

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

to Bombay which is the birth-place of the trade union movement. It is in this place that with the connivance of the Govern- ment there, and the officials there, these things are being done. And even the Centre is turning a Nelson's eye to this very serious problem. By all means, give them incentives for export and other things, but not at the cost of the workmen. Thank you

**REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED  
MISSING OF 100 MEN OF BORDERS  
ROADS TASK FORCE AFTER A  
LANDSLIDE IN ARUNACHAL  
PRADESH**

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I narrate the tragedy that occurred on the 16th April this year. Following a severe storm on April 16, massive landslides took place on the high altitude Roing-Anini road in Arunachal Pradesh. Four persons were killed and 100 men of the Border Roads Task Force are still missing. All communication with Roing has snapped. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has given Rs. 2,500 as ex-gratia amount to the families of the victims.

Sir, these brave men work under all odds—hailstorm, snowstorm, severe cold and chilly winds—and they keep the roads open so that our defence vehicles can ply, our defence material can be taken and the civil people can carry goods and go wherever they want to go. Twenty days have passed and still we do not know the fate of these 100 personnel of the Border Roads Task Force. I would like to request the Government to make serious efforts to trace these personnel. We pray that they will be alive. But the Government should take care of those who are working under these risks. I feel that the lives of those who work under all these risks should be insured by the Government for such a sum that if something happens to them, their families can at least make both ends meet. And the premium should be paid by the Government. I would like the Trans-

port Minister to assure this House that all steps are taken to find out these brave persons and inform the House whether they are still untraced or not.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

**REFERENCE TO THE SUBSIDENCE  
OF SURFACE LANDS DUE TO  
INDISCRIMINATE COAL MINING  
OPERATIONS IN RANIGANJ**

DR. R. K. PODDAR (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman. I thank you for allowing me to make this Special Mention. Unscientific underground coal mining operations in the Raniganj area of West Bengal are causing subsidence of surface lands which sustain a large number of human settlements. Coalmine operations in the collieries in Raniganj are said to be as old as 400 years. In the past mining operations were concentrated in small unpopulated areas where coal was formed at shallow depths. Small sized pillars were formed after extraction of coal and they were either insufficient to offer stability to the surface land or became unstable due to aging. In course of time vacant plots of land have become points for attracting large number of people owing to natural increase of population. About 75,000 people of Raniganj town covering about 20 per cent of the municipal area are now threatened with uncertain future in regard to their life and livelihood, in order to save these people, some Pilot projects to stabilise the underground voids/ tunnels left by coal mining with sand through surface boreholes with the help of water and compressed air, have been undertaken by Coal India Ltd. Although these pilot projects so far have been successful, the Government is not moving fast enough. I therefore, urge upon the Government to send a delegation of Members of Parliament, local MLAs, Central and State officials to study the situation of the area and suggest measures to arrest the subsidence. I also urge upon the Government to take urgent and effective action on the suggestion to stop harmful mining operations which threaten the ecological balance and safety of human lives. After all, we are at present at the threshold of the twenty-first century and

science is capable of ensuring economic growth without destroying our fragile ecosystems. This could only be possible if the State intervenes vigorously to check, the short-term profit motives of private and public undertakings. I request the Minister to make statement in the House enunciating Government's policy in this regard.

**REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL  
DIFFICULTIES BEING FACED BY  
GUJARAT STATE DUE TO SCARCITY  
CONDITIONS AND DELAY IN EN-  
HANCING CRUDE OIL ROYALTY BY  
THE CENTRE**

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: (Gujarat); Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise a very important issue concerning Gujarat. The ways and means position of the finances of Gujarat State is very critical as a result of the added burden of relief works because of the serious scarcity situation. Although the Centre has given immediate assistance in various forms, something more is required to be done. Recently the Chief Minister of Gujarat has asked for enhanced loans in this critical background.

The long pending issue of crude oil royalty in Gujarat has once again surfaced. It is high time that the Government declared it immediately. It was assured to the Chief Minister of Gujarat by the Central Minister for Petroleum eight months ago that it would be revised and declared very soon.

The revised royalty was to be declared in 1984. It was last revised in 1981 and it was stated by the Central Government that royalty issue and revision of the rate was to be considered by the Centre three years after that. The royalty on crude oil in Gujarat was raised in 1981 from Rs. 42 to Rs. 61 and the Gujarat Government had told the Centre at that time that it was too low in comparison to the prevailing prices of crude and petroleum products. The Centre said that according to the law the maximum royalty could be only 20 per cent of the consideration of oil at sale price which had no relation with the market price and which was fixed arbitrarily. At that time the sale price of oil was Rs. 305. As such

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the royalty was Rs. 61. The plea of Gujarat was that the rate should be considered on the import parity basis, but that was ignored. Then the import price of oil was raised more than seven times compared to the local oil price and the Government then fixed the rate of royalty in April 1981. The Centre had increased the sale price of oil from Rs. 305/- to Rs. 1,182/- and only after three months.

It was raised to Rs. 1,382 in 1983. Thus the local prices went up by four times but the royalty remained at Rs. 61/-, that is at five per cent instead of 20 per cent. Thus royalty went down year by year.

Sir, Gujarat was pleading with the Centre that the royalty was not being increased for Gujarat even though the Centre was increasing the sale price of oil every now and then. In 1936, even after five years of the previous declaration—declaration of royalty should be made every three years—a fresh declaration has not yet been made till today. The revision was due in 1984. I request that Gujarat must be given its due share of royalty. There is wide-spread concern in the Press and among the public in Gujarat on this issue of royalty to Gujarat. The delayed declaration is causing a big interest loss also.

Now, Sir, I request the Finance Ministry and the administrative Petroleum Ministry to declare the revised crude oil royalty for Gujarat immediately. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Vaghela. Not here. Yes, Mr. Vistawa Bandhu Gupta.

**REFERENCE TO THE NEED FOR  
MAKING ALTERNATIVE ARRANGE-  
MENTS FOR LAUNCHING INSAT-  
C.**

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA (Delhi): Sir. I would like to bring to the notice of this House through you the very serious situation with regard to the possibility of complete break-down of the National Television Telecast system and the two-way Telephone Telecommunication system in our country.

[Shri Vishva Bandhu Gupta]

Sir, at present we are being covered and managed by INS AT-1b which is a system entirely overloaded with our communication. The INSAT-IC launching, which was to be taken up by the USA, has been postponed since their entire programme of space shuttles is totally disrupted because of the three consecutive accidents which they have had. I want to bring to the notice of the House through you that we should be very much alive to the real possibility of a total breakdown of our communication system and we must be alive to what it will do to us. One fine morning you will find that the Telephones do not work at all and you will not be able to call anybody across the country, and you will not be able to see the television, and you will not be able to get any news and you will not have any dissemination of information. The point is that we have to make suitable alternative arrangements. Now, with regard to these arrangements, I have been told that the report of the US Space Agency on the accidents to the Challenger and other shuttles is going to come late this year and we cannot, therefore, make up our mind as to what exactly the Americans will be able to do. We have to go in for launching facilities in France which will cost the country thirty million dollars additionally. The point is that unless efforts are made now and we think of the real possibility of a break-down of our television and telecommunication systems in the country, we will be left high and dry. Therefore, every effort should be made by the Department of space to find an early solution to this problem. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav.

**REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED DEATH OF SEVEN PERSONS IN NAGPUR DUE TO CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT LIQUOR.**

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Thank you very much. Sir, for allowing me to raise this issue which is of very great importance.

This is about the liquor tragedy in Nagpur and this has been reported in almost all the newspapers in the country on the 27th April 1986.

This is the most tragic event in the history of Nagpur. Seven persons have died and other nine persons have been hospitalised due to the consumption of illicit liquor. The shopkeeper was arrested. This is due to the consumption of varnish meant for the wooden furniture and seven persons have lost their lives and nine were hospitalised from the Mangal-wai area of Nagpur city.

Sir, all these affected persons were weavers. However, it is learnt that five persons have lost their eyes permanently. This event started happening from Saturday the 25th April, in Benaki Mangalwadi area where most of the furniture workshops are there. French polish is utilised for polishing the wooden furniture. The spirit is illegally sold by a person, namely, Pandehang Shende. The persons who died were: Raghoba Govinda Hedav, Kanhoba Mukte, Marothi Gosavi Mande-kar, Yadav Ninave, Jeevanlal, Suryawanshi, Bapurao Pongre and Parashram Kalkar. Out of nine hospitalised in Maya Hospital one is thought to be serious. The relatives of the affected persons told that after consumption of the spirit the people started vomiting and stomach pain and died later on. This whole area is the area of weavers and poor labourers. It is learnt that about 25 persons got poisoned by this spirit.

The culprits who sold the spirit are Pandurang Laxman Ghende and Baban Mangal Deshbharata, arrested by the police. The Deputy Police Commissioner is making an inquiry in this matter.

Sir, this is not the first incident that took place in Nagpur but in other cities also. The poisonous country liquor, heroin and other narcotics and drugs are freely circulated in all parts of the country and our future generation is being made victims of such things. The Government must make a statement in this House how many people died due to consumption of these poisonous drinks, drugs, narcotics, heroin, in the last one year in the whole of the country and what

action is being taken to check these disastrous activities in several parts of the country. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री हनुमन्त देव नारायण यादव (बिहार) :** श्रीमान्, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लें। मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जो राजभाषा अधिनियम है उस का पालन राज्य सभा को भी करना है। उस से बरी कोई नहीं है और लगातार मैं इस प्रश्न को उठाता रहा हूँ कि राज्य सभा के कार्यालय के जरिये जब केवल अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जायेगा तो राजभाषा अधिनियम का वह सरासर उल्लंघन होगा और मेरे पास यह विशेष उल्लेख का पेंपर है जिस पर राज्य सभा की मुहर लगी हुई है और राज्यसभा में जितने प्रयोग किये जाते हैं वह अंग्रेजी में ही हैं जब कि भारत सरकार का जो राज भाषा अधिनियम है उस के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के तहत यह स्पष्ट निर्देश दिया गया है कि दोनों भाषाओं का साथ-साथ प्रयोग किया जायेगा और कोई भी मुहर एक भाषा में नहीं होगी। लेकिन राज्य भाषा कार्यालय द्वारा लगातार उस अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करना और केवल अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करना संविधान के विपरीत आचरण करना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The matter will be examined and looked into. Now, we take up the Finance Bill, 1986. Mr. Gurupadaswamy.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1986—Contd.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, seeing the Finance Minister before me, I am reminded of two stories which I may narrate for the benefit of the House. One is Alice in Wonderland and another is the story of a Village Traveller in Spain at the end of the Industrial Revolution.

Sir, everyone knows about the story of Alice in Wonderland. Alice, the little girl, had the very exacting and exhilarating experience of moving very-fast but finding herself in the same position. She had the experience of moving fast, no doubt, but all the same she remained at the same spot.

The second story is the story of an ignorant village traveller in Spain at the end of the nineteenth century. For the first time, he was going in a railway train and he wanted to reach a destination. Unfortunately, he took a wrong train which was going in the reverse direction. He thought that he was going in the train speedily and very fast and would reach his destination. But he did not know that he was going just the opposite way. The speed was high and he thought that he was going very fast. Ultimately, he landed him not on the spot which he wanted to reach, but in a different spot which was just the opposite. It was in the reverse direction. That is the fate of my friend, Mr. V. P. Singh, today. He has been imagining, honestly but wrongly, that there has been speeding up of the economic process and the economic development thinking that he has been the architect of a development revolution which was not visible in the past, but actually leading the country and the economy to stagnation.

Sir, before I go into some of the things, I would say that it is better that the Finance Minister of the country should stick to some of the established norms and established standards accepted principles and dogmas which all the countries of the world, whether democratic or not have accepted. Firstly, it is wise to remember always that it is wrong to have taxation without representation. Sir, that taxation without representation produced the American revolution. Every tax item, every addition of duty, should get the approval and the consent of the elected body. This is the first principle of democracy. This is the cardinal principle of any budgetary system in any part of the world which the Finance Minister should bear in mind. My friend the Finance Minister, has given up this salutary principle. He has resorted to various devices in order to raise resources.

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

without parliamentary consent. The Hiking of prices on the eve of the Budget session, the hiking of petroleum prices just on the threshold of parliamentary session, is morally wrong and politically repugnant. The Government gives up this, the better for democracy. Resorting to collection of resources, mobilisation of resources, Unnought notification is also wrong, though it is permissible under the rules. Thirdly, it is also wrong and improper to bring in Supplementary Budgets soon after the General Budget is introduced. This was never done in the 50s, let me submit, Sir, I have been in Parliament since 1952. I have spoken on various Budgets in the other houses and in this House. Otherwise, we have been transgressing financial ethics, budgetary ethics, destroying the sanctity of the Budget, by resorting to Supplementary Budgets off and on. The whole year is a budgetary year for us. This is not done; this is not a healthy practice. In a way he may justify open budgeting, demystifying the budget. But I do not go along with the Finance Minister in respect of having repeated Supplementary Budgets before the House, negating, going counter to the financial discipline, the fiscal discipline. After all, financial and fiscal discipline are very, very important, and I am one who feels that this salutary principle has been transgressed by the Finance Minister. He is honourable and honest. I have been saying this. But this alone is not enough, not adequate. He needs something more. As I said in my last speech on the Budget, Mr. V. P. Singh is honest but he is not wise. I repeat it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I can draw upon your wisdom if it is reliable.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am prepared to give wisdom, and I am giving wisdom for your benefit, for

the benefit of the House. Sir, for lack of time. I do not want to go into the figures; I have gone into the figures last time when I was speaking on the Budget. But let me analyse before the House the types of challenges, the types of crisis the country is facing. I am not talking of the crisis in the political or social fields, but I am talking of the crisis in the economic field which we are forgetting, overlooking and side-stepping. There is a triple crisis facing us, three challenges facing us broadly, among many. The first is the crisis of resources. The second is the crisis of poverty and unemployment. The third is the crisis of inequality of income and wealth. These are the triple crises which have become the Gordian knot, which cannot be cut so easily.

Sir, take the crisis of resources. The Finance Minister is trying hard to mobilise resources for development and to meet the day to day expenditure. He has resorted to taxation which he must. He has raised resources through Taxation. Though he has given reliefs and concessions, the overall efforts of the Finance Minister is to raise resources which he has been doing. Last year he did it. This year he has done it. He has also been raising resources through increase in administered prices. He has been improving resources through economic cuts, saving money, thus adding to resources. Further he has been resorting to borrowing, deficit financing. But all these resources, I must say, fall short of the demands, the requirements. Ultimately the pressure falls upon deficit financing.

Sir, the days of balanced budgets have gone. The days of decreasing deficits are gone. I am not sure whether at least by the end of the Seventh Plan the budgetary deficits will be avoided, deficit financing will be avoided, given time and once again we will see the days of balanced budgets. Sir, as a result of this deficit financing dur-

Ing the Seventh Plan period, as a whole, it is expected that there will be a rise in the price level to the extent of 30 per cent. Let my friend

contest this estimate. By the end of the Seventh Plan period if you go the way you are going, the economy will land with 30 per cent rise in the overall price situation.

Sir, there will be, of course, a rise in the money supply also. It is estimated that by the end of the Seventh Plan the rise in the money supply will be to the extent of 66 per cent. The Finance Minister seems to be concealing the fact that the Seventh Plan, as a whole, has an in-built deficit financing of 5.3 per cent. This inbuilt 5.3 per cent deficit will definitely disturb the economy and disturb the development process. There has been further distortion because of lack of adequate preparation, lack of monitoring, lack of efficient implementation of the plan programmes. There has been waste, there has been delay.

Sir, in England, an ex-rival servant, who retired—I forget his name—, has estimated that 40 per cent of expenditure on administration is waste. In India, it may be more. The Finance Minister has been talking of the economy crisis. Why not you cut down expenditure on administration? The administrative machinery is proliferating. Many offices have been created, new agencies have been added, with no benefit to the economy, with no benefit to the common men, thus increasing corruption, increasing delays. I know Mr. V. P. Singh has taken pains to reduce delays by cutting down many many wrong procedures which had accumulated in the past. I commend it. But that is not enough. If he makes serious efforts, I am sure, administrative expenditure can be brought down still further, I feel he must have a plan of cutting down this administrative expenditure by at

least 25 per cent during the Seventh plan period. Can you do that? This also is a saving which will add to the resource mobilisation. As a result of over-spending, excess-spending, misapplication of funds, misdirection of funds, he is aware, we have landed ourselves in a high-cost economy. We have been priced out in the world market. Our goods cannot compete in the world market. Our exports, in spite of incentives and reliefs and concessions that he is giving, are not picking up. Sir, Hong Kong, which is a small island, which has got a population of 0.7 per cent compared to Indian population is having twice the export of India which is a continent by itself. A small island is having this achievement. Nearly Rs. 70,000 crore deficit is there in the balance of payment. We do not know how we meet this deficit. May I say, incidentally, that there has been a reckless import of certain things which could have been avoided. There is liberalisation of imports and for the last one year, there has been thoughtless liberalisation in certain sectors. Almost all these imports have been going to feed the capitalist growth at the cost of the economy.

Sir, the debt servicing is another disturbing factor. I do not know how we can meet the situation. Till recently, International Development Authority was helping us with concessional finance but they have stopped. If you borrow from the commercial sector market, in the open market, the interest will be high. I think we have reached a stage where we have to have a second look at our debt problem which is huge. You may say we have paid our obligations already or we have met our obligations and we have not faltered there. Good. But with what stake and at what cost?

My second point is about crisis of poverty and unemployment. Sir, there is a saying of Prof. Keynes, the great economist and once he said 1.00 P.M. "The Finance Minister, all over the world have a tendency to

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

have rational methods after exploring all other methods.' Likewise, the Finance Minister seems to be resorting to > rational methods only after exploring all other methods before him.

Look at the poverty situation. Look at the unemployment situation. The number of jobless is now about 45 million. I am talking of the total number. This is morally repugnant, economically wasteful and socially dangerous. There are 24 million or 25 million now-registered job-seekers with the 664 employment exchanges in the country. The number of registered job-seekers is increasing at the rate of 1,30,000 per month. *(Time bell rings)* Sir, a few minutes more. I am the only speaker from my party. I will try to be brief. Sir, unemployment situation has deteriorated and is deteriorating. The poverty situation has not changed very much, in spite of the fact that, there is the twenty-point programme, there is the minimum needs programme etc. The difficulty, the tragedy, of these anti-poverty programmes is not that we are not spending more money. Financial targets are being reached, I know. But the physical achievements are small. This is because of two or three factors. Firstly, there is no involvement of the people at the grassroot level. Sir, we are a mass democracy. We want to make our democracy more and more popular and participatory. We want to make, if I can use a communist phrase, the people of India as the fellow-travellers of development, co-participants of development. But what do we see? The whole development process and the things which go to bring about socio-economic changes in the rural sector are mainly entrusted to corrupt bureaucracy. There is little participation of the people at the grass-root level. This is one thing. Secondly, the most important element of the twenty-point programme, education for all, has not been realised so far. An ignorant country, a country which has a vast backlog of illiteracy and

ignorance cannot bring about social change and economic development, or development revolution, within a short time unless the people who participate in the development process and social change are literate, are skilled and are trained for this purpose. This has not been taken care of by the Government in implementation. The monitoring and implementation of the anti-poverty programmes have suffered and suffered and still suffering. Mr. V. P. Singh said in his speech that more money is being provided for anti-poverty programmes, for agriculture, for food. I know. For lack of time, I cannot go into it. But let me point out that in the draft Seventh Plan three things were said, food, productivity and work. All are linked to economic development, I agree, but in the final draft what have you done? There is a sort of decline in investment on food production by 20 per cent. I cannot go into the analysis of these figures and I would like him to contradict me. We have reached a plateau so far as agricultural development is concerned. We have taken an easy path so far and we have reached a difficult situation now. In future it will be very difficult to achieve agricultural development if you do not make a big effort now. Even the present achievement as compared to some of the countries, like China, is not satisfactory. With 100 million hectares of land under cultivation China is producing 400 million tonnes of foodgrains whereas with 166 million hectares of land under cultivation, which is more than China, we in India have produced about 151 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1984-85 which is a peak period. This is our achievement. We have achieved, yes, but in comparison to China, no. For the future we have reached a plateau, we cannot have easy development in agricultural field unless and until we change the entire structure at the village level.

Sir, the Finance Minister talked about the new economic order, but he

has not spelt it out. He has not spelt out his new model. (*Time Bell rings*). I am coming to my third point, last point, the crisis in income disparities and wealth disparities. Here I am not clear about his model. Perhaps, the Finance Minister, coming as he does from a class I do not blame him for that, wants to reach socialism through capitalist path. He wants to reach heaven through hell. Perhaps 'this contradiction coexists in his case because it cannot coexist in a modern scientific economic development. We have been seeing the result of economic development for the last so many years. This year's Budget or the Budget, of the last year helps (he capitalist class only. The model which he has been creating is not a so socialise one, it is a pseudo capitalist model. What he is 'trying to do is marketisation, not privatisation. As my friend, the Communist Member, has said, it is not privatisation, it is marketisation of the economy. He' is producing what I call a wage goods model, which is wrong, retrograde, repugnant to socialist development. I do not want to sacrifice freedom for the sake of achieving socialist goal which our friends here want. No.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): No, we do not want 'to sacrifice freedom. Our concept of freedom...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I know young concept of freedom is different.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I cannot market it to Mr. Nir-mal Chatterjee. Your marketisation is not working.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: There is, in fact, expansion of market in socialist countries also. It is entirely a different proposition. I do not want to enter into a dialogue with my learned friend on this.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am a student of Marxism myself. I know as much as anybody else. In the name of creating a new economic order what the Finance Minister is trying to do is, he wants to marketise the whole thing. Through the new paradigm or the model he wants to marketise the whole thing. He is producing a wage-goods economy as distinct from a democratic socialist model which we all want. I concede he is honest, but he is not wise. He cannot by choosing these weapons...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, again he has referred to my wisdom. Had I drawn from his wisdom, I would have been on that side.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am sure, Sir, Mr. V. P. Singh will come to this side some time,

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You have to contend with the fact that that would be worse situation than you are in today.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, I was also on the other side some time back. When I became wise I came 'to this side. Some day Mr. V. P. Singh will come to this side.

And finally, may I say in the end that we are proceeding, inching forward slowly but steadily towards greater and greater crisis in the economic field. This crisis combined with the political crisis will certainly produce a situation where we all will be in great difficulty. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Verma.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने गत वर्ष 16-3-1985 को और इस वर्ष 28-2-1986 को जो बजट पेश किये हैं, उन दोनों के व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन और एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमो-रेण्डम का मैंने गहराई से अध्ययन किया है।



### [श्री वीरेंद्र वर्मा]

मान्यवर, मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण देने में भावण के पश्चात् । मुझे उसमें मनीपुलेंस जिनसे आंकड़ों की हेरा-फेरी कहते हैं, इष्टिगोचर हुआ है । मान्यवर, 1985-86 में बजट पेश किया था, उसमें राजस्व प्राप्तियां रेवेन्यू रिसीट्स, माननीय मंत्री जी ने 26,772 करोड़ 82 लाख रुपये दिखाई थी, पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां, मान्यवर, उसी समय 20,852 करोड़ 59 लाख रुपये दिखाई थी, जिन दोनों का टोटल, मान्यवर, 47,635 करोड़ 41 लाख रुपये हो जाता है ।

मान्यवर, उन्होंने जो रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट्स, संशोधित अनुमान दिखाया, वह मान्यवर, राजस्व प्राप्तियां 27,171 और पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां कैपिटल रिसीट्स 18,845 करोड़ 64 लाख रुपये दिखाये हैं । लेकिन जब 28-2-1986 का बजट उन्होंने पेश किया, तो वह जो अनुमानित उन्होंने बजट के आंकड़े पेश किये थे, उस समय एक नया बांकड़ा, सन् 1985-86 का 25,319 करोड़ 22 लाख रुपये रेवेन्यू रिसीट्स का, यानी राजस्व प्राप्तियों का उन्होंने दिया है और उसी ही प्रकार जो पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां हैं, वह उन्होंने 17,421 करोड़ 62 लाख रुपये दिखाई हैं ।

मान्यवर, मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि बजट जो उन्होंने 1985-86 के लिए पेश किया था, उसका जो अनुमानित बजट था, जो उन्होंने दिखाया था, वह उनको इसमें दिखलाना चाहिए था, बड़ोत्तरी दिखाने के लिए आय में । उन्होंने 47,635 करोड़ 41 लाख के स्थान पर 42,740 करोड़ दिखाया है, जिसको मैं अनुचित मानता हूँ और इसी को मैं हेरा-फेरी मानता हूँ । मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार आमदनी के आंकड़ों में भी, आय कर के आंकड़ों में भी मनीपुलेंस मेरी निगाह में आता है और वह इस प्रकार से है कि उन्होंने जो 28-2-86 को बजट पेश किया है उसमें अनुमानित आमदनी 1764 करोड़ रुपये दिखायी है । मान्यवर, जबकि पिछली बार 1985-86 के बजट में जो 16-3-85 को पेश किया था तब उन्होंने 1964 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी दिखायी थी । यानी 200 करोड़ रुपया इधर घटाकर दिखाया है । जब यह जो बजट पेश किया

है उसमें 1764 करोड़ रुपया जो करके फिर यह दिखलाया है कि इतना रिवाइज्ड बजट संशोधित बजट 2397 करोड़ रुपया हमने इसमें बढ़ाया है । इसमें मुझे अच्छाई प्रतीत नहीं होती है । क्योंकि 1983-84 में हमारी इन्कम टैक्स से आमदनी थी 1699 करोड़ रुपये और 1984-85 में हमारी इन्कम थी 1927.76 करोड़ रुपये । इस प्रकार इतने के अगेन्स्ट जो आपने 1764 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी इन्कम टैक्स से दिखायी है यह कोई नई फिगर है । यह आपने जो पिछले वर्ष के बजट में अनुमानित थी यह उसके अगेन्स्ट है । इसमें मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूँ और मैं आपके टोटल को भी सही नहीं मानता हूँ । मान्यवर, अल्प बचत की भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति है । आपने 1985-86 में 3900 करोड़ रुपया अनुमानित बजट में दिखाया था, अल्प बचत में, फिर रिवाइज्ड में आपकी अल्प बचत का हुआ 1900 करोड़ जो संशोधित अनुमान है और जो बजट अनुमान आपने 28-2-86 को पेश किया है । 1525 करोड़ रुपये यह भी एक नई फिगर है । होना यह चाहिए था कि 3900 करोड़ के अगेन्स्ट आपका 1900 करोड़ संशोधित है । मान्यवर, यह आधे से भी कम है और इसे मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूँ । इसके ऊपर भी आप स्पष्टीकरण देने की कृपा करें । मान्यवर, इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी जो बजट की आय है वह मेरे पास 1980-81 के और अब तक के आंकड़े मौजूद हैं । सन् 1980-81 में हमारा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट था यानी जो हमारी आय थी वह 21 हजार 599.58 करोड़ थी । अगले वर्ष में वह 25 हजार 23.02 करोड़ थी । जिसका मतलब हुआ कि अगले वर्ष 16 फीसदी यह आमदनी बढ़ी थी । मान्यवर, 1982-83 में 30,574.35 करोड़ यह हुई और वह बड़ोत्तरी आमदनी में हुई 22 फीसदी । उसी प्रकार मान्यवर, 1983-84 में 33,353.65 करोड़ रुपये की आय हुई और वह पहले वर्ष की तुलना में 19 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई । 1984-85 में फिर आमदनी हुई 42,151.99 करोड़ और पहले वर्ष के आय के मुकाबले में 16 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, 1985-86 में आपकी आमदनी 46,019.90 करोड़ की हुई है जो पहले वर्ष से बढ़ी है, लेकिन 16 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के अगेन्स्ट आपकी वृद्धि

9.1 परसेंट केवल हुई है। इसी प्रकार 1986-87 में इन्कम बढ़ी है। आपकी आय में वृद्धि हुई है 48,763 करोड़ रुपये की जो केवल पहले वर्ष की तुलना में 5.9 प्रतिशत है। इस प्रकार हमारे बजट की आय की वृद्धि भी प्रतिशत निरन्तर गिरती चली जा रही है यह बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं है। मान्यवर, एक्सपोर्ट एण्ड इम्पोर्ट के बारे में कहें। इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में हमारे देश की चिंताजनक स्थिति है। हमारे इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में अभी अखबारों में निकला, आपकी एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का गेप 9000 करोड़ तक पहुँच गया है। इसी प्रकार मान्यवर, मैं आपके सामने अंकड़े रखूँ इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के, तो उससे जाहिर होगा कि हमारी इम्पोर्ट बढ़ती चली जा रही है और हमारी एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ी है, लेकिन परपोरसेन्टली बहुत कम बढ़ी है और पहले वर्षों की तुलना में अगर आप देखेंगे, तो आपको भारी अन्तर मिलेगा। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारी इम्पोर्ट 9,143 करोड़ मार्च, 1980 में थी, जो अब बढ़कर करीब 19,000 करोड़ की हो जाती है। उसी प्रकार एक्सपोर्ट हमारी 6,418 के मुकाबले 11,555 करोड़ होती है यानी जिस हिसाब से हमारी एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ती जा रही है जो गेप बढ़ता जा रहा है, यह देश के लिए, देश की आर्थिक अवस्था के लिए एक चिन्ता का विषय है। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा हमारा जो मनी सर्कुलेशन था, वह भी बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ा है। मान्यवर, अगर मैं उसकी फिगर आपके सामने रखूँ तो 31-3-80 में मनी का सर्कुलेशन था 11,654 करोड़ और 3-1-86 को 23,945 करोड़ हो गया यानी दोगने से भी ज्यादा मनी का सर्कुलेशन छह वर्ष में हमारे देश में हुआ है। यह भी एक चिन्ता की बात है। इसी ही प्रकार मान्यवर, हमारे बैंक के बढ़ते हुए ऋण हैं। बैंक के ऋण भी हमारे ऊपर बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। हम बहुत दिल खोलकर लेते हैं। वर्ष 1983-84 में 5,385 करोड़ रुपये की बैंकों से क्रेडिट ली थी, जो बढ़कर 9,586 करोड़ हो गयी है। यह भी अपनी शक्ति से ज्यादा है, ऐसा मैं महसूस करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगेश वैसेई (महाराष्ट्र) : जनता राज में पहले छह महीने में ही मनी सर्कुलेशन 16 परसेंट बढ़ गया था...

श्री जीरेन्द्र वर्मा: मैं कोई जनता राज की परंपकारी वाला हूँ क्या? ... (व्यवधान) ... अच्छा, आप उसे छोड़िये। मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए।

मान्यवर, आज 1300 करोड़ रुपये का खाद्य-तेल प्रतिवर्ष विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है, दालें विदेशों से मंगाई जाती हैं, चीनी विदेशों से मंगाई जाती है, कपास विदेशों से मंगाई जाती है और दो वर्ष पूर्व मान्यवर, गेहूँ भी विदेशों से मंगाया गया। क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के लिए लज्जाजनक बात नहीं है। मान्यवर, चीनी के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान दुनियाँ में सबसे अक्ल था सन् 1981-82 और 1982-83 में। ... (समय की घंटी) ... मान्यवर, मैंने तो कुछ भी नहीं बोला अभी। मेरे ऊपर कृपा करें। तो सन् 1981-82 और 1982-83 में हिन्दुस्तान चीनी के मामले में दुनियाँ में पहले नम्बर पर था और पिछले वर्ष हमने 19.5 लाख टन चीनी का आयात किया। यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है।

मान्यवर, कितना दिल खोलकर रियायतें सरकार मिल-मालिकों को दे रही है-65 सें 55 फीसदी उनकी कर दी चीनी की लेवी, दो दफा चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ाई, पहली अप्रैल, 1985 को और उसके बाद पहली दिसम्बर, 1985 को, उनको एक्साइज ड्यूटी में भी छूट दी और उनकी स्टेट्यूटरी प्राइस भी बढ़ाई। लेकिन किसानों को केवल पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले दो रुपये गन्ने की कीमत में बढ़ोतरी की है। यह न्यायोचित नहीं था और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए था। मान्यवर, 9 लाख 70 हजार टन लेवी चीनी को फ्री-सेल में बिकवाया और उससे 400 करोड़ रुपये मिल-मालिकों को कमवाया। दिल खोल-खोलकर मिल-मालिकों को रियायतें दी हैं, उनको 9 लाख 70 हजार टन लेवी चीनी दी, जबकि चीनी की कमी थी और हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे थे। मैं यह बिल्कुल नापसंद करता हूँ।

[श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा]

और मान्यवर, यह बात कहे बगैर भी नहीं रहूंगा कि जब पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना आरम्भ हुई थी उस समय ग्रास नेशनल प्रोडक्ट जो है उस में किसान की आय 60 फीसदी थी, यानि कृषि से आय 60 फीसदी होती थी और आज वह 35 फीसदी रह गयी है हमारे जी एन पी में और 40 फीसदी के करीब नान-एग्रीकल्चर इन्कम थी वह बढ़ कर 65 फीसदी हो गयी है। गांवों में रहने वाले आदिमियों की जो जनसंख्या थी वह 79 परसेंट थी और आज वह 76 परसेंट हो गयी है। आबादी करीब वही है लेकिन ग्रास नेशनल इन्कम में किसान की आय गिरी है और देश की आय बढ़ी है। इस लिये गरीब और गरीब हुआ है और अमीर और ज्यादा अमीर हुआ है। और गरीब और अमीर की आमदनी में फर्क ज्यादा बढ़ा है। गेहूँ की कीमत आपने कृपा कर के 5 रुपये बढ़ायी है और उपभोक्ता के लिये आप ने 48 रुपये क्विंटल चीनी की कीमत बढ़ायी है और किसान को मिला है केवल 5 रुपये क्विंटल। और मैं आपसे हर दफा यह कहता रहा हूँ और वायदा भी है प्रधान मंत्री का और हर किसी का वायदा है और आपको भी वायदा करना चाहिए कि कृषि और गैर कृषि पदार्थों की कीमतों में समानता रखेंगे। लेकिन आप कोई वर्ष ले लीजिए। 1970-71 के अनुसार इन दोनों की कीमतों में समानता लाने की कोशिश कीजिए तो उस से किसान भी उठेंगे और गैर किसान भी उठेंगे और उनकी आमदनी में अंतर नहीं रहेगा और मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चर कास्ट एंड प्राइस कमीशन नहीं बल्कि एग्रीकल्चर कास्ट एंड प्राइस ब्योरो उन्हीं लाइन्स पर आप स्थापित करें जिन पर आप ने इंडस्ट्री के लिये ब्योरो स्थापित किया है ताकि किसान के साथ किसी तरह का अन्याय न हो सके। (समय की घंटी) मैं दो तीन मिनट में खतम कर रहा हूँ।

अंतर-राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा में हमारे रुपये का मूल्य गिरावट पर है। पिछले एक वर्ष में जनवरी 85 से अप्रैल 1986 तक मार्केट में जो एक्सचेंज है रुपये का वह डिप्रिसियेशन पर है और वह येन के खिलाफ 32.3 परसेंट है और जर्मनी का सिक्का जो मार्क है उसके खिलाफ यह 30.1 परसेंट है और

फ्रैंक की सिक्के के मुकाबले में यह 26.8 परसेंट गिरा है और इसी प्रकार 24 परसेंट स्टर्लिंग के मुकाबले में इस में गिरावट आयी है। तो रुपये का मूल्य दिन प्रति दिन गिरता जा रहा है।

आप ने 7120 करोड़ रुपये पिछले 15 वर्ष में सरकार ने और उस के वित्तीय साधनों ने बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में सब्सीडी के लिये दिया था जिसका केवल 69 फीसदी खर्च हुआ है। बकाया सब्सीडी कागज पर रही और उसे लोग बीच में खा गये। मैं आप से उम्मीद करूंगा कि इस प्रकार कहीं तो पैसे की कमी है, आप डवलपमेंट के लिये पैसा नहीं दे सकते और जहां पैसा देते हैं उस का वहां यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता है। यह हमारे लिये एक चैलेंज है, एक चुनौती है।

मान्यवर, रोजगार की स्थिति भी बता देना चाहता हूँ। सभी इंटरस्टेड होंगे इस में। कृषि से जो रोजगार देश को मिलता है वह 1981 में 8.58 लाख था और 1984 में वह 8.19 लाख रह गया। इस में गिरावट आयी है और इसी प्रकार माइनिंग और कॉलियरी में यह 1 लाख 30 हजार था जो गिर कर 1 लाख 13 हजार रह गया है। मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग में 45.45 लाख था और यह गिर कर 44.73 लाख रह गया है और मैं मानता हूँ कि पब्लिक इंटरप्राइज में आप का कुछ एक दो फीसदी इंप्लायमेंट बढ़ा है लेकिन ओवरऑल दोनों को मिला कर एक लाख 43 हजार लोगों को पिछले 4 वर्ष में नया इंप्लायमेंट मिला है। यह हमारे लिये एक चैलेंज है। पढ़े लिखे लोगों में रोजगार बढ़ता जाता है लेकिन इंप्लायमेंट हमारे लोगों के लिये नहीं मिलता।

इसके अलावा एन ई आर टी, आई आर डी पी, हाउसिंग स्कीम आदि में जो आप ने रुपये में वृद्धि की है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि इस हाउस के दोनों तरफ के बैठे हुए आदमी जानते हैं कि इन सभी योजनाओं में जितना पैसा और सब्सीडी दी जाती है उसमें बहुत सा पैसा बीच में ही लोग खा जाते हैं और गरीबों तक वह नहीं पहुंच पाता है। हमारा आका फर्ज है कि उन गरीब आदिमियों को यह सारा का

सारा पैसा आप को सब्सीडी आदि पूरी तरह से मिलना चाहिए ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब आप बोलिये । हो गया ।

**श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा :** एक बात और । आप ने लालटने और बाल्टी पर रिलीफ दी है । जहां इस रिलीफ की आप ने घोषणा की है वहां मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उपभोक्ताओं तक यह रिलीफ पहुंचनी चाहिए जिससे कि जो रिलीफ आप देते हैं उस को मिडिल मैन न खा जायें । यही मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ । शान्ति और व्यवस्था में सुधार लाइए । भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त कीजिए । एफिशियेंसी में सुधार लाइए । इन-एफिशियेंसी से भ्रष्टाचार और भ्रष्टाचार से इन-एफिशियेंसी बढ़ती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो शंकाएँ मेरे मन में थीं और जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं उनके उत्तर गंभीरता से विचार करें । धन्यवाद ।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Rameshwar Thakur. You have got 25 minutes.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 1986. While expressing my appreciation for the Bill I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his sincere desire and progressive measures reflected in the Finance Bill, 1986. The Bill reflects the Government's socio-economic and political policies. It has been drawn broadly on the framework of the Long Term Fiscal Policy which was hailed in both Houses of Parliament and throughout the country by large sections of the community. The Bill of 1986 enhances the process of stability and path of consolidation of the bold and pragmatic steps initiated last year by the new Government under our dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The provisions of the Bill indicate the much needed reliefs to the middle class and the poor, encouragement to small scale

industries and impetus to anti-poverty programmes. The Bill also provides certain incentives for savings, investments and growth.

LThe Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Kanak Mukherjee) in the Chair].

Provisions have also been made for combating tax avoidance and evasion and augmentation of taxation base. Positive steps have been taken for acquiring immovable properties, liberalisation and rationalisation of the provisions relating to capital gains, certain tax concessions have also been withdrawn which have not been considered desirable. It is surprising that most of the imminent Members from the other side have ignored to speak on the provisions of the Finance Bill. They have not taken the trouble of either criticising the specific provisions of the Bill or to make constructive suggestions thereon. Instead most of them have either been lost to ideological controversies, general criticisms of the Government's performances in the past and some well repeated arguments ignoring the actual facts, figures and realities of life.

As regards the Bill there are in all 56 clauses—39 relating to Income Tax, 1 Wealth Tax, 6 Gift Tax, 1 Sur Tax and 3 Customs, 6 Excise and five schedules. After the presentation of the Budget, it has to be appreciated that the Finance Minister has been good enough to invite suggestions and to carry on debates and discussions with people from different walks of life. This has been appreciated by the people throughout the country and after consideration of various suggestions, the Finance Minister has been good enough to propose a number of amendments in the Lok Sabha which have been carried and incorporated in the Bill which is under consideration before us.

Clauses 1 and 2 deals with preliminaries. Clause 3 deals with exemption limit. The exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 which is a welcome feature. Clause 4 deals

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur] with standard deduction for salaried people tax-payers which has been raised from 25 per cent to 30 per cent. The ceiling has been raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000. This has been welcomed by the service class throughout the country. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the employees who are not entitled to standard deduction, their minimum of Rs. 1,000 also could be suitably raised? Clauses 5 and 6 relating to section 23 and 24 of the Income Tax Act is in regard to one self-occupied house the annual value of which has been exempted from tax which is a welcome feature.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I have just one point to raise. Did you say there are employees who are not allowed standard deductions?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Yes, there are employees. Those who are availing the benefits of transport by the employers, they are not entitled to this. They are entitled to Rs. 1,000.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I see.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: They are entitled to Rs. 1,000. Possibly in light of the increase of standard deduction ceiling from Rs. 6,000 to 10,000, it could be suitably amended.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I thought you might be mentioning a peculiar category of Members of Parliament who have their salaries but who are not allowed to standard deductions.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, in regard to interest on borrowed money, the Finance Minister has been good enough now to make a provision for interest upto Rs. 5,000 on borrowed money. I would request the Finance Minister to raise this limit of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 or so because Rs. 5,000 is a very paltry sum and it is not possible to acquire a tenement

or a house from borrowed money within this limit and therefore for future this amount should be suitably raised so that it can really give help to the persons who are trying to acquire a tenement or a house or flat.

Small Scale Industries: Under clause 7 (Sec. 32A), small scale industries for which limit has been raised from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs necessary provision has been made to enable them to get relief u/s 32A, 80 HHA and 80 1(2). The Finance Minister has been good enough to bring in an amendment specifically for the carry forward and set off of the unabsorbed portion of the investment allowance which is a welcome feature—Clause deals with Section 32(A and B) i.e. investment deposit account. This is a welcome feature but there is one aspect; the use of the words a sum equal to the amount or the aggregate amounts so deposited and any amount so utilised in sub-clause (i) of Section 32 AB (1) (b)—gives the room for dispute and, therefore, it should be substituted by the words and/or Or it should be clarified in the scheme to be framed. It is essential because the option is for both, either to deposit or to acquire a new ship, etc. This is a new thing that has been added. I think this clarification is called for in regard to "and" and "or".

There is one item which was discussed by a senior Member of the House yesterday in regard to 20 per cent profit of the benefit eligible business under this clause now. He gave the impression that if one acquired plant and machinery for Rs. 20 lakhs, one can get benefit up to Rs. 40 lakhs in two years. The question seems to be absolutely hypothetical. In regard to the example given about 20 per cent relief plus depreciation. I think depreciation is a normal item which even in the existing law is allowable. And if the rate of depreciation is accelerated, it does not make any difference because this 20 per cent allowance under the new scheme under section 32AB is something different. I do not

think there should be any misunderstanding on that account.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Mr. Thakur, you are so knowledgeable. I could not refer to it, but if, as has been provided in the Finance Bill, the depreciation in certain cases is such that a particular good is depreciated in the course of two, three <sup>or</sup> four years, does it not mean that some additional advantage is being provided to them?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: No, the issue is different. Where new ship or new aircraft or new machinery is purchased, instead of existing investment allowance, investment deposit account scheme will operate.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: There are others also. A company would be provided with facilities to retire their houses constructed for labourers in the course of four years. That also is depreciation.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: That is not relevant here. I can appreciate that, but that is not the point at issue. So far as this clause is concerned, I have to make two suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister for his consideration. It provides for deposit for eight years. I would like him to consider whether it can be reduced to four years in the light of the higher rate of depreciation now announced and a faster development of modern technology. This is for future consideration. Secondly, as stated in para 5.15 of the Long Term Fiscal Policy, deposits under this section should earn an interest rate of 10 per cent. For this provision should have been made in the section itself. If it is not possible at this stage, then I would suggest that it should be provided in the scheme.

In regard to audit, there was some ambiguity in the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 32AB. This has been clarified. But another big provi-

so has been given. I suppose possibly it was not necessary. We have taken out in the amended section the words "where the assessee is a person other than a company or a cooperative society." This is good enough. There is no need of any proviso for any other kind of audit because primarily they require a certificate in the prescribed form as provided in sub-clause (5) itself. In any case, this may be examined.

Clause 9 of the Finance Bill deals with the insertion of an explanation regarding capitalisation of interest. In this regard there has been a controversy whether this clause means only clarification of the original intention or it is a clause which brings retrospective effect, that is from 1-4-1974. But if we see the explanatory note, it says very clearly that it brings retrospective effect. The reason given is that this is on the basis of the original intention of the law as well as accepted accounting principles. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India had given their views long back. However, we are happy that it has ultimately been accepted by the Government. The fact is that there should have been some clarification that when this new amendment is brought, rectification of the relevant assessment under Section 154 will be available. Though in normal course Section 154 operates, but nevertheless since it is a question of ten years and all these assessments would be opened since the year 1974-75, it is essential that if capital interest is not to be allowed, that rectification under Section 154 could be simultaneously processed. This clarification or assurance should be given so that there is no unintended hardship to the assessee who will be affected by the last ten years' assessments.

Clause 21 deals with Section 80M regarding deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends. Yesterday one senior Member pointed out that this has been done possibly on account of some pressures from cer-

[Shri Rameshwar Thakur]

tain quarters, that this was deleted from the original Bill and it has been retained in the revised Bill. The honourable Member was also good enough to mention by way of an example on the same issue that this is completely devoid of morality to have double taxation. He gave an example that people like doctors, chartered accountants and other professionals, who could not go into corporate sector and work in the form of partnership firms, should not be subjected to double taxation—once on the income of the firm and again on distribution of the same income in the hands of the partners. I wholly support this contention of the honourable Member and I would urge upon the Finance Minister that the said hardship should be removed, if not in this Bill, at least in the coming direct taxes code. On the same analogy it should be appreciated that for a domestic company paying full tax on its income and after payment of the full tax, if they distribute the residual as divided to another member-company, another domestic company, then, why should the other company be required to pay full tax again? Will it not amount to double taxation? So this logic is very much applicable in this and that is why there is merit in the retention of Section 80 M which has been on the original statute for a number of years and for valid reasons. I, therefore, support retention of the provision in the interest of inter-corporate investment.

Clauses like 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24 and 25 are all minor and clarificatory in nature making minor changes.

Clause 27 is important because it relates to the power of collecting certain information. The Central Government has taken this power and there has been a certain degree of controversy. Originally the provision was that the power given to the income-tax authorities was to inspect residential houses plus business premises. Now it has been reduced to only business premises and residential houses have been taken out. There has been

some criticism about it. But the fact remains that there are other sections like Section 133A where we had a provision about searches. What this new Section provides for is to give it more strength and a positive direction to survey which will be in the interests of the revenue, because those people who are not paying taxes but are liable to pay taxes, must be made to pay taxes. Persons who are not coming forward to give true details of their tax liability must be brought to book. As regards the original powers for search and seizure under the existing laws, those powers remain in cases where there is definite prior information regarding evasion of tax on a large scale, the power is there on the statute book and it has not been affected by the amendment proposed now. Clause 29 is a laudable clause which *inter alia* now allows any public sector company to issue debentures, interest on which will receive tax exemption. This is a matter which has not been mentioned by members from the other side but it is a very important step taken by the Government and it deserves compliments.

Other clauses are of general nature— 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37 and 39. They relate to consequential minor amendments.

Clause 34 is an important clause which deals with section 269II. Chapter XXC. This is a new chapter relating to purchase by the Central Government immovable property in certain cases of transfer. This is a very comprehensive section and deals with various facets. There are obviously certain difficulties which are being apprehended. One or two aspects I would like to mention. One is that the words used in the Bill are 'not less than Rs. 5 lakhs', whereas in the Finance Minister's speech the words indicate clearly Rs. 10 lakhs. Similarly, the Long Term Fiscal Policy does mention ten lakhs. I do not think it gives a clear position. The ambiguity in the clause is to be seen from the speech of the

Finance Minister. If the Finance Minister's speech is categorical, then, I think, the Bill must also be of the same pattern. Therefore, I would very much urge that this ambiguity should be cleared and Rs. 10 lakhs' should be stated.

Secondly, the existing provision Chapter XXA envisages acquisition by the Central Government of immovable property, etc. on payment of the consideration shown in the instrument of transfer and 15 per cent of the said amount. This has been there in the earlier Government's policy on acquisition of property and the existing law. This provision has been there on the Statute Book for a long time. If the intention of Long Term Policy was there to add 15 per cent, we do not know what legal difficulty could be now to the provision which has been there for such a long period. I would very much urge re-consideration of this aspect.

Then, one of the senior Members on the other side indicated that the Gift Tax has been made aggressive since the aggregation provision has been omitted. I would like to say that the Finance Minister, while deleting the provision of aggregation, has raised the tax from 5 per cent to 30 per cent straightaway. Not only that, the Finance Minister has also withdrawn all the existing exemptions in relation to National Defence Gold Bonds and Gift to spouse up to Rs. 50,000, gift of life policies of insurance to dependent persons, etc. Therefore, in the real sense though the law has been streamlined, it has been sufficiently expensive and prohibitive to make gifts beyond Rs. 20,000. So the impression created by the hon. Member is basically wrong.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: For five years how much aggregation was there. You add them and then calculate.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: If we leave out all these exemptions, it will be seen that with new rates, gift tax is higher beyond the exemption limit.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Five years' aggregation is eliminated. If that is not eliminated, you compare it with the present position.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I think you are mistaken on facts. The hon. Member also mentioned about the re-introduction of Estate Duty. I would like very much to say that this is surprising. When all aspects were considered and there were representations from a wide section of the people for its abolition only then these steps were taken. Even the Parliament Committee had mentioned that the revenue from Estate Duty is very low and the expenditure is so much. We are all aware that there was so much of litigation right from the stage of death and mourning till property went to the inheritor. The cases went on for years and decades. In 1958, a person died and the case went on for two decades. In the meantime, his son also died. It is a famous case of Delhi. If you want to amend the law, you have to go all the State Governments to get their consent and there are obvious difficulties. There were no benefits. There was a separate department for Estate Duty and lot of expenditure was there. Now, a policy decision has been taken after careful consideration. My friend says that we should not change the decision. Now, it is a part of long-term fiscal policy. This is a very negligible amount compared to the totality of tax collection.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: You are throwing the baby along with the bath water. This is the kind of solution that you are advocating.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE): Your time is over.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Suppose one person has left only one residential home. He dies and his family



[Shri Rameshwar Thakur

get, stranded. Sometimes, they have to sell the house in order to pay the Estate Duty. The prices have gone up and the value of the house has gone up.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE; If you apply the same kind of argument, then income-tax should also be abolished because all kinds of problems are there. This is what is called throwing the baby along with the bath water.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR; I have many examples where the persons concerned had to sell their property.

The Finance Minister was good enough to bring an amendment of Section 80 HHC to allow deductions to the extent of 4 per cent of the net foreign exchange realisation plus 50 per cent of the remaining net profit. This is indeed a very good thing. We have a lot of competition in the international market and it is essential that such positive relief should be granted to augment our export earnings.

The reliefs given in indirect taxes to the small and medium-sized industries will help these industries. I was surprised when some hon. Members said that there are 2 reliefs for big industries. (*Time bell rings*) I have few specific suggestions to make. One is in regard to the medical relief to self-employed and other salary earners. The Finance Minister was good enough to say that a separate Bill will be brought. My only suggestion is that the Bill should be brought in this session, possible.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH-. We are trying to squeeze in this thing. If time permits, we will bring this Bill.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR; We will support it because it will help so many people. I suggest that a deduction out of the total income of a person, subject to limits, be allowed on premium paid for medical insurance policies taken by them with the General Insurance Corporation of India. Similarly, I would suggest that premium on group insurance by such self-employed and other salary earners with the Life Insurance Corporation of India should be allowed.

I would like to make a few other suggestions. After the Finance Minister's speech, some people have criticised the long-term fiscal policy inside the House and outside in the Consultative Committee. It is very unfair because this policy has been welcomed throughout the country. I would urge upon the 2.00 P. M. hon. Finance Minister that the Long Term Fiscal Policy be implemented in full excepting in unavoidable circumstances to ensure public confidence in the Government's policies and commitments. Secondly, the amendments to the Taxation Law should be with prospective effect and as far as possible retrospective application should be avoided. This is a policy matter. Thirdly, the National Deposits Scheme (New Series) be announced in early June, 1986 latest to ensure savings during 1986-87. The Venture Fund Bill should be introduced during the current session of Parliament to encourage indigenous technology. Consolidated income-tax returns already finalised by the CBDT and cleared by the Law Ministry should be introduced during 1986-87. Necessary efforts should be made to announce the draft of the Direct Taxes Code in July, 1986 so that an opportunity may be given to the Members and others as per the normal policy of the hon. Finance Minister to give their views before the Bill is introduced. Then, a large number of pending cases are there, both regular as well as appeals. Efforts should be made to ensure that these cases\* referred to High Courts and at various stages are expedited. I would urge very much that the status of the Tribunals should be raised as per Article 323-B of the Constitution, as has been done in the case of Appellate Tribunals for Customs and Excise under clause 6.2 of the Long Term Fiscal Policy. In the alternative, a Central Direct Tax Court may be established with at least 4 to 5 Benches with the status of a High Court so that all the pending cases which involve not only litigation, not only expenditure of the assesses but also expenditure and time for the Department and the delays in collecting the revenue, are expedited. The other suggestion I want to make is about the assessment and appeal procedures. The entire process should be rationalised and

simplified in the light of the past experience. The entire administrative machinery should be toned up at all levels to ensure that the progressive policies enunciated by the Finance Minister in the Long Term Fiscal Policy and the Finance Bill are effectively implemented at all levels. And those people who are doing commendable work should be rewarded and those who are failing in their duties should be punished severely.

The last suggestion is in regard to the computerisation. Application of computer in the Department is essential because this will ensure to cope with the increasing volume of work and to carry out the work by the Department concerned in time. And hardship in regard to delay in many matters could be avoided. Therefore, I would urge very much that the computers should be set up in different centres. To start with, they should be there in each important State capital and the metropolitan cities and later on they can be installed in other cities also. Thank you.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether this Long Term Fiscal Policy is so sacred that it cannot be touched even though we find that something is not in consonance with the public policy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRAIAJI SINGH: Nothing can be more sacred than the public policy.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीया उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने फाइनेंस बिल सदन को सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

जहाँ तक कि मुल्क में इकनामिक कंडिशन का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की आजादी के बाद हम अपनी हर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तरोत्तर इस तरह के प्राविजस कर रहे हैं कि हमारे मुल्क की इकनामिक कंडिशन दिन-प्रति-दिन सुधरती चली जा रही है। हम उन सारी बातों की ओर ध्यान नहीं ले जाना चाहते जिनका जिक्र हमारे बहुत सारे आपोजीशन के साथियों ने किया है, लेकिन मैं कुछ हिन्दुओं पर अपने विचार अवश्य प्रकट करना चाहूँगा

373RS—8

और वह यह कि एक बात जो बार-बार दोहराई गई, वह है घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और दूसरी ऋण के बारे में। मैडम, घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था मुल्क की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को देखते हुए और अपनी इकनामिक कंडिशन को देखते हुए किसी भी सरकार को बनानी पड़ती है जब घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था बनानी पड़ती है तो इसका मतलब है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा सक्रिय हो करके अपने घाटे को पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। वह घाटा पूरा करने की कोशिश हमारी यही नहीं होती है कि हम आम जनता पर टैक्स ही लगायें या उन पर कर भार थोपें, बालिक और जरूरतों से देखते हैं कि हम अपनी घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था को कैसे पूरा करें। इस तरीके से मुल्क अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होता है। फिर हम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और दूसरे सालों के बजट में आगे बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। इस बारे में एक बात और हमारे सामने आई वह यह कि हमारे भाई वीरेन्द्र वर्मा जी ने इसको उठाया था कि साहब, हम फलों सन् में इतने प्रतिशत आगे बढ़े, फलों सन् में इतने प्रतिशत आगे बढ़े, हमारा बजट प्रोजेजल जो रहा वह दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता हुआ चला जा रहा था, लेकिन बीच में उनकी रफ्तार धीमी क्यों हुई? घाटा तो नहीं, लेकिन धीमी क्यों हुई? हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत सूक्ष्म जवाब दिया और बहुत सटीक जवाब रहा कि आपने यह देखा और देश ने भी यह देखा कि हमने लड्डे बैंक से लोन लेना बंद कर दिया, जिसको लेकर हम अपने बजट को पूरा किया करते थे। साथ ही हमने दूसरे मुल्कों से भी कर्ज लेने बंद कर दिए और फिर जहाँ आवश्यकता पड़ी वहाँ थोड़े बहुत लिए। इस तरह से हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े होते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारी प्रगति भले थोड़ी कम हो लेकिन हम दूसरों की तरफ मंह ताकने वाले नहीं रह गए। हमारा देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो रहा है। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार, हमारे वित्त मंत्री, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, सभी बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैडम, एक आध बात को ओर और मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बहुत पुराने साथी श्री गुरुनन्दस्वामी ने कुछ जिक्र किया था एलिस का जो अपनी जगह पर चक्कर काट रही है

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद]

और दूसरा जिक्र किया था उन्होंने एक ग्रामीण की केन्द्र यात्रा का। एलिस वाला जिक्र तो बहुत सटीक कहा क्योंकि जनता रिजीम में वही चक्कर था। कांग्रेस के वक्त में तो वह चक्कर एक ही जगह है। लेकिन जो हमारा रोलिंग प्लान चला वह चक्कर काट करके एक ही जगह पर रह गया। मूल्य की इकोनोमी एक इंच भी आगे नहीं बढ़ पायी। तो उसका तो उन्होंने बहुत सटीक कहा। दूसरा जो कहते हैं कि बैंक गीयर में हम लगे जा रहे हैं, वह भी बहुत पुराने हैं और मैं भी बहुत पुराना हूँ, मूल्य के उस हालात को देखा है कि जब मूल्य आजाद हुआ उस समय हमारे मूल्य की इकोनोमिक कंडीशन क्या थी और आज हम कहाँ हैं? उन्होंने इसको महसूस नहीं किया बैंक गीयर में ले जाने वाली कांग्रेस सरकार है या कि उनकी सरकार थी? ऐसी सूरत में उन्होंने जिस बात का जिक्र किया मैं स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी ही बात को उल्ट करके अपने लिए कहा। दूसरे गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, सूखा और बाढ़ के बारे में है। गरीबी जिस प्रतिशत पर शुरू में थी क्या मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वही प्रतिशत आज भी है। बेरोजगारी जिस समय कि हमारे मूल्य आजाद हुआ उस समय कितने परसेंट थी और आज कितने परसेंट है, हमारी बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए और जिस तरह से सरकार ने रोजगार के अवसर प्रोवाइड किए हैं उसको देखते हुए क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमने कहीं पर कोई ढील नहीं आने दी है, हमने रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाया है। हमने तरह-तरह के रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध कराए हैं। उसमें बहुत सारे रिलीफ दिये। तरह-तरह की नौकरियों में लोगों को इन्वेलव किया और वह कितने परसेंट आगे बढ़ गये, इसका सहज अंदाज़ा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। आज छोटे-छोटे मूल्य अपने हालात को देखते हुए भले ही कहीं तक दावा कर सकें कि हमने इतने परसेंट किया, इतने परसेंट किया। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के एक सुबे का कार्य जितना होगा, उतना बड़े-बड़े मूल्य अपनी तमाम जिन्दगी में नहीं कर पाए होंगे। तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए यह कहना कि हम बहुत करते हैं। हाँ, हमारी कमियाँ हो सकती हैं। उनकी ओर आप इंगित कीजिए, उनकी ओर

इशारा कीजिए, उसको हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन हम यह मानने के लिए कतई तैयार नहीं हैं कि हम देश को उल्टी दिशा की ओर ले जा रहे हैं, देश को आगे नहीं ले जा रहे हैं।

हमारे साथी निर्मल चटर्जी जी ने कल अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि कर्ज लेकर संसाधन जुटाने या सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग करने के बारे में। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि, और जगह की बात जानें दीजिए, सिर्फ आपके प्रांत बंगाल को देखिए, जहाँ पर इंडिया गवर्नमेंट करोड़ों रुपया वहाँ गरीबों को मदद के लिए देती है, वह किस रूप में जा रहा है और किस तरह से उसका उपयोग हो रहा है? क्या उन्होंने कभी इस बात को देखा है, अपने दामन में मूँह डालकर। आज भारत सरकार की आलाचना इस बात के लिए कर रहे हैं। आज कोई भी एकानॉमिस्ट पश्चिम बंगाल में जाकर देखे कि वहाँ पर क्या अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, वहाँ के हालात, वहाँ के बीस सूची कार्यक्रम की क्या गति हो रही है। जो पैसा वहाँ केन्द्र-सरकार की ओर से जा रहा है, वह किसकी पाकेट में जा रहा है? तो इन सब बातों को भी देखना चाहिए, इनकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और पहले अपने दामन में देखकर फिर दूसरों पर कीचड़ उछालना चाहिए।

महोदया, मैं इन सब बातों की ओर ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी जिक्र आया कि साहब, चाइना में इतना उत्पादन बढ़ गया और किसी ने कहा कि रूस ने इतना उत्पादन बढ़ाया। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या भारत ने कम उत्पादन किया है? आज भारत में कृषि-योग्य जितनी भूमि रही है, उससे बढ़ करके इस समय हम 28 परसेंट कृषि-योग्य भूमि को बढ़ा दिया है और आज जो भारत आजादी के पहले या आजादी के बाद कुछ दिनों तक दूसरे मूल्य के अनाज पर निर्भर रहने वाला था, आज वही भारत दूसरे मूल्यों को अनाज का निर्यात कर रहा है, दूसरे मूल्यों को अनाज की मदद दे रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि बाढ़, सूखा, बेरोजगारी, क्या मूल्य को नहीं देखते हैं। आज महा-राष्ट्र की क्या हालत है, गुजरात की क्या हालत है, मूल्य के कितने सूबों में आज सूखे

की स्थिति है, कितनी जगह बाढ़ से तबाही हुई? क्या वहां सब का पेट यह सरकार नहीं भर रही है? क्या भारत सरकार उनकी मदद नहीं कर रही है? अरबों रुपया उनको देकर के उन गरीबों की मदद कर रही है और किसी को भी यह महसूस नहीं होने देती कि कोई आदमी भूखों मरा जा रहा है, जबकि सन् 1942 में, जब अंग्रेजों का राज यहां था, अकेले बंगाल में ही करीब 42 लाख लोग तड़प कर भूख से मर गए थे, आप कोई यह कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि भूख से मरने वालों की बात करने वाले यह साबित नहीं कर सकते हैं कि फलों आदमी भूख से मर गया। यह भारत सरकार जो दूसरों का मुँह हर काम में देखती थी, आज अपने पैरों पर खड़ी होकर अपने मूलक को आगे ले जा रही है।

महोदय, एकाध बातों की ओर मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा और मैं यह चाहूँगा कि उसकी ओर वे ध्यान दें। पहली बात तो यह है कि मूलक की अर्थव्यवस्था कबो देखते हुए चाहे डीजल या पेट्रोल या दूसरी चीजों की कीमत को उन्होंने बढ़ाया और मूलक ने उसे सहर्ष स्वीकार किया, लेकिन जिस रेशो से आज खाद्य के, बीज के, इंजन और मशीनरी के दाम बढ़े हैं, उस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उसे देखना चाहिए। दूसरी चीज, पूर्वी उत्तर-प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश के कुछ भाग, उड़ीसा, आसाम के कुछ हिस्से और बंगाल, जहाँ पर कि आबादी बतहासा बढ़ी और अब भी बढ़ती जा रही है और अब भी बढ़ती जा रही है बावजूद गवर्नमेंट के तमाम प्रयासों के। वहाँ पर कुछ ऐसा प्राविजन होना चाहिए जिससे कि इंडस्ट्री या स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री या कोई बड़ा उद्योग लगाया जाय ताकि उनमें लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। नहीं तो बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग से लोग भाग कर पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में आ रहे हैं और ट्रनों में बैठने के लिये उन को जगह भी नहीं मिल रही है। ट्रन के ऊपर वे लोग बैठ जाते हैं और गिर कर मर जाते हैं। यह उनकी मजबूरी है। तो ऐसे साधन वहाँ प्रोवाइड किये जाने चाहिए जिस से कि देश के उन

हिस्सों की अर्थ व्यवस्था सुधरे और लोग अपने अपने कामों में लगे उन को वहाँ रोजगार मिले और मूलक का सुधार हो।

मैं एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि सुधार हम ने बहुत किया है और उस में हम ने बड़े लैंड होल्डर्स की जमीनों ली और उन को गरीबों में बांट दिया। लेकिन वे गरीब आज भी दिख रहे हैं। उन पट्टों को उन्होंने कमिशनरी और हाई कोर्ट में चैलेंज कर के उन की सारी खेती को रुकवा दिया है और वह बड़े लोग खुद खेती कर रहे हैं और जिन को पट्टे दिये गये थे वे देख रहे हैं कि कब वे खेत उनके हाथ में आयेंगे।

अंत में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने मूलक में एक ऐसी अर्थ व्यवस्था की है जिस से कि मूलक आगे बढ़ रहा है और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो रहा है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार फिर इस बिल का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. W. DHABE (Maharashtra):  
Madam Vice-Chairman, we are discussing the Finance Bill. Incidentally, we are also discussing the implications of the fiscal policy and the steps being taken by the Government in regard to the economic situation in the country. After the Budget has been presented, the Finance Minister has given concessions, announced concessions and reliefs, from time to time though it is not an election year. What is called the sanctity of the Budget has been lost. If these concessions were to be given, it could have been done earlier. The Finance Minister is well-informed about the financial problems of the country. He should have anticipated all these things and before the Budget was formulated and presented, he should have incorporated these things in the Budget. I would like to know from the Finance Minister

[Shri S. W. Dhabe]

how he looks at this and whether it was not possible for him to anticipate what will be the possible objections from various sections like small-scale industries and so on.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat); Mr. Dhabe, is it possible to anticipate all these things?

SHRI S. W. DHABE; I am not the Finance Minister. You might have been a Minister for some time. The Finance Minister should be in a position to anticipate all these things. I would like to know from him, what is the position.

Madam, the main thrust, the main objective, of these concessions is to improve productivity and production. These are the two sides of the same coin. If there is no improvement in productivity, if there is no more production, we shall not be reaching the commanding heights of prosperity.

Now I shall refer to the problem of strikes in public sector undertakings which are directly under you. I will only give one example. The strike took place in coal industry on 9th April. They had about 10 demands. And in reply to my Unstarred Question No. 995 the Minister for Energy, Mr. Sathe, has said, "The strike was almost complete in all the coal mines numbering about 440, excepting a few collieries in Western Coalfields Ltd." He has further said that as a result of this strike "the total production loss may be of the order of 4.50 lakh tonnes approx. valued at around Rs. 10 crores. Allowing for normal absenteeism and giving allowance for those who were present, the number of workers who went on strike is estimated to be about 4.70 lakhs. The loss of wages to the workers may be as high as Rs. 3.5 crores."

Madam, the strike was not by one union but by all the unions, including the INTUC which has traditionally the support of the Government.

Now I will refer to item 3 of the annexure to the reply of the Minister of

Energy which refers to the decision of the Government relating to employment to dependent of retiring employees as per NCWA-III. The reply says:

"This provision has been found to be unconstitutional and is not being acted upon even in the steel sector."

In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has not been the practice to give employment to the dependents of those employees who have died on duty. Also even if the employee has not died but is on the verge of retirement, his dependents were given preference in jobs in this particular public sector. I do not understand how this provision has been found unconstitutional. It is all right, you do not give a chance to the dependent of the retiring employee but how it has been found unconstitutional I cannot understand. In fact, in coal industry there is an atmosphere that the dependents of coal industry employees would take up to the job in coal industry itself. Therefore, the decision that has been taken that they will not be given employment, is harsh, anti-labour and undesirable. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to review this order, particularly when the public sector undertakings are directly under him.

The other point is about cooperative Movement. We want that the labour and others should do constructive activities. In my area of Maharashtra the labourers want to form cooperative bank\*. In the rural area of Nagpur, district Kalmeshwar, landless labour, agricultural labour, have come forward to form cooperative banks. Cooperative departments are proposing and recommending the proposals, but I am told the Ministry has issued instructions to Reserve Bank not to entertain such proposals. Proposals from my area in Vidarbha, Maharashtra, are pending for the last two to three years. In fact the cooperative movement today in Maharashtra is restricted to Western Maharashtra and mainly to the sugar industry. So far as Marathwada and Vidarbha are concerned, there are very few banks comparable

lively and now the people are taking up banking and the depositors and workers want to run their cooperatives—what we call the Shramik Sahkari Banks. I would like the Minister to use his good offices and give directions to the Reserve Bank so that the genuine proposals really meant for labour welfare either in the rural or urban areas, for the agricultural labour, small peasants and industrial workers are accepted. I don't think this policy will be harmful. On the other hand it may help in mopping up deposits and creating an atmosphere for having constructive activities among the working class.

Sir, the 'Economic Survey' is a very fine document and has made an indepth study of a number of problems. But so far as the problem of regional imbalance is concerned, it has not been given its proper place. The problem today is not of giving funds to the States; the problem today is not that some industry should be located in a State. State level financing by the Planning Commission is not going to help a balanced development of equitable development of a particular State. In the States of U.P., Bihar and Maharashtra, there are large areas which are economically and socially "backward. No industry is willing to go from Bombay to Nagpur. We have got 40 per cent of Maharashtra's industries located in Bombay city alone, 11 per cent in Pune, 10 per cent in Thane district. 70 per cent of industries of Maharashtra are in the three districts of Bombay and nearabout because no Bombay-industry-owner wants to shift out of Bombay. The entire Vidarbha area has 7.8 per cent and Marathwada area has 3.5 per cent. That is the position of industries. In irrigation, 12 projects are still pending out of 25 from Vidarbha area which have not been cleared. What I want to suggest to the hon. Minister is that a re-thinking is necessary in the process of planning and allotment of funds to the States. It must be given specifically for location of industries in the backward areas in those States and the districts must be identified. Sir, in

my State, State-level planning was there upto 1974. The result was the same. Then district-level planning came after 1974. Irrigation and major projects were beyond their scope; they were not given to district-level planning. Therefore, there is a demand in Vidarbha area for regional development planning, a concept which has been accepted in some countries. Regional development planning means taking up smaller areas of the State which can be considered as compact units for the purpose of development. When the reorganisation of the State took place, Art. 371 was drafted for those areas which came to Maharashtra envisaging that there would be Regional Development Boards. An assurance was given in this House that these would be formed. The Maharashtra State Assembly passed a resolution recommending it to the Central Government. Up till now the Central Government is sitting tight over it for what purpose, I do not know. When there is statutory planning provided for in the Constitution itself and there is a demand also from other places that regional planning should be considered, it is not understood why Government is delaying it. It will go a long way in the economic development of areas like Vidarbha and Marathwada. I would request you to consider this aspect. It is not given in the 'Economic Survey' how you are going to have the regional imbalances removed. For that purpose, regional planning should be one of the criteria to be adopted.

Another thing I want to say, lastly, is about the public distribution system. Some of the worst affected persons in this inflationary situation when prices are going up are the workers in the unorganized sector and industrial working class in the small-scale sector whose daily wages are only from four to seven rupees. I request the honourable Minister to consider a scheme by which the public distribution system can identify areas in which people belonging to the unorganized sector, the industrial workers and worker, of the small-scale sector live and open fair price shops there. This will go a long way to relieve them

of the plight in which they are. In India the wages of the agricultural labourers and also the workers in the unorganized sector and in the small-scale industries -vary between four and seven rupees per day and, therefore, they require greater protection. I hope the honourable Minister will give top priority in providing protection to them.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Madan Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Finance Bill which has been brought by the honourable Finance Minister because of the many good reasons as enunciated in the Finance Bill.

Madam, this Finance Bill is the last exercise in the beginning of the year for the financial measures which require sanction of Parliament under article 112 of the Constitution.

The programmes and outlays are enunciated in the budget. Then they are sanctioned in the Appropriation Bill. Then the measures which want to give a certain economic direction, to give a positive economic outlook are enunciated in the Finance Bill.

This Finance Bill which has come before us today, which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha, has had a long, chequered discussion. I congratulate the Finance Minister for one reason: This time the dialogue and discussion that he has had with different groups of people has been very helpful. If we see the amendments, we will find that it has brought a definite relief to the small-scale sector and the industries. I myself was initiated by the Finance Minister was initiated by the Finance Minister with people belonging to the small-scale industries. They pointed out the hard realities and the Finance Minister was considerate enough to their difficulties and hardships. If we see their position in the country today, many small-scale industries are either dying or are sick, and if he had not given these concessions, probably their figure would have swollen. Now it is a generally welcome measure that the exemption limit of excise has

gone up from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs and in the case of multiple unit production it has gone up to Rs. 30 lakhs. The Finance Minister also promised during the discussion that future they will have such discussions because it is an open country, a democratic country where people have a right to say and represent. As was pointed out by the Finance Minister in his budget speech—which I welcome today, again—financial measures should not be in a glass room, kept aloof from the public. After all, we are dealing with public money and public policy should be framed for achieving economic goals of the country and nobody can stop it. Therefore, I welcome the Finance Minister for his boldness and for his frankness and for the new direction which he has given to the budget and the Finance Bill this time.

Another new point which he has introduced in the budget—about which many have spoken—is the MODVAT through which he has tried to remove the cascading effect of levying excise duty at every level up to the final product, it is a new beginning which I think, in the course of processing, will have a beneficial impact upon the whole pricing of the finished product. In the meantime the main criticism from the Opposition has been that there should be a committee to consider why the concessions were given by the Finance Minister. But Madam, I tell finally with all the experience in Parliament, it has been said in this country, if you want to delay or dilute a measure, then you appoint a committee. That will not solve the problems. This Budget and the fiscal measures were enunciated for the year. You cannot go on delaying it, and the people cannot go on suffering for all time to come. We should have long-term policy perspective which can be decided by experts committee, not merely the short-term measures like the annual policies and programmes. Otherwise, probably, I am afraid we cannot achieve the goal.

Then another question has been raised. The Finance Minister is very honest.

He is very strong. He has spoken one thing that there should not be raids on residential houses. But he has told at the same time that there is a legal provision to have raids on residential houses too. It means, he has told one thing that though the law is there on raids on residential houses, it will be sparingly used. It is like his personal character. In a democratic country, every premise cannot be raided for all times and at every moment of life. If anybody defies a law, if anybody points it out, the hands of the law are strong enough to raid. So, this should be understood in the proper perspective.

Coming to another very important thing, I would like to say that through the Budget proposals which were enunciated in February and which were discussed, the small-scale sector has got benefits.

Now, coming to other points of this Budget, if we see the Finance Bill, it is growth with stability which is the more important factor in this Budget because this time the whole criticism of the economy is that the public sector should have commanding heights. If we see the Finance Bill, the public sector's share has been raised to 20.3 per cent. It shows that we want that the public sector must have commanding height, and this has been envisaged in the country.

Not only that, but the anti-poverty programme which has been boasted of in this Budget has almost 60 per cent more outlay than that of last year. It shows that the Finance Minister has definitely devoted his time to see that the anti-poverty programme gets a boost in the country and that the national economic build-up is not neglected and that the poor people get benefit.

There has been some criticism about the rise in the long-term Plan expenditure. But if we critically analyse, we will see different things. The subsidy on food and fertilizer has gone up by 60 per cent. It is necessary for the common man. So, it has gone up. There is nothing.

Probably India is one country which is proud of its agricultural production today. Though, in comparison to some other countries, we have failed somewhere, we have come a long way till the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. We can boast ourselves that we do not go with a begging bowl for getting wheat or rice from other countries. We have sufficient buffer stock. It was pointed out in Parliament that we had 20 million tonnes of stock of foodgrains which could meet any drought situation in the country.

Another important factor is why the non-Plan expenditure has gone up. We have to consider one important aspect also. We have been discussing in this House and in the other House various times about the drought, the cyclone and the flood and relief measures. The assistance to the States has gone up to Rs. 1,000 crores this year. This is increasing. You cannot stop it. But at this juncture I would appeal to the Finance Minister also that these semi-measures, semi-hearted measures to give temporary relief will not also solve the problem permanently. This has become a part of the climatic attitude. The natural calamity has become a part of our life. It has affected us cyclically. They cannot be checked in one year in the whole country. So, it is essential that in this country we should take strong, permanent measures.

I also want to emphasise this. On the anti-poverty programmes, the NREP, the IRDP, the RLEGP which we are implementing we are spending crores of rupees. But there is much leakage at the grass-root level. This leakage must be stopped. We must see that the beneficiaries get the benefit ultimately.

There is one thing lacking in us and here there is nothing wrong in supporting Shri Gurupadaswamy that the people's participation is lacking. We



[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahuj know there is scarcity of resources, but we should not forget that we have plenty of human resources. If we mobilise it and canalise it for nation building we can build our own capital and solve many problems. I have been saying this in other debates also. This is particularly relevant in our rural employment programmes and other programmes and building up irrigation projects linking Ganga with Cauvery. If every State contributes a crore of rupees and canalise it in this direction linking and developing its irrigation system we can bring about an unprecedented agricultural revolution and relieve the drought-prone areas from the frequent droughts they are faced with. But the problem is that nation building attitude is lacking in us. We are not having people's participation in these programmes. That is why there is so much of leakage. We must take care of it.

Now I come to the public sector undertakings. I have been analysing the real problem they are suffering from. We all, including the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, feel that the public sector should continue to occupy the commanding heights in our economy. At the same time they must generate adequate resources to finance their own resources. If we see the analysis made by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for the year 1982-83, its figures are not very pleasing. Therefore, in order to correct all this we have to streamline the administration. I quote the Bureau of Public Enterprises analysis here:

"Out of the 144 Tanning commercial and industrial institutions, other than financial institutions, in which income-equity investment was Rs. 13,121 crores at the end of 1982-83, a net profit of Rs. 15,017 crores was made by 82 enterprises. Others suffered a loss of Rs. 821 crores. Dividend to the tune of Rs. 114 crores was declared by forty-four companies and the Centre's share in the dividend was Rs. 110 crores."

It means the return was 0.84 per cent. In such a situation how can they generate their resources? The recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission was that 6 per cent dividend must emerge from out of the returns every year upto 1990 at least so that they are able to generate adequate resources. Why has this not happened? Why could we not generate our own resources? It was because the unit cost of productivity is high. We have to take this into consideration. We have to see that these enterprises produce at economic level. The main problem with them is that these enterprises get engaged in empire building with the result their overhead cost goes up too much. It is at the cost of the Exchequer. The people are paying for it. Until we take steps to avoid it, I think the problem will become very gigantic very soon and we may have to bear a very heavy burden because of it. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to look into these with greater care and the nation building attitude should be inculcated everywhere. Similarly, if we stand for rural development we have to bring about people's participation and a new national urge should be created.

Power is another most important constraint coming in the way of our development. Here I would just recall what the builder of the modern Soviet Union.—Lenin—who brought about a revolution there, said. He said if they had to remove poverty, they must produce enough power. Unfortunately, we in India have not yet given proper importance to it in our planning and regional imbalances persist in power production. In the last discussions on Planning I pointed out that the Eastern Sector of India, which is the most neglected area up to now does not have any atomic power station. It is high-time that something is done to get this region rid of the power shortage.

Now, I come to my State, Orissa. The actual capability of power production in that State is 519 megawatts, but its necessity is 800 megawatts. According to a survey conducted by

the Government of India the requirement for power in that area will grow to 1205 megawatts by 1990. By the end of 1990 the total theoretical generation capability of Orissa shall be 727 MW only. It is one of the States which is most backward in the country. Whatever we may do it will all go waste when there is no power. Even industries have to be closed down when there is no power, there will be no hope of industrialising the State. As a result of shortage of power, industries will be closed and there will be lay-off of workers. So I request the Government to give more emphasis on producing more power.

Now, I request the Finance Minister to look into the aspect of the Working Group on Power set up by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan. They recommended that each thermal station should be given special consideration so that it can generate new power and the production must start by 1989-90. The Power Minister constituted a Sub-Committee for funding, consisting of Secretary (Finance) Secretary (Economic Affairs) and other Secretaries also. I think proposals have come from various foreign companies and they are lying with the Centre. I request the Finance Minister to accord his approval to it immediately so that our backward State may not suffer. This would also remove regional imbalances. I am sure the Finance Minister will take into consideration all these things.

Then coming to super thermal power stations, the power Survey Committee of the Planning Commission, \* Working Group also recommended that it should be constructed in Talcher. Now, that also has been delayed. I appeal to the Finance Minister that this also should be cleared as early as possible so that conditions in this backward area may not de-

teriorate. In the eastern region an atomic reactor must be started, because it is one of the most backward regions in the country. In spite of 50 per cent of the minerals of the country lies in the eastern Bihar, Bengal and Gujarat, the people of this region are very, very poor. Why is it so? Because there are no proper infrastructural facilities. There is a lopsided development in this region. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to remove this lopsided development. Now, the regionalism is also developing. We know that it is very dangerous for our country. It will create a void in our national scene. All these things must be looked with a proper perspective so that backward areas in the national development scene does not remain black in the future of our history.

My learned hon. friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy has criticised this budget as static. If he takes all the facts and figures into consideration, then we cannot say it is static. We have developed, a lot. Our food production has grown more than three times. In this context, it is pertinent to analyse the population explosion. When we got independence what was our population? Today what is the population position? Naturally the benefit of the development has not reached all sections of the society. So it is high time that our family planning measures are given much more importance than what we are giving today. For, unfortunately in the developed countries this problem is not there.

The financial measures which have been enunciated by our hon. Finance Minister can definitely bring more national welfare schemes. If all the States Chief Ministers discuss together on some important things there will not be any quarrel. We see the multiple system which is the most dirtiest tax structure system. Many committees had recommended abolition of sales tax which had a cascading effect on the price of the final product. I suggest that all concerned

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

should sit across the table and see that it is abolished. Even the Kamla-lu.. Cripathi Committee had also recommended abolition of the sales tax at the very beginning itself, but no Quota has been done. I hope our Finance Minister will hold consultations with all the Chief Ministers in this regard. Since we are fighting for the betterment of the country with a national outlook so there should not be any problem for holding consultations in this regard. Only then we can bring some reforms.

We must have a fund to meet the national calamities. It should be zone-wise. A permanent solution must be found to tackle this problem. We must plan for it. The eastern coast of India is more prone to the natural calamities, whether it is Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa or Bengal. In this region the forests have been totally denuded since centuries. Recently our Prime Minister has laid correct emphasis on this aspect. Unfortunately if we see the editorial of a newspaper, it is reported that the funds which are required for the plantation are not available. But now why not to think of an integrated planning? We are spending huge sums for NREP and IRDP. Why do we not give help to the poor people? Why can't we reorient the system? For all the rural development schemes we give priority like that. If these measures are adopted earnestly, I hope, the rural employment generation would be reoriented for a national capital formation so that the money so generated is ploughed back to the villages to create some wealth in the rural areas and thus create more wealth for the country as a whole.

With these outlooks, I hope, we can prosper. India is prospering and is marching ahead. It is one of the developing nations of the world which has shown to the world that through democracy, we can achieve success and we will achieve success. Thank you.

श्री कलेश पति मिश्र (बिहार) : माननीया उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बजट का आकार पहले आ चुका है। फाइनल बिल के उपरुर् चर्चा हो रही है। कुछ भी बोलने के पहले मैं "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" अखबार में 20 अप्रैल, 1986 को छपे हुए चार सवाल पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ और मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि चाहे आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी या राज्य वित्तमंत्री जी उसका जवाब देंगे। पहला है—

1. Fourth Pay Revision Commission's (constituted in the year 1983) report is to create the new burden of Rs. 2200 crores for 5 million employees increased salary. But there is no provision in the current year budget, Rs. 300 crores have been provided as lumpsum for D.A. in 1986-87 Budget.

2. The overall deficit at Rs. 3650 crores is likely to go up by another Rs.1000 crores.

3. On the basis of past performances, the subsidies in the Budget proposals at Rs. 4741 crores will also cross the limit.

4. Problem of widening trade deficit likely to cross Rs. 9000 crores Mark.

इसी के साथ ही साथ कुछ और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। महोदया, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो सिंचाई का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, उसमें से 24 लाख 77 हजार 800 हेक्टर के उपर सिंचाई नहीं हो सकी है जो टारगेट था जो तय किया गया था, 181 सिंचाई की योजनाएँ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हैं। चार हजार कुछ सौ करोड़ से बढ़ कर लगभग साढ़े तेरह हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुका है, लेकिन 108 सिंचाई योजनाएँ ऐसी हैं, जो फिर भी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधूरी रह गई हैं और वह सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जा रही हैं।

राज्य वित्त मंत्री जी या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या इस साल 1986-87 का जो आपने बजट रखा है, आप उन 108 सिंचाई योजनाओं को जहाँ पर हैं, वहाँ पर आप छोड़ देंगे या इसका भी अनुमान लगाया कि इसकी पूर्ति करने के लिए

आपको और कितनी राशि चाहिए और आपके पास बजट और उसके आधार पर चलने वाले फाइनेंस बिल में उसका क्या प्रावधान है ? समूचे पार्थे को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे तो दिखाई नहीं दिया ।

महोदया, मैं अब एक और चीज का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ । पिछले छह महीने से जूट फैक्टरी की चर्चा चल रही है कि वह कितनी बर्बाद हो रही है । मैं जूट फैक्टरीज एसोसिएशन की एक रिपोर्ट हूँ, उसकी केवल दो पंक्तियाँ पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ ।

"More than 70 per cent of the units of jute laminating industry being located in West Bengal, we depend for our raw material on jute milis and this raw material of jute clothes used by us for making laminated bags for packing fertiliser consists of more than 10 per cent of the total jute production of goods in the country. Another 35 per cent of the total jute production go in for making jute bags used for packing cement. Due to the fertiliser units (and also cement) increasing use of synthetic HDPE/PP Bags, our industry is undergoing a terrible demand recession crisis. But if this trend is allowed to continue about 45 per cent of total produce of our indigenous jute will lose market, thus making a massive labour force totally unemployed."

महोदया, फैक्ट्री बंद होती जा रही है । हजारों नहीं लाखों मजदूर बेकार होते चले जा रहे हैं और जो संकट आकर खड़ा हो गया है वह विचित्र प्रकार का है । अगर इन जूट फैक्ट्रियों को माडर्नाइज नहीं किया गया, कुछ और उसमें एडिशन नहीं किया गया तो सिंथेटिक बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रियाँ आज नहीं तो कल इन जूट फैक्ट्रियों को मार बिना नहीं छोड़ेंगी, और पूर्णतः समाप्त कर देंगी । यह सारा चित्र सरकार की आंखों के सामने छाया रहा है । लार्ज स्केल जूट फैक्ट्रियों के मालिक उन फैक्ट्रियों का इतना शोषण कर चुके हैं कि उनकी रुचि नहीं है उसमें पैसा लगाने के लिए, उसमें पैसा खर्च करने के लिए । हमेशा यह होता है कि अगर फैक्ट्री के

मालिक सरकार को भी संकट में डालकर मजदूरों को भी संकट में डालकर, कहीं और किनारे से निकल जाना चाहते हैं तो वहीं पर सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व आकर खड़ा हो जाता है कि वह उसे रोकें और समाप्त होने के पहले आवश्यकता पड़े तो सरकार उसे टैकओवर कर ले । हमारे मजदूरों की रक्षा करने के लिए, हमारी जूट फैक्ट्रियों की रक्षा करने के लिए और हमारे जूट ग्राउंड्स की रक्षा करने के लिए आपने इस बजट में क्या प्रावधान किया है ? इस फाइनेंस बिल में 58 अमेन्डमेंट तो आपने लाया है लेकिन इसमें से कौन ऐसा है जिसमें जूट ग्राउंड्स की रक्षा हो सके, लेबर की रक्षा हो सके और नेशन की प्रापर्टी बर्बाद न हो सके और उसकी रक्षा हो सके । महोदया, थोड़ा सा बिहार का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा । कई बार ध्यान खींचने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार का बिहार की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यूनिवर्सिटियों के अन्दर भी एक क्यास बना हुआ है । केवल एक यूनिवर्सिटी ललित नारायण मिश्र विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ । अभी मैं जब आ रहा था तो बीकानेर स्टेशन में वहाँ के शिक्षक मुझे मिले । पता चला कि चार-चार महीने से शिक्षकों को वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है । जब छान-बीन करना शुरू किया तो पता चला कि वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 इतने वर्षों में जो राशि सरकार ने अनुदान देने के लिए स्वीकृत की थी 13 करोड़ 15 लाख 68 हजार 708 रुपये की उसका अभी तक यूनिवर्सिटी को भुगतान नहीं किया गया है । अगर एक यूनिवर्सिटी में सरकार की ओर से मिलने वाला अनुदान चाहे वह यू. जी. सी. से प्राप्त हो या केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्राप्त हो, मिलने से रह जाएगा तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस विश्वविद्यालय का क्या होगा ? उसके अन्तर्गत चलने वाले महाविद्यालयों का क्या होगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बिहार के अन्दर इसी प्रकार की अराजकता को आप प्रोत्साहन देने वाले हैं या इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

(श्री कैलास पति मिश्र)

महोदया, एक और बिंदु का उल्लेख करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। काफी चर्चा हो गई है पावर पोजिशन बिहार में क्या दिखाई दे रहा था? सवा 3 P.M. सात करोड़ की आबादी का प्रदेश आपको जानकर आश्चर्य लगेगा कि डेटु से लेकर तीन सौ मंगावाट के बीच मैं वहाँ पर पावर जेनरेशन छू रहा हूँ। कल ही एक रेलवे का प्रश्न था। उस पर रेलवे मिनिसट्री को पत्र लिखा था। एक स्टेशन का उल्लेख किया तो रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उत्तर भेजा है कि 16 घंटे से लेकर 20 घंटे तक उस स्टेशन पर बिजली का पता ही नहीं रहता है। जो राज्य बिजली के मायने में इतने संकट में फंसा हुआ है, काफी हंगामा करने के बाद सुपर थर्मल पावर, कहलगांव बनाने की बात तो आपने कर दी, लेकिन कभी आप देखते भी हैं कि किस गति से वहाँ पर काम चल रहा है। अगर इसी गति से काम चलता रहा तो पहले भी कहा था और फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि सौ साल लग जाएंगे, तो भी कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर बिहार में बिजली देने की स्थिति में नहीं होगा। इसके लिए कुछ लक्ष्य रखेंगे, कुछ टारगेट रखेंगे कि कितने दिनों की अंदर यह सुपर थर्मल पावर कमीशन हो जाएगा और वहाँ से बिजली मिलनी शुरू हो जाएगी?

महोदया, है तो देखने में अप्रासंगिक। लेकिन बिहार के सम्बन्ध में प्रासंगिक है। बिहार में ला एण्ड आर्डर समाप्त हो गया है। कल ही एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल खड़ा कर दिया था कि वहाँ पर कंस्ट्रिक्शन ही भारत का समाप्त हो रहा है--नित दिन हत्याएं, नित दिन हत्याएं और पिछले एक महीने के अंतर्गत अलग-अलग स्थानों पर मिलाकर सौ से ज्यादा हत्याएं हुई हैं और उसमें आधी हत्याएं तो ऐसी हैं, जो पुलिस की गोली से हुई हैं। सारा ला एण्ड आर्डर एकदम बिगड़ता जा रहा है। अभी तो पंजाब केवल दिखाई दे रहा है, पहले असम दिखाई दे रहा था, और अगर केन्द्र सरकार सावधान नहीं होगी, तो बिहार भी एक दिन केन्द्र के लिए, पूरे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा सिरदर्द बन जाएगा कि फिर

आपके काबू के बाहर चला जाएगा। वहाँ विधि-व्यवस्था सुधरनी चाहिए। आप राज्य सरकार पर बोलना शुरू कर देंगे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप छानबीन करें और आप भी अगर इस नतीजे पर पहुँचें कि बिहार का मुख्य मंत्री और बिहार का मंत्रिमंडल बिहार को बचा नहीं सकता तो वहाँ पर सरकार समाप्त करिए और आवश्यकता हो तो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कीजिए एवं समस्या का समाधान निकालिए। इस पर काबू करने के लिए, बिहार को बचाने के लिए जो अतिरिक्त व्यय होगा अतिरिक्त खर्च होगा, उस खर्चे के लिए आपने यहाँ पर कौनसा प्रावधान रखा है।

महोदया, बेकारी की चर्चा करना नहीं चाहता। पहले भी काफी चर्चा हुई है। इस बजट की पूर्ति का है यह फाइनेंस बिल। कई बार लगता है कौरी कल्पना की दुनिया में हम घूम रहे हैं, प्रत्यक्ष बात से उसका सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है। कितने बन्द कारखाने खुलेंगे, कितने बेकार लोगों के हाथ से काम मिलेगा व साधन किस प्रकार से उपलब्ध होगा, किसी एक परिणाम के नतीजे पर सरकार पहुँची नहीं है। इसलिए लगता है और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल अस्वाभाविक व काल्पनिक कदम उठाने से न देश की ही रक्षा हो सकेगी और न आपकी आर्थिक योजनाएँ ही पूर्ण हो सकेंगी। मैं यहीं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। धन्यवाद।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, मैं बहुत ही आभार मानता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया वित्त-विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने का। मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। पिछले सत्र एवम् चालू सत्र में जितने भी दस्तावेज सदन के पटल पर रखे गए, चाहे वह सेवेन्थ फाइव इयर प्लान हो या बजट प्रस्ताव हो या विनियोग विधेयक हो या लॉग टर्म फिसकल पालिसी हो, इसमें जाहिर होता है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी की अभिलाषाओं के अनुरूप देश को इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रायोगिक युग में ढढ़ता से ले जाना चाहते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता

हूँ कि उन्होंने अनेकों सराहनीय कदम उठाये हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा हाल में वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने की दृष्टि से जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उन का मैं संक्षेप में उल्लेख करूँगा। मैं श्री गुरुपदस्वामी जी की बहुत कद्र करता हूँ और विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1952 की स्थिति जिसका उन्होंने जिक्र किया है और आज की स्थिति में काफी परिवर्तन हो चुका है।

दूसरी बात, कल हमारे साथी श्री चतुरानन मिश्र ने कुछ प्रश्नों को रखा था, जैसे 'गृहगर्ह', गरीबी हटाने के संबंध में, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूँगा कि यद्यपि वह इस समय सदन में नहीं है, उन्होंने हमारे देश का चीन से भी मुकाबला किया। शायद उन को मालूम होगा कि चीन को किस तरह से आजादी मिली थी और भारतवर्ष को किस तरह से आजादी मिली। दोनों में बहुत फर्क था। भारत की आर्थिक प्रगति 100 वर्ष की गुलामी के बाद जितनी हुई है, देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए, बेरोजगारों को देखते हुए जो हम ने आर्थिक प्रगति की है वह अपनों आप में एक बहुत बड़ी प्रगति है और वह अन्य देशों के मुकाबले में कहीं ज्यादा है। क्योंकि जिस दौर से हम गुजर रहे हैं उस दौर से चीन को नहीं गुजरना पड़ा है। प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति के अंतर्गत हमें सारे कार्यक्रम चलाने पड़े हैं अतः चीन से मुकाबला करना नीतिसंगत और युक्ति संगत नहीं हो सकता।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने विकासात्मक आर्थिक नीति के जरिये आर्थिक प्रबन्धनों को एक नया मोड़ देने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने आर्थिक प्रबन्धन को सुधारने का संकल्प लिया है और वह बहुत हद तक उस संकल्प को पूरा भी कर रहे हैं। काले धन के सृजन की रीढ़ को वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने तोड़ने का सफल प्रयास किया है। कर प्रणाली में अनेकानेक सुधार लाये गये हैं। हमारे पूर्व वक्ता श्री रामेश्वर ठाकूर ने बहुत ही व्यापक रूप से और बहुत विस्तार से उन सारी बातों को रखा है। कर प्रणाली में जो सुधार लाये गये हैं उनका उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। मैं उन सब को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। आम लोगों में या कर दाताओं में एक आत्मविश्वास पैदा हो गया है क्योंकि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस

बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि वर्तमान कर दरों में 5 साल तक परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायगा। इस से एक आत्म विश्वास कर दाताओं में पैदा हुआ है। व्यक्तिगत और निगमों की वचत पूंजी निवेश फैसलों पर पड़ने वाले कप्रभाव भी दूर कर दिये गये हैं। इस वित्त विधेयक में इस बात का प्रावधान किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए दीर्घकालीन जमा राशि पर अगर किसी वित्त वर्ष में अधिक व्याज दिया जाता है तो वह जमा करने वाला व्यक्ति अपनी जमा राशि को निकालकर उसे अधिक व्याज पर फिर से जमा कर सकता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप बैंकों में जमा करने वालों को दिक्कत नहीं होगी जो पहले हुआ करती थी। यह वित्त विधेयक की विशेषता है। इस प्रकार वित्त मंत्री जी की प्रबुद्ध घोषणा से करदाताओं के मन में जो एक अनिश्चितता थी वह दूर हो गई है। नये वित्त विधेयक की विशेषताओं को मैं आपके सामने संक्षेप में रखना चाहता हूँ।

व्यक्ति की संपत्ति पर लगने वाले करों को कम से कम 5 साल तक नहीं बदला जाएगा, वंशक सरकार मूद्रास्फीति के परिवर्तन को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उसमें परिवर्तन कर सकती है। दूसरी विशेषता वर्तमान जमा योजना को बदलकर एक नई योजना आरंभ की गई है जिसमें वचत को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। श्रीमन्, सामूहिक कर्जों को वैसे ही चालू रखा जाएगा लेकिन पूंजी निवेश की छूट हटाकर नई योजना आरंभ की जाएगी जिसके तहत कंपनियां अपनी आय के मूल लाभ का 20 प्रतिशत काट कर सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित वित्त संस्थाओं में जमा करवाएंगी। इस तरह अनेक विशेषताएं हैं जैसे मूलधन से प्राप्त होने वाले धन को न्यायसंगत बनाना, उत्पादक श्रुकों के लिए एक दर निर्धारित करना, विक्री करों के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त कर लगाना, सीमा श्रुकों को न्यायसंगत बनाना आदि। इन नीतियों द्वारा सिर्फ गरीबी हटाने में ही नहीं मदद मिलेगी बल्कि मूद्रास्फीति पर भी नियंत्रण रखा जा सकेगा। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि वित्त नीति को 7वीं योजना के साथ लक्ष्य विन्दु बना दिया जाना चाहिए।

[श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र]

श्रीमन्, कुछ संभाव मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस संबंध में देना चाहूंगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वित्त नीति को व्यावहारिक बनाने की कोशिश की है। वित्त मंत्री के अनुसार जहां समृद्ध वर्ग चोरी करता है, वहां समान कर व्यवस्था पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। कर्षों की चोरी करने वालों के विरुद्ध कठोर कदम उठाए जाएं पर साथ ही इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि प्राधिकारी असंतुलित रहकर अपने कदम न उठाएं। एक संभाव मैं और वित्त मंत्री जी को देना चाहूंगा कि उत्पादन शुल्कों को हटाकर एक ही शुल्क लगाने का प्रावधान करें जिससे कर चोरी पर काबू पाया जा सके।

इन बातों के अलावा अभी हमें बहुत कुछ करना है ताकि देश 21वीं सदी में बढ़ता के साथ प्रवेश कर सके। जैसे अभी संपूर्ण सरल हाउसिंग स्कीम की प्रगति सराहनीय नहीं हुई है, अभी भी करोड़ों लोग गांव में बेघर रह रहे हैं। इसे प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। आजादी से पूर्व जो संकल्प हमने लिया था कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को आवास की व्यवस्था की जाएगी वे ग्रामीणवासी जिनके लिए आवास व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है उनकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए जिसके लिए संकल्प हमारे नेताओं द्वारा लिया गया था कि प्रत्येक गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। उसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं एक दो बातों की ओर वित्त मंत्री जी को ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। मैं यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि जिरा तरह से इन्होंने एक संकल्प के साथ वित्त नीति को बढ़ता के साथ लागू करने की बात कही है उसी तरह से इन बातों की ओर भी यह ध्यान देंगे। जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया कि हमारा रुपये का एक्सचेंज रेट घट रहा है यह वित्त नीति के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। जैसा कि आंकड़ों से पता चलता है 3 जनवरी, 1985 से 24 अप्रैल, 1986 के बीच एक्सचेंज रेट येन के मुकाबले 32.3 परसेंट डेप्रेसिबल हुआ है। डी एम के मुकाबले 24 परसेंट डेप्रेसिबल हुआ है। इसलिए यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है और वित्त मंत्री जी को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जिस पर जोर दिया गया है

और जिस पर और भी ज्यादा जोर देने की आवश्यकता है वह है कारपोरेट सेक्टर की ग्रोथ का। 1955 और 1985 के बीच कारपोरेट सेक्टर में सिर्फ 4.6 की वृद्धि हुई है। यह कम्पाउंड एनुअल ग्रोथ है। और पेंडे-अप कैपिटल में सिर्फ 11.8 परसेंट की बढ़ो-तरी हुई है। मैं कम्पनी ला., अफेयर्स की एक रिपोर्ट उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"According to a survey by the Department of Company Affairs, the growth rate was, however, not uniform during 30 years but have cancelled after 1965. For instance, as against the annual growth rate (in terms of number of companies) of 4.6 per cent during 1965—75 the years 1975—80 saw 5.5 per cent.

Similarly, going by the FUC criterion, from 10.4 per cent annual growth rate in 1965-75, it went up to 12 per cent in 1975-80 and 15.3 per cent during 1980-85, suggesting that between the two, FUC's growth rate was faster than the number of companies.

The study further shows that PUC of a company during the last 25 years has gone up from Rs. 6.02 lakhs in 1960 to Rs. 2.8 lakhs in 1985. This was primarily due, as the study says, to the increase in the average PUC of Government companies from Rs. 3.66 crores in 1960 to Rs. 21.93 crores in 1985.

Taking into account the fall in the value of rupee, the average PUC of non-Government company in real terms in 1985 was considerably lower than in 1960.

In the six fold price inflation factor brought out by the national index, come data was taken into account, 'the average PUC of non-Government companies was only the fifth of the 1960 level in real terms.' Even the average PUC of a Government company in 1985 in real terms was not higher than in 1960.'

In regard to the sectoral growth the 'processing etc., group emerged as the largest conglomerate accounting for 20 per cent of the corporate sector in numerical terms and



49.4 per cent in terms of this position was held by commerce group.

PUC of commerce group rose by 6.8 per cent per annum during the last 30 years, 'lowest among all the 10 groups'. The PUC of agro-based industries increased by 7.1 per cent per annum the second lowest—as compared to the average growth rate of 11.8 per cent of the corporate sector's PUC."

(समय की घंटी) मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा। तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी नेशनलाइड बैंक्स और ऐसी सभी संस्थाएँ जिनके पास अत्याधिक डिपॉजिट्स हैं, इसके लिए एक नेशनल क्रेडिट पालिसी तैयार करनी चाहिए ताकि जो भी पब्लिक मनी उनके पास है उसका इस्तेमाल सही रूप में हो सके। ये पूनीत कार्य हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को करने चाहिए। भविष्य में डोमोस्टिक मार्केट को भी कुछ हद खतरा नजर आ रहा है। इसके लिए सरकार को नई पालिसी बनानी चाहिए क्योंकि सन 1985 में 1400 करोड़ के नये शेयर्स इसू किये गये थे जो इस साल के अन्त तक दो हजार करोड़ हो जाएंगे। यह सन् 1980-81 से पाँच गुना ज्यादा होगा। इससे उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ेगी, और अधिक उत्पादन के लिए खपत चाहिए। इसके लिए एक योजना बनानी होगी।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक्सपोर्ट्स के स्टैग्नेशन की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही डेटे सर्विस रेशियो भी कांफ़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है।

मैं कुछ बातें बिहार के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ (समय की घंटी)। माननीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो अभी बोलते हुए पाँच-सात मिनट ही हुए हैं। दूसरे लोग आधे-आधे घंटे तक बोलें हैं।

बिहार के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के पिछड़ेपन की ऐतिहासिक बैकग्राउंड है। इस बारे में बराबर चर्चा चलती रहती है। श्री कैलास-पति मिश्र जी ने इस बारे में कुछ बातें सदन के सामने रखी हैं। वे बातें कुछ हद तक सही हैं। जहाँ तक इन पिछले 15 सालों का सवाल है, इसकी चर्चा हम लोग यहाँ पर करते रहते हैं। मैं आपके सामने

कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1981-82 में बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 995 रुपये थी जब कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय 1785 रुपये थी। बिहार की योजनाओं में प्रति व्यक्ति निम्नतम पूंजी निवेश इसका मुख्य कारण है। यहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति 572 रुपये पूंजी निवेश का प्रावधान है जब कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर यह 872 रुपये है। जहाँ तक भारत सरकार की सहायता की राशि का सवाल है, वह बिहार में 224 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति मिल रही है जब कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उसका एवरेज 258 रुपये है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना को देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि जहाँ बिहार में योजना व्यय प्रति व्यक्ति 25 रुपये था वहाँ अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर योजना व्यय प्रति व्यक्ति 38 रुपये था। इस योजना काल में भारत सरकार की सहायता अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति 25 रुपये (प्रति व्यक्ति) थी जब कि बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति 14 रुपये थी। यह गैप दिन प्रति दिन तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है। सन् 1972-73 में राष्ट्रीय औसत आमदनी 712 रुपये थी और बिहार की औसत आमदनी 480 रुपये थी जो बढ़कर 1981-82 में बिहार का 995 रुपये और अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 1785 रुपये हो गई। बिहार की गरीबी दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। जैसा हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा है, ये सब बातें विचारणीय हैं। इन रुबों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और निवेदन करता हूँ कि बिहार के संजंघ में हमने जो कुछ कहा है उस पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय विशेष ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

SHRI DINKARRAO GOVINDRAO PATIL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Finance Bill. A number of amendments to many sections are to be passed regarding the income-tax on immovable property, business and industry. Here, Sir I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the bold steps he has taken to bring down the economic disparity by giving a number of concessions for the benefit of the poor people. A detailed discussion has taken place and a number of hon.



[Shri Dinkarrao Govindrao Patil]

Members who are economists participated in the debate regarding this Bill. Therefore, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister only to one burning problem of black money in the context of the Finance Bill. We have to mobilise resources for financing our Seventh Five Year Plan. I thank the hon. Finance Minister again for his efforts to increase the resources by strict implementation of direct and indirect tax laws against the economic offenders; but even then this is not enough and as such we have to unearth black money more effectively.

I want to point out that this black money is not created only by the people who cheat the Government by not paying their taxes. It is also created by those industrialists, traders and businessmen who are now politicians and also the bureaucrats. They accept money from people for favours granted to them. It is also created by those who indulge in anti-social and anti-national activities. According to a very highly-placed official of the Reserve Bank, the estimated value of black money is near about Rs. 60,000 crores and I think during the last year we raided and collected an amount of Rs. 1000 crores. But I humbly urge the hon. Finance Minister to increase its speed because this monster of black money has been eating the major part of our budget every year and unless we kill this monster, we will not be able to remove the socioeconomic disparity.

Therefore, the historical necessity today is to revive the spirit of 1942 in 1986. In 1942, our national leaders under the Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi identified India's enemy number one as the foreign regime and gave a call to the people to unitedly work for its ouster. Every patriotic Indian inspired by this call worked for the removal of foreign regime and within five years, India became independent nation.

The dream came true. Today in 1986, time has come to identify

enemy number one. According to me, the enemy is the black money-based political culture which is leading India along the path of disaster in every sphere, political, economic, social, cultural and spiritual also. Time has come to destroy this enemy. This is today the historical necessity. Therefore, what we are doing today is that we collect money from the people and we prepare the budget on the basis of this collection and then we distribute the collected funds to various departments. But the question stands before us as to how much we owe to the people who are at the bottom. According to some economists 40 per cent of the national economy is in black money which is in the hands of smugglers who are now turned as builders; the black money is in the hands of millions of manufacturers of illicit liquor in all towns and cities and in all villages; and black money is in the hands of lakhs of owners of illegal gambling and *matka* dens; it is in the hands of thousands of street gangs, *dadas*, sugar kings, dycoits and other criminals like bank-looters and extremists of all hue and colour. They loot people's hard-earned money. It is in the hands of even the writers and philosophers of pornographic literature also.

They, in fact, create thousands and thousands of crores of rupees worth black money every day. Our Government has declared black money as crime money. These monsters of black money try to destabilise our democracy when legal action is taken against them. Sir, the sixty per cent of the money which we collect from the common people cannot bridge the economic disparities among the people. The economic consequence that the conversion of thousands of crores of rupees worth white money into black money has drastically reduced the quantum of white money which can be used for increasing production and providing more employment opportunities. The social consequences are: black money has destroyed our national character. Black money has punished

hard work, efficiency and honesty Black money has put premium on dishonesty and double standards. Black money has ignored truth and the principles of using good means to achieve good ends. Black money has destroyed our business ethics as well as our work ethics. We find even our temples, gurudwaras and other holy places have been sheltering criminals and they have been providing safe deposits for black money holders. It has replaced all gods and goddesses which are symbols of various virtues. What is the effect of black money on our nation? What is the effect of this monster on the life of the nation? I come from Maharashtra and I have seen how illiterate, young poor men living in the slums of Bombay are now working as carriers of smuggled goods and illicit liquor. Thousands of young men, unemployed young men in every city of India are now joining the ranks of the gangs of criminals due to lack of employment opportunities. Having tasted easy money, these young men have become unfit to do anything else. Under these circumstances, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to recognise this reality. I hope our Finance Minister has the necessary courage to wage a war against this menace of black money and that he will come out successful before the country is taken over by the monster of black money. I hope, the Finance Minister will tackle this menace and save India from total disaster. With these suggestions I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA (Rajasthan) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Finance Bill. I know Sir, there is shortage of time. I would endeavour to be as brief as possible. I am very happy to note that the Finance Minister has responded, in a number of ways, to the various suggestions which have been put to him. Thus, as far as inter-corporate dividend is concerned, he has given concession. The house to house survey, as far as residential premises are

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concerned, has been dropped. Certain concessions have been announced in excise duties. This is a great compliment to the Finance Minister [ who has kept an Open mind. Sir, at the time when the Finance Minister had presented the Budget, he mentioned that collection of indirect taxes had increased compared to the previous year by 22 per cent and that of personal income-tax by as much as 36 per cent. I would like to pose the question to the Finance Minister that in view of such happy experience, why did he not give some concessions as far as corporate tax and personal income-tax are concerned, this year?

I am not making a suggestion that something should be done now because I realise that it is too late to do so but I would certainly suggest that next year when the Budget is presented this fact may be kept in mind.

Regarding the economy of the country, the private sector is passing through a period of great resource constraint. In the current Five year Plan an outlay of Rs. 65,000 crores has been provided for the private sector and the general opinion of the experts is that there is going to be shortage of Rs. 15,000 to 18,000 crores as far as private sector is concerned in order to fulfil their requirement for the current Plan. What is the result? The position is that during the pre-budget era it was possible for a new company to be as self-dependent as far as possible and to take as little assistance as possible from the financial institutions, but today unfortunately the stock markets are very much depressed and so a new company even with good management will find it very difficult to sell its shares or, bonds, which means that they will have to depend more and more on the financial institutions. This is one point which I wanted to make. The question is, what are the suggestions and what are the remedies? Some remedies have been pointed out by many of the speakers in the past. I would only like to reiterate that the bonds of the private sector

[Shri Krishna Kumar Birla] companies should be made free from wealth tax just as are the bonds in respect of public sector companies. That apart, I would like to mention regarding investment allowance also Investment allowance has been replaced by the funding scheme. I have no doubt that this is a good scheme, but my suggestion will be: why not give an option to the assessee either to choose the fund scheme or to opt for investment allowance. I am making all these suggestions so that the dependence of the corporate sector on the financial institutions is reduced as much as possible.

Another important point is about the recession through which many of the industries are passing. This is leading to curtailment of production which in turn leads to unemployment. For example, take the case of textile industry, paper, trucks, consumer durables, cement etc. they are passing through a period of great recession.

AN HON MEMBER: Cement also?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA : Yes, cement also. And many of the units are facing closure. The question is, what is the solution? We have to examine the point from two angles. One is the long-term and the other is the short-term angles. As far as long-term angles is concerned, we must strive for more exports. That will be good for our foreign exchange, that will be good for our employment, and so will be good for the country. The question is, how it is to be achieved. What is the situation today? The situation is that most of our raw materials is costlier than other parts of the world. Take the case of steel. Its price in our country is double than the price prevailing in other parts of the world. Power rates are three to four times high as compared to power rates in other parts of the world and our interest rates are 30 per cent to 100 per cent higher compared to the rates

I prevailing in other parts of the world.

Our labour is no doubt cheap but then our productivity is so low that the advantage of having cheap labour is, unfortunately, nullified. These items account for 80 per cent of the cost. We are thus being outpriced. Though we may not admit openly the fact is that today rupee is over-valued to the extent of 50 per cent. I know that we cannot devalue the rupee. I know that politically this is not possible, but I have a suggestion as far as a solution in the short term is concerned. Firstly, there should be more credit for the trucks and consumerable durable\*. Some time back a question was raised that the experience of the banks is that they grant credit to the customers in respect of trucks or consumerable durables and they do not realise it. My suggestion will be this: grant it against the sales made by the manufacturer to the consumer. That means you do not grant credit to the consumer. Let the manufacturer grant this credit to the consumer and you grant this credit to the manufacturer. That way the bank's money will be safe. As far as the bank is concerned, the borrower will be not the consumer but the manufacturer, but *de facto* that credit is passed on to the consumer. In other words, it means granting credit against book debts.

Another point is about the cost of money which as I have mentioned has a very important role. It is 15 to 17 per cent in the cost of production. Deposit rates are approximately 8 per cent and lending rates are 17 1/2 per cent. So there is a high spread-over of 9 1/2 per cent, which is unheard of anywhere in the world.

Then I would like to mention about activating building activity. I am mentioning it for the reason that it will immediately enrich the quality of living of people and secondly, it will generate demand for all types of industries. It will generate demand for cement, steel, pipe fittings, fixtures, for consumerable durables etc. In case a demand is generated for these important industries, it will

[श्री रामानन्द यादव]

जाते हैं। सभास्य की बात है कि मंत्री जी अभी यहां हैं। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कौटल इश्योरेंस आप सारे देश में लागू करेंगे? मान्यवर, हर तरह की आप व्यवस्था करते हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल गूडज के लिए मार्किट आप खोलते हैं और उनके लिए आप दूसरी व्यवस्था करते हैं। लेकिन किसान जो अन्न पैदा करता है उसको रेम्युनरैटिव प्राइस भी उचित ढंग से नहीं मिलती है। आज खेती करने में जितना किसानों को खर्च करना पड़ता है अगर उसको जोड़ा जाए, और कितनी बार वह हल जोतता है, फिर फर्टिलाइजर, पानी और फिर उसके बाद ओला पड़ गया तो फसल खत्म हो गई, हवा बह गई और कुछ हुआ तो अनाज सूख गया, इस सब को देखते हुए आप उसे कितनी रेम्युनरैटिव प्राइस देते हैं? इस प्रकार तो किसान तबाह हो जाएगा। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि किसानों को अनाजों की कीमत का एक रेम्युनरैटिव प्राइस फिक्स करें? उनके फर्टिलाइजर्स पर सब्सिडी में देखा जाए तो सब्सिडी नहीं है, बिजली पर नहीं मिलती है, खाने के लिए तो मिल जाती है लेकिन वास्तव में उसको मिलती नहीं है। हमारा ट्रक्टर है, कहीं किस्त नहीं दी तो तुरन्त ट्रक्टर एगो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन खींच कर ले जाएगा और अगर सरकार से बैंक से लोन लिए रहेंगे तो वह बैंक उठाकर ले जाएगा और हमारा किसान तबाह हो जाएगा। हमने पम्पिंग सेट पर, ट्रक्टर पर, ट्यूबवेल लगाने पर, फर्टिलाइजर पर, बिजली पर, अच्छे बीज पर क्या आप सब्सिडी देने के लिए तैयार हैं? तो दीजिएगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के किसान जो बैकवोन हैं, इनको हर तरह की सुविधा आपको देनी होगी और हमारी सरकार की नीति, इस बजट की नीति प्रो-किसान होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, आज पानी हमें नहीं मिलता है। बड़ी-बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएं सरकार ने हाथ में ले रखी हैं, मध्यम योजनाएं ले रखी हैं। लेकिन सारी योजनाएं आधी-अधरी पड़ी रहती हैं। हम लोग बार-बार कहते हैं कि सरकार जो भी सिंचाई की

योजनाएं हाथ में ले, उनको जल्द से जल्द पूरा कर दे। कोई नई योजना हाथ में न ले और जो योजना चालू है, उसको पहले पूरा कर दें ताकि उस योजना से किसान पूरा लाभ उठा सकें। हमारे यहां जैत गण्डक योजना है और उसी तरह से सिंचाई की करीब 11 हजार योजनाएं सारे देश में पड़ी हैं। गंडक योजना बिहार में कब की पड़ी हुई है और आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई। मैं सरकार से चाहता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इन योजनाओं को पूरा करें।

मान्यवर, यहां तक संबन्ध फाइव इयर प्लान का सवाल है। इसके लिए आपको रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइजेशन करना होगा। आपने बजट में बीच में इंटरवीन करते हुए और अनेक अवसरों पर जखबारों में भी कहा है कि संबन्ध फाइव इयर प्लान का एक्सीक्यूशन निर्भर करता है पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग का है, उनके रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइजेशन पर। पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग हमारी बहुत सी घाटे में चल रही है। अगर हमारे शरीर का एक अंग खराब हो गया है... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं बहुत कम है, जो नफे में चल रही है, ज्यादातर घाटे में चल रही है। लेकिन हमारे जो राष्ट्र-निर्माता पीढ़ी जवाहर जाल जी नेहरू रहे हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश को आर्थिक ध्योरी दी। उनकी बताई हुई आर्थिक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत इस देश ने निर्माण का सोचा कि हमारी बैकवोन डेवलपमेंट की होंगी—पब्लिक सेक्टर। सुनने में आया है, जखबारों में आया है कि चूंकि पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग घाटे में चल रही है, इनसे रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइजेशन नहीं हो सकता है तो इनको पंजीपतियों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के साथ शेयर किया जाय, कुछ शेयर उनको दे दिए जाएं। तो मैं इस पर मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 8-10 पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग म्नाफे में चल रही हैं, क्या सरकार उनके शेयर पंजीपतियों को देने की बात पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री कल्याणेश राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, आपके रहते ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

a chain reaction and it will help greatly in fighting recession.

As far as building activity is concerned, what exactly are the statistics? At the beginning of the Seventh Plan, the shortage of houses was 27 million. In the Seventh Plan, a provision has been made for 16 million houses, making a total of 43 million houses. I would say, you give every possible facility, every possible encouragement as far as this activity is concerned and give credit lavishly as far as this particular sector is concerned. This will immediately be a check for recession. In fact whenever the world economies find that a recession has taken place, they immediately resort to increasing building activity which immediately counteracts recession.

I made a mention regarding exports. I know that we are outpriced, the rupee is overvalued and as a result all our exports are outpriced. In the meantime what we can do is to grant incentives for more reports. That will be good in the long range. As far as long range solution is concerned, I have no doubt that our aim should be to lead the country towards a low cost economy. That will generate more exports. That will lead to higher consumption. And higher consumption means better standard of living. There are many steps, I need not elaborate them—e.g. economies of scale, more productivity etc. But side by side I would like to emphasise one point—that as far as some of the basic constituents like power, transport, oil, steel etc. are concerned, the aim should be to keep their prices as low as possible.

These are a few suggestions which I thought I should make and I hope that these will receive kind notice of the hon. Finance Minister. Thank you.

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : मान्यवर, मैं फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए

खड़ा हुआ हूँ और इसका मैं तह दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिसकी तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। आज भी 80 प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं जो कि किसान हैं और किसानों ने इस देश को अन्न के मामले में अपनी मेहनत से भरपूर कर दिया है। लेकिन इस देश के पूँजी-पतियों पर सरकारी खजाने का एक बड़ा अंश सरकार ने खर्च किया है। लोन के मामले में, सर्विसिडी के मामले में उनको कानून बनाकर जितनी सुविधाएँ दी हैं उतनी किसानों को नहीं दी हैं। लेकिन इस देश के पूँजी-पतियों ने, उद्योगपतियों ने औद्योगिक मामलों में, सैल्फ रिलियांस में सक्रिय कदम उठा कर आज तक दुनिया में नक्शे पर हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं रखा है। मान्यवर, उनको सुविधाएँ देने के लिए अनेक तरह के करों में छूट, लोन में छूट और इसके लिए एकट पर एकट बनते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन वही अगर आप ध्यान से देखें तो पता चलेगा कि किसानों को हम क्या छूट दे रहे हैं? हम मंत्री जी से दो तीन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं। आज भारत के किसान सूखा और बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। इस देश के किसी न किसी भाग में बराबर सूखा पड़ता है और कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है। जैसे बिहार है वहाँ पर हर साल सूखा और बाढ़ दोनों आते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले लखनऊ तक बराबर बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहते हैं और फिर इस तरह से देश के हर भाग में कहीं सूखा और कहीं बाढ़ आती रहती है। मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियोरस कम्पनी तो तनी इन इंडस्ट्रीज की इंडियोरस के लिए। लेकिन क्या आप इस देश में किसानों की फसल का इंडियोरस सारे देश में शुरू कर सकते हैं? क्या इस पर आप विचार करेंगे? क्या आप किसानों की फसल के इंडियोरस करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? दूसरे किसानों का जो पशुधन है और उसी पर उनकी खेती निर्भर करती है और उनके लिए मवेशी डाक्टरों का अभाव है। हमारे किसानों के मवेशी बराबर मरते रहते हैं। आप चले जाइये कलकत्ता और दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में वहाँ पर ऐसा नहीं है। देहातों में पशु मर

**श्री रामानन्द बाबू :** नहीं, इनके रहते नहीं होगा क्योंकि हमारे मंत्री जी ऐसे हैं, जो नहीं करने देंगे। लेकिन जो भूम फला हुआ है, उसको दूर कराना चाहते हैं, मंत्री जी कृपया बताएं और इस भूम को दूर करें।

मान्यवर, आपको पब्लिक अण्डरटैविंग न कम से कम 35,000 करोड़ रुपये को रिसांसेज मॉबिलाइजेशन करनी होगी, तब ऊहों जाकर आपको संवेद्य फाइव इयर प्लान में मदद मिलेगी। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि पब्लिक अण्डरटैविंग को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आप कौनसा कदम उठा रहे हैं? जो पब्लिक अण्डरटैविंग घाटे में चल रही है, उनके घाटे में चलने के कारण हमारा जो समाजवादी रास्ता है, उस पर नुकताचीनी होती है। इस देश के पूँजीपतियों को उस पर उगली उठाने का मौका मिल जाता है और बाहर के जो पूँजीपति देखें हैं, वे भी हमारी तरफ देखकर कहते हैं कि यह पब्लिक अण्डरटैविंग के माध्यम से, सोशलिस्टिक पेटर्न से कष्टों को डवलप करने में हिन्दुस्तान सफल नहीं हुआ और अगर हम इससे सचेतना चाहते हैं तो पब्लिक अण्डरटैविंग जो घाटे में चल रही है, उनको मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार कौनसा कदम उठा रही है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि पब्लिक अण्डरटैविंग में ऐसे लोग बहाल कर दिए गए हैं, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करते थे। उनका काम है कि वह काम को ठीक से न चलने दें। वह पूँजीपतियों का मुनाफा कराने के लिए वहाँ बैठे हैं इसलिए कि उन को वें घाटे में चलायें और फिर सरकार बाध्य होगी और पब्लिक अण्डरटैविंग को प्राइवेट अण्डरटैविंग में कन्वर्ट कर देंगी।

काज हमारे बैंकों को क्रीडिट पॉलिसी क्या है। कोई क्लियर कट पॉलिसी सरकार के पास नहीं है। अनेक बार मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि हमारी क्रीडिट पॉलिसी यह है लेकिन बैंकों के जो मूलाजिम हैं वे अपने आप को स्वतंत्र मानते हैं। वह कितना ही बोटाला कर रहे हैं और सरकार की जो नीति है ~~इस~~ का पालन नहीं करने। इस में

हम लॉग बदनाम होते हैं और उन के अंदर फ्राइ कितना है। अनेक तरह के फ्राइ हैं और वे बैंकिंग सीक्रेट एक्ट के अंदर अपने को सफ समझते हैं। आज बैंक के लॉग डिस्ट्रिक्ट डवलपमेंट कमटी का जब बैठक होती है या बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम के लिए जो बैठके होती हैं उन में कह देते हैं कि हम आप के अंदर नहीं हैं और हम इस कमटी के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। 26,000 रुपये आप अनइंप्लायड ग्रेजुएट को देते हैं कोई उद्योग धंधा लगाने के लिए, लेकिन मुझे निश्चित रूप से जानकारी है कि उस का 25 परसेंट कमीशन इन बैंक मूलाजिमों को मिलता है। हमारे लोन भंसे लगते हैं और आप ने अनेक सुविधाएँ दी हैं गरीबों को उठाने के लिए लेकिन होता क्या है। उन पर पैसा भर्च होता है, सरकार सब्सिडी देती है सिलाई मशीन के लिये, भैंस खरीदने के लिए या त्रंगे पर या घोड़े पर या टायर गाड़ी पर लेकिन उन सब पर कमीशन उस बैंक के मूलाजिम को मिलता है। सिवान की बात मैं बताता हूँ। वहाँ बैंक लोन का एक भंसा लगा। कलेक्टर साहब बैठे थे और जन प्रतिनिधि वाले रहे थे। और दूसरी तरफ मूलाजिम जो पैसा दिये थे बैंक का वे डिमांडस्ट्रोन कर रहे थे। क्योंकि कलेक्टर ने कड़ाई की थी और कॉर्पोरेशन की थी कि उन मूलाजिमों को कोई पैसा नहीं मिलना चाहिये। तो इस पर वे डिमांडस्ट्रोन करने लगे और उस तरह से सब्सिडी का जो पैसा बैंकों से किसानों को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। इस लिए आप को कोई मशीनरी इवाल्स करनी होगी और फ्राइ और चीटिंग जो बैंकों में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है उस को आप किसी न किसी तरह से बंद कराइये और इस पैसे का सदुपयोग होना चाहिए दोहातों के डायरेक्टमेंट के लिए। बैंकों में पैसा डिपॉजिट होता है दोहातों में और वह लोन दे दिया जाता है इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए। तो मैं आप्रह करूंगा कि जिन प्रान्त का बैंक डिपॉजिट हो उग को उसी प्रान्त के डवलपमेंट के लिए खर्च किया जाना चाहिये और इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में मंत्री जी बतायें कि कितने परसेंट तक वे इजाजत दे सकते हैं कि जिन स्टेट का पैसा बैंक में है वह उसी स्टेट के डवलपमेंट पर खर्च हो सकता है।

[श्री रामानन्द यादव]

आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं इस लिए कि आप ने देश के पूंजीपतियों पर रोज कर के करों की चोरी को रोकने का प्रयत्न किया और उनसे काफी पैसा इकट्ठा किया। पहले भी बोलते समय मैंने आप को इस के लिये कांप्रेचूलेट किया था।

लेकिन आप सीजर, सर्व और रोज 4.00 P.M. में फर्क बताकर एक भान्ति पैदा कर दी है। इसको आप दूर कीजिए। हालांकि आपने दो दिन पहले स्टेटमेंट दिया कि रोज कंट्रोल कर रहे। आप रोज कीजिए, इनकी रीढ़ को तोड़िए नहीं तो ब्लैक मनी और जनरेट करेगा। अभी तो हम अपने खबरों के माध्यम से हर तरह की चेतावनी उनको देते हैं। आप इस पर और कड़ाई कीजिए तो इनकी घड़क़ी बंद हो जाएगी।

मान्यवर, इंटरनेशनल मानिटरी फंड और वर्ल्ड बैंक भारत पर प्रेशर डाल रहे हैं कि आप कमर्शियल लोन लीजिए। महोदय, आप कमर्शियल लोन लेंगे तो 9 हजार करोड़ आलरेडी आपके पास है जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है हो सकता है कि मैं गलत हूँ। इनके रेट बड़े हाई हैं, जो हमारी एक्स-पोर्ट्स अर्निंग होगी उसका 21 परसेंट इंटररेस्ट देना पड़ेगा। मान्यवर, हमें इस तरह के कमर्शियल लोन पर नहीं जाना चाहिए। इंटरनेशनल मानिटरी फंड या इंटरनेशनल फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीच्यूशंस भारत सरकार पर दबाव डाल रही है कि वह अपने रुपये का डिबैल्यूएशन करे। हम तो चाहेंगे कि किसी भी हालत में हमें रुपये का डिबैल्यूएशन नहीं करना चाहिए। हमको इसको रिसिस्ट करना चाहिए नहीं तो इससे हमारी पॉलिटिकल डिफीट होगी और हम उसको बदलित नहीं कर पाएंगे।

[उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभापति जी, आई.आर.डी.पी., पी.आर.ए.आर.एल.ई.जी.पी., एन.आर.ई.पी. देहातों में रहने वाले गरीबों के लिए जो प्रोग्राम हैं उनके लिए बजट में अच्छा प्राविजन है। लेकिन इन पैसों का किस तरह से कार्यान्वयन होता है, राज्य सरकारें इस पैसों का उपयोग किस प्रकार से करती हैं उस पर इसका लाभ निर्भर करेगा। हम चाहेंगे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के

अलावा आप स्वयं भी इसको किसी न किसी तरह से मानिटर करने की व्यवस्था करें तो शायद उसका इंप्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरह से हो सकेगा। आज देहातों में सड़कें बनी हुई हैं, मिट्टी काटकर ऊपर डाल दी तो हो गया। सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं वे भी ठीक से नहीं बनीं। तो जो धन गरीबों के लिए आपने प्रोवाइड किया है, उसका ठीक से उपयोग हो सके इसकी लिए भारत सरकार को निश्चित रूप से सोचना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, बिहार राज्य में सासकर उत्तरी बिहार एंग्रीकल्चरल एरिया है जहां कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। एकमात्र इंडस्ट्री शूगर इंडस्ट्री थी जो कि 24-25 थी आज वह भी बंद हो गई है और केवल 5 चल रही है। हर साल हम लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित होते हैं। जिस जिले का मैं रहने वाला हूँ वहां एक जमाने में 7 शूगर फैक्ट्रियां थीं लेकिन वहां आज एक भी शूगर फैक्टरी चल नहीं कर रही है। करती है तो वह भी शूगर कारपोरेशन की एक महीने के लिए। चीनी मिलें इस देश में पूंजीपतियों की थीं और एक इंडस्ट्री से चार पांच मिलें वे बना लेते थे, लेकिन जब वह फैक्टरी अच्छी नहीं रही तो वे लोग फैक्टरी को छोड़ देते हैं। किसानों की पेमेंट नहीं की गई, मजदूरों की पेमेंट नहीं की गई। आज डालमिया क्रिमिनल अपने 22 हजार मजदूरों को मार रहा है। डालमिया नगर में ये मजदूर लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, परेशान हैं। इस के उत्तर करोड़ों रुपया विजली का बकाया है, इसने लोन लिया है वह बकाया है। बिहार सरकार और आप हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे हैं। ला मिनिस्ट्री को बुलाते हैं, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को बुलाते हैं, फाइनेंस के इन्स्टीट्यूट्स बुलाते हैं और वित्त विभाग को लोग बुलाते हैं लेकिन कोई रास्ता नहीं निकलता। क्या किया जाए समझ नहीं आ रहा है। मजदूर लोग आज भूखों मर रहे हैं। उनका पानी काट दिया गया है, बिजली काट दी गई है, उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, अस्पताल बंद कर दिया गया है। इस डालमिया की 6 शूगर फैक्ट्रियों का यह हाल है। सारी की सारी बंद पड़ी है। लोग परेशान हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि भारत सरकार को इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि भारत सरकार ने

भ्यान दिया है, काफी प्रयास किया है लेकिन कोई रास्ता अभी नहीं निकल पाया। मैं चाहूंगा भारत सरकार मरती हुई शूगर इंडस्ट्री को जो उत्तर बिहार में मर रही है, बिहार राज्य में मर रही है, इसको बचाने की बात करें। हमारे यहां बहुत दिनों से, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जमाने से भारत सरकार ने कोशिश की, जब से बरौनी रिफाइनरी बनी तब से यह प्रयास चल रहा था कि बरौनी आइंडियल प्लेस है यहां पेट्रो कॉमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स बन सकता है। असम में आयल का काफी विकास होने के बाद अनेक इंडस्ट्री रिफाइनरी की बन जाने के बाद पूर्वांचल में आज बरौनी का स्थापना ऐसा है कि एक बहुत बड़ा, बड़ा से बड़ा पेट्रो-कॉमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स बन सकता है।

वित्त मंत्री जी मैं आप से चाहूंगा कि बिहार एक गरीब प्रांत है यहां पर मिनरल्स बहुत हैं। लोग महेनती भी है, चीप लेबर भी है लेकिन विभिन्न कारणों से वहां पर इंडस्ट्री चला नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारा लोहा पंजाब में, दल्लभगढ़, सन्ना में जाता है। वहां से बड़े-बड़े स्टीपर्स बन कर निकलते हैं। कोयला भी वहां से दूसरी जगह जाता है। टाटा दूसरी चीज बना कर भेजता है, मैं चाहूंगा कि पेट्रो कॉमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स के संबंध में, निश्चित रूप से बिहार के उद्योगों के बारे में सोचें।

हमारे यहां कहल गांव है वहां पर थर्मल पावर बनने की बात आई। गवर्नमेंट को मैं सलाह दूंगा कि इन्होंने इसके बारे में सोचा लेकिन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर तुरन्त निर्णय ले। जो कहल गांव में पावर स्टेशन बनने वाला था बंगाल के लोगों ने एजिटेशन किया और वह पावर स्टेशन फरक्का, बंगाल में चला गया। लेकिन भारत सरकार हमें कहल गांव में भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन देने को तैयार हो गई है। इसमें मैं भी कम लगूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से बिजली की कमी बिहार राज्य में है वह काफी हद तक दूर होगी। हमारे यहां मुश्किल से दो घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। किसानों को, इंडस्ट्रीयलस्ट्स को,

गांव में रहने वाले लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। जब पढ़ने का समय आता है तब बिजली नहीं होती है। जब पढ़ने का समय बीत जाता है, रात को 11 बजे के बाद बिजली आयेगी। उस समय अच्छे पढ़ नहीं पाते। दिन में बिजली नहीं आती है। इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं चल पाती हैं, एग्रीकल्चर नहीं हो पाता। रात को दो बजे जब बिजली आयेगी तब किसान घर में सोया रहेगा या सिंचाई करेगा? काटी में भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की बात है। हम सोच रहे हैं कि यदि ये स्टेशन जल्दी से जल्दी पूरे हो जायें तो बिजली की समस्या हल हो जायेगी। मैं चाहूंगा इस तरफ भी आप अपने स्तर पर या बिहार सरकार को लिख कर, इसको जल्दी से जल्दी से पूरा करने को कोशिश करें।

अंत में मैं यह आग्रह भी करूंगा कि जो पूर्वांचल में नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, अरुणाचल, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, बंगाल है इन प्रांतों में कोई भी एटॉमिक पावर प्लांट नहीं है। मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि जद्दगुंडा में जो आपका पूर्वांचल का एक भाग है असम से ऊपर, वहां पर यूरेनियम मिलने की बहुत बड़ी सम्भावना है। जादूगुंडा में यूरेनियम अच्छे किस्म का मिलता है। यह बात हमने अभी जो प्रदर्शनी हो रही है इसमें देखी है। वहां पर जादूगुंडा में जो यूरेनियम निकाला है वह रखा हुआ था। हमने उसके बारे में पूछा तो पता चला कि वह अच्छे ग्रैंड का है और लीबिया और साउथ अमेरिका में जो यूरेनियम मिलता है उससे यह अच्छी किस्म का है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि जादूगुंडा में जो बिहार में है, जहां पर अच्छी किस्म का यूरेनियम मिल रहा है वहां पर एक एटॉमिक एनर्जी पावर स्टेशन आप अवश्य दें ताकि पूर्वांचल की बिजली की समस्या का समाधान हो सके और आप जो वहां पर बिजली की कमी है उसको दूर किया जा सके। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में कोयले की खानें हैं, लोहे की खानें हैं। वहां पर एक एटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन अवश्य बनाया जाना चाहिए। यह सारा इलाका इंडस्ट्रियल बनता जा रहा है।



बंगाल में इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, आसाम में भी इंडस्ट्रीलाइजेशन हो रहा है। इन सब के लिए बिजली की बहुत आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि बिहार जैसे पिछड़े हुए स्टेट की तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिये। मैं पुनः आपको कॉम्प्रैलूट करूंगा कि आपने बहुत अच्छे कदम उठाये हैं। जो एजीप्ट टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं उन-के खिलाफ कदम उठाये हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अपने रेजिडेंट्स की आफिस या फैक्ट्री का आफिस बना कर कहीं ये लोग बच न जाय, इसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arunachalam. You have only four minutes\*.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA alias V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Finance Bill for the year 1986-87. To develop industry and to implement the policy of wiping every tear from every eye and to improve the employment opportunities to more than a thousand Finance Minister, no doubt, has taken, serious measures and effective steps. His object is purposeful and his attempt is honest. So I welcome this Finance Bill wholeheartedly.

We are in the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The total outlay under the public sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 1,80,000 crores. Out of this huge amount, a sum of Rs. 10,000 crores, is distributed to the State. I am pleased to state that our Government has been provided with Rs. 5,750 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan. I thank our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for this, good gesture. But, Sir, I am to state that in the rest of the amount, which is absolutely under the control of the Centre, for the development of the public sector, our share is very poor and much disappointing. I understand that a provision has been made to the extent of nearly Rs. 3,000 crores out of Rs. 90,000 crores, which is under the discretionary power of the Centre, for expansion of Industries, and meeting up of the needs of the State, the Centre should have made provision

to the extent of Rs. 9,000 crores to Tamil Nadu. But you have made provision for only Rs. 3,000 crores. It is a great injustice committed against our State. I am to remind that under the Sixth Five Year Plan also, the total allotment to our State was very meagre. From 1977 to 1986, that is, nearly in nine years, the Centre has invested only Rs. 1,600 crores in our State. If Centre has not invested the required amount; under public sector in our State or the necessary amount for the expansion of the existing industries. I am to state that the number of people who live below the poverty-line in Tamil Nadu is much above the national level, and also the per capita income in Tamil Nadu is below the national level. For the year 1984-85, the national per capita income is Rs. 2,344 whereas the per capita income in Tamil Nadu is only Rs. 2,070. This is due to the discriminatory policy of the Centre. It is painful to state that our growth rate at the national level during the Sixth Five Year Plan is 5.1 per cent whereas the overall growth rate in Tamil Nadu is 2.5 per cent. The Centre failed not only to invest the necessary amounts in Tamil Nadu but also to cooperate with the State Government for its industrial development. Out of 819 cases recommended by our Government to the Government of India during the period 1977 to 1986, 15 letters of intent were issued only to 468 applicants; 255 applicants have been totally rejected, and the rest are pending with the Centre for years together. The policy of non-industrialisation in Tamil Nadu has been totally opposed by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and some other States. It is the gravest injury to the industrial development of the country. Of course, the Government has given a categories' assurance on the floor of the House that that policy will be reconsidered. Despite this assurance, so far the Government has not come forward to give up that policy and introduce a new policy so as to help all the State to avail themselves of the capital assistance to the extent of 25 per cent.

There is a scope in Tamil Nadu for starting more sugar mills which

would be immensely helpful not only to the national exchequer but also to the farmers who would be benefited by this industry. It is one of the profit-oriented agro-industrial. The Government of Tamil Nadu proposed to start 30 new sugar industries. But the Centre has not approved it. Similarly, Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation proposed to start a new industry at Palayam at a cost of Rs. 48 crores creating employment opportunities to more than a thousand people directly and several thousand people indirectly. But the Centre has not given the sanction to that cement industry also. (Time-bell rings). Before I conclude, since you are not giving any time. I would like to say there is also a change of policy in giving rebate on the handloom weavers' incentive. Earlier 20 percent rebate was given for 60 years and the subsidy was 30:50 ratio. Normally handlooms are sold during their rebate period. Stocks are cleared because of the rebate system. Unfortunately the Government of India has reduced the rebate to 45 percent for the year 1985-86. The most important information is that there is a provision from 45 to 30 days for the year 1986-87. Added to it, while earlier the burden of rebate was shared equally between the States and the Centre, now the Centre is shifting the burden to the State and the Centre is prepared to bear only 21 percent of the amount. If the Government insists on this policy, it will affect the weavers and the handloom industry itself. Therefore, immediate restoration of the original rebate is very necessary. I may remind the House that there is already a demand that the rebate should be given for 90 days. Instead of considering the enhancement the Government has reduced it. Nearly 50 chairmen under the chairmanship of Mr. Nasimuddin, various cooperative agencies, have come here to represent the matter to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. I am thankful to the Finance Minister that he has agreed to meet them tomorrow. I believe there will be a restoration of the rebate. It is originally

stood. I am sure the Finance Minister will definitely consider it.

**श्रीमती ज्ञान्ती महाडिवा (राजस्थान) :**  
उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जो विधेयक आया है मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ और आपने मुझे जो दो मिनट बोलने का समय दिया इस-के लिए मैं आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ। मैं थोड़े से शब्द इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलूंगी। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से अच्छे अच्छे काम हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किये हैं हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो अभी सेलज टैक्स का किया है मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और हमारे प्रधान-मंत्री जी को तथा मंत्री जी में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इससे लोगों को काफी सुख की नींद मिली है। यह बहुत ही अच्छा हुआ है। जब हमारे देश के लोग तथा शहर के लोग जो भी चीज खरीदेंगे अब उन पर कोई सेलज टैक्स नहीं पड़ेगा क्योंकि यह सेलज टैक्स अब वहाँ से हट कर के जा जाएगा। इससे लोगों को साथ धोखाधड़ी नहीं होगी। इससे हमारे देश में बहुत ही अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है। मैं बाहर के देशों में भी गई थी, जापान और चीन में भी मैंने इसकी चर्चा सुनी थी, वहाँ भी लोगों ने इसका काफी अच्छा कहा है, यह कहा है कि यह इण्डिया में बहुत ही अच्छा हुआ है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगी कि जो यहाँ स्वतंत्र सलून हैं, कोई भी नया कार्य होता है जैसे डिस्पेंसरीज होती हैं, पशु चिकित्सालय होते हैं, मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विषय है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इनमें जो कर्मचारी होते हैं इनको चार-चार, पाँच-पाँच महीने तक बतन नहीं मिलता है। या तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास पैसा नहीं है या केंद्र में लेने की जरूरत है, इसकी मुझे जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन कर्मचारी जो वहाँ काम करते हैं उनको यदि चार-चार महीने बतन नहीं मिले तो वे अपने गच्छों को क्या खिलाएंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि अगर आपके यहाँ से होता हो तो जल्दी कर दें अगर वहाँ से होता हो तो अब स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट को थोड़ा दरा बिजनेस में जरूर कहें तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा। जैसे छोटे छोटे

[श्रीमती शान्ती पहाड़िया]

उद्योग है, हथकरघा उद्योग है, यह उद्योग बाज़ कल घरों में चल रहे हैं, फैक्टोरियां लग रही हैं ऐसे लोगों को जो लोन देते हैं उनको थोड़ी इस पर सब्सिडी दी जाए और उस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि गरीबी की रेखा को नीचे रहने वाले जो लोग हैं वे इससे ऊपर आ जाएं। इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta,

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, two months have passed by and this reminds me of a couplet that was addressed to the Finance Minister when he was presenting the Budget in the Lok Sabha.

That is how a request was made to the Finance Minister and throughout the country we have seen that there is a widespread welcome for the Budget. But there is also a criticism from the side of the Opposition and that is nothing new. They have made the criticism that this Budget is helping a particular class, the capitalist class, and the criticisms which they have levelled have not been proved.

I would like to tell my friends, my leftist friends, that during the last one or two years, something has happened also and this they should take note of. A couple of months back, a delegation of the Congress (I) Party was invited as a fraternal delegation to the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Is it because this party is a bourgeois party that they are inviting? Are they inviting the other political parties the world over? They must know that the Chinese Communist Party is also interested in having fraternal relations with the Congress (I) Party of India. Why are these parties doing like this?

Of course, they do not say that the Congress Party is a Communist Party or, according to them, we are not socialists. But they consider that Congress (I) party is pursuing progressive policies, it is a progressive party. That has to be accepted by everybody and, therefore, no criticism should be levelled on the basis of outdated reference frame. And I am also inclined to accept some of the fears if it is not done from that angle.

When there is no proper play of subjective forces and objective forces in the country, there occur failures. The Government is desiring several things, announcing several programmes, putting in crores of rupees but not getting the desired results. Of course, the industry is growing, agriculture is developing, trade is on increase; all these things are there. But, commensurate with the efforts and commensurate with the money that we have put in, are we getting the results or not? There is no question that this Government is favouring the capitalists. It is a distorted view. The capitalists themselves think that they are being raided without discrimination. Their criticism is ill-founded. But here you must go to the crux of the problem.

A few days back, just last week, I read a very small news-item that in Britain they are making some changes in the bureaucratic style of functioning or the Government's style of functioning. There the Secretaries are permanent people. No they are introducing that each Department and Minister would have a few political functionaries, assisting the Minister within the Department, so that only the Minister does not operate directly through the Secretaries. Join\* them. Deputy Secretaries, etc. It is because we have been feeling that out of the field workers Ministers come or out of MLAs or MPs Minister come. We have got experience in the field. But bureaucracy has a different kind of experience. In the administration they go by rules; they do not mix up with people.

Therefore, when we try to put our difficulties before them, they are not able to understand. They are not so near to the realities

Therefore, criticism is made that IDP money is going waste, so many schemes are floundering, because bureaucracy is not able to realise at the lower level or the middle level or even at the higher level what the Government wants to put in. Although this subject does not relate only to the Finance Ministry, but the Finance Ministry is the key Ministry for the development and growth of the country. Therefore, this bureaucratic system or operation of the Government will have to be taken into consideration why we are not able to bring about the desired results, although there is progress, there is no doubt about it.

Take the public sector. I have been making reference to the public sector. For the last several years the Chairman is not coming from the non-official side. He is a bureaucrat. The Managing Director is also a bureaucrat. Now, from time to time, and in seminars also some criticism is heard. The officials say that there is too much interference from the Government side. Maybe the Joint Secretary or Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary might be sending some directives; the Minister might be knowing about it or not. This kind of thing might be happening. But I would request him to consider this point: put a Chairman who is non-official who actually becomes a representative of the Government there. He may be only a political worker, a social worker, a Congress man or a non-Congress man. But he should have a direct rapport with the Minister. An IAS or any other technical person as Chairman and Managing Director both would not have rapport with the Minister. There are so many difficulties which are genuine. If they come up, Chairman is not able to tackle them easily at Government level, and he will have to route his difficulties through the Deputy Secretary, then the Joint Secretary and then the Secretary, and then

finally the Minister. And by that time the public sector suffers a lot. Criticism on public sector has been made here. I am not here criticising the public sector from the angle of private sector, nor the private sector should be criticised in that manner from the angle of the public sectors. We have a mixed economy. And the private sector has not exhausted all its potentialities. All the private sector people are not dishonest. Some of them are definitely dishonest. In the same way, all the public sector management is not so bad. Some of them are too bad. But how to connect it?

We have been discussing these issues since long, and I want to make one suggestion. We are making so many suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister. While replying, same answers may be given. But some suggestions are of that type that on those suggestions, you may have some consultation with us, with a group of MPs. You may have a dialogue, a discussion and find out whether we are correct in suggestions or not and then come to some conclusion. If our suggestions are going to be processed by the bureaucracy, then I am afraid that in the next annual Budget, the same criticism which we are making today will have to be offered again. Therefore, after this discussion, some group discussion with those MPs who are interested—many of them are interested—may be held on how the public sector functioning could be improved. These are the vital points which you have to consider.

Sir, there is another point. Now our gap of trade deficit is increasing. Seven years back it was Rs. 3,000 crores. Now, it is going to be Rs. 8,000 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rs. 9,400 crores.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: It may be correct. Now, the goods that we are trying to send to the foreign countries are found costlier and more expensive. We have produced cotton in enough quantity. And there is a huge surplus. Wheat is in surplus. Foodgrains are in surplus. And in the agricultural sector that should be the main sector to wipe our

trade deficit because what we have is the biggest agricultural base in India, our country being an agricultural country. Let us consider this; Either we have a low-cost economy in agriculture or we give incentives and subsidies to those who export agricultural goods. This is the real way of increasing the agricultural output and also trying to meeting the trade deficit. Of course, how to manage it? The question of paying more money to the agriculture, from where the money has to come, how the revenue will suffer, all these issues are there. I understand it. But that has to be discussed in detail. Sir, about corruption. ... 11

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Please conclude now.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA. Sir, I am concluding. About the public sector. I was discussing. The Government must come to some conclusion as to where the public sector is failing. What are you going to do about managers/ Political workers are punished, if they fail, in the elections. Sometimes Chief Ministers are removed. The Prime Minister may also remove those Ministers who are a failure. But these Managers are always there. Have you just missed any Manager for incompetency?

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat). Sir, must be accountable.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA; There is very little accountability. And they are shifted from one Department to another. And they continue to serve as they like. So, this should be considered. I know that there is very little time. But I have to say one important thing.

Sir, I want to speak about one more thing. Of course, it does not relate directly to the Finance Ministry. But the Finance Minister can provide some incentives here also. Family planning is a very important thing and it is a thing which has to do something with our economic advancement but the Finance Ministry does not deal directly with this problem. They also should consider whether there is any relationship between the family planning and finance and

see how India can give incentives for evolving smaller family norms. Sir, some economic incentives, some tax concessions can be offered. I know that population problem; is mainly with poor people, largely in the rural areas, and not with smaller families residing in cities. Some way has to be found out and this is to be discussed in details. But I do not think that I have got enough time to that here because there is not enough time to elaborate things-Sir, you have been very indulgent and you have given me more time, and I should not exhaust your patience. So, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; I would have given you more time, but there is the constraint of time. Now, Shri Rao Gopala Rao. Only two minutes time is left for your party. But this is your maiden speech.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh) Just a minute, Sir, the Janata party has taken 33 minutes instead of 23, the A.I.A.D.M.K. has taken 25 minutes, the Lok Dal party, instead of 10 has taken 21 minutes. We are a very law-abiding party. But you need not discriminate against us as the Centre discriminates. We won't take long time.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu) is Mr. Rao's maiden speech, nobody can disturb.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Time left is only two minutes. He knows how to cooperate.

\*RAO GOPALA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to make my maiden speech in this house. In our country three things were considered to be the primary needs of every man till yesterday. They are food, clothing and shelter. But for the last two or three years one more necessity has taken its place along with the three basic needs and that is water. Drinking water is very essential for every human being. Man and women are prepared to travel any distance to get this drinkable water but in India. This scarcity of water is

^English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

prevailing not only in one State but in many States. So, far these four basic needs of man are not fulfilled even today. Instead the demand for them is increasing day by day and it is turning critical. It is understood that the Government has not making any sincere efforts to solve these problems\*.

With this state of affairs regarding the primary needs of a common man our Prime Minister claims to take us into the 21st century. He wants us to grow and increase our scientific and technical strength. In fact, if we consider what is going and what is increasing in this country we will find a tremendous increase in the number of beggars, labourers, gamblers, prostitutes, criminals and other anti-social elements. Instead of finding out the root cause of all these evils, they talk about luxuries and grandeur only when the basic needs are satisfied, we can think of luxuries. A starving man will not enjoy a video or television as it will not fill his stomach.

Now, there is a need to follow the policy of 'live and let live' and consider the problem of the poor with conviction, understanding and sympathy. Unless the Government is sincere in its efforts these problems cannot be solved. Rather, these problems will become worse and take an ugly shape and blemish the whole nation. I submit that the Government should consider this problem of providing minimum basic needs to the poor, otherwise who are left neglected might threaten the unity and integrity of our country.

For the last three years, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been working hard for the upliftment of the poor through its popular scheme of selling rice at Rs. 2 per kilo. But the Government of India has introduced this scheme for one of population tactics and made a lot of propaganda campaign. It is not inter-productive to the nation saying that the farmer will have to lose in the end. When the Andhra Pradesh Government requested the centre to supply about 22 lakhs tonnes of rice for distribution to the poor at Rs. 2 a kilo, only ten lakh tonnes of rice was supplied. But now, the centre is coming

forward with a scheme of supplying rice at reduced rates to the poor in the tribal areas only. I do not know if they borrowed the idea from Andhra Pradesh Government or there is a real change in their conscience itself. Whatever it is, the change is for the better.

The Telugu Desam Government, without one month of its assuming Office had started distributing this low priced rice to the poor whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- but this Government which has been ruling our country for four decades, is not able to supply food-grains to the poor at a lower rate irrespective of their region, caste, creed and religion. I submit that it is very unfortunate and also warn this Government that they cannot win the hearts of the poor people unless they supply foodgrains at a low rate to all needy people.

Sir, since I belong to the film industry, I would like to point out some of the key issues concerning the people of this industry. Today, the film industry has provided employment to about 10 lakh people. This industry is an important one in the sense that it has direct relationship with the public. It provides entertainment, knowledge and it also helps in national integration. The Central Government is earning more than hundred crores of rupees by way of taxes from this industry. I consider this heavy dose of taxation as a very serious and inhuman aspect. The people of this industry are not secure as there is no guarantee of job in the industry. Moreover, an artist or technical or a musician gets recognition in this field after a long period of struggle and starvation. They wait for many years to achieve a recognition in society. These artistes may be in demand for ten years or five years or only two years. This is an industry of glamour. So this glamour is likely to fade away even within a year. Hardly two or three artistes among hundreds may earn both money and fame. As soon as any poet or actor or Director or Cameraman attains recognition and starts earning, the Government enters the scene to collect income tax. But when a producer or an actor becomes poor and cannot afford two square meals a day and is not able to pay his house rent, the Govern-

[Rao Gopala Rao] \$  
 ment will not offer any help. The Government has not taken any interest in the welfare of the old, weak, handicapped and those who depend completely on fine arts. Such people are completely neglected. Although producers always submit their grievances the Government is not sympathetic towards them.

Another important thing is that when a producer is ready to release a film, the Censor Board stands in his way. I am sorry to say that this is a very sad state of affairs. The movie which is ready to be released is like a ripened fruit. If it is not consumed in time it will rot and become useless. Once it is spoiled, it becomes difficult to sell it. In spite of spending lakhs of rupees the producer will be floating in debts by the completion of the movie. When it is time to be released, the Censor Board tries to take advantage of the situation. Even if the movie becomes useless like a rotten fruit and incur a loss of lakhs of rupees, the Government does not blither to take up any responsibility.

Often, the number of the Censor Board does not know the language of the movie he has to censor. It is a basic necessity that the censor Board member should know the language of the film he is witnessing but the Government which has been ruling for forty years, is not able to implement this simple rule. The Censor Board acts as a dictator and the producer has to face a critical situation as he is not given a chance to explain his position. So, I request you to see that this problem is solved.

You are at liberty to collect taxes from the artistes, technicians and producers who are earning in lakhs. You can even punish them if they evade payment of taxes. But a situation may arise and a person who contributed large sums towards national income as taxes may not be able to earn a single paise. I would suggest that in times of difficulty the Government should come forward and offer him ten per cent or twelve per cent of the amount paid by him as taxes on humanitarian ground.

The Finance Minister is distributing crores of rupees to the public as loans

without a second thought whether the amount will be received back or not. I am happy about it. I request him to show similar sympathy for the film industry also and have a soft corner towards it.

Lastly, while the unity and integrity of the country is to be protected and given importance, the Censor Board is not co-operating. When a certificate is already issued for a movie and when it is dubbed in another language, even then they create some problems and send it to the Revision Committee. Will this type of discrimination between one language and the other, one State and the other not have an adverse effect on the unity and integrity of the country?

So, the Finance Minister should help our Film industry, keeping in mind its contribution towards national income. I request you to make a sincere effort to realize and solve the problems of this industry. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN (Madhya Pradesh); Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill. Sir, I am aware that I am speaking at a moment when practically every aspect and impact of the Budget proposals have been discussed at length both in this House and in the other House. I shall, therefore, confine myself to one or two selective points. But before I proceed to do so, I shall refer to the criticism made by the Opposition parties that the taxation proposals are not based on the concepts of equity, justice and eradication of poverty which is not sustained by facts.

In fact, the major thrust of this budget taxation is against eradication of poverty, to raise the level of the standard of living of the people, to provide succour to the people belonging to weaker sections, the tribals and the women, to remove illiteracy and so on, and to provide relief in those areas where it is needed most. Of course, it is not a populist budget and, therefore, it does not have those programmes which may appear to glitter and