

[Shri A. B. A. Khani Khan Choudhury]

*Ex-gratia* payment to those who have been injured as well as for such of those who died, has been arranged as per my instructions.

It is very unfortunate that the accidents at unmanned level crossings sometimes do occur. While I have taken steps to get the comparatively busier among these manned, it is not possible, as the Hon'ble Members will appreciate, to completely man all the level crossing as the number is very large i.e. above 22,000 approximately. We have also sought the help of the State Governments for stricter enforcement of Motor Vehicle Rules at all levels. I have myself written to the Chief Ministers to help the Railways out in this matter and to bring home to the road users the danger of darting across the unmanned level crossings at the last moment in the face of the approaching trains.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Are you planning to resign?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): I am sorry that such an incident has taken place and I share the Minister's sense of grief at the loss of lives, but as I understand, the Minister has said that there are 22,000 unmanned railway crossings which cannot be manned. Sir, Surendranagar-Wankaner section is a fairly populated section. I am unable to understand how without even an enquiry the hon. Minister has gone and put all the blame on the matador driver, if the train driver had nothing to do it. This Surendranagar-Wankaner section is a populated section. Was it a far road or a kucha road on which the van was being driven? Before the Minister had arrived at such a conclusion it would have been far preferable if along with expressing the grief he would have said that he is going to institute an inquiry which will go into the whole incident.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY: I have given this *suomotu* statement for the simple reason

that "formality demands that I should inform the House of the accident as quickly as possible. In order to comply with that formality I have given the statement Safety Commissioner and all those people are there. They will make an enquiry and I will inform the House about all that. What I have said, I have said it *prima facie*. It is just to comply with the provision of the formality that I have made this *suo motu* statement.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Yesterday there was a derailment on the Eastern Railway section of Kalka Mail and several people were injured. What has happened to that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There was no accident.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY: As far as the formality is concerned, we are only to make the statement when there is a death toll and that also when it exceeds 10. I am not sure whether for an unmanned gate I have to make a statement, but I have taken extra precaution because the Members may take offence to it. That is why I have made the *suo motu* statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we continue with the discussion.

#### THE FINANCE BILL 1984—Contd.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister yesterday. Before I express my views, I would like to assure this House, through you, Sir, that I will uphold the dignity and high traditions of this House and through this forum I will try my best to serve the common man and poor man of this country.

Sir, today is the birth day of Shri Krishna Menon. It reminds me what he used to say. He used to say that our country is not poor, our country is a rich country of poor people. We have to wipe out the tears of the poor people of (his country and for that purpose we

Stave to see that all the resources which are available are tapped properly. Where we can generate resources, our Finance Minister should try to make efforts in that direction.

Sir, the present Income-tax Act was led in the year 1961. It requires total overhauling. There are many loopholes in the Act. Income is divided to avoid taxes. The Wanchoo Committee had examined this aspect. The Committee had pointed out that it would not be proper to take a family unit as one assessment unit for the purpose of taxation. It came to the conclusion that section 64 will take care of all the misuses and it can bring to the exchequer the resources and all the loopholes can be plugged. I would like to point out to the hon. Finance Minister that section 64 only deals with the assets which are directly or indirectly transferred by the husband to the wife or by the father to the minor children. But suppose I gift to my brother's wife and my brother gives a gift to my wife, both of them—i.e. my wife and my brother's wife—become partners in these assets and that will not attract the tax. Do you want that? Do you want all the loopholes in the Act to be plugged or not. The family unit must be taken as such for taxation. Husband, wife, minor children should be taxed as one entity. Our Finance Minister and then our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, also had stated that family should be taxed as one unit. Regarding this I would like to point out that the Wanchoo Committee's report was not unanimous. It was three versus two. It was not a unanimous report. And I would like the Finance Minister again to go into it whether the family should be taxed as one unit or not. The income of the husband, wife and minor children should be clubbed together and then you can give some kind of deduction. For each member, Rs. 5000 can be given as deduction, but if the income of the minor or the wife is less than Rs. 5000, whichever amount is less, that should be given as deduction. If that is done, I am sure we shall be able to plug so many loopholes and the division of income which is done by this method can be curbed.

Regarding HUF, you have treated it as a separate entity. From one HUF, we are making five to ten HUFs and the tax rate has been reduced. That is why it is necessary that HUF should be taxed at the highest rate as you have done rightly for the trusts. I am very happy that you have come out with this provision and now the private trusts have been taxed at the maximum rate. Similarly, you should think over it how we can tax the HUFs at the maximum rate. Or alternatively the share of the coparcener in the HUFs income should be included in the personal income of that person. If that is done, the mischief being played in the HUF can be reduced. If the share of coparcener is added to the personal income, then whatever loopholes are there in the Act we shall be able to remove them.

Thirdly, in regard to CDS, when the exemption limit was Rs. 8000, CDS was applicable over the income of Rs. 15000 only. Now when the exemption limit is Rs. 15000, even then the CDS is exempted only upto Rs. 15000. I request the hon. Finance Minister that the limit for CDS should be raised from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 25000 so that the middle class people and middle class employees will be able to get some kind of relief. Secondly, I want the CDS to be divided in two parts. At present, CDS is payable after two years at the rate of one-fifth of the deposit every year. I would like the Minister to ponder over this. This scheme should remain. But at the same time a new scheme may be introduced which will be 6 years CDS. K can be withdrawn only after 6 years and it should be treated at par with the Public Provident Fund and the National Savings Scheme which you have introduced for this purpose. You should give tax rebate in the same manner which you are giving for Public Provident Fund and the 6th and 7th National Saving Scheme Series. I would call you the Minister for Savings. Last year you announced two schemes—Six Series and Seven Series of National Saving. Certificates with 12 per cent interest. They have "met with tremendous success. When I had gone to the post office, I was told

[Shri Jagesh Desai]

that the certificates were not available. There was so much of demand. I am happy about that scheme. Similarly, Sir, I would request you to have another scheme for the CDS so that those who have to give compulsorily will get some kind of a benefit. Next year, that is, 1985, the Public Provident Fund Accounts will mature and many accounts will naturally be withdrawn. My request is, just as you have given 12 per cent interest of the 6th and 7th National Savings Certificates, you should give 10 per cent interest on the Public Provident fund accounts so that the amounts are not withdrawn, and they are kept there so that this money can be used for development purposes.

Regarding salaried employees, you have fixed Rs. 6,000 as standard deduction or 25 per cent of the salary. This is the only class who cannot hide their income. So, I would request you to ponder over this and raise it from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 or from 25 per cent of the salary to 35 per cent of the salary. These are my suggestions. (*Time-bell rings*)... I will take only five minutes more, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are many persons wanting to speak.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Just this one point, Sir. This is about provision of amenities to the slums on Central Government land in Bombay. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, that schemes for the provision of amenities to the slums on Central Government land in Bombay—whether the land belongs to Civil Aviation, Defence, Railways or whatever it may be—should be implemented. The 20-point programme is there and Rs. 15 crores are kept for the improvement of slums. The dwellers of these slums are labourers who produce the goods and when the goods are sold income is generated. And in Bombay you do not have to spend anything on agriculture or irrigation. So, I request that amenities be provided to slums on Central Government land in Bombay.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when I rise to speak on the Finance Bill I begin to ponder and ask myself whether what I do is an exercise in futility or not. I say this because there are two aspects which are to be taken into consideration while the budget speech or the budget proposals are scrutinised by the Members of Parliament. When the Finance Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha, then we get an occasion to have a budget debate. On that occasion, whatever suggestions are put forth by the Members are taken note of. But it takes some time for Members of Parliament, as others, to understand the implications of the budget proposals. So, when that time comes it takes a month or one and a half months and suddenly we are faced with a *fail accompli*. The Finance Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha and then is brought to the Rajya Sabha and we are asked to return it. Now I feel that if there are certain suggestions put forward, apart from the rhetoric or verbosity that any Member may resort to, there are some real suggestions that are put forth to the Finance Minister and brought forward before him in this House, what is the remedy, how is it done, how will it be done now that the Finance Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha? It is therefore suggested to the hon. Finance Minister—I have suggested it last year also—that while consideration of the Finance Bill is taken up—it is a money Bill and the Lok Sabha is the supreme authority on it—the intention of the discussion in the Rajya Sabha is to get as many suggestions as possible for consideration of the Finance Minister so that they are included in the final Finance Bill and, so, this opportunity to the Rajya Sabha should be given before this thing. Of course, it has to come, it may be a formality, but the question of discussion should precede the passing of the Bill. This is my one suggestion.

Having said this, what is the remedy available to us? Take my own case, for

instance. I have the experience of trade for 14 years. I was also President of the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce for six years. So, I have an eye on the market—small, large or whatever it is. So, when I take note of the whole situation, I have only one way and that is to write to the Finance Minister. This is my suggestion that may be taken into consideration. Yet, I regret, I do not know, although I sent letters by registered post, whether they reached the Finance Minister or not. I have not got any acknowledgment of them so that I can at least say that something, has been done in regard to the suggestions offered by the Members. Having said this, what I have to say is either for the waste-paper basket or for posterity or for the record because nothing will be done to change the situation. In any case, as a Member of Parliament I have to make certain observations with regard to the Finance Bill. I will restrict myself to a few observations with regard to the Finance Bill.

Sir, the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, has stated, and I quote:

I also propose to provide substantial relief to the textile industry with a view to making cloth cheaper. Hon'ble Members may recall that in the 1982 and 1983 Budgets, excise duty was reduced to encourage the production of blends with the desirable proportions of polyester. Such fabrics are becoming increasingly popular with the people. As a further measure of relief in this area and with the overall objective of making such fabrics available at lower prices, I propose to reduce the total excise duty on polyester-cotton blended yarn...

In my Budget speech, I had given my initial reaction to this proposal. I had stated that in the case of the blended fabrics, it is not only the polyester-cotton but polyester viscose yarn and filament yarn blends which are used by the general public and which along are needed by the poor. I am glad that the Finance Minister took note of this thing and in the amended form, in the Finance Bill that he introduced in the Lok Sabha he has also included in this category those fabrics which has

polyester-cotton yarn and filament yarn blend. But I may tell him again that 98 per cent of the production of the cheap fabrics is in polyester viscose and filament yarn blends, and that no useful purpose will be served by having only polyester cotton and filament yarn. I submit to him that he may reconsider that the ambit of this should also be taken into account with regard to the polyester viscose blends as well.

Sir, I do not mind if the Finance Minister yesterday said that he wanted to keep those fabrics which are above Rs. 25 per metre outside the excise-duty relief. I agree with him. On the contrary I would suggest to him that he should reduce this from Rs. 25 to Rs. 20. But he should include this polyester viscose which is 98 per cent production of the country in the category of reliefs. If this is not done, then, in my opinion, a large scale evasion of tax in processing houses will take place, which will go against the very purpose for which the Finance Minister came with the relief.

This is all the more important, Sir, if we look at the health of the textile industry. In 1951 the mills accounted for more than three-fourth of the textile production in the country. In 1983 they accounted for less than one-third. In fact, the mills produced less cloth in 1983 than what they did in 1951. This is the state of the health of the textile industry. I agree that there are powerlooms in the decentralised sector, which have taken care of this. And this relief on polyester viscose can be made use of by, the small scale sector when this is the criteria.

Sir, the second point that I have to make to the hon. Minister is, Mr. Morarka who is no longer our Member, stated that the Finance Minister had not made any provision for mopping up the black money. This is a fact. Economists say that the generation of the black money may be taken to be approximately Rs. 16,500 crores per year. That is 10 per cent of the gross domestic product of Rs. 1,65,000 crores. This would be more than the total tax revenue of the Centre which ag-

[Shri Gulam Rasool Matto] gregates Rs. 15,700 crores for 1983-84. So, something has to be done to mop up this black money.

In this connection, I had suggested to the Finance Minister some eye-catching schemes like, an Eternal Monthly Income Scheme for depositors who deposit Rs. 13,000 and get Rs. 100 per month from the very next month till eternity. Their heirs and successors would also get it. Similarly, any person who deposits Rs. 1,30,000 would get Rs. 1,000 every month from the very next month and if any person opts to avail this concession after 7 years he will get even 65 per cent more. As against Rs. 130 he would get Rs. 218. This needs to be considered. I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister that this may kindly be taken into consideration because I feel that if this scheme is introduced many people who have got ready money at present will take advantage of the scheme. The source of income for making deposits under this scheme will not be disclosed by the people. But the income from this will be taxable. In my opinion, in the very first year the Government will get about Rs. 500 to 600 crores in deposits.

Sir, the third point that I want to mention is with regard to compulsory audit. Sir, I had some doubts about it. The type of persons that would come under the ambit of the provisions of this Act. The Finance Minister later in my informal chat clarified that registered firms also would come under this category. Now, in the amended form of the Finance Bill this has been raised from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. This, to my mind, will not solve the problem. I would have desired that the Finance Minister should have fully considered the pros and cons of this scheme. I will give you one example. In the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir there are only 10 Auditors. Now, those who come under the orbit of this scheme are spread throughout the State— villages, taluqs, mofussils and cities. Only 10 people cannot cater to the needs of the entire State. I think this compulsory audit will create a lot of difficulties. I had also suggested this in my letter to the Hon'ble

Finance Minister that instead of this, we should introduce an incentive scheme for three years. Under that any firm or any person who comes out with audited accounts before the Income-tax Officer will get 10 per cent rebate on the firm taxes that he will have to pay. This would be an incentive for others also. The three years time would be given to others to prepare themselves for compulsory audit. I would still request the Hon'ble Finance Minister that as it will create lot of difficulties he should withdraw this measure of compulsory audit.

Now, Sir, I want to say something about agriculture I was going through the Constitution of India. Under this, the agricultural tax is in the State list (Seventh Schedule). But when it comes to planning of finances for the entire country, the Finance Minister has not only to take care of the Centre but also of the States. Now, the time has come when agricultural sector must also contribute to the financial resources of the country. There are marginal farmers, and small farmers who should be exempted from agricultural tax. But large farmers and horticulturists should also come under the orbit of the agricultural tax. I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister if it is possible for him to bring this in the concurrent list or do something that States may be permitted to impose some agricultural tax to augment their resources.

Now, Sir, my fourth point is with regard to the Indian wool produced by small and marginal farmers which also pertains to the agriculture sector. Although prices of agricultural commodities have gone up during the last eight years the prices of raw wool have come down. The producer is getting the same money what he was getting eight years back. I would suggest to the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the excise duty on wool tops should be abolished immediately and this should be passed on to the import duty on wool imported from Australia and New Zealand. In other words, at present if we have got 50 per cent duty on import of wool, we may raise it to 65 per cent, but do away with the excise duty on wool-tops. This will achieve two purposes: one, it will prevent evasion of tax at the

wool-top stage and two, it will give an impetus to the local wool breeders who will get more price for their products which they are not able to get now...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I will finish. My last point is that the hon. Finance Minister has said that he has formed a committee under Mr. L. K. Jha. Yesterday he gave certain names. I request him that two Members from both Houses of Parliament may also be associated with that committee as non-official members who are being coopted to the L. K. Jha Committee.

These are the suggestions which I wanted to make on the Finance Bill, and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will take care of my point number one.

**श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :**  
उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि इस वित्त विधेयक पर मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए समय दिया। जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सवाल है माननीय सभी सदस्यों ने चाहे पक्ष में हों या विपक्ष में हों इस विधेयक की प्रशंसा की है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा टैक्सों में कुछ कमी की है और साथ ही हमारे देश की योजनाओं के विकास के लिये जो मांग की गई है वह उचित ही उन्होंने ठहराया। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपके द्वारा एक और निवेदन करना चाहूँगा और मेरे सुझाव भी हैं। यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी गांवों में बसती है और उसमें अधिकांश किसानों की आबादी है। जहाँ तक किसानों का सवाल है इस देश में, मैं किसान के बारे में इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि किसान को लोग अन्नदाता कहा करते हैं। मैं किसान को कुछ और भी कहा करता हूँ। किसान केवल अन्नदाता ही नहीं है, देश में किसान वस्त्रदाता भी है। गुड़, चीनी, जक्कर दाता भी है। पक्खन, मलाई,

घी, दूध दाता भी है। किसान सब्जी, फल और मसाला दाता भी है। मैं सर्वदाता कहूँ तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति न होगी। किसान सब कुछ देने वाला है। अगर हम शास्त्रों की बात मानें तो अन्न ही प्राण है। तब मैं किसान को प्राणदाता भी कहता हूँ। जब इतनी बातें किसान के अंदर हैं तो किसान के अन्न को खा कर ही चाहे वह शहर में रहता हो, गांव में रहता हो, चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी हो, चाहे व्यापारी हो, इन सब की किसान के अन्न को खाकर आंख खुलती है। मैं सभी लोगों से चाहे विपक्ष में हो या पक्ष में हों सरकार में हों, चाहे कहीं भी हों, सब को किसानों की समस्याओं को आंखें खोलकर देखना चाहिये। किसान की समस्या राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। उनका संबंध राष्ट्र से है, समूचे राष्ट्र से है। किसान की खेती के बिना इस देश में औद्योगिकीकरण नहीं हो सकता। उद्योगों की, बिना खेती के, तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। तब देश के समूचे विकास के लिये किसानों की कठिनाइयाँ और किसानों की समस्याएँ बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोची जानी चाहियें।

अभी आज के आखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है कि गन्ने का मूल्य क्या है। के० के० विरला साहब अभी किसानों की बात कह रहे थे। मैं उनको जरूर कहूँगा कि उन्होंने एक किसान की बात कही लेकिन फैक्ट्रियों पर 112.32 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का आज भी गन्ने का बकाया है। ये चीजें ऐसी हैं जो किसानों को उठाने नहीं देती। कोई भी व्यापारी ऐसा न होगा जो बिना पैसे दिये अपना माल दे देगा। आजकल व्यापारी पहले पैसा लेता है फिर माल देता है। मगर किसानों का उधार इतनी देर तक रहना यह देश के हित में नहीं है। किसानों के हित में तो बिल्कुल भी नहीं है। मैं किसानों के बारे में और भी बातें कहना

### [श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

चाहूंगा। किसान जो अन्न पैदा करता है वह एटम बम से भी बड़ी ताकत रखता है। हिरोशिमा और नागासाकी में दूसरे महायुद्ध के वक्त जब बम गिरे तो उस समय 35 लाख आदमियों की जान गई। अकेले बंगाल में जिसमें बंगलादेश भी शरीक था, दूसरे महायुद्ध में अंग्रेजों राज में, 35 लाख आदमियों के प्राण बिना अन्न के चले गये। लिहाजा किसान जो अन्न पैदा करता है देश के उपयोग के लिए, उस किसान की समस्याएं भी बहुत गहरी हैं। उसको अच्छी तरह समझा जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून और कायदे किसानों के हक में बनाये जाने चाहिए। किसान जहाँ देश के लिए अन्न पैदा करते हैं वहाँ वे दैवी विपदाओं के भी शिकार होते हैं। चाहे ओले हों, अति वर्षा हो, बाढ़ हो, इन दैवी विपदाओं में किसानों को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचता है। उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। उसके मवेशी मारे जाते हैं और उसके मकान बाढ़ में बह जाते हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में कोई बजह नहीं है कि किसानों की फसल और मवेशियों का बीमा न किया जाय। अभी तक यह योजना लागू नहीं की गई है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि किसानों को फसल और मवेशियों के लिए बीमे की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। हमारे देश में अधिक से अधिक किसानों को ही दैवी विपदाओं का शिकार होना पड़ता है। दैवी विपदाओं के वक्त किसानों को कुछ आर्थिक मदद मिल जाय तो वह देश के हित में होगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान खाली देश के लिए ही उपयोगी नहीं है बल्कि वह एक बहुत बड़ा समाजवादी भी कहा जा सकता है। मैं किसान से बढ़कर किसी दूसरे को बड़ा समाजवादी नहीं मानता हूँ। किसान सबसे बड़ा समाजवादी है। वह प्राणी मात्र की सेवा करता

है। पशु और पक्षी भी किसान के खेत का अन्न खाकर अपना जीवनयापन करते हैं। इसलिए किसान से बढ़कर समाजवादी कोई नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से भी किसानों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। किसान केवल उत्पादक ही नहीं है, वह टैक्स भी सबसे ज्यादा देता है। उस पर अनेक तरह के टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं। डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट दोनों प्रकार के टैक्स उसको देने पड़ते हैं। चाहे लगान की शक्ल में हो, चाहे बिजली की शक्ल में हो या किसी और शक्ल में हों, किसानों को डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट, दोनों प्रकार के टैक्स देने पड़ते हैं। यह बात भुलाई नहीं जानी चाहिए कि किसान सिर्फ उत्पादक ही नहीं है, वह उपभोक्ता भी है। लिहाजा हमारा सरकार को और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को ऐसे कानून बनाने चाहिए जिनसे किसान जो चीजें बाजार से खरीदता है और जो चीजें वह पैदा करता है उनके मूल्यों में सामंजस्य हो। किसान को फसल का उसको जो मूल्य मिले उसी हिसाब से उसको जो बिजली मिलती है, वह जो आपधि खरीदता है, स्टेशनरी और कपड़ा खरीदता है उन चीजों में भी सामंजस्य होना चाहिए, यह मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है।

मैं थोड़ा एक दो चीजें और कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकारों कर्मचारियों में किसानों के नजरिये की कमी पाई जाती है। चाहे बैंकों से ऋण लेने की बात हो, तकाबी की बात हो, किसानों के साथ जो सहा-नुभूति दिखाई जानी चाहिए वह देखने को नहीं मिलती है। उसकी सहायता मिलने में अनेक कठिनाई आती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और इसमें सुधार लाया जाना चाहिए। इन बातों के साथ-साथ यहाँ पर कुछ और बातें भी उठाई गई हैं। कल यहाँ पर मद्रास से आई तमिलनाडु की समस्या

बोल रही थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि गंगा और कावेरी के जल को मिलाया जाय। वे अभी नई समस्या हैं। यह कोई नया मुझाव नहीं है। मैं उनके मुझाव को गलत नहीं कहता हूँ। जब यहाँ पर थोड़े के ० एल० राव सिंचाई मंत्री थे और आप जानते हैं कि वे चीफ इंजीनियर भी रहे चुके थे, उन्होंने जब लोक सभा में यह बात कही तो उनसे मैंने कहा था कि राव साहब, यह व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण नहीं है। गंगा में बरसात के अलावा पानी रहता ही कब है? इसके बाद अगर वह पानी गंगा से कावेरी तक जाएगा तो कितने ही पहाड़ों और चट्टानों को पार कर जाएगा .... (श्रवधान)। मैंने कहा है कि बरसात के दिनों में ही गंगा में पानी रहता है। अन्य मौसम में पानी बहुत कम हो जाता है। अगर बरसात के गंगा के पानी को कावेरी तक ले जाना हो तो बरसात में तो वहाँ पर भी थोड़ा बहुत पानी होता ही है। इस योजना पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा होगा। हमारे आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक तो समुद्र के पानी को भी शुद्ध करके मद्रास शहर को पानी उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं। इतने खर्च में तो वह योजना भी बन जाएगी। इसलिए ऐसी योजनाओं के हक में मैं नहीं हूँ।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे बांध सिंचाई के लिए बनाये जाते हैं, जितने भी बांध मैदानों हिस्सों में बनते हैं उनमें सिल्टिंग ज्यादा से ज्यादा होता है। लेकिन जो बांध पहाड़ों के बीच में बनाये जाते हैं या पथरोली जमीन पर बनाये जाते हैं वहाँ पर सिल्टिंग कम होती है। मैंने भाखड़ा डेम को देखा है और रिहन्द डेम को भी देखा है। भाखड़ा डेम ऐसी जमीन पर बनाया गया है जो ज्यादा सख्त नहीं है, लेकिन रिहन्द डेम दो पहाड़ों के बीच में बनाया गया है। इसलिए वहाँ पर सिल्टिंग कम होती है।

हमारी योजनाएं कुछ विचार कर के बनाई जाएं। यह सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में मुझे थोड़ा सा कहना था।

मैं इस मौके पर देश की ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति पर विशेष रूप से पंजाब की स्थिति पर भी कुछ कह देना चाहूँगा। पंजाब में जो दुखद घटनाएं हो रही हैं सारे देश को उन से बहुत दुखी होना चाहिए। पंजाब की समस्या राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, आज जो समाचार पत्रों में श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी और चाँधरो चरण सिंह जी के बयान निकले हैं मैं उन्हें दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कहूँगा। उन्होंने पंजाब को लेकर जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय समस्या है जो कुछ कहा है उनको इस राजनैतिक सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिये। पंजाब को लेकर के आज तक उन्होंने एक राजनैतिक प्रश्न बनाया है खास कर उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री जी की तरफ इशारा किया है कि वह जानबूझकर के इन लोगों को बढ़ावा दे रही है यह मैं समझता हूँ कोई ऐसा बात नहीं है जिसको राष्ट्रीय हित में कहा जाए या राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के विचार रहे जाएं, मैं ऐसा कहने को तैयार हूँ। मैं बहुत दुख के साथ कहता हूँ। मुझ को बाहर जाने के बहुत कम मौके मिले हैं। मैं कई देशों में गया हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि जो हमारे भारतीय लोग वहाँ रहते हैं उनमें राष्ट्रीयता का कहीं ऊँचा दर्जा है। मैं अस्ट्रेलिया गया, जापान गया, मारीशस गया, सिंगापुर गया हूँ वहाँ पर सभी भारतीय लोग हम से मिलने के लिए आते थे बिना किसी भाषा के लिहाज के, बिना किसी मजहब के लिहाज के। साथ ही वे मिलने के लिए नहीं आए बल्कि उन्होंने यह दुख जाहिर किया इन दिनों में देश में जो बातें समाचार पत्रों में देखते थे, सुनते थे, इनको देखकर वे कहते थे कि वह बहुत खराब बातें हैं इनसे



[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

हमारा मस्तिष्क नीचे होता है और हमें यहां पर दूसरे देशों के लोग अपमानित करते हैं। यह बाहर रहने वाले लोगों की भावनाएं भारत के प्रति अपने देश के प्रति हैं। हमारे देश के लोग देश के ऊंचे, चोटी के लोग इस दृष्टि से छोटे दर्जे में सोचें तो मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि हम देश में रह कर भाषा, प्रान्त और धर्म के इन सवालों से ऊपर उठें। देश की एकता आज बहुत जरूरी सवाल है। इस पर हम सब एक हैं और ऐसे सवालों को राजनीतिक सवाल न बनावें मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं। कल श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव, चौधरी चरण सिंह को किसान का नेता बता रहे थे या यह वीरेन्द्र वर्मा जी भी जानते हैं और उपसभापति महोदय आप भी जानते हैं जिस समय लगान को बढ़ाया गया, हम मुअ्तिल हो रहे थे, हम किसानों के ऊपर लगान बढ़ाने की मुखालफत कर रहे थे। हम यह कह रहे थे कि सवा छः एकड़ पर कोई लगान नहीं होना चाहिये। उस समय चौधरी चरण सिंह संविद में चीफ मिनिस्टर हो गये थे। उसके बाद हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा जी बनीं और त्रिपाठी जी मुख्य मन्त्री बने उनकी गवर्नमेंट आई और 1971 में इन्दिरा जी ने सवा छहः एकड़ का लगान छोड़ दिया। क्या इन्दिरा जी किसानों की हमदर्द हैं या चौधरी चरण सिंह हैं? लेकिन हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव जी को यह सारी कहानी मालूम नहीं है। वे यहां नहीं हैं मैं एक बात कह दूं कि किसानों के बारे में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू से ज्यादा कभी किसी ने नहीं सोचा। उनकी अन्तिम इच्छा थी जिसे विल कहते हैं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस में लिखा था कि मेरी भस्म किसानों के खेतों पर गिराई जाए। यह क्यों उन्होंने लिखा? क्योंकि वे जानते थे कि किसान

इस देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं और इसको हम मजबूत करेंगे तो देश का आर्थिक विकास होगा और औद्योगिक विकास होगा। यह हमारे देश के भूत-पूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री जी जानते थे। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे थोड़े अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया। धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्रीमती सुधा जोशी आप 10 मिनट में समाप्त कीजिये।

**श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी (महाराष्ट्र) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन में मुझे पहला भाषण प्रस्तुत करने का और इस बिल का समर्थन करने का मौका आपने मुझे दिया इसके लिए मैं आपकी और इस सदन की शुक्रगुजार हूं। मान्यवर वित्त मन्त्री ने जो बजट इस वर्ष का पेश किया है वह बजट उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता रखने वाला बजट है। मैं बार-बार सुनती आई हूं कि यह जो बजट है यह चुनाव को सामने रखते हुए पेश किया हुआ बजट है, यह बोलने वाले जो लोग हैं इस वाक्य का अगला वाक्य नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं और वह है कि यह चुनाव को सामने रखते हुए पेश किया हुआ बजट है इसलिए यह बजट बहुत ही अच्छा बजट है। यह जो बजट है यह इलैक्शन ओरियेंटेड बजट नहीं बल्कि प्रोडक्शन ओरियेंटेड बजट है। इस में जो उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए सुझाव हैं उनके जरिये से मूल्य वृद्धि पर जबरदस्त असर होगा। यह इन्फ्लेशन को रोकने वाला बजट है लेकिन इन्फ्लेशन के बारे में सरकार को बड़ा सतर्क रहना चाहिए। जो मौके का बेहिसाब फायदा उठाने वाले मतलबी लोग हैं, बेइमान उद्योगपति हैं और उनकी काली करतूतों को बढ़ावा देने वाले जो लोग हैं अगर उनके ऊपर कड़ी नजर नहीं रखी गयी, उनके ऊपर कायंबाही

नहीं की गयी तो यह जो इन्फ्लेशन रोक दिया है, कम किया गया है और आगे भी जिसके कम होने की आशा हम रखते हैं उस आशा का भंग हो जायेगा।

मान्यवर, इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट के क्लॉज 11 में सेक्शन 44 एबी के अंतर्गत अंतर्भाव किया गया है जिससे कम्पलसरी आडिट्स आफ एकाउंट्स किया जायेगा। मैं इसका खास कर स्वागत करती हूँ। हमारे देश में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स की कमी नहीं है। यह सच है कि ये जो चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स हैं और जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं वे अपना धंधा जो है उसमें स्पर्धा न हो इसलिए आर्टिकल्ड क्लर्क को बढ़ावा नहीं देते हैं बल्कि उनको हैरान ही करते हैं। इसके बावजूद भी बहुत चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स हैं जो यह काम करते हैं।

मान्यवर ट्रस्ट और संस्थाओं के बारे में जो सुझाव लाये गये हैं उनका भी मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। मान्यवर महाराष्ट्र में चैरिटी कमिशनर ऐसे ट्रस्ट और जो संस्थाएं हैं उनके अर्थव्यवहार और कार्य की आलोचना करते हैं। ऐसा कानून महाराष्ट्र में है। केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में ऐसा कानून नहीं है और इस लिए बम्बई के जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वे अपने ट्रस्ट यहां दिल्ली का पता देकर रजिस्टर्ड करवाते हैं। हालांकि उनका पूरा कामकाज बम्बई से ही होता है। ऐसे करप्ट ट्रस्ट को हमारी नौकरशाही सहायता देती है। ऐसी भी संस्थाएं हैं जो धार्मिक संस्था के नाम पर उद्योग चलाती हैं। ये उद्योगपति सिर्फ ट्रस्टों का ही निर्माण नहीं करते बल्कि बोगस पूरक यूनिट्स का भी निर्माण करते हैं जो कि उनके अपने नौकर चलाते हैं जैसे कि दिल्ली के पास फरीदाबाद में चल रहा है। मुझे आशा है कि बड़े उद्योगों और विदेशों से प्रेरणा ली हुई संस्थाओं के जो बोगस ट्रस्ट और संशोधन

संस्थाएं हैं उन्हें सरकार ढूँढ़ निकालेगी और उन पर कड़ी कयवाही करेगी।

मान्यवर, महिलाएं उद्योगिकता के क्षेत्र में आ रही हैं। आगे बढ़ा रही हैं और कहीं-कहीं महिला सहाकारिता संस्थाएं बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। सरकार को इन संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। मान्यवर, पिछले हफ्ते राज्य सभा में रखी गयी पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मैं देख रखी थी। यह सब आडिट रिपोर्ट्स पर आधारित रिपोर्ट है। मैं खासकर रेवेन्यू आडिट के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। इन रिपोर्ट्स से दिखाई देता है कि टैक्स आफिसर जो अगर दक्ष और प्रमाणिक रहेंगे, ईमानदार रहेंगे तो यह जो रेवेन्यू है यह बड़ी मात्रा में बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैं सिर्फ आयकर के बारे में नहीं बोलती बल्कि एक्साइज और कस्टम के बारे में भी बोलती हूँ। अभी-अभी पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें दिखाया है कि कस्टम्स की ढिलाई के कारण सोने के जो गहने हैं उसके रूप में सोना आयात करने की प्रवृत्ति बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने व्यक्तिगत करों में हर एक ब्रेकेट में 5 प्रतिशत की छूट दी है। इससे नौकरी करने वाले लोगों को बड़ी राहत दी गयी है लेकिन 15 हजार से यह ब्रेकेट 25 हजार तक बढ़ाया जाता तो बड़ा बेहतर रहता। इससे करदातों की संख्या भी कम हो जाती और ऐसे छोटे-छोटे करदातों की संख्या कम करके जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं जो कर डुबोते हैं उनके पीछे हमारी सरकार अलग लग जायेगी तो आयकर की जो यन्त्रणा है यह यन्त्रणा सुधर जायेगी।

एक्सपेंडीचर रिलेटेड कन्सेशन के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखने वाले सुझाव का भी

[श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी]

में स्वागत करती हूँ। इस प्रकार की कन्सेशन कानून में डलाने पैदा करती है और उनमें बड़े लूपहोल्स रखती है।

मान्यवर मैं अब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के दिये हुए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के ऊपर और उनकी क.यं-व.ही के ऊपर कुछ विचार रखूंगी। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम माननीया इंदिरा जी द्वारा गरीबों का उत्थान करने के लिए देश को दिया हुआ एक बड़ा ही बेहतरीन और परिपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है। इसके लिए इस बजट में लगभग दुगनी राशि केन्द्र सरकार ने उपलब्ध की है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उसे पूरी ताकत के साथ अमल में नहीं लाया जाता है। मिसल के तौर पर मैं कहती हूँ कि ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मिनिमम मोड्यु प्रोग्राम भी अता है जो 1974-75 से राज्य स्तर पर जारी किया गया है उसमें ग्रामीण स्व.स्थ. म.ग.दर्शक, बहु उद्देश्यीय ग्राम सेवक, वैद्यकीय शिक्षा का रीओरिएंटेशन ये तीन केन्द्र पुरस्कृत योजनाएं आती हैं जो देहात में गरीबों को मदद पहुंचाती हैं या मदद पहुंचाने में एम एन० पी० को सहायभूत होती हैं। 22 राज्यों में और 5 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में अडॉटर जनरल ने इस कार्यक्रम का नमूना निरोक्षण किया तो यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि बजट में इस कार्यक्रम में मंजूर किये हुए 479.94 से मार्च 1983 तक सिर्फ 396.60 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च हुए और 83.34 करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं हुए। कई राज्यों में केन्द्र द्वारा पुरस्कृत की हुई योजनाओं में जो खर्च होता है वह केन्द्र से उन योजनाओं के लिए जो मदद मिलती है उससे भी कम होता है। मान्यवर, यह मेरा पहला भाषण है आप मुझे दो मिनट और देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिये,

फिर बोलिएगा। बहुत अच्छे पाइंट्स आपने किये हैं अब आप विश्राम करें।

श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी : मैं दो तीन मिनट में खत्म करूंगी।

श्री उपसभापति : सारे लोगों की स्पीच होनी है, आपको कहां से समय मिलेगा।

श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी : केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के ऊपर जो मदद आती है योजनाओं पर होने वाला खर्च उससे भी कम होता है। कई राज्यों में इन योजनाओं के लिए रखे हुए पैसे दूसरे कार्यक्रमों में खर्च किये जाते हैं। मान्यवर, मुझे मालूम है कि सभी राज्यों में हमारी पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है और हमारी पार्टी की सरकार जहां नहीं है वहां पर तो ये कार्यक्रम बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। बन्धुप्रा मजदूर, बांडेड लेबर, ये भी...

श्री उपसभापति : अब नये विषय को मत लोजिए।

श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी : एक दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर समाप्त कीजिये।

श्रीमती सुधा विजय जोशी : बम्बई की प्राब्लम्स के बारे में मुझे कहना था, महिलाओं की प्राब्लम्स के बारे में कहना था लेकिन आप मुझे टाइम नहीं देते हैं अफसोस की बात है। फिर भी मैं आप का धन्यवाद करती हूँ, इस सदन का भी धन्यवाद करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra):  
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my friends from the Treasury Benches have said that this is not an Election budget. I do not know

whether it is an Election budget or *not*. But one thing I do know that this is the last Budget being presented by this Government, and am sure the 'common man' will have a sigh of relief on this account.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEP-  
TULLA (Maharashtra): We won't  
you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI- The  
Opposition has been accused when the  
IMF loan was taken. We said that we  
are becoming a slave of the IMF, that we  
are selling our soul to the IMF. At that  
time, of course from the Treasury Benches  
there were loud protests. But after we got  
the loan what has been the situation in the  
country?

Foreign collaborations have gone up two  
and a half times in the country since we  
accepted the IMF loan. Every day, on an  
average, we are signing two foreign  
collaborations. I not against foreign  
collaborations if it is required. Definitely we  
re-e new technology. But when the  
technology exists, we have explicated the  
technology and we have indulged in  
repetitive imports. Definitely we have a  
licensing system. But what have we made  
use of it for? They made use of it to import  
luxury goods. Have they slashed duties on  
medicines? Have they slashed duties on  
fertilizers? Have they slashed duties on  
import of food? No, we have slashed  
duties on cars, on motorcycles, colour T.V.  
from 160 per cent to 40 per cent. This is  
the priority of the Government. I do not  
blame the Finance Minister because this  
was *side* his control. These were the  
conditions of the I.M.F. What can he do?  
Today, you see Mercedes Benz everywhere.  
The capital today is flooded with  
Mercedes Benz. This is the new culture  
which is developing in this country. We have  
the Maruti Now the Premier Automobiles  
as well as the Hindustan Motors has been  
allowed to go in for foreign! RS—10.

technology. Take scooters. We have Bajaj  
which is the best manufacturing unit in India.  
It is exporting. It is the second best unit in the  
world. But we go in for Piaggio, Kawasaki and  
Honda. Is it the priority? About our imports  
also, you blame the Janata Government.  
During the Janata Government, our imports  
were about 7000 crores of rupees. In 1980-81,  
it rose to 12000 crores and in 1963-84, it was  
15000 crores of rupees. Our external debt has  
crossed Rs. 20,000 crores whereas during the  
Janata time it was just 8,900 crores. India is  
getting into a debt trap. I would like to warn  
this country. Anybody comes here and we ask  
for something. The Russian team comes here  
and we want some items from them. They give  
us long-term credit. But we have to pay back.  
The Japanese Prime Minister is coming  
tomorrow and we are going to ask him. The  
Russian team was here. English defence team  
was here. French team was also here. We are  
borrowing left, right and centre. You know  
that your Government will not be paying back  
because you won't be in power. But you have  
the moral responsibility to repay.

Now, I come to our internal debt. It has  
crossed Rs. 50,000 crores. God alone can  
help this country. Take the case of trade  
marks also. We are going in for Rothmans  
cigarettes. We have got the best expertise in  
this country in the field of cigarettes. We have  
India Kings which are being exported. When  
we ask a question in Parliament, they say  
that the Government do not have to give  
permission for trade-mark. If we have to  
pay foreign exchange to get the trademark,  
then we come into the picture. Duncan got the  
Rothmans trade-mark without paying a pie.  
But they have to pay foreign exchange outside  
the-country. I do not know why we need  
foreign brands in this country, we have  
got the best of Indian cheese and butter. This  
Government has brought us to this stage.  
This has happened after the I.M.F. loan,

(Shri Suresh Kalmadi)

As regards the non-resident scheme, it has got various advantages I don't deny that. But we cannot treat one class of people more privileged than the others. There are so many industries in this country. Why don't we give them more benefits, more privileges? No. Those who have left this country and have gone out to have a soft living, we want to reward them. Is this justice? Non-resident scheme has been utilised—and the Finance Minister knows it very well—to convert black money into white. Lot of money has come to through this channel.

Take the case of financial institutions. So far, they have been playing a secondary role. They have never disturbed any company. As you have seen, now the L.I.C and other financial institutions are destabilising the companies. I think the management of Escorts is not bad. It is being destabilised. Take the case of D.C.M. They had good connections. Their son was going to Doon School. Because of these connection, they have got out of this trouble. The sword of the financial institutions is hanging on the head of industry. All those who do not have adequate political patronage or do not donate to the ruling party, they will always be victimised. And this is a very bad trend. There should be clear-cut guidelines for financial institutions. This is my request.

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) :  
महाराष्ट्र के इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स से होली  
में शरद पवार को काफी पैसा नहीं मिला  
है क्या जो प्लोड कर रहे हैं आप डी सी  
एम के केस को ?

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : यादव जी, आप  
से कभी और बात करेंगे । अभी हम  
फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ बात कर रहे  
हैं ।

About destabilisation of good companies, I have already said. But there are other companies. The Mohan Machines is there., The Mohan Machines belongs to a wellknown Congress (I) industrialist who owned Campa Cola and the Meridian. He has also not returned his loan. He has not returned his interest. But why the LIC is not taking over that? Why the LIC is not calling a meeting of the shareholders of the Mohan Machines. Some places you go—they are badly managed—and you are giving more money to them. Now the Hot Meridian is coming up. You are giving to the same people who have defaulted earlier. I do not know how the financial institutions which are taking over the other companies are giving more money and more loans to the same persons and establishments. That is beyond me.

I would now like to come to a thin about which we asked for a Calling Attention. I do not know why it is not coming up in spite of repeated attempts to raise the issue. And that is the issue of the Sethias. Sir, the London-based Bank, the Central Bank of India has given the Sethias Rs. 55 crores. The Punjab National Bank has given them Rs. 60 crores. The Union Bank of India has given them Rs. 10 crores. These people were having police complaints, criminal complaints by two foreign banks that they have not paid their dues. There were warrants of arrest against the Sethias. But the Indian Bank decided to bail them out and they have given them all this money without sufficient security, without going through their stocks. I do not know how it happened. I am aware that the Finance Minister and the Reserve Bank opposed this move initially. I do not know what happened later or—But we find that these loans have been given by them. And also the Government has admitted in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha that one Central Bank Officer has been appointed ...

श्री रामानन्द यादव : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर यह है कि बैंकिंग सीक्रेट ऐक्ट के अनुसार यह बात जो माननीय सदस्य डिस्कस कर रहे हैं, नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि कैंजुअल रिमाइंस तो वह दे सकते हैं लेकिन डिटेल् में जाना ठीक नहीं होगा।

Otherwise, it will have an adverse effect on the functioning of the banks •broad.

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : यादव जी, आप का क्या कोई संबंध है सेठियाज के साथ ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please complete now.

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: This is casting an aspersion. To say whether Yadavji has got any relation with the Sethias is casting an aspersion.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: He is not denying it. (Interruptions) Sir, the Government, in reply to a Lok Sabha question has admitted ' that a senior officer of the Central Bank has joined the Sethias' London office. And through him all these other deals. I have also got information, Sir, that this whole amount will have to be written off because the Sethiag plan to declare themselves insolvent. Sir, take it from me. This is my information. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): You cannot discuss it. This very House passed a law about the details of an individual account. It is a relation between a customer and a banker. And the Members of this House have always co-operated and on an earlier occasion also when I was sitting on the other side when the question of the Bank of Baroda came up. Mr. Advani will recollect. These

banks have a number of custOB abroad. Whatever you discuss:- here it is being reported. Generally can say that the foreign investment bad. In general terms, you can But the moment you are going the details, you are taking the exposing the banks and we have done that. And, I would like. . .

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: On this point, I would like to say that the Finance Minister need not speak on the matter but I am free to make allegations. It is a very big amount and the Reserve Bank is about advance another \$20 million. It not a small amount. It is a very fraud. And, Sir, it is my right speak. I can speak in a debate.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We ourselves passed a law. (Interruptions). Please take your seat. The Member may not know it-order to prevent that, the law been passed in the December self you do not know it, I cannot here it.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, Finance Minister need not reply. If the Finance Minister is to reply. I understand that the banks need divulge against etc. etc. But a big fraud in this country and it to be exposed in this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pin conclude now. Do not go into details.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTER. This law applies to the bank erapi yeas and not to the Members" of House. We have every right to out and expose. Otherwise the (ernment will never. . .

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER JEE: We are treading on a very ilicate path. I would request Members that we have built up convention. For God's sake, do

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

it, *(Interruptions)*. If you UBS it with me, I will give you information. In fact, I may tell the hon. Member that when Mr. Mohanpotka was a Member, I told him that I will give the detailed information and I gave him all the information. Please do not discuss these things the whole matter is under investigation. The Reserve Bank is investigating and the other agencies are investigating and once the investigations are over if you want to know it, I do not mind sharing my entire detailed information with you, but not in public.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I can understand if it is a defence deal and reasons it may not be disclosed here. But what is there in this case here? A particular doing all this. *(Interruption)* all said and done. Central Bank Chairman, Mr. has been given a promotion that is the end of the matter. I would now like to go into the Industries District policy of the Government of India. There are 86 Industries Districts and unfortunately hardly two or three of these are south of the Vindhya. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh do not have a single No. 5 District. But the Finance is giving a lot of grant to the northern areas. But from the Maharashtra, over 200 factories are awaiting clearance. They are being told that they will be given a loan only if they shift to the area as a result of which Maharashtra is suffering in a very large measure. There is large-scale unemployment on this one count. In the latest they have also said that the convertibility clause will be waived if industries or units are set up in the north. This, I think, is very very discriminatory. We have said that taluka should be the unit and 3 districts and we think and we hope that in the Seventh Five Year Plan it shall be so.

incorporated and now I come to the last point. It is again about the unemployment problem. There has been the bank loan mela, which has come up for discussion in this House. I will not repeat whatever I have said on this issue. This is a perfect example of how a good scheme if rushed through for election gains can turn out to be a bad scheme. If this very scheme was implemented immediately after the Government took over, if this very scheme was spread to four or five years, if instead of distributing 40 thousand loans in Ram Lila Grounds, these 40 thousand loans were given throughout the year, you could have identified the correct people who should have got the loan. But I am very sorry to say that this was a fraud, a public gimmick and nobody has got the advantage of it, except the chosen few. Thank you.

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI (Uttar Pradesh): What is the harm in it? There is no harm at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mr. Bansal. You will have five minutes only *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Sir, every speaker is taking his own time. The Business Advisory Committee wrongly decided that this can be completed within two days.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for affording me this opportunity to speak in this august house today. When I stand here to make my debut in the Indian Parliament, which symbolises the aspirations of the largest democracy in the world, I am fully conscious of the stellar role played in the Rajya Sabha by a galaxy of national leaders and while it will be my earnest endeavour to follow the footprints they have left on the sands of time. I will constantly seek the guidance and draw benefit

from the experience of senior leaders with whom I have the privilege to here now.

While supporting the Finance Bill -which seeks to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the year 1984-85, I note with a sense of satisfaction that during the first four years of the current Plan the rate of growth has been 5.4 per cent against the target of 5.2 per cent, while in the earlier three decades of planning, it was only 3.5 per cent. Inflation too has been brought down from a staggering 22.2 per cent to a single digit level.

To fight against the scourge of abject poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger, the founding fathers gave the country a Constitution which is considered the world over as an excellent document governing the various aspects of the nation's life. The Preamble, as amended by the 42nd Amendment, and some of the Directive Principles point out significantly the thrust of the Indian economic policy towards economic democracy and a welfare state, without which political democracy would be an Utopia and lose its very meaning to a vast majority of the people. To make the dream of the founding father come true and to ensure that their lofty ideals are attained, the successive Congress Governments beginning under the dynamic leadership of that great visionary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, fighting the onslaught of various retrograde forces and surmounting all the difficulties, adopted the concept of planning with the result, that today, we have made definite strides in various aspects of our nation's life. The process, of course, received a set back during the Janata regime. In their mis-guided anxiety to undo whatever Indira Gandhi had done, they did away with the Five-Year Plan and innovated the rolling Plan. Soon enough, the Indian economy was in shambles. And it has

been proved that what they termed as rolling Plan was, in fact, no Plan at all.

When the people of India again placed their destiny in the able hands of our great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, what the Congress inherited was, as I said, an economy in shambles and setting the priorities right, once again, the Congress (I) rededicated itself to the gigantic task of nation-building. Ever since then, the economic policies adopted have helped in bringing about an all-round improvement. The hon. Finance Minister has done well to move a Finance Bill which can be rightly termed as a sincere effort to boost the economy, to stimulate growth, encourage savings, promote exports, achieve higher industrial production, control black money and inflation and mobilise resources for the welfare of the common man, to attain the democratic socialism of Nehru's vision.

The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi said that the real India lives in its villages and the Congress Government is always contemplating plans for the betterment of the villages. The twenty-point programme with an outlay of Rs. 4,038 crores for the current Plan is a clear indication of that spirit and is a veritable charter of progress and development. The Integrated Rural Development Programme has enabled 8.8 million families to cross the poverty line during the first three years of its implementation, while the National Rural Employment Programme has created about three million mandays within one year itself. The training of rural youth for self-employment equips the rural youth with the necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocations of self-employment while giving them stipends and other monetary benefits.

Grant of further tax exemption in respect of deposits with Industrial Development Bank of India and on



[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal] deposits under National Deposit Scheme is a commendable effort to encourage savings and to create resources for development in addition to amounts being spent through the annual plans.

The reduction in the rate of income-tax at various levels of income will also help curb generation of black money. However, about the salaried people I have to say that they continue to be hard hit. Dearness allowance is paid to neutralise the effect of inflation and it should not be considered as a part of income for taxation purposes.

The compulsory audit of accounts, the restriction imposed on the acceptance or repayment of loans or deposit of Rs. 10,000 or more except through an account payee cheque or bank draft and tightening of provisions regarding the holding of benami property and various other measures will help control the growth of a parallel economy which is damaging the socio-economic fibre of the country.

Regarding the effort to open more and more avenues for self-employment, I must commend the Government for introducing last year and strengthening more this year two schemes namely Rural Landless Eminent Guarantee Programme and the Scheme for providing self-employment opportunities to the unemployed educated youth. I am, however, pained to state that in a large number of cases sincere efforts of Government are sometimes frustrated by some bank officials. In this regard I will humbly submit, through you, Sir, that the payment subsidy should be done away with and instead the entire loan should be made interest free.

As is natural in any welfare society, there is now a constant demand for enhanced social services. To meet the demands the States in India have to depend heavily on the Cen-

tral grants. Though for all-round development, removal of regional disparities and economic anomalies it is imperative that the various problems have to be seen and tackled from a national rather than a regional outlook, yet I will seek your indulgence to permit me to say a few words about the financial condition of my State, that is Punjab.

Contrary to the general belief, Punjab is a revenue surplus State but because of the ambitious plans deficit financing has to be resorted to. The Budget Estimates of the State for 1984-85 show a deficit of Rs. 95.68 crores besides the carry over deficit of Rs. 13.77 crores. This deficit is despite the fact that there has been no enhancement of the Annual Outlay of Rs. 440 crores this year. Under these constraints there is expected to be a shortfall of Rs. 48 crores in the implementation of the Sixth Plan. The outlay fixed for the State is Rs. 1957 crores.

In the present prevailing circumstances when no additional taxation can be undertaken there is a dire need of Central assistance for the implementation of the larger plan. The Thein Dam, a major multipurpose project, together with Stage II of the Upper Bari Doab Canal Hydel scheme seeks to control floods and to utilise the Ravi waters for irrigation and power generation. The cost of this project, as per the 1982 prices, was estimated to be Rs. 669 crores, but so far not even one hundred crore of rupees have been spent on this. (*Time Bell rings*). I will crave your indulgence for a minute more, Sir.

It is imperative that for the proper execution of any project sufficient funds are made available. Punjab is a strategic border State with 342 kilometers of border with Pakistan. The State has to discharge certain obligations of national character, in addition to its own normal duties.

According to your instructions, Sir, about the paucity of time, I will conclude with an urgent and fervent appeal through you, Sir, to the Government to take over the responsibilities of greater expenditure incurred in the State of Punjab. And only one data I have to give regarding the expenditure that the State has to incur on police. In 1970-71, the expenditure was 7.95 crores in 1979-80 this expenditure rose to Rs. 25.09 crores and now in 1983-84, to a staggering figure of Rs. 50.57 crores. Keeping in view the fact that it involves not only the interest of one single State—Punjab—but the defence interests of the country, the responsibility has to be shared by others. I make a fervent appeal that as in the case of Special Area Programme, the need of Punjab should be considered.

**श्री बीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :**  
 सादरणाथ उपसभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान के 76 फीसदी आदमी देहातों में रहते हैं। वहाँ की इकनोमी, यहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था, बहुत ही तेज गति पर चल रही है। जो आदमी बिदेहों में आते हैं, दिल्ली या बम्बई, कानूना या चण्डीगढ़, लखनऊ या काठमांडू, हैदराबाद या दूसरे बड़े शहरों में घूमने के पश्चात् आपदा यह सम्प्रजन लेते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान बड़ा खुश-हाल देश है। लेकिन गाँवों में जो आदमी रहता है और जो शहरों में जो आदमी रहता है, उनको आर्थिक अवस्था में और आय में जमीन-आपमान का अन्तर है। मान्यवर, किसान और अधिक पैसा कर लेता है, जैसा कि इस वर्ष हुआ, उसने आलू लगाया, आलू पका किया, वह बर्बाद हो गया है। पाँच रुपये क्वींटन के भाव पर उठा आलू बिक रहा है। गेहूँ के बारे में कृषि मंत्री जो ने कहा कि हम आत्मनिर्भर हो गये हैं। हमने बिजनेस साज प्रोक्सीरमेंट बहुत जमादा किया और इस साल जो उठने जमादा पैदा होना, ऐसी उन्होंने उम्मीद बाहिर

की है। लेकिन वह काश्तकार जिसको 152 रु० क्वींटन कामत मुकदर को गई है, मजबूर होकर 120 रु० और 122 रु० क्वींटन के भाव पर अपना गेहूँ बेच रहा है। मान्यवर, आपको यह सुनकर हैरानी होगी कि अगर उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम बढ़ता है, व्यवसाय और ट्रेड का काम बढ़ता है तो आपको आमदनी में भी इजाफा होता है। लेकिन बर्बादस्मयी अगर किसान का उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो उसको आमदनी गिरती है और वह बर्बाद हो जाता है। अभी हमारे जम्मू काश्मीर के एक भाई साहब बोल रहे थे और आप जानते हैं कि डा० के० एन० राज को अध्यक्षता में एक कमीशन बना था जिसने यह कहा था कि कृषि की इनकम के ऊपर टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो ने 25 हजार को आमदानी पर टैक्स एक्जम्पशन दी है। यह छूट इनकम टैक्स में दी गई। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि कौन किसान ऐसा है जिसको 25 हजार से ज्यादा इनकम होती है? मान्यवर, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ों में सबू, पैसा होता है। वहाँ पर सबू का एक पेड़ 5 रु० में बिकता है। वहाँ कंजुमर का एकसप्ताह स्टेशन होता है और वहाँ प्रोड्यूसर का एकसप्ताह स्टेशन होता है। इस प्रकार से अधिक पैसा करके भी वह मारा जाता है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है। इनमें कितनी जमीन-आपमान का अन्तर है, इस पर विचार करने को जरूरत है। आप इस दिल्ली को हो ले लानिये। वहाँ पर जीवीसी बंदे बिकने लगे हैं। एयरकन्डीशनर वहाँ पर चलते हैं। बेहतर से बेहतर स्कूल और कालेज वहाँ पर हैं। हर प्रकार की सुविधाएँ हैं। बेहतर से बेहतर सड़के हैं। ऐसी कौनसी चीज है जिसको सुविधा वहाँ पर उपलब्ध नहीं है?

[श्री विरेन्द्र वर्मा]

5 P.M. गांव का आदमी जिसकी आमदनी भी बहुत कम है अपनी आवश्यकता की चीज खरीदने के लिए दो, चार, छः मील के फासले पर जाता है इसमें भी उसका खर्चा होता है। आमदनी उसकी कुछ नहीं है, चीज खरीदने के लिए जाता है तो उसमें अधिक खर्चा होता है। किन प्रकार उसको अधिक खर्चा बेहतर हो सकती है और उस गरीब काश्तकार को दो घंटे बिजली मिलती हो, अमीर आदमी के कारखाने को पूरी बिजली मिलती हो यह बिड़बिड़ता है। किस प्रकार हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के विषय में एलान किया जा सकता है कि यह बेहतर होगी। मान्यवर एक बात मैं और नहीं समझ पाया हूँ। जब प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी की चर्चा की जाती है तो यह कहा जाता है कि देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स मनी की आमदनी बढ़ी है, ट्रांसपोर्ट की आमदनी बढ़ी है, शहर में रहने वालों की आमदनी बढ़ी है लेकिन मैं एलान के साथ, गारंटी के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि गांव में रहने वाले आदमियों की आमदनी घटी है। आप इनके आंकड़े अलग अलग क्यों नहीं निकालते हैं? शहर में रहने वालों की आमदनी कितनी बढ़ी है और गांव में रहने वाले आदमियों की आमदनी प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी घटी है या बढ़ी है या कौंसी स्थिति हुई इसका अलग अलग विश्लेषण माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को करना चाहिए जिनके देश की सही पिकचर जिसमें गांव में रहने वालों की सही पिकचर उनके सामने आ जाए, मैं, मान्यवर, यह आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों कि परचेजिंग पावर गिरती चली जाती है। उसकी अर्थ शक्ति समाप्त

हो चुकी है। सरकार ने घोषणा की थी पैरिटी प्राइस की कहां गई वह मूल्यों में समता की नोति? किसान जो चीज खरीदता है उसकी उसे बहुत ऊंची कीमत देनी पड़ती है और वह जो चीज पैदा करता है बेचना है उसकी वह कीमत भी नहीं मिलती है जो सरकार ने मुकरर की है बल्कि उसको इससे भी कम कीमत पर अपना उत्पादन बेचना पड़ता है। इसलिए अपना दिमाग साफ करना पड़ेगा कि किस प्रकार से हम काश्तकार की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधार सकते हैं। काश्तकार के साथ साथ जो गांव का मजदूर है उसकी भी आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारे वगैर देश की आर्थिक अवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी यह मेरी घोषणा है। इसके इलावा प्रति वर्ष फ्लड्स आते हैं। कितने फसल, कितने पशु, कितने गरीब आदमियों के मकानात प्रतिवर्ष अरबों रुपये की कीमत के बर्बाद हो जाते हैं। सरकार सोचती है, सहायता भी करता है लेकिन इस प्रकार की सहायता करने से उन गरीब आदमियों की फसल और पशु धन की रक्षा का व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकेगी इसलिए कोई ठोस काम इन्हें करना पड़ेगा। बड़ी नदियों के किनारों पर किस किस प्रकार के बांध हों।

समाजवाद की चर्चा की जाती है। संविधान में भी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी जिसकी तरफ से कल श्री आनन्द शर्मा जो ने बहुत चर्चा की समाजवाद की भी चर्चा की। मैं नहीं समझता कि आजादों के 37 वर्ष साल के बाद भी जिस देश में 50 फीसद लोग गरीबी के रेखा के नीचे हों वह समाजवाद का दावा कैसे कर सकता है कि हम ने समाजवाद की और कदम उठाए हैं। (व्यवधान) मान्यवर, हम कल नहीं बोले थे मित्तवर, जब कल बोल रहे थे तो हम इधर से नहीं बोले थे। आपको वस्तुस्थिति को सामने रखना चाहिए। जो असंलियत है उसे प्रवट करना

चाहिये। यह नहीं कि शोर मचाएं। हम गौर से शान्ति से आपका बात सुनते र, ये यह कह रहा था कि जहाँ 50 फीसदी लोग गरीबी को रेखा के नीचे हैं आप बर्दास्त न कर सकें और समाजवाद का ढोल पीटते रहें।

मान्यवर, बेकारी के आँकड़े में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आपके अपने आँकड़े हैं आप उठा कर देख लीजिये। इम्प्लायमेंट इंक्वैरीज की फिगरें आप इकट्ठा करें, आपके पास हैं, देश में बेकारों का संख्या बढ़ती जाती है। उनमें भी ब्यास तौर से जो गांवों में रहने वाले बेकार उनके माँ-बाप ने खून पसने का कमाई पर के अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाया है लेकिन वह बेकार रोजगार बिहिन अपने घर में पड़ा है, समय बर्बाद कर रहा है। जहाँ तक उनको कर्ज देने की आपने व्यवस्था की है, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस में भी बड़ा भारी करणन है। अनइम्प्लायमेंट दूर करने के लिए आपने कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की है, हरिजनों को भी आई० आर० डी० पी० आर एन० आर० ई० पी० में कर्ज मिलने की व्यवस्था है, मान्यवर, इस में भी बड़ा भारी रिश्ते लो जाता है। सन्निडो पूरा नहीं मिल पाती, पूरा रुपया नहीं मिल पाता।

मेरा आपसे यह भी मुझसे है कि जिनको आप कर्ज देते हैं, उनका आपटर सुपरविजन करें, उसको जांच करें कि वह रुपया किस काम के लिए दिया था, कौसी में लगा है कि नहीं, अन्यथा वह तो बर्बाद हो ही जाएगा, उसको इकनाम, भी न सुधर सकेगा और यह जो हम मानते हैं कि हमने इतने आदमियों को कर्ज दिया है, उसमें काम नहीं चलने वाला है कि हमने कर्ज दे दिया और वह गरीबों की रेखा से ऊपर उठ गये। बल्कि देखना यह होगा कि जिस काम के लिए कर्ज

दिया है, उस काम के लिए रुपये का इस्तेमाल हुआ है कि नहीं हुआ है।

मान्यवर, शहर फैक्टरियां बड़ी तादाद में उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में और देश के केन्द्र की सरकार के हाथ में है या प्रदेश की सरकारों के हाथ में हैं। उनको फिगरें आप उठा कर देखे कि प्रति वर्ष उन पर खर्चा बढ़ता जाता है, उनके जनरल मैनेजमेंट पर, उनकी आमदनी घटती जाती है। लॉन दे वे जा रहा है, पहले के मुकाबले उनकी स्थिति गिरा है। ऐसा ही स्थिति टेक्स्टाइल मिलों को भी है।

इस तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, पन्द्रह साल पेशतार किसानों को चंदह दिन के बकाया गन्ने की कीमत पर मुद दिलाने का कानून व्यवस्था का गई थी, लेकिन चंदह दिन का तो बात क्या—चंदह महीने के बाद भी उसकी गन्ने की कीमत नहीं मिलती और एक नया पैसा भी उनको मुद नहीं दिलाया जाता। तो क्या वित्त मंत्री जी इस प्रकार को भी व्यवस्था मौजूद है, उसमें किसानों को उनकी कीमत जल्दी दिलायेंगे—187 करोड़ रुपया किसानों के गन्ने की कीमत का बकाया है और मुद किसी साल का एक फैक्टरी ने कभी नहीं दिया। क्या उसको दिलाने की भी वह व्यवस्था करेंगे?

मान्यवर, मैं आपसे एक-दो बातें कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। बजट पर बहुत सी बातों की चर्चा हुई है। बजट तो हमने पढ़ ही रखा है, कितना रुपया रखा है, किस काम के लिए रखा है, वह सब ने पढ़ रखा है। पर वह किसी ने नहीं बताया कि किस बजट में कौसी मंहगाई पहुंच चुकी है, कीमतें कितनी उंची हो चुकी है। जिन लोगों की मंहगाई भत्ते मिल जाते हैं हर दो महीने में वह बर्दास्त कर बनते हैं, एम० एल० ए०

[ श्री बीरेन्द्र बर्मा ]

समूह गोड और मिनिस्टर्स वर्दीशन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन एक आम गरीब आदमी इन बड़ी हुई मंहगाई को कैसे वर्दीशन करेगा ? क्या सरकार फेल नहीं रही मंहगाई को रोकने में ?

दुसरा बात में अडल्टेशन के बारे में आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हूँ। कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं मिलेगी कि जिसमें अडल्टेशन न हो, चाहे आदमी की दवा, या पशु या फसल की दवा हो, चाहे आदमी का खाना हो, या फसल के लिए खाद हो, या जानवर के लिए चारा हो। कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं मिल सकती जो अडल्टेड न हो। सरकार क्या रोकने की कोशिश करेगा ? क्या सरकार में इन्हीं रोकने की कोशिश की है कि लोगों को खाने लिए शुद्ध चीजें और स्वास्थ्य के लिए शुद्ध दवाई प्राप्त हो जाए ? इन मामलों में अडल्टेशन बढ़ती चली जा रहा है।

इस तरफ भी माननीय मंत्री जो कुछ प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश करें।

कम्प्यूटर राइट्स को क्या नियंत्रित है ? मान्यवर, जो पार्लियामेंट में पेश किए गये हैं, जसता पार्टी के शासन में एक महीने के अन्दर 25 और अब एक महीने में यहाँ 35 कम्प्यूटर राइट्स हो रहे हैं। तो कम्प्यूटर राइट्स को भी बढ़ाकर पर है।

प्राइमरी भी बढ़ चुकी है और अष्टाचार तो आसमान पर है जो चुरा है। कोई कहते हैं कि अष्टाचार तो आसमान पर है। इससे क्या माने हैं ? हमारा जिसका विकास का साथ है, उसे अष्टाचारों बीच में खाता है और सरकार अष्टाचार को रोकने में लायक नहीं है।

अखिर में, मान्यवर, मैं आर समय

त लेकर निम्न दोनो नुसार माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ।

**पहला तो यह है कि वह पैरिटी आफ प्राइस एप्रीकलर और इंडस्ट्रियल कमाडिटीज को प्राइमरी की पैरिटी को मैनटेन करने का प्रयास करेंगे, अपने बजट में इसको व्यवस्था करेंगे। क्विन्टेड में फैमली लेकर इस प्रकार की कोशिश करेंगे जिससे कि देश में इकतमा — इन दोनों की पैरिटी रखे और मुद्रर नहीं सकती।**

मेरी उनसे यह भी प्रार्थना है कि क्या ब्लैक मनी रोकने के लिए भी उन्होंने कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ? जिससे आपको सफेद धन है, उतना ही पैराल इकतमा में ब्लैक मनी आपको चल रही है। तो इस ब्लैक मनी को रोकने में जो ठोस कदम आपने उठाये हैं और ब्लैक मनी को रोकना हो, तो उस पर भी प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें।

फारेन क्रेडिट कितना हमारे देश में बढ़ चुका है जो अखबारों में और तथा पार्लियामेंट में भी दिया गया था कि प्रति व्यक्ति 208 रुका यह तो फारेन क्रेडिट है। जो हमारे देशवासियों के बिर के ऊपर लदा पड़ा है और जो अपने देश का है, उसको आस बाँझ की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है।

मान्यवर, एक बात में फाइनेशल डिस्तर को ब्रॉड माननीय मंत्री जा से पहला चाहता हूँ। मुमकिन है कि अंग्रेजी का, अमरीका का पहली अर्थल से फाइनेशल डिस्तर ठीक माना जाता है और लेकिन इस देश की जो कन्डिमेंटल कन्डिमेंट है, यहाँ की जो स्थिति है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय की है, उन परिस्थितियों में अगर वह युधि के साथ अपने फाइनेशल डिस्तर को रखें पहली जुलाई से, तो काफिर वह ज्यादा बेहतर होगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी-इन तरफ़ से  
 ख़ास करें और मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ  
 कि जो बातें मैंने बताई हैं, इनके ऊपर  
 भा अपन भावण में प्रकाश डालेंगे और  
 अगर कोई बात अच्छा लगा हो, तो उसे  
 मानने का भी दृष्टा करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now,  
 the Hon'ble Finance Minister will reply.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-JEE  
 Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, let me  
 convey my gratitude to all the  
 distinguished Members and my collea-who  
 have participated in this discus-lion. Sir, with  
 your announcement that the Bill is returned  
 we will complete the exercise which we  
 stalled weeks ago. In other words, Sir,  
 when I presented the budget and  
 introduced the Finance Bill in the other  
 House I and my all other colleagues were  
 under heavy woollens and today when we are  
 going to finally pass the Bill and return the  
 Bill technically we are all in summer clothes.  
 All these two months discussions have  
 taken place in various phases inside the  
 House and outside the House. That is the  
 practice. In this year debate particularly in this  
 House, there has been a marked change. A  
 number of Members who came to this House  
 after the by elections have participated  
 and a few of them made their maiden  
 speeches on this important piece of legislation  
 I congratulate all of them. Some of them have  
 made very useful contributions. Though  
 even in the maiden observations surely I will  
 not include Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy as a  
 new Member because when I came to this  
 House almost 15 years ago I used to listen to  
 him; he used to sit on this side of the House and  
 I used to sit on the oilier side of the  
 House. He has also taken part in this  
 discussion.

Sir, before coming to the individual points, I  
 would like to discuss the general philosophy  
 and the principle behind these fiscal provisions.  
 As I mentioned on earlier occasions also and  
 even at the risk of making repetitions, as  
 pointed out by Mr. Jaswaat Singh in the  
 morning

that when we are discussing on almost oft  
 the same issues there would be repetition  
 and even taking the risk of repetition. I  
 would . to point out that I wanted to  
 provide through budget certain message  
 and I wanted to establish certain princi-  
 ples. The principles are, we provide in-  
 centives for savings and investment. Simi-  
 larly, we would provide disincentives for  
 expenditure and more so for wasteful ex-  
 penditure. We also wanted to convey the  
 message, through various proposals, that  
 various sectors of the economy deserve  
 attention and wherever they deserve at-  
 tentipn, attention will be paid to them and  
 it has been paid. It would not be possible,  
 and perhaps not desirable, to isolate the  
 proposals and to just pick up one piece or  
 one bit in isolation and try to come to  
 certain general conclusions.

Sir, I can say with emphasis that since  
 1980—even before that, but I am just  
 confining my observations to the period  
 from 1980 because that is the beginning of  
 the Sixth Plan, and we have reached the final  
 year of the current Plan—if there be  
 anything which is remarkable in the  
 Government's policy, it is the consistency.  
 We have pursued a policy which is  
 consistent and we have deliberate!) avoided  
 frequent switch-Of and switch-off of  
 policy, despite tremendous difficulties.

Sir, starting my observations from planning,  
 the distinguished Member from the  
 Opposition who initiated the discussion,  
 made almost a virulent attack as to how it is  
 that we are having a targeted growth, of  
 GNP of 5.4 per cent—rather a little more  
 than 5.2 per cent, as 5.2 per cent is the  
 targeted growth and 5.4 per cent is the  
 performance in the first four years. He asked:  
 how could you achieve this when you  
 have failed to achieve the target in irrigation  
 or in carrying goods on the railways or in  
 electricity generation? Therefore, he has  
 come to the simple conclusion that we  
 have created certain serious distortions in  
 the planning and we have not done what is  
 needed so far as the priority sector in the  
 planning is concerned. One of my young  
 friends, who

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

made his maiden observations, counteracted some of his points saying that if we have provided assistance through the IRDP to 8.8 million families over a period of three years, surely it is not a dilution of the priorities in the Plan; if 300 to 400 million man-days have been created each year through the NREP, surely it is not a dilution of the Plan; if the Centre and the States and Union Territories were taken together, and the Plan investment in financial terms has increased to the figure of Rs. 110,000 crores, surely it is not a dilution of the Plan. I know, somebody will immediately jump up and say: "What is the physical target achieved? You are only talking in terms of the financial outlay." That is why I am coming to the physical targets.

Sir, in foodgrains production, the target was 153.6 million tonnes at the end of the year. According to the calculations of the Agriculture Ministry, this year alone we are going to reach 150 million tonnes. And I am pretty sure, it would not be very difficult to reach the target of 153 million tonnes at the end of the year. And it is not merely because of the mercy of Lord Indra. We have the experience of two droughts, one in 1979-80 and another in 1982-83. And what was the result? What was the impact of the drought of 1979-80? Some of those who were in the management of the economy and the Government at that time, are sitting today on the other side. The net impact was a 15 per cent decline in agricultural production. There was a negative growth of minus 5 per cent. And we had the same drought in 1982-83. And what is the achievement? There has been a decline in agricultural production, but there is no negative growth in GDP; there is a positive growth of 1.8 per cent. The annual rate of inflation after the drought of 1979-80 reached 21-odd per cent. After the drought of 1982-83 it has been possible for us to keep the annual rate of inflation at 8.8 per cent by 31-3-1984 and I am happy to inform you that on 21st April it has come down further to 7.7 per cent. That is the difference between good *management* and bad

management. One hon'ble Member talking of power. I do admit, I have myself spoken on a number of occasions, I am not happy with the capacity utilisation, I am not happy with the plant load factor. Mr. Birla was speaking about the performance in some other countries. Even in this country in 1976 we reached a plant load factor of 56 per cent. Therefore, I am not happy if it is 46 to 47 per cent. But at the same time we have to keep in mind that from 1947 to 1979 this country could create a generating capacity of 28,000 MW, and during a short of one Plan period, five years, we are creating an additional capacity of 14,000 to 15,000 MW. In other words, 50 per cent of capacity which could be created over a period of three decades is added in a span of just five years. Surely, this is not a small achievement. Then, crude oil production, petroleum production. The target was 21.6 million tonnes. We have already reached a production level of 26 million tonnes and at the end of the year we are going to reach a target of 29 million tonnes. And what was the base from where we started? Ten million tonnes. In one Plan period it we could reach a production level from 10 million tonnes to 29 million tonnes, Mr. Chatterjee will call that it is a serious distortion in planning! And it is not an accident. It is the outcome of a conscious policy. When we had to face a situation after the 1978-79 oil crisis we thought that we would have to react in a particular way. There was a quick appraisal and a conscious decision was taken that we must build up this sector so that we could reduce our dependence on imports. And the country had achieved rich dividends out of this policy. That is the difference between good management and bad management. I never say that the Janata Party Government or Janata-Tok Dal Coalition Government had any control over the international situation where the oil crisis was created. But definitely I would like to react the way they reacted to the problem, the strategy they followed, pursued, after that, and what has been the impact of it? Again I am coming to the point referred to by some Members including Prof. Chatterjee and my good, young friend Mr. Kat-

madi the IMF. Here I am reminded of a story. There was a pupil, a little aughty like me, and his teacher tried his bent to convince, him, make him understand a particular difficult subject. But ultimately the pupil told the teacher, "Sir. when I have decided not to be convinced, how can you convince me?" ...

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Who was that student?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I leave it to you to infer. So, these were the gentlemen who warned us what the consequences would be if we went to the IMP, that there would be serious consequents—subsidies to the poor people in the form of food and fertilizer will have to be cut. wage-cut will have to be resorted to, import liberalisation will have to be accepted and in order to pay off your debts you will have to borrow more. The Communist Party came out with a literature and that literature clearly said that when there is scope for commercial borrowing why we are falling into the death trap of IMF. Today when we came out of IMF with our heads erect on our shoulders, they try to ask us why are going for commercial borrowing. None of the consequences which you had predicted has happened.

This is not the only occasion where your judgement has gone wrong. If you permit me to digress a little, I will give instance where after ten years you have come to the conclusion that the decision you had taken ten years ago was wrong. In 1947 you even before analysing the characteristics of transfer of power came to the 'Conclusion that 'Yeh Azadi Joota hai But after ten years in 1957 you found that you had become part of the system when you entered in the Government in Kerala. This has been the history of this party. They have never been able to take the correct decision at the right time. Therefore, I am not worried about your assessment of the IMF.

I can give you another example. In 1967 when T was also a part of it—you decided that the World Bank money was not to be touched and you went to the extent of organising black flag demons-

tration against the then World Bank President Mr. Namara and the Government of India had to face lot of problems to arrange his visit to Calcutta. Today not only for the Calcutta Metropolitan project—I am not talking of Metro Rail project—but for a small irrigation project at Sundarbans you take World Bank assistance and, what is more, you are insisting that more and more projects should be exposed. Therefore, I do not blame (hem). What I want to tell them is: For God's sake, please be consistent.

You have gone to the extent of asking what is the logic of giving up IMF on the one hand and going for ADB assistance? Am I to explain the difference between the two to a Professor of Statistics and a distinguished economist? Am I to explain the difference between a medium term loan on adjustment programme to overcome the problem of liquidity and a long-term borrowing for development projects, to Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee who is so well-versed in these things? Am I to explain to him? the difference between five rupees which I borrow from him in order to pay to the coffee shop and Rs. 5,0001-which I borrow in order to invest in my business? Where is the inconsistency in borrowing from ADB for development projects or giving up 1.1 billion SDRs of IMF in the form of extended fund facilities? There is no inconsistency. All the terrible consequences which you had pointed out have no relevance. We knew what could be the consequences and we maintained the assurance that we had given to Parliament that we would not allow the situation to deteriorate. Have you ever examined why we had to go to them? Was it because of us or because of somebody else? Is it not the fact that in 1976-77 for the first time in the history of this country when we left office we had left a plus figure not of a very high, order in the international trade account? The balance of trade was plus Rs. 72 crores. After three years, when we came back I had the fortune or misfortune of presiding over the Commerce Ministry—what we found was that, the plus figure had been converted into a minus figure of



man than two thousand crores. We left a surplus of Rs. 72 crores, but we inherited a minus figure of more than two thousand crores of rupees. I do know, and I do admit, that it is merely because of you, but it is because of the international situation. And it is this situation which compelled us to resort to the EFF to overcome the temporary liquidity problem in foreign exchange. We improved the foreign exchange position and the figures I have given you. If you have forgotten the figures, please try to turn the pages of the Economic Survey. It has not also increased out of sheer accident, but it has increased because of certain conscious policies.

Mr. Kalmadi has also referred to one thing and he asked why we are giving special privileges to the non-residents. We are giving special privileges and those special privileges have paid as rich dividends. I am not talking of the non-resident's investment in portfolio investment, but the non-resident investment in current account. It has gone up to more than Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 crores in a year and if you did not give then higher rates of interest than what is available to the domestic investors, they would have invested that money somewhere else. Non-residents are there. But this amount of money we did not get from them earlier. But, when we provided incentives to them, when we gave them extra rates of interest, when we assured them of a reasonable return, they took their decision of investing here and that has helped us in overcoming the crisis which was created by our predecessors and because of certain events. Therefore, this has paid us rich dividends: our whole approach has paid us rich dividends. When we came to office in 1980, two-thirds of our export earnings were spent on the import of petroleum and petroleum products alone and, to say, the picture is quite different and it is only one-third. Therefore, the investment in petroleum is not the distortion of Plan priorities. The investment in petroleum is to support our balance of payments strategy, to improve our trade and to utilise the resources available.

Sir, coming to the second important point, I would like to say that a number of Members have made their observations. Some of them are present here and some of them are not present. It is about Centre-State relations, and, Sir, various conclusions have been drawn from the proposals. For instance, Prof. Nirmal Chatterjee and some others have come to the conclusion that if I decided not to have surcharge, but to reduce the Income-Tax, I wanted to give charily all the cost of others. Sir, to my mind, this is nothing but—I would not like to use that word but I would have been tempted to use that particular word—a perverted type of interpretation. No tax planner can make a planning by thinking whether the States will get more or the Centre will get less: When one has to introduce tax rates in the direct taxes, in the Income-Tax, this type of logic may prevail with some Finance Minister in some part of the country. It does not prevail with me. I wanted to give them straightway concessions and I thought that there is a case for a five per cent straight deduction and I did not consider whether I am becoming popular at the cost of others. If you would have been a little diligent and if you had not allowed your thinking process to be distorted, you would have seen that in three consecutive years. I have increased the additional Excise duty, and it is known to you—at least I assume that you know it—that each and every paisa of the additional Excise duty goes to the States. I am facing the brunt of the criticism when I am asked, "Why are you increasing the additional Excise duty?". In the 1982 Budget I increased it; in the 1983 Budget I increased it; and, in the 1984 Budget, I have increased it. And, in the '84 Budget, in the case of cigarettes, to the extent of about Rs. 43 crores I have transferred from the Central resources to the State resources. Hundred per cent of the additional excise duty goes to the States. I wanted to reply to the point which Mr. Jaswant Singh raised: why don't you transfer the entire income-tax to the States? I have not gone to that length. But I have indicated one more point. We used to collect Rs. 150-160 crores by way of excise duty on electricity. The entire amount passed on to the States. We have

I will give you the example of States. One State is Tamil Nadu had a plan of Rs. 3150 crores. They are also having a large number of plans. The other days there were some dis Some of the schemes are also popul schemes. Despite this, they are having a plan target of Rs. 3673 crores. There is the same fiscal arrangement, same tution. same Gadgil formula, same reso distribution. They can take their play from Rs. 3150 crores to Rs. 3673 crores. And what is the performance of f Bengal? I have given 5 years' assista in four years. I have converted Rs. 34\* crores of deficit into loan. Despite I am afraid. I cannot say much beause no figures are available to me. I do not know what the plan size is. Even if I take what you have indicated, your mance is that in the first year you done Rs. 420 crores. I hope it is not a real 420 figure. In the second year you have done Rs. 454 crores. In the year you have done Rs. 448 crores Even if I assume that in the 4th year and year, you will do Rs. 540 crores for which no resource is visible, nothing is visible then also your plan will be Rs. 1863 crores. How do you expi it? Centre is too miserly? Then • can Tamil Nadu do it? How can Maha rashtra do it? How can Karnataka do I am not giving the example of the Congress States. Tamil Nadu can do it. The can increase their plan. They have also the problem of overdraft. They are •• viding mid-day meals. Despite that

[Sri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

can reach the plan target in nominal terms. Why can't you reach that? You cannot reach because of the very fact that you never take strong and hard decisions. What you say, you do not do. You never keep your promises.

The real point is this. The other day you said that I showed my muscles by stopping the overdraft. To the whole world you told that the overdraft has been stopped because it reached Rs. 191 crores. You had to retain it at Rs. 187 crores. You say how villainous is the Finance Minister that he has stopped the overdraft to his own State. Have you ever gone into the details? Your overdraft is not Rs. 4 crores and it is not because of Rs. 4 crores that it has been stopped. It is because you reached Rs. 191 crores and your deficit is Rs. 43 crores plus Rs. 191 crores. All the State Governments came to me. They gave me their action plan. We discussed and I tried to sort out their problems. Even to West Bengal, I offered that help. We had a discussion on 24th January. I told them that on that date they had an overdraft of Rs. 181 crores. For God's Sake, don't increase this figure of Rs. 181 crores. You should keep it at that level. If you can bring it down to Rs. 90 crores by 31st March, 1984, I will take the responsibility for the balance of Rs. 90 crores. Is it a very unreasonable offer? Not a single day from 24th January to 31st March, did you keep your commitment. And what did you say after the overdraft stopped? The whole of Bengal will burn. Nothing burnt because this is an extremely unreasonable thing. You want to cover it by the global solution saying that Centre-State relations have to be reviewed. By all means, have a review. Who prevents you? But the mere reviewing of Centre-State relations is not going to improve the situation. What has happened to actual transfer of resources? I will give you two sets of figures. In 1960-61, the total central revenue—tax revenue and capital revenue, all sources taken together—was 1897 crores. And out of that what was the transfer to the State?

It was Rs. 471 crores. In terms of percentage it was 24.8 per cent. That was the position in 1960-61. And what is the

position in 1983-84? In actual terms, the Central revenue has increased from Rs.

1897 crores to Rs. 40,397 crores. And what has been the transfer? The transfer has increased from Rs. 471 crores to Rs. 13,382 crores. In terms of percentage, from 24.8 per cent it has increased to 33.1 per cent. And the Centre is the villain and the State are deprived of. There is no effort in resource mobilisation. Have you ever made any serious effort? This is my point. And repeatedly we point out and I would not mention the name of the State. But one of the important World Bank projects is going to be seriously jeopardised because the State is refusing to take certain hard decisions which may affect its political interest in some by-elections. We cannot take this type of decisions. In January, every one of you criticised me when I increased the price of coal. There was not a single one who supported me. But I had to do it because of the situation. If I am to pay Rs. 100 and odd crores more to the employees, I have no other option. Where can I keep it? I cannot keep it under the carpet. Therefore, you have to clear that situation. And you cannot have it from both the ends. So, my point is this. I do agree that if there is a need, review it. But do not create a situation. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, some of the hon. Members' observations were as if it is a case against the Centre. This system—I do not say that it is a perfect system—has the capacity to absorb different views, to assimilate different approaches. But if you take the position that if our demands are not conceded, there will be an Assam type of agitation, if our demands are not conceded then the whole State will be burnt, then this type of approach this type of attitude does not help. (Interruptions) We have our problems. What has been the Defence expenditure? Is there anyone who is to recommend to me that we do not spend Rs. 6,800 crores on Defence? What is the interest liability, and interest liability because of funding the Plan? Interest, subsidy and Defence, these three expenses taken together as I pointed out on a number of occasions, account for nearly 74 per cent of our total non-developmental expenditure. Therefore, where is the scope? Can you point out a single area

that this is Centre? Even if a Central project is located, it must be located in the territory of a certain State. It may be in Tamil Nadu, it may be in West Bengal, it may be in Kerala. Where is the area that is located as Centre? The Central power project is there. It is not a question that there is any lack of power. The question is how you utilise the power and how effectively you utilise it.

I will give another set of figures. What is your plan expenditure out of your total expenditure? West Bengal figure is the lowest—Rs. 17 out of every Rs. 100. If UP can spend Rs. 31 out of Rs. 100 for plan what prevents you to spend more than Rs. 17?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal) : What is the position prior to 1977?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I am talking of your own. Forget about 1977. West Bengal has not been created in 1977. Within the same framework, within the same constitutional pattern if the State Government reached a stage where. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : Is there any increase in the rate of developmental expenditure after 1977 or not when compared pre-1977 period?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Please take your seat. The fact is that today you are spending Rs. 17 out of every one hundred rupees on plan whereas States like Uttar Pradesh are spending Rs. 31 out of every one hundred rupees. So, how do you explain?

So, how do you expect that you will have your developmental expenditure ? Therefore, my point is that merely trying to cover these things under the Centre-State relations is not going to be the answer of the question. Sir, I am afraid of the word 'conclave', because we know what is the significance of the word 'conclave'. Recently I was reading a biography of Robert Clive. In that book there is a mention of the first conspiracy which they hatched, the East India Company, and that chapter is known as 'Kasim Bazar Conclave', where they hatched a conspiracy to overthrow the last sovereign rules of

372 RS—11

Bengal Nawab Serrajudalah. I have asked them, please try to find out some other suitable nomenclature and do not use the word 'conclave'. You are trying to create a situation where the whole system is being seriously challenged. We understand that you have problems. States do have problems. We hold discussions with you. But you cannot take the position of confrontation. I would request through you, Sir, that those who are advocating that within this system no development has taken place, if you find that some changes are necessary, I do not mind it. But the fact is, what has been the progress ? Sir, this is the 33rd year of our planning and what have we achieved in this planning ? If you just look back within this system, no new system was imported from outside, you will see that our foodgrain production has increased from 55 million tonnes to 150 million tonnes. I would like to have a comparison made for the sake of those who are saying that nothing has happened in this country. Which other country has such a parallel The foodgrain production has increased from 55 million tonnes to 150 million tonnes. Power generation has increased from 5 million units to 140 million units. Crude oil production has increased from 0.26 million tonnes, that means less than a million tonnes, to 26 million tonnes and we are going to have 29 million tonnes, steel production from 1.1 million tonnes to 7.5 million tonnes and cement production from 2.7 million tonnes to 27 million tonnes. A country where you yourself are saying a large number of poor people are living, but still it is having a domestic rate of savings of about 22 to 23 per cent. This is the contribution of planning. This is the contribution of the party which is ruling today. This is the contribution of the system that a country is financing a plan of Rs. 110 thousand crores, where 93 per cent is out of its own savings and only 7 per cent is the contribution from external assistance. You are saying that it is a debt trap. What is the debt-servicing ratio in terms of our export earnings? Mr. Birla quoted some figures. You should have collected it. Many of the developed countries, with whom you try to compare us, their debt-servicing ratio is 32 I am not naming some other coun-

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

tries where the debt-servicing ratio has become totally irrelevant. But even their debt-servicing ratio is within 14 per cent and we do hope that we have pursued a correct policy. Yes, the internal debt has increased. There is nothing wrong in it because if the Government invests Rs. 32 thousand crores in public sector. After all, huge commercial expenditure for the purpose of huge commercial activities is also being undertaken by the Government. I do agree with Mr. Jaswant Singh, to some extent, that here we should be cautious. We should not create a situation where what we invest we should not get a return on that. Because of that our anxiety is that the public sector must play the most crucial role and the investment which we are borrowing from the people and paying high rate of interest, at least we must get a return on that. But just to condemn and say that unless you have some more powers—for what I do not know—, unless the whole system is reviewed, the State cannot progress. I am not prepared to buy this thesis because within this system we have seen within the same parameters that if others can do, why some others cannot do. Sir, I have checked up the figure which Mr. Chatterjee was trying to point out is not correct. Except three States all other States are reaching their plan target in nominal terms. And quite a few of them, like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, as I have given the example, Karnataka, they are surpassing it.

In the case of two other States, the shortfall would be only five to six per cent and in regard to one State, I am afraid, whether it will be reaching even 50 or sixty per cent of the plan target.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which State ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : You should not provoke me to name it.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: This is not the Finance Bill of West Bengal. This is the Finance Bill of the country.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I am talking about the country. I

am not talking about West Bengal. You should understand. This much intelligence you should have.

Sir, it is one of the main complaint that the centre is mopping up all the resources. (*Interruption*) You have developed the habit after two years that you do not listen to others. (*Interruption*) The whole thesis of Mr. Chatterjee and certain other Members is that there has been a serious distortion in planning. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chatterjee, I am not yielding. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*) Observe the Parliamentary practice. Please take your seat. (*Interruption*) My point is, it is not the case. As I said, most of the States have successfully achieved their plan target. A few of them have failed and if they have failed, they have failed because of their own mistakes. A lot of insinuations were made that I have shown my muscles in stopping the overdrafts. (*Interruption*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : What is the performance of the Centre?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : That you have seen yourself.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I have seen. That is why, I am telling you.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: If you have forgotten, I can repeat it

AN HON. MEMBER: He was sleeping at that moment.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Cement production has increased. The Sixth Plan target was 34.4 million tonnes and we may reach 34.3 million tonnes. In regard to crude oil, the target was 21.6 million tonnes and we may reach 29.6 million tonnes. Foodgrains production, the target was 153.6 million tonnes and we may reach 153 million tonnes. Fertilisers, the target was 4.2 million tonnes and we may reach 4.2 million tonnes.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You quote the figures which suit you.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Therefore, Sir, my point is that it is a totally wrong approach that if

development has not taken place in some States, it is because of the Centre.

I now come to the two or three other points which have been referred to by hon. Members. One such point is about agriculture. It is not my case that agriculturists should not get their due prices or the remunerative prices. I do not say that we have been able to do justice in all cases, all the years.' Mr. Verma is now on the other side. But he was with us. He himself will recall, what happened in the case of sugarcane after 1976-77 and 1977-78. Production reached a figure of 62 lakh tonnes. There after, the Government did not pay to the cane growers. Sugarcane was burnt and production came down, one year, to 49 lakh tonnes and in another year, to 42 lakh tonnes. From there, again, it has gone up to 80 lakh tonnes and in two consecutive years, we have had good production. Not because of magic. Not because of the blessings of Lord Indira. This is because of the policy pursued and this is because there has been a confidence in the minds of the growers that they will get proper price. I do not say that the entire arrear is being cleared. But definitely, this is an improvement over 1978-79. Otherwise, they would not have grown sugarcane. What has been the increase? In wheat, from 1980-81 to 1983-84, we have increased the price by 32.2 per cent; paddy, 38.9 per cent; coarse grains, 30.5 per cent; gram, 71.4 per cent; certain varieties of pulses, for example, Arhar, 48.5 per cent; groundnut, 65.8 per cent; cotton, 45.5 per cent; jute, 19.4 per cent. I do not say that the entire agricultural community is happy. But whatever is possible within the constraints, we have been able to do it. We have been able to do it and ensure that at least a situation is not created where a net exporter of sugar a country like India, will not have to import sugar from other countries. This is the improvement which has taken place. I am not quite sure whether it would be possible to

introduce the element of parity 6 P.M. between finished products and raw materials. Ideal situation. situation. But still it will take time. And

there is irresponsible trade unionism. People talk of lip service to the public sector. We are champions of the public sector, but when you see in the negotiations, the argument is not that I should get more because of merit, the argument is, I should get more because others have got more. If steel gets "A" figure, the coal workers will say—I am not blaming so much all the workers, they are unfortunately the victims of their leaders—the trade union leaders will say that I should get so much not because of merit, but because steel has got so much, coal also should get a particular figure. And in the process all the trade union leaders who profess that they support public sector, who claim and say that they support public sector, have they ever spoken that yes, a time has come when you will have to introduce the concept of productivity, wages should be linked to productivity? Have you got that courage? You know that the moment you say that, all of them will run away and they will not listen to you. (*Interruptions*). Forget about INTUC. I am talking of the progressives. Therefore, my point is that time has come... (*Interruptions*). What I am pointing out is that a time has come when we shall have to think seriously. It is not my problem alone, it is your problem, it is my problem and it is the country's problem that we have invested Rs. 30,000 crores and we must get a due dividend out of it.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: But what is the share of the workers in the national productivity? Productivity has increased, but the workers are not getting their dues shares. Give them that status.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the public sector is concerned, I will just give you a figure. From 1970-71 the per capita emolument of the public sector employees was Rs. 5470 and in 1980-81 it has increased to Rs. 16235. In terms of percentage it is 196 per cent. And what is the CPI increase—not the Communist Party of India, but the consumer price index? It is 140 per cent. That means this is the sector where they have been protected in real terms. And

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

can we not claim, can the country not claim, can't the community demand that a time has come when it must be linked with productivity?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: But what is the share of the workers'?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So, the time has come and surely we cannot allow a situation when there are 240 million working forces. I do agree with Shri Vikal, I do agree with Mr. Verma when they point out that there are 240 million working forces in this country and simply 16 to 17 millions who are working in the Central Government, in the State Governments or in the local self or quasi Government organisations, the entire resources cannot simply be ploughed back to them. A time has come when we have to create a work culture. I am not against the worker. I am all for them'. Let them get the due share. But at the same time, they simply cannot forget what is happening in other parts and they must also contribute in the process of development.

Sir, two or three other points and particularly the point of Mr. Matto I must cover. Almost every year he raises this Issue whether we can do something about it. Last time also I pointed out that here I cannot do anything even after being the Leader of this House and a Member belonging to this House for the last 16 years. This is the constitutional provision and we shall have to accept it. But on one point he will have to agree with me that the Rajya Sabha Members get the opportunity of making their suggestions at the General Discussion stage and some of them get reflected when the amendments to the Finance Bill are being brought. It would, however, not be possible to have any mechanism where you will have the first opportunity of discussion and thereafter it will be sent to the other House. Because the constitutional provisions are very clear. It cannot be introduced in this House. A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha

and after the Lok Sabha has passed it, it will have to come to this House. We shall have to accept this position.

Regarding the financial year, I have appointed a Committee. In fact I am not committing the Government or myself or my Ministry because we have an open mind. I have received suggestions from almost all the Chief Ministers. Most of them have pointed out that there is a case for changing the financial year. My colleagues in the Central Ministries have also suggested it. But what it would be— whether it would be calendar year because there are various suggestions; somebody has suggested it can be from October, somebody has suggested that it can coincide with the calendar year, somebody has suggested that it can coincide with 1st of July—that is why I have appointed a very small group consisting of representatives of State Governments, Central Government and other authorities which I announced will be presided over by Mr. L. K. Jha. I am expecting to get their report shortly and thereafter it will be possible for us to take a final view. I do agree that there is a case, because it would be easier for us to make forecasts because the position of the major agricultural crops will be available and making a reasonable assessment, it would be possible for us to make forecasts and take decisions.

I think I have covered most of the points which the hon. Members referred to. Only to one point I would like to draw your attention: *i.e.*, certain provisions which we have made particularly about evading and avoiding the taxes. One point was made: why the tax base is so narrow? In a country like ours, it is bound to be narrow because how many people pay income tax? Only 46 lakhs. Forty-six lakh people file returns. Thirty-two to thirty-three lakh people pay taxes. You cannot have it on both hands. On the one hand, you will say—even the Marxist Member, Shri Chatterjee, has gone to the extent of saying: "don't include City Compensatory Allowance while computing the taxable income", and on the other hand in the Assembly you will

say: "why is the income tax collection getting reduced? Why is the realisation getting reduced?" Tax collection is not , getting reduced. You look at the figures; they are available to you in the Budget documents, in net terms, in absolute terms, every year the figure is increasing. You check up the figures. And in net transfers to the States also you won't find any year when it has gone down except in one year. For the last ten years, you will find every year except in one year, and there were certain other reasons for that. And when I said Rs. 39 crores I said because my experience has shown in the past that if there is better tax compliance, the net realisation would be more and the States' net share would not be less. Therefore I said it is only Rs. 39 crores. And nobody should try to explain that it is not Rs. 39 crores but it is a little more. As I mentioned, the major reason is that 40 per cent of the GDP is outside the tax net; we cannot impose taxes thereunder. Taxes have to be imposed at the State level on agriculture. Therefore 40 per cent of the GDP is outside the purview of your tax net. How can you expect the income tax or direct taxes to be proportionate to the GDP? It cannot be, because there are other areas. Indirect taxes increase is bound to take place with rapid industrialisation. What was our base when we started? And what is the base today? Fifty years ago nobody could have imagined that the Finance Minister would be in a position to present tax proposals of Rs. 10,000 crores on Central Excise or Rs. 6000 crores on Customs. Because the industrial activity has increased, the tax burden has widened; and it is bound to happen. Therefore there is no correlation between what they try to project and what is the reality.

Sir, I think most of the points which the hon. Members raised have been covered by me. I once again express my gratitude to all the Members who have made their contribution and some of the contributions are no doubt very valuable. I express my gratitude to them. With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1984-85, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

Clauses 2 to 55 were added to the Bill.

*The First Schedule, the Second Schedule, the Third Schedule, the Fourth Schedule and the Fifth Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

### THE PUNJAB COMMERCIAL CROPS CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1984

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now there is one small Bill—a one word Bill. I think the House can pass it without discussion.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): You can take it up on Saturday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are so many Bills on Saturday... (*Interruptions*)