union of India' was originally filed in the High Court in 1974 and was later transferred to the Central Administrative Tribunal in 1985. The Judgement was delivered in this case on 12-2-1988 and has to be implemented within 3 months (i.e. by 11-5-1988). In both these cases the courts have ordered revision of seniority list and grant of promotion to all promotee Assistant similarly placed with retrospective effect. The courts have also directed that official already promoted on the basis of the impugned seniority list should not be reverted and may accommodated by creating supernumerary posts. The total expenditure required to implement the judgements and to pay arrears of pay and allowances is estimated at Rs. 1.80 crore. Since this is a post budgetary development and no funds are available under the 'Charged Head', it has been decided to draw and advance from the Contingency Fund of India which would be recouped by obtaining a supplementary appropriation in the first batch in 1988-89.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1988—Contd.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I was saying that under the Jaldhara scheme the Government has given many concessions for purchasing electrical motors or oil

engines, but Sir, you will be surprised to note that while manufacturing the oil engines, the spare-parts which are purchased to assemble the oil engines, do not attract excise duty, but the spare-parts required for repairing the engines do attract excise duty. That means if an engine purchased by an agriculturist goes out of order and if some spare-parts are required for repairing it, he will have to pay excise duty. In other words the cost to the agriculturist will be more. I think the intention of the Finance Minister must not be what it is actually under the excise law.

Now, so much concessions have been given to the agricultural sector to see that the input cost of the agriculturist goes down. On a practical and pragmatic basis the pipes, what you call PVC pipes and all those pipes of this type, do not attract duty, but now the RCC pipes manufactured by small scale industries in various sectors attract excise duty. It seems that it has not come to the attention of the Government. I don't say that the Government do not desire because Govt. has announced as policy statement that the input cost has to come down. But the RCC pipes which are manufactured by the small scale industries should be free and without excise duty, as it is important input for irrigation. So I have made only these three points before going to other substantial points in this matter. But I would request the Finance Minister to give a clear direction on the excise duties to the Central Excise Board because of various Collectorates interpreting it differently how to tax and how not to tax. These foundry industries are threatened with closure because of various interpretations by Collectorates. The second thing is about spare parts for oil engines.

Now, one of the very important points to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is the small scale powerloom sector using synthetic yarn. I think it is the "agni pariksha" for Mr. Tiwari because he has assured during the budget while giving concessions to the synthetic industry which I myself objected to because giving concession to the synthetic industry is killing the cotton economy of the country, that if it is found

that the concessions given to the synthetic industry are not passed on to the consumers he will withdraw it. He has assured in this House and in the other House also. In 9.3 million hectares of land, cotton is grown. I do not want to go into those details because I have already mentioned while participating in the budget debate. I do not want to challenge Mr. Tiwari because he is my colleague but I want to tell him that this is going to be the "agni pariksha". I have a statement given to me by Silk and Art Silk Mills Association of this country regarding price movement of polyester filament yarn from October, 1987 to April, 1988. Actually there are eight synthetic manufacturers and they are taking the Government for a ride every time, I don't blame either the bureaucrats or anybody because it is the political interference at every stage that is giving concessions to these industries. As against this, paltry concessions are given to cotton yarn because handlooms are already subsidised for yarn price. What did the synthetic manufacturers say? They took the Finance Minister and his office for a ride. I think, they have managed the concessions and they knew that the budget is going to give them concessions and they increased the prices in October, November and December, 1987 itself. Here I am only quoting three instances of price movement of partially oriented yarn (POY) from October, 1987 to April, 1988. These rates are per KG. "Denier 115/126 in October, 1987 the price was Rs. 144. In November, 1987 it was Rs. 142. In December, 1987 it was Rs. 148. In Jan. 1988 it was Rs. 150. This was 25-30 per cent price rise. "In February 1988 it was Rs. 150. In March, 1988, it was Rs. 128 and in April, 1988 it was Rs. 119 the price was brought down to show to the Government that the price has come down. But how much? About Rs. 15 per KG. Regarding Denier 23/245, the same story. "In December, 1987 it was Rs. 144. In January 1988 it was Rs. 146. In February 1988 it was same. In March, 1988 it was Rs. 119. The source of this information is Tecoya trend. I will not quote the entire range of products.

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case I have already written to the Finance Minister giving all this information. This is information. This is the market survey published every day by the Synthetic and Cotton Yarn Manufacturers. A sum total of this is we were told in the Budget that total concessions passed on to the synthetic yarn manufacturers of polyester, whatever it is, is now Rs. 236 crores or some claim it to be Rs. 265 crores. But actually, Sir, the total production from April to March 1988 is 105000 tonnes. The expected production from April to March is 1,40,000 tonnes. That means duty relief given is Rs. 30 per kilo or Rs. 30,000 per tonne. The concession granted is Rs. 420 crores. Out of this, duty relief retained by the spinners average Rs. 15, as I have mentioned is Rs. 210 crores.

... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: Sir, I will take ten minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): It may not be possible.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: Please bear with me. I am on my point. Out of Rs. 420 crores, duty relief of Rs. 210 crores are retained by the industry and out of that, the Relief share is Rs. 75 crores. Duty benefit instead of Rs. 30, Rs. 15 was passed on. Texturised yarn prices are at the October level. No duty relief has been passed on in pre-Budget cash discount. All these are small points. I am not going into all these points to a larger extent. Even here I have got the synthetic cloth. No relief is given to the consumer. If the Finance Minister is going to stick to his word and is going to accept what you call it, it is not a challenge, but these are the figures, he must come forward and prove through AGNI PARIKSHA that either he withdraws the concession or he will say, what is the reason? Why this synthetic lobby?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Kulkarniji, what is this AGNI PARIKSHA?

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: You are a Matto and I am a Kulkarni. You do not know the Ramayana. What I want to say is, this is the present position of concession granted to the synthetic industry. But what I would like to demand is that these concessions must be withdrawn whether it is Reliance, whether it is Orkay or whether it is Bombay Dyeing, whoever it might be, these concessions must be withdrawn. In this country, the corporate sector—Mr. Morarka is there, out of that circle, what you call it magnates—are so powerful politically that they can do and undo anything. In this connection, I say that this is a problem by the synthetic yarn weavers and I need a categorical reply. The Deputy Chairman promised me that she has also written to the Finance Minister that these problems should be replied while he would be replying in the Budget. There are other two-three points. Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur—I think, he is there—he made a very brilliant speech about the financial aspects of the Budget and the Finance Bill. Out of that, he dwelt on agriculture. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am also very much worried about agriculture. I think one of the threats to the country is from the agricultural sector and the demands of remitting the loans of the agriculturists. One may wish that they will be met but I do think will be pressed and agitated; and some violence may take place. I do not want to take more time but I only quote three instances and I want to know from the Finance Minister how are we going to meet the suggestions, whether they are populist or not populist because the loans taken by these agriculturists during the last three-four years. They are not in a position to repay the loan. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I quote, as I did some time back also, Dr. Dandekar. In his very learned study he has said that the per capita NDP during the last 30 years in agriculture was .0074 while in the industrial sector or the manufacturing sector it was 2.48. The second criterion is, the value of output in agricultural from 1972, to 1984, had an annual rate of growth of

1.9 per cent and the value addition was 1.3 per cent. The third criterion is unit value realisation for major crops. I want to quote this because this is very important. For major crops, the unit value realisation was

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Just a minute. I want to interrupt. Prof. Dandekar is a very renowned economist of the country. He has said the per capita agricultural income is very low and industrial income is very high. I do not agree. Prof. Dandekar is a very mischievous economist. As for the income from industries, more than 50 per cent of the income of industries is based on agricultural raw materials. I would like to ask my senior colleague this question. Did he take into account the raw material which is based on agriculture? If the industrial income has gone up higher, it will not have any meaning. I would like to get a clarification on this because the income is 50 per cent more on agriculture. But it is artificially shown in industry.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, my hon. younger friend has raised a point—he may not take this as an insult—which is difficult for him to understand. The Prof. can explain to you better.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: I do not take it as an insult. But you tell me the point.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I will tell you the point. Dr. Dandekar's study on agriculture is a very learned study and...

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: I do not agree with you. He is an economist.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): That is his opinion.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: He is an economist. He is not an agriculturist. He is encouraging a proper lobby of industrialists at the cost of exploitation of agriculturists.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I can only say I do not agree with my colleague. About the other information which he wants, I can give.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: About backlogs also he has misguided in such a way that there also there is exploitation of agriculturists. That is his entire study misleading the people.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Dr. Dandekar studies continuously. He publishes various documents. You have now gone to backlogs. You are referring to the problem of Maharashtra. I am talking of the all-India problem. Coming to the unit value realisation for the last 30 years, for rice in 1970-71 it was 1089 and in 1984-85, 1079. Wheat—786—1970-71 and 77 - 1984-85. Jowar and Bajra, I am not taking up. Oilseeds 1671 and 1655. This is the unit value realisation of agricultural products. What I want to say is, the NSS-37th round says about 93.6 million rural households have outstanding loans of Rs. 61,923 millions. In spite of all our efforts to solve the gigantic problem of agriculture, the input cost per one rupee of output has risen from 24 naye paise to 30 naye paise. I want to draw the attention of the Minister, through you, to the fact that the demand of agriculturists to remit their loans and to make them free of debts is gathering momentum and various political parties are taking part in this. These political parties have gone to court and perhaps my good friend, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, is also helping them through Mr. Sharad Joshi's organisation. It will come to UP through that Tikhait. Mr. Finance Minister I appreciate your good intentions; I know as a practical man that it cannot be wiped out suddenly. A via-media has to be found. You said some time ago that rescheduling of loans will take place. This is the fourth year of drought. Even taking it for granted, the rescheduling of debts is not going to solve the problem. NABARD is entrusted to help these agricultural loans and other activities in the agricultural sector, in the cooperative sector. But I say NABARD is more bureaucratic. NABARD has no developmental aspect. I know very reliably—I am told, I am not going to disclose

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my source, all the staff coming from the Reserve Bank of India is with NABARD and the approach of the entire Reserve Bank staff is to be very cautious rigid they have their old habits; they are not going to change. NABARD was created during Indira Gandhi's time as demanded by us, the cooperatives, and it was said that there would be agricultural directors. I am told there are one or two agricultural directors, one or two peasant directors, but who have nothing to do with agriculture. They sit in Madras or Bombay or Delhi. Actually the agricultural director must be a practising agriculturist, a farmer. Why I say this I know these statements will be there from the Finance Minister that we will meet them politically. But meeting them politically you have reduced the input cost. That also I agree. You have done an excellent thing on behalf of the Government. But please bear in mind these three or four points which I made : Dr. Dandekar's survey, NDP, the problem of output; growth; in agriculture, unit value, the debt of 93.6 million families to the tune of Rs. 62,000 millions which per head works out to about Rs. 660. How is the farmer to repay the debt? How is it possible? Out of that 60 per cent of the agricultural families are wage-earners on somebody else's field. I do hope, Mr. Finance Minister, you will find a way of meeting those friends who politically say that these loans should be redeemed. Debts cannot be redeemed. We have to find an alternative way of rescheduling of the agricultural loan as they have done in Germany and other countries on a 40-year basis. You have to take this very startling decision. You are now extending the period to 7 years, sometimes to 12 years. If you go still further and say 20 years, then perhaps there will be a way-out. During a foreseeable future this point can be taken care of.

The last point mentioned by my friend here, apart from the synthetic problem which I mentioned for the attention of the Finance Minister, is this. My friend from BJP spoke about corruption. You have taken action under various schemes for raiding people in this country who

have amassed black money or who have got foreign remittances and who have been found out. The raids are there I read only two days back an article on these raids. I read an article on these raids. The Government has carried various raids during the last two or three years. But, actually, no proper action has been taken. I will also say that when people like the Hinduja's, people like Win Chadha, or any other person are involved, whoever has been identified, action must be taken against him. Some way must be found to see that action is taken against such people who are creating a sort of financial destabilization and who are demoralising the common man of this country because of their corrupt and anti-national attitude. About the synthetic lobby also, the position is the same. They have grabbed about Rs. 600 crores and they have retained a very huge amount and returned only a trickle. It is for the Finance Minister to see that when the raids are taking place, they have to be accelerated and they should not be a slow process because it creates demoralisation among the common people of this country and the common man frustrate because he feels that nothing comes out of all this. It may be a mere suspicion; I do not say it has been proved. But the people like the Hinduja's and Win Chadha and others who have recently been identified as having something to do with black money in foreign countries are totally anti-national. The Government, therefore, should see that there is no demoralization among the people because of this and a very stringent action is called for from the Finance Minister. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill. I rise in support of the Finance Bill and would like to offer a few suggestions.

Sir, the Budget provides for a deficit of Rs. 7,840 crores for 88.89. If the past experience is any indicator my fear is that by the time the year 1988-89 ends, this deficit would have risen to well above Rs. 8,000 crores. What we have to do

is to be on alert and to keep a check on non-Plan expenditure. The fact is that the higher the deficit, the more you borrow, and the more you borrow, the greater is the interest. It is as a result of these actions that our internal debt stands at over Rs. 1,70,000 crores. What is thus necessary is that the deficit is kept under control. The question that naturally arises then is how to keep the expenditure under control. I would readily say that as far as the Defence expenditure is concerned, it is difficult to do anything with it unless, of course, we can come to some understanding with Pakistan and China which appears to be a long-term solution. But, as far as the administrative expenses are concerned, there is plenty of scope for reduction, I will offer some comments on it a bit later. Also, Sir, side by side, I have to compliment the Finance Minister because a laudable feature of the Budget has been that the tempo of Plan investment has been maintained. For the year 1988-89, the amount of outlay which has been provided, for this year, is Rs. 28,715 crores. After taking into account the Plan outlay for 1988-89, by the time the year is completed, we would have completed 86 per cent of our Plan outlay in real terms. This is the position now.

I would also like to mention that it was very disappointing that in the earlier Budget speech of the Finance Minister no comment was made to revive the capital market. In fact, after two or three days of the Finance Minister's speech, I happened to meet him. He is always very kind to me but he appeared to be a bit puzzled and wondered how it was that the capital market had not revived. I put a straight question to him "Mr. Finance Minister, what exactly have you done to revive the capital market?". After that, Sir, I am very happy to note that the Finance Minister has reintroduced the scheme of the investment allowance. But it appears that this scheme he has reintroduced very grudgingly because the question arises as to why he has made it applicable, why he has given the option, only to the priority industries. I would

like to plead with him that such a scheme should be made applicable to all the industries because what happens is that in case the priority industries have to make progress, then it is not only the priority industries, but also the other industries, which have got to make progress since all the industries are interlinked. In fact, many of the other industries are a kind of feeder industries to be priority industries. I would also like to suggest for the revival of the capital market that the Finance Minister should give serious consideration to the question of abolishing the dividend tax which, in fact, is taxing the same income twice.

Sir, something which can help the economy is better return on the investments from the public sector companies. Such a return at present is only 2.4 per cent much of it is only window-dressing. I would, therefore, urge that the Government of India should make every possible effort to see that the performance of the public sector units improves.

Another point which I would like to make is that it is not necessary for the Government to retain 100 per cent capital of all the public sector companies. I would very strongly urge that they should unload a large portion of this investment. They can certainly keep the majority. But they need not have 100 per cent investment in that companies. The result of that would be that it would add to the resources of the Government of India the more important thing will be that there will be interaction with the public and if there is interaction with the public, the performance of the public sector companies is bound to improve.

Sir, few words about the import duty on capital goods. I would like to suggest that import duties should be of two types. Firstly, for items manufactured in the country, I would immediately say that for such items there should be reasonable protection granted against unfair competition. I will say that as far as such industries are concerned, the existing duty should be maintained import should be permitted. Secondly, as far as import of such items as are not manufactured in

[Shri Krishna Kumari Birla]

the country is concerned I would say that in respect of such items, we have got to be very liberal.

Then, Sir, as far as the import of captive power generating sets is concerned, I would like to make a *speal* plea in respect of such captive power generating sets and I would, go to the extent of saying: let the Customs Duty be completely abolished as far as the imported generating sets are concerned, such sets as are not being manufactured in the country.

Sir, supply of power—let us try to understand the basic problem—is the responsibility of either the Government of India or of the State Governments. No businessman would ever like to invest his money for captive power generating sets because he sees that rightly or wrongly this is a thing which the Government of India has to supply, but he is forced to purchase these sets and block his money. Why? It is because there is power shortage in almost every State, the two exceptions being Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. And, Sir, what is the result of that? The result of power shortage is that industrial production suffers. Leading economists feel that such loss of production is something like Rs. ten thousand crores per annum! Further, labour is often to be laid off when there is no power. So, the result is that everyone suffers. The least that the Government can do in such circumstances is that it should try to make it as easy as possible for people to import diesel generating sets and this the Government can do by abolishing the Customs Duty. One of the arguments which has been put forward is that by doing so, the Government will lose a lot of money in revenue. In my opinion, it is a wrong assessment. It is true that the Government will lose some amount by way of customs duty. But I would like to mention that as a result of increase in excise duty for increased production and as a result of more revenue by direct taxes, the Government, on the whole, will not be a loser.

Sir, let us try to find what are the four main problems which affect our economy. These are, to put it briefly, inflation, unemployment, poverty of people particularly those who live below the poverty line and industrial sickness. Most of the maladies are interlinked. The solution in my opinion, will be better productivity, rapid industrialisation and check on inflation.

As far as inflation is concerned, I attach a lot of importance to it. The quantum of inflation really depends on two items. One is the production of foodgrains on which I need not offer any detailed comments because the Government of India is trying to do whatever is possible in the matter. Apart from that, this is a thing which really depends upon the vagaries of nature. Another cause which is responsible for inflation and which is a very important reason is the rise in prices of the items of core sector. It has become a kind of ritual that just before the Budget, in respect of certain items which are completely under the monopolistic control and monopolistic production of the Government such as steel, oil, coal and electricity, an increase takes place. This year the rise has been as much 15.20 per cent. When there is an increase in the prices of three basic items, i.e. steel, oil and coal, the cost of production of all the industries increase. That in turn raises the dearness allowance. The increase in dearness allowance, in turn, raises the cost of all the items including oil, steel and coal. That again leads to rise in prices. This is a kind of vicious circle and this vicious circle has got to be broken.

Another item which is affecting our economy and which is leading us towards a high cost economy is high rate of interest. In Germany or Switzerland the interest rate is 4 to 5 per cent. In Japan, it is 3-1/2 per cent. In U.K. and U.S.A., it is 9 to 10 per cent and in India it is varying between 14 to 17 per cent. In these circumstances how can we compete with other countries?

I would like to say something regarding administrative expenses. Unfortunately, it is a bane of our economy. In all the departments of the Government of India

and even in the private sector we have the habit of over-manning. As far as the Government is concerned, there are 39 lakh employees with the Centre and 63 lakh people employed in the States. Many of them are, in fact, redundant. This figure is excluding the Armed Forces. The result of this is that whatever grant is given to the State Governments most of it goes towards the payment of wages, and not towards development workers.

My next point is about controls. I would very much plead that the number of people whose responsibility is nothing but to keep a check and control is too much. Let us appoint a committee to go into these controls.

As regards the inflation the fact is that our inflation is more as compared to many countries. As a result of this, the value of our rupee is falling. At one time, our rupee was being quoted at Rs. 7.50 per dollar. Now it is being quoted at Rs. 13.00 per dollar. My fear is that after 3 to 5 years, it will be quoted at Rs. 20.00 as far as dollar is concerned. Pound sterling was being quoted at one time at Rs. 13. Now it is being quoted at Rs. 24. And within three to five years, my fear is that it will be quoted around Rs. 40. Too much of devaluation really gives a bad image to the country. But my worst fear is that too much of devaluation means the price of the commodities increases, the price of gold increases. And when the price of gold increases, as a result of hoarding, smuggling takes place, and when smuggling takes place, people have to send money out of the country of foreign countries and that is where the hawala comes in. Government have imprisoned some people under COFEPOSA today. But until and unless the matter is tackled at the root, there will be another set of people who will appear tomorrow. I would, therefore, plead that let the malice be tackled at the root and let the inflation be checked.

Sir, I want to say something regarding excise duty. This is the biggest revenue earner. But I would only plead that let the levy of the excise duty be assessed by the Government from time to time. And,

Sir, let them at least keep one thing in mind, that the reduced excise duty would lead to increased consumption and increased production. Sir, Government, in my opinion, in the long run will not be a loser by this. The Government has got two choices before it—either high excise duty on low turnover or low excise duty on high turnover. In my opinion, it is always better to have low excise duty and high turnover. This will also resist the cost-push inflation whereas high excise duty would lead to smuggling. Sir, take the case of textiles where almost Rs. 4,000 crores worth of textiles is being smuggled into the country. Why? Because the prices of our textiles are much higher compared to the prices prevailing in the foreign countries.

Then, Sir, another point which I would like to make is that whatever project the Government takes in their hand, they should make every possible effort to see that it is completed in time. I know, Sir, the Prime Minister is very keen as far as that is concerned. But this has to be accomplished in actual practice. Sir, in the public sector, we have invested more than Rs. 50,000 crores. I got a kind of rough and ready survey made, and my impression is that of this, almost Rs. 20,000 crores is over-run owing to the delay.

Sir, my last point is this. There was a seminar which was organised by the National Institute of Public Finance. And there, Mr. Salve, the Chairman of the Ninth Finance Commission sounded a note of caution. He said that the country was heading towards bankruptcy. I do not know how far he was correctly reported. It is quite possible, it may be an over-statement. But it was a timely warning. I would like to mention that we should make every possible effort to reduce expenses, to reduce unnecessary expenses to re-adjust the excise duty and the customs duty, to fight inflation, and to improve productivity which will certainly lead to the removal of poverty and improvement in the economy.

Thank you, Sir.

डा० अब्दरार अहमद खान (राजस्थान):
 धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री तिवारी जी को एक ऐसा बजट देने के लिए जो कृषि विकास के लिए सहायक, औद्योगीकरण के लिए एक साध्य, निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने में जिसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका, नए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने में सक्षम है, के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ तथा जिसका सभी वर्गों द्वारा, देश के कौनि-में स्वागत किया जा रहा है। भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के लाभों की आयकर में शत प्रतिशत की छूट देकर वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत मजबूत कदम उठाया है जो भारत के निर्यात को भारी मात्रा में प्रोत्साहित करेगा तथा इससे काफी मात्रा में ऐसी विदेशी मुद्रा जो भारतीय निर्यातकों के मुनाफे के रूप में विदेशी बैंकों में जमा हो जाया करती थी वह विदेशी मुद्रा भी अब भारत में आ सकेगी तथा इससे हमारे निर्यात व्यापार का घाटा तथा भुगतान संतुलन के घाटे की स्थिति में सुधार हो सकेगा।

यदि भारत के विदेशी व्यापार को हम देखें तो 1950-51 में हमारा निर्यात 601 करोड़ रु० था तथा आयात 650 करोड़ रुपये था और इस प्रकार हमारा व्यापार घाटा 49 करोड़ रुपया था तथा 1950-51 का भारत का निर्यात विश्व निर्यात का दो प्रतिशत था जब कि 1986-87 वर्ष का आयात देखें तो 20,064 करोड़ रुपये का तथा निर्यात 12567 करोड़ रुपये का तथा इस प्रकार व्यापार घाटा 7517 करोड़ का तथा भारत का निर्यात विश्व निर्यात का लगभग 4 प्रतिशत है। अतः उपरोक्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर 1950-51 की तुलना में हमारा निर्यात 20 गुना बढ़ा है जब कि विश्व निर्यात की तुलना में यह 2 प्रतिशत से घटकर 4 प्रतिशत रह गया अर्थात् पुराने विश्व व्यापार का 20 प्रतिशत रह गया। अतः इस विश्लेषण के आधार पर भारत को अन्य देशों की तुलना में विश्व निर्यात काफी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है तथा

वित्त मंत्री जी का निर्यात व्यापार को लाभ को 100 प्रतिशत कर मुक्त करने का कदम इस दृष्टि कोण से अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है तथा भारत को अपना विश्व निर्यात में पुराना हिस्सा प्राप्त करने के लिए काफी इस प्रकार के प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है।

यदि हम भारत के भुगतान संतुलन पर दृष्टि डालें तो भुगतान संतुलन का घाटा 1960-61 में 476 करोड़ रुपये तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक 1985-86 में 3626.9 करोड़ की शुद्ध घाटा है जो 1960-61 की तुलना में लगभग 8 गुना है या कहें कि इस घाटे में 800 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जो अत्यधिक है अतः इस ओर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी था अन्यथा विदेशी ऋणों का भार लगातार बढ़ता जाता जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में आर्थिक दासता का प्रतीक होता अतः इस ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्री तिवारी जी ने ध्यान दिया और निर्यात का लाभ 100 प्रतिशत कर मुक्त किया जिससे निर्यात की आय व विदेशी मुद्रा के भारत में आगमन के भारी संकेत मिलते हैं तथा भारत के निर्यातकों में इस से काफी उत्साह है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। भारत की 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या के आजीविका का आधार कृषि है। भारत के उद्योगों की रीढ़ की हड्डी कृषि है क्योंकि उद्योगों को कच्चा माल कृषि से प्राप्त होता है। भारत के निर्यात व्यापार की आधार-शिला कृषि है और न सिर्फ यही बल्कि भारत की सम्पूर्ण अर्थ व्यवस्था में मजबूती देने वाली कोई शक्ति है तो वह कृषि है और वर्तमान इस वित्तीय विधेयक में कृषि विकास के लिए जो रियायतें, मदद व सहायता कृषि क्षेत्र में प्रदान की गयी हैं उससे निश्चित ही भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था को एक मजबूत सम्बल मिलेगा तथा इसका भारत के चहुंमुखी विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहेगा।

अभी हाल में दो दिन पूर्व पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा देश के सर्वांगीण विकास पर बहस के समय हमारे एक सम्माननीय सदस्य चतुरानन मिश्र जी द्वारा हरित क्रांति व कृषि विकास तथा किसान के उत्थान को सामन्तवाद के विकास की संज्ञा देकर यह कहा गया कि याद रखना कि किसी ने कहा था जहां जहां भी जिन जिन प्रदेशों में भी हरित क्रांति होगी अथवा किसान का विकास होगा उन प्रदेशों में अनिश्चितता व अस्थिरता का वातावरण बनेगा तथा सामन्तवादी शक्ति मजबूत होकर पंजाब की तरह गड़बड़ करेगी।

तो मैं उन माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सामन्तवादी शक्तियों को समाप्त करने के लिए कांग्रेस सरकार ने हमेशा मजबूत कदम उठाये हैं चाहे उनमें जमीनदारी व्यवस्था समाप्त करना हो, चाहे राजाओं के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त कर प्रिवीपर्स देना बन्द करना हो। चाहे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो और चाहे सीलिंग का कानून बनाकर एक सीमा से अधिक भूमि को गरीबों में बांटना हो इसमें भी कभी कांग्रेस सरकार पीछे नहीं रही है।

मैं इस संबंध में यहां बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1972 तक 74 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि को सरप्लस घोषित किया गया तथा प्राप्त करके भूमिहीनों व छोटे कृषकों में बांटा गया तथा 1972 से 84 तक (छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक) 72 लाख एकड़ को सरप्लस भूमि घोषित किया गया तथा 56 लाख एकड़ का अधिग्रहण किया गया तथा 44 लाख एकड़ को भूमिहीन किसानों में वितरण किया गया जो सामन्तवादी शक्तियों को समाप्त करने की ओर सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

आज का किसान एक गरीब किसान है तथा मेरे मान्य सदस्य श्री चतुरानन मिश्र की विचारधारा के मुताबिक क्या

इस डर से कि गरीब किसान अमीर न हो जाये, आत्मनिर्भर न हो जाये उसमें राजनैतिक सूझबूझ न आ जाये क्या उसके विकास के लिए कोई योजना न बनायी जाये तथा उनको सामन्तवादी मानकर कृषि विकास के बारे में न सोचा जाये। देश में हरित क्रांति इसलिए न लायी जाये—बजट में कृषि को प्राथमिकता इसलिए न दी जाये कि कहीं कल का खेतिहर किसान आने वाले भविष्य का राजा न बन जाये।

मैं तो इस बजट में कृषि एवं कृषक को दी गयी सुविधाओं के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्री तिवारी जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के गरीब किसान के बारे में सोचा जो आधा तन ढकता है, आधा पेट रोटी खाता है तथा अपना पूरा जीवन सूरज की छतरी के नीचे व धरती मां की गोद में काट कर पूरे देश को पालता है। अगर देश का किसान मजबूत है तो देश मजबूत है। अगर देश का किसान मजबूत है तो उस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था मजबूत है, उस देश को कोई कमजोर नहीं कर सकता। जो लोग गरीब किसान को सामन्तवादी बताकर उसकी ओट में सचमच के सामन्तवाद को पालना चाहते हैं, पूंजीवाद को पालना चाहते हैं वे अपने बहुरूपिये के रूप को हम से व कांग्रेस सरकार के तथा देश के युवा प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी से नहीं छिपा सकते !

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 80 सी.सी. ए. के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय वजत योजना में जमा पर जमा वाले वर्ष में शत प्रति शत कटौती का प्रावधान महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि सेवा निवृत्ति के पहले कर्मचारी अपना पैसा इस योजना में जमा कर अपने दायित्व को कम कर सकता है तथा सेवा निवृत्त होने पर जब आय कम हो जाये तो इसे वापस निकाल कर दायित्व से बच सकता है। ठीक उसी प्रकार आय में अत्यधिक उच्चावचन वाले व्यवसायी भी इस योजना का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इससे वजत की प्रवृत्ति

[अ० अन्वय अहमद खान]

की प्रोत्साहन और देश के विकास के लिए धन उपलब्ध होगा। टेक्स प्लानिंग में कर दाताओं को मदद मिलेगी। धारा 80 सी०सी० के लिये किए गये संशोधन प्रावधान भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं जिसके अनुसार अब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा स्थापित म्यूचुअल फण्ड में राशि विनियोजित करने पर वह कटौती दिये जाने का प्रावधान है जो अब तक मात्र नई कम्पनियों के इन्विटी अंश में धन विनियोजित करने पर दी जाती थी। इससे निश्चित आय प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक मध्यम श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को म्यूचुअल फण्ड में धनराशि विनियोजित करने को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा तथा नई कम्पनियों, अंशों को खरीदने में चैन करने की समस्या उनके लिए समाप्त हो जाएगी। 80 एल. में संशोधन से लाभांश आय पर 3000 रु. तक की पूर्ण कटौती वर्तमान में अंश बाजार की स्थिति को सुधारने में सहायक होगी।

औद्योगिक विकास के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वित्त विधेयक में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों में नवस्थापित उद्योगों को अधिक रियायतें देने तथा उनकी स्थापना के तुरंत बाद में 8 वर्षों में से पांच वर्षों के लाभों को पूर्णतः कर मुक्त करना इससे मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र में तेजी से औद्योगीकरण को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। पूंजी निवेश भत्ता पुनः चालू करने से उद्योगों को अधिक पूंजी सुलभ हो सकेगी। यह घोषणा पिछड़े इलाकों को औद्योगिक विकास की ओर अधिक प्रोत्साहित करेगी कि इन इलाकों में स्थापित उद्योगों को आर्थिक सहायता योजना 6 मास और जारी रखी जाएगी। इससे पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास के साथ-साथ गरीबी उन्मूलन में भी मदद मिलेगी क्योंकि इससे रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। इसके साथ साथ औद्योगिक रूग्णता अत्यधिक गंभीर समस्या है। सरकार ने इससे निपटने के लिए अनेक उपाय किये हैं किन्तु उद्योगपति रूग्णता के नाम पर अनावश्यक लाभ उठाने का प्रयास कर

रहे हैं। अतः सरकार को इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति के प्रति विशेष रूप से जागरूक रहना चाहिये तथा ऐसे उद्योगपतियों के विरुद्ध जो रूग्णता के नाम पर कर्मचारियों का शोषण कर सरकार से लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये तथा यह प्रयास करना चाहिए कि इन राहतों से वास्तव में रूग्णता दूर हो सके।

श्रीमन्, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दीर्घकालीन राजकोषीय नीति 1985 में घोषित की गई थी और उसमें प्रत्यक्ष करों के संबंध में विभिन्न नियमों को सरल बनाने का वचन दिया गया था। उसके अनुरूप प्रत्यक्ष कर विधेयक 1987 में पेश किया गया था। संसद् ने उसे अपनी स्वीकृति भी प्रदान कर दी थी। इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत प्रत्यक्ष करों के स्तर पर संहिता 1988 के अंत तक बनाये जाने की बात थी। इस संहिता के धन जाने के बाद एक ही तरह के करदाताओं के लिए एक ही अवधि में कमाई गई सम्पत्ति पर एक ही तरह का कर लगेगा। इससे हमारा आर्थिक और सामाजिक उत्थान पूरा हो सकेगा तथा सरकारी राजस्व में जो रिसाव हो सकता था वह भी रक सकेगा और इससे प्रत्यक्ष करों के अन्दर अधिक तारतम्य और समन्वय हो सकेगा तथा करदाताओं के समय और धन में भी वृद्धि होगी अतः इसको समय पर लाया जाये।

हमारे बजट के अन्दर रोजगार देने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रोजगार देने में सबसे बड़ी समस्या जनसंख्या वृद्धि की है। हमें रोजगार देने के साथ-साथ जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर भी रोक लगानी होगी। कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी जनसंख्या वृद्धि से हमारी तरक्की में रुकावट आती है। खेत छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बंट जाते हैं। इसलिए हमें जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर रोक लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जब तक जनसंख्या पर रोक नहीं लगेगी तब तक हम वह परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं जो हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं।

इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री चतुरानन मिश्र ने बिहार के अन्दर ग्रास प्रॉफिट के आंकड़े देकर इस बात को साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि उद्योग-पतियों को एक्साइज ड्यूटी में जो छूट दी गई है उससे उनके मुनाफे बढ़ेंगे। लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रास प्रॉफिट और नेट प्रॉफिट के परसेंटेज में भारी अन्तर होता है। जो परसेंटेज यहां बताया गया उसको अगर नेट प्रॉफिट में बदला जाये तो वह शायद आधे से भी कम हो जायेगा। जहां उन्होंने 30 परसेंट कहा वहां वह 15 परसेंटेज के आसपास आकर रुक जायेगा। इसलिये इस तरह से गलत रूप में तथ्यों को प्रस्तुत करके यह साबित करना कि टैक्सों में जिस तरह की छूट दी गई है, सहूलियत दी गयी है यह इसलिये दी गई है ताकि मुनाफाखोरी बड़े और उन्होंने प्रांतीय आधार पर बिहार की शगर मिलों के बारे में बताते हुये कहा कि बिहार की शगर मिलों को लाभ पहुंचाने की कोशिश की गई है। मैं आपको बताता हूँ राजस्थान का। राजस्थान की शगर मिलें चली भी नहीं, बंद पड़ी हैं। जो श्री एक्साइज में छूट दी गई है, जिस तरह का रिलीफ दिया गया है वह किसी प्रदेश को ध्यान में रख कर नहीं बल्कि सारे देश की मिलों को ध्यान में रखते हुये दिया गया है। महोदय, यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी में जो रिलीफ दिया गया है वह मुनाफा बढ़ाने के लिये नहीं दिया गया है बल्कि मैं यह कहूंगा कि उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, उनके विकास के लिये दिया गया है। उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया कि इस बजट से देश में अराजकता आ गई है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात कहूंगा कि इस बजट से आम आदमी खुश है लेकिन विपक्ष में इसको देख कर अवश्य अराजकता आ गयी है क्योंकि उसके अनुरूप बजट नहीं आया है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर सलाह ही दे डाली यह कह डाला कि कांग्रेस हर दो साल के अंदर अपना वित्त मंत्री बदल देता है और कांग्रेस इसमें स्टेबिलिटी नहीं आने देती। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर किस तरह से स्टेबिलिटी रखनी है, कांग्रेस के अंदर किस तरह से स्थायित्व रखना है यह कांग्रेस के नेताओं की सोचना है। इसलिये वे कांग्रेस के बारे में न सोच कर

अपनी पार्टियों के बारे में सोचें। महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिये धन्यवाद।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are just two or three minutes left for 6 p.m. A statement is to be made by the Home Minister. Do you want me to speak now or...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): You can start, speak for two or three minutes and then continue later on.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Matto, are you going to speak or not?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : There are only two or three minutes left for the statement to be made.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You can continue again. Do not worry.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair]

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : Mr. Vice-Chairman, while speaking on the Finance Bill, I begin to think whether it is a formality we are observing or we are really making some contribution. There is no doubt that under the Constitution, the Finance Bill is to be passed by the Lok Sabha. Naturally, it has got to emanate from there. But what is the philosophy behind the Finance Bill? The main philosophy behind the Finance Bill, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is that the Budget is presented in the Lok Sabha and a copy of the same is laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. After the Budget is presented, opportunity is given to the Members in both the Houses to comment on the Budget. At least three days are allotted for the Budget discussion in both the Houses. The idea is that the Members are given an opportunity to discuss the economic situation prevailing at that moment and also the proposals contained in the Budget. Then, there is a gap. The gap is intentional. The gap is intended to get the feedback from various quarters in regard to the Budget proposals. That is why after the Budget discussion is over,

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto] there is a gap of one month, three weeks to one month, before the Demands for Grants are presented and then it takes about two months before the Finance Bill comes up for discussion in the Lok Sabha. The idea is that the Government gets the feedback and comes up with certain positive suggestions. Then, the Finance Bill comes up for discussion in the Lok Sabha. The Members get an opportunity to discuss all the proposals and also offer some suggestions. The Finance Minister takes note of the feedback he has received from all over the country as well as the suggestions made in the House. When this is done by him, he comes up with certain modifications. The Finance Minister came out with these modifications the other day. Sir, it is 6.00 o'clock, am I to continue?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I will tell you when to stop.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : When the feed-back is received the Finance Minister reacts to them, makes certain concessions, amendments, alterations. After these modifications have been announced in the Lok Sabha, they come to us and it is only a formality that we have to give our views. Otherwise, in this House many people make good suggestions. Mr. A. G. Kulkarni made very valuable contributions today, but what is the result?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now the Home Minister will make the Statement and you can continue after that.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

II. Killings by Terrorists on 7th May, 1988, in Panipat, Haryana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, it is with a great sense of sorrow and anguish that I rise to inform this House of the ghastly

and tragic incident in Panipat on the night of 7th of May.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Such incidents are taking place every day in Punjab and other places.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On 7th May, 1988, at about 11.30 p.m., 3 or 4 terrorists struck at a marriage party in the outskirts of Panipat City with AK-47 rifles. The marriage party belonged to Bagri Lohar, a nomadic tribe, and at the time of the incident, the people were seeing a film on the video. The terrorists came from the fields and escaped after committing the crime. The incident resulted in the death of 13 persons including 3 women and injuries to 26 including 5 children and 5 women. The injured are undergoing medical treatment and are reported to be out of danger. 92 empty cartridges have been recovered from the scene of crime.

An *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 20,000/- to the next of kin of each of the dead and Rs. 10,000/- to each of the injured has been announced by the Chief Minister, Haryana who visited the spot. Rs. 10,000/- each has also been sanctioned to 2 brides whose marriages were to be solemnized. A high level meeting of police and civil officers under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been held at the State level to review the situation. A meeting of the Peace Committee consisting of residents of Panipat City was addressed by Chief Minister and the citizens urged to maintain peace and communal harmony.

This is the second incident of terrorist attack in less than one month in Haryana. The Members will recall that on the 9th of April, Dr. Harnam Singh, MLA belonging to the CPI was attacked at Sahbad, District Kurukshetra killing his son, daughter-in-law and another relative. Dr. Harnam Singh, his wife and 2 others were injured.

The Home Minister has held a meeting today with the Directors General of Police of Punjab and Haryana, Commissioner of