

THE FINANCE BILL, 1982

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I bes to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1982-83, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the broad features of the main proposals contained in the BiH have been explained in my budget speech. The details of the proposals have been spelt out in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated along with the budget papers. The Bill has now been before the Hon'ble Members for about two months. During the general discussion on the budget, as also thereafter, hon. Members made valuable suggestions in regard to the provisions contained in the Bill. I am grateful to them, and to trade and industry bodies, economists and others who presented their views and problems. I gave careful consideration to these suggestions and representations, and decided to modify some of the proposals contained in the Bill. These modifications have been incorporated in the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. I shall now confine my observations to the main changes that have been made in the Bill during its consideration in the Lok Sabha.

The Bill contains a provision for the exemption of the cash equivalent of leave salary given to employees on their retirement. Under the Bill as introduced, the amount qualifying for exemption in the case of non-Government employees was subject to an overall monetary ceiling of Rs. 25,500. This ceiling was proposed having regard to the maximum amount which was then payable as cash equivalent of leave salary to retiring Central Government employees. With the recent increase in the dearness allowance payable to Central Government employees, the maximum amount so payable to them would now be Rs. 30,000. In the context of this position, the monetary ceiling of Rs. 25,500 has been raised to Rs. 30,000. /

Under the Bill as introduced, this concession was to take effect from the assess-

ment year 1982-83. As the scheme for payment of cash equivalent of unutilised earned leave to retiring employees was introduced by the Central Government in October, 1977, person^ who received such payments during the financial years 1977-78 to 1980-81 would have been liable to pay income-tax on the amount* received by them. With a view to avoiding hardship from the taxation of such payments, the provision as introduced in the BiH, has been modified to give retrospective effect to this concession from the assessment year 1978-79. However,, a* the recent increase in dearness allowance payable to Central Government employees has become effective only from 1st January, 1982, the maximum amount of exemption in the case of persons who have retired before this date will continue to be Rs. 25,500.

Under the Income-tax Act, income up to Rs. 3,000 from investment in specified financial assets, such as Government securities, units in the Unit Trust of India, bank deposits and shares in Indian companies, is exempted from income-tax. Under the Finance Bill, the ceiling of Rs. 3,000 is being raised to Rs. 4,000. With a view to attracting larger investment in Government securities and bank deposits, the Bill has been amended to provide an additional exemption of Rs. 2,000 in respect of interest on such securities and bank deposits for a period of one year or more.

Under the Bill, Indian companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers are entitled to an exemption of 25 per cent of the profits derived by them from the execution of foreign projects. Some doubts had been raised that income from such projects would also be eligible for exemption under section 80-O of the Income-tax Act. With a view to removing any doubt or dispute in the matter, the relevant provision in the Bill has been amended to clarify that no part of the consideration received for the execution of a foreign project or the income comprised in such consideration will qualify for deduction under any other provision of the Income-tax Act.

The tax concession in relation to profits from the execution of foreign projects will be admissible only on the fulfilment

of certain conditions. One of the conditions is that an amount equal to 25 per cent of the profits from the foreign project should be remitted by the taxpayer into India within six months from the end of the relevant accounting year. At times, a taxpayer may not be able to comply with this requirement within the prescribed period of six months for reasons beyond his control. With a view to avoiding hardship arising from the denial of the tax concession in such cases, the Finance Bill has been amended to empower the Commissioner of Income-tax to extend the time for remittance of funds into India in such cases. Another condition for the grant of this tax concession is that the consideration for the execution of the foreign project should be payable in foreign exchange. The Finance Bill has been amended to clarify that this concession will be available only if the consideration for the project is payable in convertible foreign currency, and the remittance into India up to 25 per cent of the profits from the foreign project is also inconvertible foreign exchange.

Under the Bill, interest received by non-resident Indians or persons of Indian origin on investment in notified savings certificates would be exempted from income-tax. This exemption is being allowed only in cases where the taxpayer subscribes to these certificates in foreign currency or other foreign exchange. The subscribers would also be entitled to exemption from wealth-tax in respect of the value of such certificates. Gifts of these certificates to their relatives in India are also being exempted from gift-tax. Under another provision in the Bill, gifts in foreign currency or foreign exchange made by such persons to their relatives in India are being exempted from gift-tax. All these provisions have been amended to clarify that these tax concessions will be allowed only in cases where the investment in the savings certificates or the remittance by way of gifts is made in convertible foreign exchange.

Capital Investment Bonds have been exempted from wealth-tax under the Bill. The relevant provision has been amended to clarify that the exemption will be available for an assessment year

only if the Bonds are owned by the taxpayer from the date on which he subscribed to the bonds or for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter.

As an incentive to persons who do not own a residential house, the Finance Bill seeks to exempt long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of other assets where the net consideration is invested by the taxpayer in a residential house. However, under the provision as drafted, capital gains arising from the transfer of a commercial property let out on rent by the owner would not have been eligible for the proposed exemption. The relevant provision in the Bill has, therefore, been modified to clarify that long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of any capital asset, except a residential house, would be eligible for the purposes of the proposed exemption. The other amendments in the Finance Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, are of a drafting or consequential nature and, I would, therefore, not take the time of the House going over them.

Sir, I now turn to Indirect Taxes. It has been urged that certain proposals, as originally framed, would result in practical difficulties and problems for small manufacturers of specified goods. Taking this into account, I have modified some of the original proposals. As part of my original proposals, a provision had been made in the Finance Bill that the benefit of the concessional rate of duty on matches, namely Rs. 1.60 per gross boxes, would be available to eligible match units in the non-mechanised sector, subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that their monthly production did not exceed 15 million matches in any financial year. It was urged by the cottage sector of the match industry that enforcement of this condition in respect of the period commencing 19th June, 1980 and ending 31st December, 1981 would adversely affect a number of small units. Accordingly, it has been provided in the amended Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, that the aforesaid condition would not apply during the said period. It would, however, continue to apply with effect from the 1st January, 1982.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

This change would, I am sure, be welcomed to genuine small manufacturers.

In response to representations received from the plastics processing industry, I have fully exempted from excise duty non-specified articles of plastics and thus restored the *status quo ante* as prevailing prior to the Budget.

As a measure of relief, again to small manufacturers, I have fully exempted from excise duty, printed boxes made of Craft paper, mill board or straw board, or a combination of these. Asphalt roofing sheets used in the construction of relatively cheap dwelling huts and structures have also been fully exempted from excise duty.

Sir, another area in which the original Budget proposals have been modified is the advantage of small manufacturers relates to synthetic organic dye-stuffs. Small manufacturers of these goods whose turnover is within Rs. 2.5 lakhs per annum instead of Rs. 1 lakh as proposed earlier would be fully exempted from excise duty. The general excise duty concession scheme applicable to manufacturers of 70 specified commodity groups has been extended to small manufacturers of cassette tapes for sound recording. Another concession relates to small bottlers of aerated waters. In my original proposals, I had modified the general scheme of excise duty concession applicable to small bottlers of aerated waters. Broadly speaking, the effect was that small bottlers of aerated waters who sell their products under their own brand or trade names would continue to enjoy the benefits available under the general scheme. However, those who produce and bottle aerated waters under brand names or trade names in pursuance of agreements with the owners of such brand or trade names would not be eligible for the concession. This change was designed as an anti-avoidance measure. However, it has been urged that there are some small bottlers in different parts of the country who produce aerated waters bearing popular brand names and that the revised scheme would adversely affect them. While retaining the basic structure of the revised scheme, I have

now reduced the basic excise duty in respect of such small bottlers from 40 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Parts of pens and ball point pens as also spectacle lenses falling under item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff have been fully exempted from excise duty.

One of the concessions I had announced as part of the Budget was an increase in the value limit of footwear from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per pair for full exemption from excise duty. As a sequel to this, parts of footwear used captively in the factory of production in the manufacturer's of footwear which were fully exempt provided the value of the footwear did not exceed Rs. 15 per pair would now be exempted if used in the production of footwear valued up to Rs. 30 per pair.

Part of the Budget changes was designed to align sub-item (1) of Item 15A of the Central Excise Tariff relating to synthetic rasins and plastics with the Customs Tariff nomenclature. As a consequence 40 per cent basic duty became leviable on some goods which, prior to the Budget, fell under Item No. 68. I have reduced the duty on some of these products keeping in view their use in industry. Accordingly, a lower concessional rate of 10 per cent ad valorem has been fixed on chlorinated rubber, easter-gum and destran. It has also been provided that when chlorinated rubber, easter-gum and nitro-cellulose are used in the manufacture of paints etc. falling under Item No. 14 of the Excise Tariff, credit of the duty paid on them would be admissible. Also, linoxyn and easter-gum produced and used captively in the manufacture of linoleum anti paints, varnishes etc. have been exempted from excise duty.

It had been urged that the increase in the auxiliary duty of customs by 5 per cent ad valorem on imported viscose filament yarn would push up the cost of cheaper art silk fabrics. Keeping this in view, I have withdrawn the increase in auxiliary duty on such yarn.

The incentive scheme applicable to certain specified excisable commodities.

which was announced as part of the Bud get in the context of the current year being designated as the 'productivity year', has been widely welcomed. Seve-val suggestions have been received for modification of the scheme and inclusion of more commodities within its scope. While these suggestions are under consideration, I am glad to inform the House that it has been decided to include some articles within the purview of the scheme. These are steel ingots and iron and steel products manufactured by mini steel plants, industrial varieties of paper, synthetic rubber, paints, varnishes, etc. and electric bulbs.

The concession and reliefs extended in modification of the original Budget proposals in respect of Indirect Taxes would result in a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 3.63 crores in a full year on the Central Excise side and Rs. 80 lakhs on the Customs side. Notifications giving effect to these concessions have been issued and have come into force on the 22nd April, 1982.

I am sure the honourable Membeis would lend their support to the Finance Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha.

Sir, I move that the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed,

SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for asking me to initiate this debate on a very important measure, namely, the Finance Bill, 1982. Sir, during this debate I want to raise some basic points, points of great importance to the economy of this country.

Sir, the first point that I want to raise is about the regional disparity. Sir, one of the main objectives of our planning was to attain a balanced regional growth. But even after 30 years of planned deve* lopment we find that instead of reducing our regional disparities, the i30 years oi' planning has actually accentuated them. While on the global level we show great concern and rightly criticise the growing

disparities and for that we have. Sir, the North-South dialogue, the South-Sou*h dialogue, and ask for global negotiations, but on the national level very little attention is paid to this glaring inequality. An analysis of the salient features reveals that inter-State disparity has widened during the entire planning era. Sir, I would like to give you a few indicators which underline this phenomena. First, is the growth rate. Sir, during the decade of 70s, the country had attained a growth rate of 2.9 per cent. However, among the States it varies from 8.1 per cent in the case of Gujarat to 0.2 per cent in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan being 0.5 per cent. The next one is the net domestic products. This varies from 13.3 per cent in the case of Maharashtra to 0.6 per cent in the case of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan being 3.6 per cent. ITien, Sir, the percentage of population below the poverty line. The all India average is* 48.13 per cent. It varies in individual States from 66.4 per cent in the case of Orissa to 15.13 per cent in the case of Punjab, Rajasthan being 33.76 per cent. Sir, take another one, unemployment. As against the average rate of 8.18 per cen! for the whole country, the highest rate is 25.69 per cent in the case of Kerala and the lowest being 0.41 per cent in Meghalaya, Rajasthan being 2.99 per cent. Similar is the position in the case of illiteracy percentage very widely prevalent throughout the country.

One of the reasons for the imbalance in the growth is that under the present dispensation the backward States do not get a fair share of the Central assistance. The successive Finance Commissions appointed by the Government, and there have been seven so far, have failed to evolve any system, any proper system, of weightage in favour of these under-developed States. The Union Government also while formulating their Budget proposals and exploring the sources of additional revenue did not give due regard to the local needs of the States. Sir, in 1981-82, for example, additional revenue mobilised by the Central Government was Rs. 728.87 crores by way of taxation but out of this amount the State's share was minus Rs. 74.89 crores; and this is because most of the revenue was obtained from Cus-

[Shri R. R. Morarka.]

toms and Railways which do not form part of divisible pool. On the other hand, large concessions were given in income tax which had adverse effect on the State's revenue as 75 per cent of it goes to the State and 25 per cent only remains with the Centre.

Take this year's budget. In the current budget also additional taxes levied come to Rs. 533 crores, out of which States' share is only Rs. 63 crores, or 11.8 per cent against the overall share of about 27 per cent which goes to States. This shows again that the Central tax system is not operated with due regard to the revenue need of the States.

The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech at page 12 says: "The Budget estimates for 1982-83 would show that I have given the highest priority for increasing the Plan outlay." Then he says that the outlay on Central plan is increased by 27 per cent, for the States it is 14.4 per cent, and for the Central and State plans taken together, comes to 21 per cent. This is the overall position. But when we come to individual States, the position is very different. It is discriminatory. The worst sufferer again is the State of Rajasthan. While the plan outlay for the States has increased on an average by 14.4 per cent, Himachal Pradesh by 20 per cent, Gujarat by 20.25 per cent, Maharashtra by 25.17 per cent and Tamil Nadu by 38.32 per cent, the figure for Rajasthan is minus 1.77 per cent. Next to Rajasthan is Kerala where there is no increase and no decrease. In all other States there is increase and in many cases, the increase is more than the average. The total plan outlay for all the States together for 1982-83 is Rs. 9744 crores. On the basis of area which is 10.43 per cent of the country, Rajasthan's share comes to Rs. 1016 crores; on the basis of population which is 5 per cent of the country's population, it should get Rs. 487 crores, whereas actually it is given only Rs. 340 crores. It is true that Rajasthan has large overdrafts but then it is necessary to find out the reason as to why Rajasthan should have such large overdrafts. Sir, Rajasthan has been very unfortunate in I

having 3 successive droughts during the last 3 years, and that alone is costing the State about Rs. 100 crores per year to provide relief to the sufferers. During the previous year, 23,245 villages out of the total of 33,305 villages, were hit by the severe drought. The State is also having the worst power crisis which has brought the industrial production in the private sector almost to a halt. Because of natural calamities and inadequate share in the development expenditure given to the State, Rajasthan's economic performance during the decade 1970-71 to 1979-80 has been very poor indeed.

The outlay for the industrial development during the various plans in the State has been only Rs. 86 crores out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 2000 crores. We have huge mineral wealth, worth about Rs. 8000 crores, but little attention has been paid for their exploitation and utilisation. The question of putting up a fertilizer plant based on Rajasthan's minerals like rock phosphates and pyrites is hanging fire over the last one decade. Even the most elementary need of drinking water is still a far cry off for Rajasthan villages. At the end of 1980, 30,000 villages were without this basic facility. The Sivaraman Committee on Backward Areas Development has recommended that the entire State of Rajasthan is fit and eligible to receive Central Government's package of incentives for industrial development, and yet these recommendations are ignored and the proposed development expenditure is pruned down only because of inability of the State to mobilise additional resources. The case of Rajasthan not only illustrates, but proves that the objective of regional balance and development has become a farce. The Planning Commission and the Union Government must change their attitude. The appointment of the Eighth Finance Commission is round the corner and I would request the Finance Minister that this time the main term of reference should be to suggest ways and means of reducing the regional imbalances and disparities. In the past, the Finance Commissions have been given only standard terms of reference. But I hope, this time, the Eighth Finance Commission would be given this specific term of reference, so

ihat they may, the Finance Commission may suggest ways and means to reduce these regional disparities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN You may continue after lunch.

सदन को कार्यवाही 2-30 बजे तक के लिये स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.]

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my second point concerns savings and growth. The hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget Speech says—I quote:

"One of the strengths of our economy is the fairly high rate of savings. Most of these savings occur in the household sector".

Sir, as per the Economic Survey, the gross domestic savings during the last 3 years have varied between 22 and 24 per cent. About these savings, I want to raise two basic points. First, how is it that when our savings are so high, the number of people below the poverty line-is so large and ever-increasing? And second, how is it that in spite of our savings being so high, our growth rate is so low—in some years even negative? In 1950-51, when our Five Year Plans began, the rate of saving was only 6.8 per cent -of the Gross National Product. After ten years, i.e. in 1960-61, at the close of the Second Five Year Plan, the gross domestic savings increased to 13.7 per cent and during the same period the annual growth rate was 4 per cent. In 1970-71, the savings increased to 16.8 per cent, but the annual growth rate declined to 3.4 per cent. During 1974-75, the domestic savings increased further to 18.2 per cent, "but the overall growth rate declined to only 1.2 per cent. In 1977-78, however, our savings were 22 per cent and the

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growth rate was also 8.6 per cent. In 1979-80, Sir, the domestic savings were 22.5 per cent and the growth rate was negative to the extent of 4.8 per cent. These are all at 1970-71 prices. This shows that there was no parity or relationship between the savings and the growth rate. If in fact our country has such a high rate of savings and yet has a poor growth rate and ever increasing poverty, it only means that something is seriously wrong with the management of our economy and we should find out the basic cause of this anomalous situation instead of drawing superficial satisfaction from the so-called strength of our economy. It is difficult to believe that in a developing country like ours, with a low per capita income, the domestic sector can contribute 80 per cent of the national savings.

My first reaction is that we should reexamine the basic concept and methodology for the estimation of the aggregate and sector-wise savings and investment. Assuming for a moment that these I figures are correct, what do they indicate? They indicate the fact that the bulk of the national income goes in the hands of those who are able to save in large proportion to their consumption needs, at the same time, leaving a large percentage of population below the poverty-line. Such a glaring inequality in the distribution of income cannot be the strength but the weakness of the economy because this means reduced purchasing power, shrinkage of domestic market and recessionary tendency all around. On the other hand, there remains a large unsatisfied demand and consequent discontent.

Sir, a high saving rate can strengthen the economy if it is accompanied by a high rate of economic growth. Unfortunately, our high saving rate is accompanied by a low rate of economic growth. This is so mainly on account of high investment capital output ratio (ICOR). This ratio in our country stands at an average of 6.2:1, which means 6 times capital investment for a given output. In laoan. this ratio is 1.5:1 and in other countries it is about 2.3:1. The high capital output ratio—reflects our inefficiency and wastage in the use of capital resources.

[Shri R. R. Morarka.]

Sir, according to the Economic Survey, more disturbing is the fact that the actual output per unit of the capital employed in the economy has been decreasing and this has had an adverse effect on the growth of the economy, as well as the resources position of the Government. This aspect of low capital efficiency demands our serious and urgent attention to make our capital more productive and more efficient.

Now, Sir, I come to my next point which is about the balance of payment. The most serious economic problem facing India is concerning the balance of payment. The balance of payment has been under considerable strain since the year 1978-79 and particularly in the last two years, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The adverse balance of trade has been more than Rs. 5,000 crores per year. Because of this adverse balance of trade, the foreign exchange assets have declined by 27.2 per cent in 1981-82.

The deterioration in our balance of trade was mainly due to the high imports of crude oil and petroleum products. The increase in the year 1980-81 by 34 per cent compared to 1978-79 was mainly due to the disruption of supplies from Assam, which necessitated the import of 4 million tonnes more than in the previous year, *i.e.* 1979-80. But this, in my opinion, was not unavoidable. This disruption was due to administrative weakness. The Government did ensure the flow of Assam oil from the subsequent year, even though the Assam agitation continued. Why could they not take these steps earlier and prevent this disruption? Now, Sir, during the year 1981-82, the supplies from Assam had resumed. Production in the Bombay High was augmented considerably. Due to price hike, the consumption at home was restrained. International oil price has also gone down. And, finally, our imports are expected to decline from 70 to 40 per cent of our total needs. Then, Sir, how can it be said in the Economic Survey—I quote:

"The massive deterioration in the terms of trade arising from the increase in oil prices in 1979 is not likely to be reversed."

Sir, one would have thought and expected that with these favourable factors there would be a substantial improvement, that is, reduction in our oil imports.

Then, Sir, there were other avoidable imports like wheat, sugar, cement, and I dare say that their import was not essential at all.

According to the figures recently published, the trade deficit in 1981-82, upto-January, is more by Rs. 501 crores than that in the corresponding period of 1980-81. During the first ten months of 1981-82 our imports increased by Rs. 1231 crores or by Rs. 123 crores per month on an average, making our foreign exchange position more precarious. And, Sir, what action did we take to correct it? Liberalised our import policy. Is that not fantastic?

In the list of our imports, there is an item called "Others". Sir, it largely represents raw materials. In the first six months of 1981-82 the imports have gone up further to Rs. 999 crores as against Rs. 452 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

So, Sir, on trade account we have large deficit but this deficit is covered to a substantial extent by our receipts from invisibles. These invisibles increased to Rs. 2,823 crores in 1978-79. Though the figures for the subsequent years are not available, but I have reason to believe that their progress continues till today.

Whatever deficit remains after taking into account these invisibles, is financed by foreign aid, by drawings from the IMF and by drawing upon our foreign exchange reserves.

At one time it was easy to have foreign loans on concessional terms, almost at a nominal rate of interest. But now these borrowings have become very costly. Even* on the IMF loan recently arranged, we have to pay on an average 11 per cent

interest as against 1/2 per cent of the IDA loans.

During the last few years we have been paying Rs. 800 crores annually for servicing our foreign debts. But this amount is now bound to increase steeply because of larger borrowings at the commercial rates.

The Economic Survey says that there is considerable scope for such import savings in petroleum, steel, cement, aluminium, fertilizers and edible oils. Sir, I ask: Why are we not doing it? Why are we not taking advantage of the scope?

Now, Sir, I come to my next point, and that is about the food grains production. Sir, it is claimed that the food grains production increased by 15.4 per cent in 1980-81 as compared to 1979-80. But, Sir, as everybody knows, 1979-80 was a year of severe drought and the production in that year had fallen by 16.85 per cent. Therefore, the improvement in the subsequent year of 15.4 per cent, does not indicate any growth at all. Sir, the total production in 1980-81 was only 129.87 million tonnes as against 131.9 million tonnes in the year 1978-79. This shortfall was there in spite of bringing an additional 4.44 million hectares under irrigation in 1980-81 and increasing the area under the high-yielding varieties from 38.4 million hectares in 1979-80 to 45.3 million hectares in 1980-81.

Now, Sir, I will give you some very interesting figures about the procurement. Sir, it will be interesting to note that when the food grains production during 1979-80, the drought year, was 109.70 million tonnes, the procurement was 12.62 million tonnes, but when the production increased to 129.87 million tonnes in 1980-81 the procurement of foodgrains was only 9.37 million tonnes. In the subsequent year, 1981-82, though the food grains production increased by 24.36 million tonnes, compared to 1979-80 the procurement was only marginally better. And, Sir, because of this poor procurement, we were obliged to import wheat from America.

Take the case of the buffer stock. It is also interesting to note that the highest

buffer stock was available in 1979, being 21.5 million tonnes in June of that year despite the fact that it was a severe drought year. In June, 1980, this stock came down to 16.23 million tonnes, and in June, 1981, it came down further to 13.36 million tonnes. About public distribution, according to the Economic Survey, since January 1980, 61,000 fair price shops have been added mostly in the rural areas. But the Survey says that only about 12 million tonnes of foodgrains would be distributed during the year 1981-82 as against 13.79 million tonnes in 1980-81. This means a reduction in the total quantum of distribution despite an increase in the number of shops to the extent of 61,000. This would only mean increased cost of distribution.

The stagnation in the growth of pulses is a matter of serious concern. Even the modest plan target of 14.5 million tonnes may not be achieved. In 1980-81, the production was only 11.5 million tonnes, less than even in the drought year which was 11.61 million tonnes.

Area under pulses cultivation in 1955-56 was 23.22 million hectares. In 1980-81, i.e. after 25 years, it came down to 22.63 million hectares.

Though the yield per hectare has marginally increased from 476 to 493 kg per hectare, the per capita availability of pulses has gone down from 70.4 gms in 1956 to 30.9 gms in 1980 and it was expected to improve to 39.1 gms in 1981.

About the Productivity Year, the Prime Minister has designated 1982 as the "Productivity Year", and for achieving this objective the Finance Minister says:

"I propose to formulate a scheme of excise duty concession for increased production of goods during the period of 12 months commencing on the 1st March 1982 and ending on the 28th February 1983. The scheme would cover 38 tariff items including some basic raw materials, other important industrial inputs and certain finished products."

[Shri R. R. Morarka.]

[The vice-chairman, (Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni) in the Chair]

I must congratulate the Finance Minister for accepting the principle of excise concession as an incentive for increasing production. This is a right step in the right direction, but the scheme, as framed, is very restrictive in character and miserly in application. Therefore, it is not likely to serve its objective.

The various restrictions are:

(1) It does not apply to agricultural sector at all. It covers only industrial goods and that too, only few. I do not know why? Increased production is the need of the hour. We need more production of everything in this country.

(2) This is only for a period of 12 months. As you know, you cannot augment production so quickly and by the time you gear up and create additional capacity, the concession period would be over. It would not really enthruse people to initiate steps to increase the capacity. *(Time bell rings).*

Kindly give me some more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Fifteen minutes are over. Five minutes more.

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: About ten minutes more.

So we should have dedicated the whole decade as productivity decade instead of six productivity year.

(3) The concession given is only 20 per cent and 10 per cent in the duty payable on the production in excess of 110 per cent. The concession should have been more liberal and it should have provided a real incentive, almost a compulsion to increase the production.

The Finance Minister says:

"I do not propose to take any amount as revenue loss on account of the proposed concession."

Sir, I do not know under this scheme how the question of revenue loss can arise at all. The concession is given only if the production is more than 110 per cent of the base year, and so, in any case, if the production increases, the Government would get additional excise of 80 or 90 per cent of the stipulated rate.

Now, Sir, I come to a point which is included in the Finance Bill, and that is about dyestuffs. The hon. Finance Minister has proposed a change in the scheme of excise duty on synthetic organic dye-stuff. Under the proposed scheme, there would be complete exemption on production up to one lakh; now it is increased to 2.5 lakhs. But those producing more shall have no exemption at all, and shall have to pay duty at the rate of 50 per cent up to 15 lakhs production. In other words, those producing up to 2.5 lakhs, who are paying no duty at all today, will have to pay 50 per cent and those producing 2.5 to 15 lakhs and paying 75 per cent will have to pay only 50 per cent. That means people who are producing more will benefit and people who are producing less will suffer. This could not have been the intention of the Finance Minister. And if my understanding of this provision is correct, I am sure the Finance Minister would like to have the thing reexamined.

I want to mention another case of excise duty. That is about the exemption he has given to synthetics, rubber, carbon, etc. He exempted those items from duty and he has increased the duty on manufactured tyres. The benefit of those items of exemption goes to whom? Not to the public not to the consumer, but to the tyre manufacture. And the tyre manufacturers have increased the duty on tyres also. So far as the consumer is concerned, he has to pay the increased price, if not more. And the Government does not get the revenue from carbon and synthetic rubber, and the unintended benefit goes to the tyre manufacturer. I am sure the Finance Minister will take some action to correct this position.

A word about cement. The Finance Minister in his Speech says that there has been no change in the excise duty on.

cement since June 1977. This is technically correct. I say "technically" because though excise duty is not increased, the Government did revise the price of cement in July 1981 by which the consumer price was increased by Rs. 81.91 per ton. In absolute terms, this increase amounts to an additional burden of Rs. 163.82 crores on the consumer. Of this Rs. 163.82 crores, Rs. 69.48 crores went to the industry and the balance of Rs. 94.40 crores went to the Government. This is a large amount collected by the Government by the mechanism of price adjustment without any reference to Parliament.

Now, over and above this, the Finance Minister has increased the excise duty by more than 88 per cent, i.e. from Rs. 71.50 to Rs. 135 per ton. The additional revenue from this would be about Rs. 158.73 crores. This is a steep increase on this basic item. Though it can be said that looking to the popularity cement has recently acquired throughout the country, it can bear this burden, but then the price increase on this basic commodity may have its adverse effects on all the developmental schemes.

Now that the Government has introduced dual price in cement under which one third of the production would be sold in the free market, i.e. unregulated price, it would have been more desirable for the honourable Minister to make the excise duty *ad valorem* in place of specific at least on the free sale quota. I hope the Finance Minister would consider this suggestion.

Now my last point before I conclude is this. I want to make a grievance before the honourable Finance Minister. The present motion is that the Bill be returned to Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha has already adjourned. Then where would you return the Bill to? I believe in a conference of the presiding officers held in Darjeeling this point was discussed in detail and it was held that it was not that there was something illegal about it but that it was a question of propriety. The honourable Finance Minister is fortunately the Leader of the House here, and he would not like to do anything which would dilute the importance of this House. In this parti-

cular case when we are still considering: the Bill—when the Bill has been remitted, to this House—and it is our obligation to return the Bill to the other House, it is very strange that the other House has been adjourned. Suppose in this House we make some changes, then what would happen?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Then the other House will have to be called.

I

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: I believe the honourable Finance Minister who is also the Leader of the House will make necessary amendments and at least in future he will ensure that such things do not happen. I am grateful to the press particularly because they have taken note of it and brought it to the notice of the public. I hope at least in future such things do not happen.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): Call a session of the Lok Sabha for one day.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): It is not necessary at all. In any case. I am not giving a ruling on that; nobody has asked for it. Now, Mr. P. N. Sukul.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 1982. The purpose of this Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Union Government for the current financial year. Sir, with the adoption of this Bill all the formalities required for passing the Budget for the year 1982-83 will be completed.

The budget proposals as enshrined in the Finance Bill reflect the policies of our Government and our Government seems to be determined to arrest inflation on the one hand and to give a boost to production on the other. If we can ensure both*, these things simultaneously, the economy of the country is bound to be perfectly, all right.

I really congratulate our Finance Minister for trying to raise additional Rs. 1,300 crores without allowing any price

(Shri P. N. Sukul.) rise. It is no doubt a unique experiment and perhaps it is or the first time that so much additional revenue is sought to be raised through one budget only.

I also thank the Finance Minister for agreeing to grant further concessions amounting to nearly Rs. 16 crores in the original budget proposals. But for the rich imagination of the Finance Minister in granting various incentives to the people, perhaps he could not have made 80 many good schemes to mop up money especially in the much needed foreign currency.

As I said last year while speaking on the budget proposals for the year 1981-82, if the budget of the Janata Government presented by Chaudhury Charan Singh for the year 1979-80 was the worst budget since independence, last year's budget of Shri Venkataraman was the best budget since independence. Now, in view of more concessions granted by our present Finance Minister this year, I have no doubt that this budget is a shade better than the previous one.

It is indeed very satisfactory to note that the inflation rate, which in 1979-80 was 22.2 per cent, has now come down to about 9 per cent. It is not a mean achievement. The increase in the Gross National Product, in 1980-81 was supposed to be to the tune of 7.5 per cent. In addition, in 1981-82 we have another 4.5 per cent increase in the GNP. The industrial production also has been increased at the rate of 8 per cent.

As my friend, Shri Morarka, was just telling us, this year is the productivity year. The year 1982-83 is declared as the year of productivity. The financial proposals, as I said in the beginning, aim at arresting inflation and increasing production. To increase production 41 industries are to be given exemption from production levy if their production is 110 per cent more than the previous year. To raise money from Indians living abroad, certain very good schemes have been proposed by our present Finance Minister. Six-year national savings certificate bearing an interest of 12 per cent per annum

have been issued. Since these certificates will be free from wealth tax, income tax and gift tax, there is no doubt that these certificates will be attracting people's imagination. In addition, ten-year capital investment bonds have also been issued at 7 per cent interest. Social security certificates for a period of 10 years 3 P.M. have also been issued with insurance facilities. This is an additional facility. And, Sir, in ten years, these certificates will bring us back 300 per cent more money than what we invested in them.

Then, Sir, for maintaining last year's industrial development rate of 8 per cent, our agricultural production has also to rise and should rise at the rate of 6 per cent. But personally I think that this much increase in our agricultural production may not be there and this may present some difficulties.

Some people think that if there is increase in money supply, there has to be a price rise. But we know that in 1975-76, whereas the money supply increased by ten per cent, the prices fell by as much as 6.5 per cent. Now, sixteen thousand crores of rupees have been invested in our public sector enterprises. But the profit is hardly 8 per cent. Many undertakings are running into losses and that is why I would request the honourable Finance Minister and our Government to look more seriously into the functioning of these public sector undertakings so that the losses may be eliminated, if possible. It is indeed very good that our defence expenditure stands at Rs. 5,100 crores in the Budget because the danger of war is there and this danger is looming large over the country and it is entirely in the fitness of things that we also prepare ourselves to meet the challenge of the times. So, it is perfectly in order to have Rs. 500 crores more for the defence sector. As regards irrigation, Sir, in the Central and State Plans together, a sum of Rs. 2,133 crores has been provided. In 1981-82, the provision was Rs. 1,830 crores. So, we are going to give much more attention to raising our irrigation potential.

As regards the Integrated Rural Development Programmes, an amount of Rs. 190 crores has been provided for the pur-

pose as against a provision of Rs. 145 crores last year. It amounts to almost 31 per cent increase during this year. However, it has to be ensured that the benefit of our IRD schemes does not go to the rich farmers, but the small and medium farmers also get the benefit squarely. These IRD programmes are supposed to benefit as many as 30 lakh rural families in the country. As regards our National Rural Employment Programme, Rs. 190 crores have been provided for the purpose in the Budget and an equal amount has to be provided for the same purpose by the various State Governments in the country. All this money is supposed to generate additional employment to the tune of 35 crore man-days in the year 1982-83.

For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, a sum of Rs. 120 crores has been provided this year and for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, a sum of Rs. 95 crores has been provided. For the Central schemes of rural water supply for drinking purposes, an amount of Rs. 127.5 crores has been provided and it is expected that as many as 45,000 problem villages will be benefited under this scheme. Per providing sites for the construction of houses for the landless villagers, for the first time, I think, an amount of Rs. 74 crores has been provided in the Budget and it is a very welcome step. Another sum of Rs. 29 crores has been provided for slum clearance and, Sir, in the year 1982-83, twenty-five thousand villages are to get electricity. And 4.25 lakh pumping sets are also to be energized, and for this purpose Rs. 354 crores have been provided in the Budget. As regards other welfare schemes for the Central Health Scheme, Rs. 120 crores have been provided. For family welfare schemes Rs. 245 crores have been provided. *(Tune Bell rings)* And for the welfare of women Rs. 16 crores have been provided. For the development of hill areas the Central assistance this year will be to the tune of Rs. 112 crores, Rs. 20 crores more than the last year. For increasing production of petroleum in our country and for refining of crude oil and for petro-products, a provision for Rs. 2045 crores has been made, which is said to be 90 per cent more than the previous year. In the field of

energy provision is 62 per cent more than previous year. And in 1982-83, additional electricity production to the tune of 35 MW is. *..(Time bell rings)*. A few minutes more. Similarly, in the area of transport also, there is a provision of Rs. 1757 crores. For heavy industries and industrial development, Rs. 480 crores have been provided, including Rs. 97 crores for the Khadi and Village Commission. For steel the Plan outlay for the year is Rs. 860 crores, and this includes Rs. 250 crores for the Vishakhapatnam steel factory. Similarly, in other areas also, Sir, the provisions have been increased to give a fillip to production and to arrest inflation.

This Finance Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1982. The Finance Minister did not agree to give certain concessions demanded by the Opposition, but he agreed to certain concessions being given to the people. There was a great demand for reduction in postal tariff. Of course, our Minister has not been able to agree to the reduction in the postal tariff. The postal rates for newspapers have been increased, and there was a great clamour about it. Since 1958 this rate was 2 paise. But as our Minister has told in the other House, 1.38 paise are spent only on the printing of one ticket. That is why the cost of the ticket has to be increased.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Would you please conclude now?

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Similar is the case with inland letters the Minister has said that on an inland letter 41 paise is actually spent by the Government, and even after increasing its cost 6 paise deficit is still there.

As regards the new liberalised licensing policy, the Finance Minister has said that it does not mean any dilution of the industrial policy of the Government, which is a policy of self-reliance, *.. (Time bell rings)*. . . and restricting the concentration of economic power in a few hands. This specific approach to the industrial policy has always been there, according

[Shri P. N. Sukul]

to the Minister, since Independence. Our Budget is saving oriented. While present that the Bill provides for the exemption up to Rs. 30,000 instead of Rs. 25,000. As mentioned in the Budget, the original proposal of encashment benefit in lieu of earned leave at the time of. .. (*Time bell rings*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Please conclude.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Just two minutes more. I am cutting short. Since I am from the services, I noted with some heaviness in my heart that but for the concession given in income-tax, in the matter of encashment of leave, nothing tangible seems to have been done for the working people, especially Government's own employees, and that is why there is much dissatisfaction among the employees on this ground.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): That is all right.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: There has to be a need-based minimum wage to be granted to all working people. It is not there in this budget. I will request the Government to come up with a proposal regarding the same in future as early as possible. Similar is the case regarding the national formula on dearness allowance. Dearness allowance varies from State to State. That has to be one and the same because the Government employees, whether they are State Government employees or Central Government employees, are the same under the Constitution and, therefore, the Central Government owes some responsibility towards them also. I hope our Central Government will also look to these problems and come forward with certain measures to give proper relief to the working people. Thank you, Sir.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH
(Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman,

Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, *i.e.*, the consideration and return of the Finance Bill which gives effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1982-83. What we are doing today is a counterpart to what we did yesterday. Yesterday we approved and returned the Appropriation Bill which authorises the Government to undertake expenditure for 1982-83. Today we are considering means of raising the finances for those appropriations which we approved yesterday. It is not so for all of them because outside the Finance Bill, the Government will have revenues, resources from market borrowing, resources from foreign aid, resources arising out of call for saving on foreign residents and resources from returns from public sector undertakings to which my colleagues have already referred. These are outside the Finance Bill which is before the House.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I support the Finance Bill as a matter of faith. My faith is that the Bill gives effect to the budget proposals which, on the whole, I approved considering its strength and weaknesses. I said that the budget has more strength than weaknesses and so I approved it. I believe that the Finance Bill gives effect to the Budget proposals as modified by the Finance Minister this morning before lunch, leading to some Rs. 15 crores of concessions from direct and indirect taxes which he first made in the Lok Sabha and has repeated here in the Rajya Sabha. I say that I accept the Finance Bill in faith because I find, Mr. Vice-Chairman, after repeated readings of the Finance Bill, that it is really an incomprehensible Bill.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR
(Maharashtra): If it is incomprehensible to you, it should be more so to the others.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: The more important parts of it I don't follow. I need to have a concordance. I need to have the original

Income-tax Act, original Wealth-tax Act, Gift-tax Act, original Customs Act and the Salt Act of 1944 and a number of other Acts and then I can take up the Finance Bill and fit them into it.

Secondly, I find that the language in some cases is so uncertain that it is capable of different interpretations at the hands of tax practitioners. My friends and consultants will have a field day in interpreting the amendments because every amendment has loopholes, and they will spend a lot of their time trying to define according to their convenience what the legislators had in mind in approving this amendment or that. *(Interruptions)* The 29th Report of the Estimates Committee, which I received only yesterday, refers to this kind of uncertainties and ambiguities in the Finance Bill and I conclude by pleading once more for some effort to simplify the Finance Bill.

I agree with the Ministry in the evidence that it gave to the Estimates Committee that we cannot have one single Bill covering income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and so on. This would be very confusing and it will delay matters, because the income-tax covers several million people, whereas the wealth-tax covers some lakhs and the gift-tax covers some 60,000 people. *(Interruption)* But my main plea is that behind the Finance Act, it would be necessary to have some streamlining, some simplification. And, I hope, some day we would have a single book and not several books for each one of the Acts that we have to refer to.

Thirdly, Sir, I would recall the strong points of the Finance Bill which are the strong points of the revenue-raising parts of the Budget that the Minister presented to us. Firstly, the Finance Bill is savings and investment-oriented. It provides reliefs for payment of insurance premia and for provident fund contributions. It makes tax exemption provisions which will allow investors from abroad, Indians abroad, to

invest in India, and it provides for the capital investment bonds. In these directions, the Finance Bill is good, in that it promotes savings and investment. Secondly, it promotes production. As my friend, Mr. Morarka said, it does not go as far as some of us would like to see it. But Section 197(A) provides that the dividends paid on shares, interest on debentures, bonds and deposits will be exempt up to a limit. It extends to non-resident investors similar tax exemption concessions. And, I find Mr. Vice-Chairman that it is calculated that the total wealth of the Indians residing abroad is equal to the annual income, the national income of India. That is to say, the total wealth of Indians living abroad is over Rs. 100,000 crores which is near equal to our national income. Then, it promotes production because Section 30 HHB provides for tax exemption of 25 per cent of profits made from foreign projects. And the Minister has clarified in the Lok Sabha and clarified again today that there will be no conflict between this and Section 80(O) where there was some kind of conflict. Then, finally, there are 36 items which have been exempt from the special levy, and given some excise relief. And my questions, Mr. Morarka, were not your questions. My question is, which businessman really would increase production because of one year's exemption? If I were a businessman I would not dare do it. But, in general, the Finance Bill is production-promoting. And, thirdly, it has kept inflation down in terms of the wholesale price indices. And the Minister is quite right in claiming here that unlike the previous Budgets, this Budget has not been followed by a rise in the wholesale price index. This, I think, we will have to admit is a plus point. *(Time bell rings)*

Sir, since you rang the bell, I will now quickly place some questions that I have on the Finance Bill. First of all, I believe that the effect of the Bill is to continue the deficit Budgets that we have been having which is inflation-producing and which is:

[Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah]

bad from the point of view of public finance. In 1980-81, our deficit estimate was Rs. 1,445 crores, and we finally ended with a deficit of Rs. 2,577 crores. In 1981-82, we estimated the deficit at Rs. 1539 crores and we ended with Rs. 1700 crores. Now the Minister of Finance presented to us in the Budget a deficit of Rs. 1365 crores, which has now increased to Rs. 1381 crores.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am not one of those economists who worry too much about deficit financing or deficit budgets. To some extent, I think, it is necessary for a rapidly developing country. But adding to this, the State deficit last year of Rs. 1100 crores which we forget, the question that arises is, have we not passed now the Rs. 5,000 crores limit for the whole of the Sixth Plan that we had set for ourselves? "We have passed the Rs. 5,000 crores limit by over Rs. 700 crores. (*Time bell rings*)

My second question, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is that the Finance Bill estimates that the public sector returns will increase next year by 58 per cent, i.e., from Rs. 2310 crores this year to Rs. 3657 crores next year, a 58 per cent increase. I want to wish the Finance Minister good luck. I hope he gets this much. But I think it is a large increase which he is expecting from the public sector. (*Time bell rings*)

Thirdly, Sir, I believe that there is a case for indexation of the exemption limits and the tax relief which he has granted. I will ask him to think about it. For instance, without going into the details, he has provided for the exemption limit from income-tax on dividends and interest from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. Now it has to be increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 if there is any basis to compensate for price inflation. Similarly, the wealth-tax limit has been raised from Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 1.65 lakhs. It should go up to Rs. 4 lakhs if the

basis is price-rise. I realise that indexation is a difficult problem. In fact, this morning the Finance Minister said no to someone who was asking here about the possibility of indexation. It raises many issues. But I want to say that today a person who is saving money whether in the form of life insurance, or in the form of bank deposits, is at a much greater disadvantage compared to the one who is having a vacant piece of land, or house, or gold jewellery. Today the countries as far apart as Netherlands, Denmark, Canada and Australia have gone in for indexation. Without that, we really will not be able to go forward.

Then my fourth question is that in Chapters 2 and 3 we have direct taxes and in chapter 4 we have indirect taxes. Very simply, I want to say, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that in the Finance Bill the increases in indirect taxes, which is in part a tax on poor people, are to the tune of Rs. 587 crores. Now they have been reduced to Rs. 582 crores by Finance Minister's concessions. But in the case of direct taxes, the taxes that you and I pay, these taxes have been reduced by Rs. 40 crores compared to 1981-82, and with the concessions we have got now a total revenue loss of Rs. 51 crores relief. I believe that this is a question of equity. The poor farmer, the landless people, the artisans all these people they are now paying more than we are paying. (*Time bell rings*) Just two minutes, Sir.

Then, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I say that the amendments to Section 20 and the new Section 89A refer to the free trade zone and the export trade. I want to ask two questions here. Firstly, I have a feeling that the free trade zones are yet to prove themselves and I believe that the provision made in the Finance Bill for their further extension is rather premature. Secondly, I want to put the question which Mr. Morarka put, slightly differently that we are spending the IMF loan of \$5.7 million like King's medieval monarch. Now,

if I remember aright when this question was raised some time ago, the Prime Minister said, don't worry, the IMF loan is only a line of credit. That is right. But the way we are spending it now, we are going to spend the whole of it and we are going to pay terribly towards the debt servicing charges.

Finally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I say that the Finance Bill has a number of sections, which for want of time, I cannot quote. Take the hotel receipts tax. I am not one of those who believe that this is going to hit the farmers more than those who are running the hotels. Similarly, I am a minority in this House to believe in the agricultural wealth tax being exempted in case of plantations. If I have the time, I will explain... (Time bell rings) This exemption I from tax on agricultural land has changed over a period and I believe that the Finance Bill should assure a certain amount of continuity which both the farmers need and the industrial as well as the tax-paying community needs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Smt. Pratibha Singh, not here. Shri S. S. Mohapatra, not here. Shri Handique, not here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gujarat): Ask Mr. Kalp Nath Rai to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Shri Ram Poojan Patel.

श्री राम पूजन पटेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक पर आपने मुझे अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने के लिये अवसर प्रदान किया। बजट और वित्त विधेयक के माध्यम से देश की आर्थिक नीति और सरकार की नीति को हम प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि इस देश को हम किस दिशा की ओर ले जा रहे हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिस वित्त विधेयक को पेश किया है उसको देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश का उत्तरोत्तर विकास होता जायेगा। इसी के माध्यम से हमारे देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन एवं कृषि विकास का आभास होता है, पता लगता है देश में किसान कितना आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

एक अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक हमारा बजट सत्र माना जाता है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम बजट पास करते हैं तो पास करने के बाद हफ्ता नहीं पहुँच पाता है। तब तक बरसात आ जाती है तो देश के अन्दर निर्माण कार्य नहीं हो पाता है और तीन महीने तक बरसात के समय कोई काम नहीं होता है, 15 सितम्बर तक बरसात मानी जाती है। इसलिये अक्टूबर तक कोई भी कार्य देश के अन्दर नहीं हो पाता है। इस बीच में जो समय बचता है मुश्किल से छः महीने उसमें धन का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है और जब बजट पेश होने वाला होता है, सत्र समाप्त होने वाला होता है, 31 मार्च समाप्त होने वाला होता है तो देश के सारे अधिकारी लोग जल्दी-जल्दी पैसा खर्च करने लगते हैं। क्योंकि भारत सरकार यह निर्देश देती है कि जो धन पास किया गया है उसको तत्काल खर्च किया जाय। तो मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश की समस्याओं को देखते हुये, अपने देश की परिस्थिति एवं जलवायु को देखते हुये इस बजट सत्र में हमको थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। अगर बरसात के बाद हम लोग बजट अपास करते हैं, सितम्बर अक्टूबर में बजट अगर पास करते हैं तो कम से कम अधिकारियों को कार्य करने के लिये 10 महीना समय बचता है, जिसके बीच में धन को अच्छे ढंग से खर्च करके देश के विकास में लगा सकते हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी यहाँ मौजूद हैं, इसलिये मैं उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करके आर्थिक

[श्री राम पूजा पटेल]

स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिये बजट को सही समय पर पेश करना चाहिये। हम यह देखते हैं कि 1981-82 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 8 प्रतिशत तथा कृषि विकास में तीन प्रतिशत के लगभग वृद्धि हुई है और मुद्रास्फीति में 1980 में जब कांग्रेस सरकार आई तो 22.8 प्रतिशत थी फिर जनवरी, 1981 में 16.2 परसेंट थी और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के प्रयास से जनवरी, 1982 में मुद्रास्फीति घट कर 6.4 प्रतिशत हो गयी और उत्तरोत्तर इसमें कमी आती जा रही है। ग्रामीण विकास के लिये सुविधाजनक ऋण प्रदान करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने बहुत से गांवों में बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलना प्रारंभ किया है और उन के माध्यम से गरीब किसानों को, भूमिहीनों को, हरिजनों को, बहुत ही कम ब्याज पर पैसा दे करके उनकी गरीबी दूर करने के लिये निरन्तर प्रयास कर रही है। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सीमेंट का उत्पादन 1981-82 में 320 लाख मीट्रिक टन था जबकि 1982-83 में 380 लाख मीट्रिक टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इसी संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने दो तरह का मूल्य निर्धारित किया। एक तो उन लोगों को दिया जायगा जिनके पास 80 वर्ग गज ज़मीन पर मकान बनाने का नक्शा पास होगा। लेकिन दूसरा जो गरीब आदमी है, छोटा मकान बनाना चाहता है उनको कंट्रोल रेट पर सीमेंट नहीं मिलेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करके छोटे लोगों को कंट्रोल पर सीमेंट देने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। क्योंकि बड़े आदमों तो किसी भी तरह से अपना काम चला लेते हैं।

1981-82 में 35,000 बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना की गई और 1982-83 में हमारी सरकार 75,000

बायोगैस संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए निश्चय कर चुकी है।

सिंचाई का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है, सिंचाई के माध्यम से ही हम देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं क्योंकि जब देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन होगा, तभी हम देश को सुदृढ़ मजबूत बना सकते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार ने 1982-83 में 2,135 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, जबकि 1980-81 में 1,830 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

इसी तरह से मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में शोध कार्य के लिये सरकार को और धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए क्योंकि आज यह आवश्यकता है। इस वैज्ञानिक युग में जो देश विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ जायेगा वह आगे नहीं जा सकता है, वह पीछे जाएगा। आज हमारी सरकार, कांग्रेस सरकार ने देश को छः महाशक्तियों में एक महाशक्ति बना करके खड़ा किया है। उसकी देन हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों की भी है जिन लोगों ने अथक परिश्रम करके देश को आगे बढ़ाने में योगदान दिया है। लेकिन मार्गदर्शन हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तथा और भी जो बड़े-बड़े महान नेता हुए हैं, उनका योगदान अधिक रहा है।

हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 1982 को उत्पादन वर्ष घोषित किया है और किसी भी कल-कारखाने में हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारे जो विरोधी भाई लोग हैं, इन लोगों को चाहिए कि उत्पादन वर्ष में सब लोगों को योगदान देना चाहिए, जिसके माध्यम से हमारा देश विकास की ओर जा सकता है। लेकिन हर जगह हड़ताल

कराने में अपना ज्यादा समय गंवाते हैं और परिश्रम करने देश को मजबूत बनाने में पीछे हट जाते हैं ।

इसके साथ-साथ अभी तक हम लोग एक ही मंत्र का ज्यादा ध्यान करते चले आए, वह था सत्यमेव जयते, यानी सत्य के माध्यम से ही हमें विजय मिल सकती है, हमें यश और कीर्ति मिल सकती है । उसके साथ ही साथ प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक सूत्र इसमें और जोड़ दिया है, वह है श्रमेव जयते—श्रम के माध्यम से ही हम अपने देश को और मजबूत बना सकते हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी लोग वैमनस्यता में आकर अच्छे कार्यों को भी समाप्त करने की कोशिश करते हैं । जैसे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 1977 के पहले नारा दिया था कि देश और समाज को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए कड़ी मेहनत, दूरदृष्टि, पक्का इरादा और अनुशासन, यह चार सूत्र दिये थे । लेकिन जैसे ही कांग्रेस हारो, हमारी सरकार आई हर जगह जितने भी पोस्टर लगवाये गये थे, उन सब को उखाड़ करके फेंकने की कोशिश की गई । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह बेचारे खुद ही चार-पांच साल न रह सके और देश की जनता ने उनको बीच में ही उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया ।

हमारी सरकार ने गांव के विकास के लिए एक योजना चलाई है, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1981-82 में 145 करोड़ रुपया रखा था, लेकिन 1982-83 में 190 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करके गरीबों की गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प हैं । इसी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1982-83 के बजट में 190 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 1981-82 में 110 करोड़

रुपया और 1982-83 में 120 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करके जो गरीब हरिजन हैं, जो विकास की ओर नहीं जा रहे हैं, जिनको हम लोग अवेहलना की की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, एक कार्यक्रम बना करके इनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश की जा रही है और गांवों में भूमिहीन या हरिजन लोगों को जमीन बांटे । सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति है कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, जमीन को अध्यापित करके उन गरीब लोगों के बीच में जमीन बांटी जाए और उस पर उन को मकान बना कर दिए जाएं ।

इसके साथ ही साथ गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 354 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे 1982-83 में 25,000 गांवों को बिजली दी जायगी । इस तरह से गांवों के विकास के लिए हमेशा हमारी सरकार प्रयत्नशील रही है और मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं उनके गांवों को बिजली और सड़क से जोड़ना बहुत ही जरूरी है क्योंकि जिस गांव में सड़क नहीं है और जिस गांव में बिजली नहीं है वह कभी विकास की ओर नहीं जा सकता है । आज देश के अन्दर सामाजिक विषमता को मिटाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि शिक्षा का हम बहुत अच्छे ढंग से प्रसार करें । शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार हर क्षेत्रों में होना चाहिये क्योंकि सामाजिक विषमता कूट-कूट कर लोगों के दिल और दिमाग में भरी हुई है और जब तक विषमता नहीं मिटती है तब तक भले ही हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से मजबूत होते चले जायें लेकिन हम देश को मजबूत नहीं बना सकते हैं और विदेशी शक्तियां हमारे ऊपर किसी भी समय आक्रमण कर सकती हैं और हमारे देश के चारों तरफ आज ऐसी-ऐसी शक्तियां अपने पांव को जमाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ते हुये नहीं देखना चाहती है । तो मैं इन्हीं शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता

[श्री राम पूजन पटेल]

हैं, हमारी सरकार ने बड़ी ही दूरदर्शिता का परिचय दिया है कि 1981-82 में जहाँ 46,000 रूपया रखा विभाग के लिये रखा गया था, देश की सुरक्षा के लिये, वहाँ 1982-83 में 5100 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान किया है क्योंकि आज हमारे देश के सामने एक जटिल समस्या है कि आंतरिक और बहारी और दोनों से लोग हमारे देश के ऊपर नजर रखे हुये हैं लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि माननीया श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की दूरदर्शिता के कारण किसी भी देश की हिम्मत नहीं है जो हिन्दुस्तान की नाक पर एक भी कंकक लगा सके और (समय को घंटों) . . . मैं आप से एक निवेदन करूंगा वित्त मंत्री जी से कि केलशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सफेद खाद की सीमा शुल्क में तो आपने पूर्णरूपेण छूट दे दी लेकिन जो विशेष तौर से खाद का प्रयोग किसान करते हैं, डाइ अमोनियम फासफेट और यूरिया, उस में आपने कोई छूट नहीं दी है।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में आप विचार करें और इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ कि डाक तार विभाग में पोस्टकार्ड, अन्तरदेशीय और लिफाफे का भी दाम बढ़ा दिया है। गरीबों का अधिकतर संबंध पोस्ट कार्ड से होता है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि पोस्टकार्ड के दाम को कम करके आप अपनी उदारता का परिचय देंगे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ फाइनेंस विल का . . .

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार) :
विरोध करता हूँ

श्री राम पूजन पटेल : . . .
समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे भाई हुकमदेव नारायण जी बोल रहे हैं उनको भी भगवान सदबुद्धि देगा कि सही बात कहने के लिये आगे रहेंगे, पीछे नहीं रहेंगे।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO' (Jammu and Kashmir): Thank you, Sir. Although I have spoken three times, but I consider this as my maiden speech because during the last three speeches, I had usurped the time of some others, but this time I have really asked for time and whatever the privileges accompanying a maiden speech are—which I do not know— may be granted to me.

Sir, Mr. Morarka has raised a point about the Finance Bill being considered here when thr: Lok Sabha is-not in session. I have studied this point. I went to the Reference Library to know as to what the position' is about this problem for the last ten years. I have found from records that many a time the Rajya Sabha has returned back the Finance Bill with certain amendments. One of the Bills was sent back and rediscussed by the Lok Sabha on 11th May, 1978. It was sent back by the Rajya Sabha with some amendments and the Lok Sabha considered those amendments. Then, of course, according to the way the Government functions, the same were not accepted. Eut the point is that if this Bill is coming to us right now and if—hypothetically I say tihis^—we make certain amendments in it, what is the fate of those amendments? How are we going to send them and to whom? I have now a positive suggestion to make in this behalf. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider that the discussion on the Finance Bill both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha should be simultaneous. If one day it is done in the Lok Sabha, the next day it should be in the Rajya Sabha, in the morning session or in the evening session. There are other advantages also in it. The advantage is that Certain points crop up during the discussion in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha and as a result of it the Finance Ministe- may incorporate certain amendments. For example, he just now said that he had announced a relief of Rs. 15 crores. So I would request him that from now onwards he would kindly con-

sider that the discussion of this Bill should be concurrently done both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha and it is not what we may have to send the Bill back to no one.

Now, Sir, I realise that our country has made a lot of progress; there is no doubt about it. Not by way of criticism but by way of introspection, I would like to know whether what we have done or have been doing is commensurate with the efforts that we have put in. For that introspection I think we must first assess the health of our economy. I have tried in these two or three days to know statistically as to where our economy stands. Now there are a few points that I would like to make. The present position of our economy is like this. India ranks the 15th amongst 185 countries in terms of GNP, from above, and it ranks the 15th from amongst the poor in terms of *per capita* income. So in respect of national income (GNP) we are the 15th from the top, but in terms of *per capita* income the 15th from the bottom. Our economy is growing at a rate which should be regarded as painfully low. The number of persons seeking employment—this is the state of affairs—through 584 employment exchanges is rising at an alarming rate. The figure now exceeds 17 million, of whom about 50 per cent are uneducated. However, the total number of unemployed must be three times that number.

Third, the combined revenue and capital expenditure of the Central Government has increased enormously from Rs. 1,896 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 5,673 crores in 1970-71; and then a sudden jump to Rs. 22,808 crores in 1980-81. In a period of two decades, the Central Government's expenditure went up 12 times and as a percentage of GNP, it went up from 13 per cent to 18.7 per cent, in 1981-82, the expenditure is expected to reach Rs. 24,871 crores. Naturally, deficit financing has to be resorted to, as pointed out by an hon. Member. In

11 years, from 1970-71 to 1981-82, the outstanding public debt, external as well as internal, of the Government of India expanded from Rs. 14,043 crores to Rs. 46,776 crores.

If to this are added the unfunded debts, that is the small savings, the provident fund balances etc., the net liabilities of the Government now aggregate to Rs. 67,489 crores. Sir, this means a burden of almost Rs. 1,000 on the head of every man, woman and child of the country in which 40 per cent of the population are never able to save Rs. 500 in all their lives. In six years from 1970-71 to 1976-77 the internal debt... (*Time bell rings*) No, Sir. I am just starting. Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): No, no.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The internal debt expanded by Rs. 7,056 crores. But in the next five years, between 1976-77 and 1981-82 it rose enormously by Rs. 19,938 crores. The fundamental reason is the widening gap between the growth of the expenditure and the growth in tax and non-tax revenues. Thus, between 1970-71 and 1975-76 our tax and non-tax revenues increased by Rs. 5,397 crores, but the Government expenditure increased by Rs. 8,155 crores. In the subsequent phase, from 1976-77 to 1981-82, the tax and non-tax revenues rose by only Rs. 5,588 crores, while the Government expenditure expanded by as much as Rs. 11,043 crores. It has to be appreciated that living on the excessive borrowing is really nothing but stealing from the future. The aggregate amount of interest paid on the Government's internal debt rose from Rs. 443 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 2,875 crores in 1981-82. The assets created out of the borrowed money do not generate sufficient surpluses in the form of dividends and profits for the Government to pay even the interest charges.

Rupees fifteen thousand crores have been invested in the public sector

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

enterprises, but they yielded a paltry profit before tax of Rs. 193 crores, just 1.3 per cent, in 1979-80.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): 'Mr. Matto, you have to conclude now.

SHRI U. R. KRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): This is his maiden speech, ..Sir.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Tes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): It is not your maiden speech. I have witnessed you speaking earlier. That is aU right. Your time is already over. T am sorry, you have to finish within two, three miutes.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: :No, Sir, please.

The trade deficit in 1981-82 will exceed Rs. 5,000 crores—it was Rs. 5,728 crores in 1931-81—principally because of our export performance which is so poor. Oar exports in 1980 totalled US S 7.9 billion compared to •\$17.5 billion of South Korea which is 1/33rd of our area anti. 1/1?th of our •population, \$19.4 billion worth of exports by Singapore which is about one-fourth of the size of Bombay and \$19 billion by Hong Kong. India had 1.05 per cent of the world export market in 1960-61, which has been reduced to so low as 0.4 per. cent. At the end of Mfrch, 1980, our reserves, excluding gold and Special Drawing Rights, were Rs. 5,164 crores. They have now declined to Rs. 3,400 crores, an amount barely enough' for our three months imports.

The *per capita* income of our people has risen by only 55 per cent in real terms whereas there has actually been a drop of 2.2 per cent in the *per capita* gross national production in 1980-81 compared to 1978-79.

The nationalised banks have identified 24,656 units, large, small and medium, as sick and the list is lengthening.

Although it is said that the inflation is contained on the basis that the wholesale price index shows an increase of only 7.5 per cent over that a year ago, it is now claimed to have been reduced to only 0.5 per cent, whereas the consumer price index shows a rise of 13.5 per cent over the same period which v/as earlier mentioned. (Time bell rings)

Millions of mandays are being lost. I have a lot to speak on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Please conclude.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I have come to the operative part.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH - KULKARNI): That is all right.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Only two or three minutes.

There are the maladies that our economy suffers from. What is the remedy now? I do not want to criticise the Government. I have said, "I want introspection." So, my suggestion to the hon. Minister would be that in Kashmir many seminars and conferences are being held. Economists from within the country and from abroad are coming. On the basis of their advice I say, that we must have a National Economic Council. The Government must constitute a National Economic Council. And in this council about 50 per cent of the people must be those who are apparently opposed to the economic policies of the Government. Then this economic council must have some teeth so that it is not that they just sit and disperse. Their advice should be taken into consideration by the Government and it should be discussed by the Government and Parlia-

ment. Alter all, it is not that the Government knows everything. (Time bell rings) The Government should consider the advice of this national economic council and on the basis of that, formulate its policies, because there is a tussle between the accountants and the economists in the Ministry of Finance. If it is considered that on the basis of the last three years' performance there is a 10 per cent growth in our revenues, please tell the council to take over from there... (Time bell rings) and if it is advised that there is a "U" turn or "Z" turn, we must do that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Now you should conclude. I am sorry, you should conclude straightway.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I will only end by a couplet from a Persian philosopher who said:

आन कुश कि नदानिद वा ब्रदानिद
कि ब्रदानिद दर मुसतनिद खुदरा बशरे
सदर निशानिद ।

†[و آن کھس کہ نداند و بداند کہ نداند]
در مشعلد خود را بشو صدر نشاند

One who does not know and feels that he does not know, he places himself near the head of the temple of knowledge.

वा आन कुश कि नदानिदवा ब्रदानिद कि
ब्रदानिद,
दर जहला मुसतब अब्दहर बमानिद ।
†[و آن کھس کہ نداند و بداند کہ بداند]
در جهل مرکب ایدھر بماند

f [] Translation in Arabic script.

वा आन कुश कि निदानिद वा ब्रदानिद कि
ब्रदानिद,
बेदार कुश जोद कि दर स्वाब नमानिद ।
†[و آن کھس کہ نداند و بداند کہ بداند]
بيدار کھس زود کہ در خواب نماند

One who does not know and feels that he knows, wake him because he is asleep...

वा आनकुश कि ब्रदानिद वा ब्रदानिद
आंकुश हुमादानिद—हुमा दानिद—हुमादानिद ।
†[و آن کھس کہ بداند و بداند کہ بداند]
آنکھس همہ داند - همہ داند - همہ داند

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Thank you, thank you, God help you. Now, Mr. D. G. Patel—not here. Mr. N. P. C. Naidu—not here. Mr. M. S. Ramachandran.

SHRI M. S. RAMACHANDRAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. At the outset I welcome the response given by the honourable Finance Minister to the various representations made for reliefs and concessions. I am grateful to him for the concessions and reliefs he has given, particularly to the match industry. Now the new proposals brought forward in the Budget are for the progress and development of the country. They are intended to help increase agricultural and industrial production. No one can dispute the fact that due to the various steps taken by the Government, substantial progress has been made in regard to increasing agricultural production, but much more remains to be done and can be done. I would submit schemes like NREP, IRDP and SFDA are not properly implemented and therefore the intend-

Shri M. S. Ramachandran]

ed benefits have not reached the people. There is widespread discontentment among the farmers, particularly in the South, that the APC has not done justice in fixing the price of rice and sugarcane. There are also complaints that benefits of subsidies given to farmers are cornered by big farmers and small and marginal farmers seldom get any benefit. The disparity between big and small farmers is further widening. I, therefore, request the Government to refix the price of paddy and sugarcane. There is also a strong feeling that the APC should be decentralised and they should be located in various regions. If that is not possible, there should at least be one for the north and another in the south.

I also request that the procedure for granting various subsidies should be streamlined so as to benefit small and marginal farmers.

Unfortunately the question of land reforms is yet to make considerable progress. The Government should, therefore, take immediate and effective steps to implement land reform measures.

On the industrial front, our achievements are really great, more so, when considering the adverse conditions our industry is facing. But for some hurdles, mostly man-made, our industries might have achieved better production. To name a few of the hurdles, I submit the first and foremost is our indifferent and corrupt banking system. Secondly, there is a perennial shortage of power, and sometimes the situation is worsened by the shortage of diesel oil.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, recently the State of Tamil Nadu—from where I come—faced a very critical situation with regard to availability of diesel. You are aware that most of the States and particularly Tamil Nadu is dependent on hydel power for its energy.

It is a well known fact that during the pre-monsoon days, during the beginning of summer, before the onset of monsoon, there will be invariably shortage of water in all the reservoirs. At this point of time the Indian Oil Corporation, whether knowingly or unknowingly, without giving any notice, without making any alternative arrangement, shut down their oil refinery in Cochin resulting in acute shortage of diesel in Tamil Nadu. This affected not only the industrial production, but also agricultural production. All those agricultural pump sets run on diesel had to be stopped and starved for want of diesel. A number of industrial units, particularly textile mills with already declared power cut to the tune of 45 per cent suffered most. No diesel oil was available and number of workers were to be laid off and number of machines had to be stopped.

While I admit that maintenance is a necessity—I do not dispute that—I would request the concerned Ministry through you Sir, to ensure that when they shut down for the purpose of maintenance, they do not choose such time without any consideration or regard for the requirements of a particular State. I hope at least in future before resorting to such shutdown for maintenance, they will first warn or give notice to the concerned State so that the affected parties could make alternative arrangements for regular and proper supply of diesel oil.

4 P.M.

Then, coming to the performance of the public sector, I find that during the current year their performance is better than what it was in the previous year. But still, compared with the comparable units in the private sector, their progress is not appreciable. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Ministry to the fact that among the various constraints faced by the public sector undertakings, one major difficulty is

[Shri M. S. Ramachandran] posal, a scheme, for rapid transport system at Madras/ and an office was set up, an organisation was set up. They were functioning for over three years. And now they are thinking of winding up the whole operation, by saying that they have not got the clearance from the Planning Commission. I do not know under what circumstances the Planning Commission have denied them clearance for this project. But whatever may be the reason, I appeal to the Railway Ministry to include this rapid transport system for Madras City at least in the mid-plan review and see that the scheme comes into operation.

Next, Sir, there has been a longstanding demand that the broad gauge railway system in our State should be further strengthened and the demand for conversion of the broad gauge system on the Karoor-Dindigul railway line has been there for over a decade. It has now been accepted and some money has also been sanctioned but the work is in very slow progress. I appeal to the Railway Ministry to take up this project and expedite it.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill. Thank you.

DR. BH AT MAHAVIR (Madhya Pradesh): The Finance Bill is before us and with that the annual ritual of Government starting with its Budget proposals will be completed. The Finance Minister said that he has given careful consideration to the criticism which had been made against the Budget proposals and that he had done whatever was possible. If that is what was possible, one can only say that in his view precious little was possible. The whole gamut of the economy, as we see it before us today, does not present a very flattering picture of the efforts of the Government, and in particular the Finance Minister, in the direction of Improving the economic situation of the country.

Lately there has been a devaluation of the rupee against the dollar whereas most other currencies have gained on dollar. In addition to that, presumably because of the conditionalities accepted by us, a credit squeeze has been introduced in the country because we had virtually committed that the commercial sector would not have a higher credit expansion than 18.9 per cent over the fiscal year and that the Government would not have a credit expansion beyond 20.1 per cent. This credit squeeze has caused a great handicap and created a suffocating situation for most of the important industries of the country such as textile industry, electronics industry, automobile industry, sugar industry and so on. In that, the worst sufferers are the small units which are supposed to be given a special and a favoured treatment. The fact of the matter is that whatever little favour is shown to the small units is more on paper and it hardly put into practice. We have regulations that they would be given price preference even by the Government Departments. But they do not agree to it. For example, when the Directorate of Small Industries wrote to the Railways asking them to give permissible price preference to some smaller units, that was a cry in the wilderness and nothing came out of it. Our borrowing spree is there. For this year, the Government has permitted borrowings to the tune of Rs. 1100 crores from abroad, some of them at 10 per cent compound interest and some at as high an interest as 20 per cent compound.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: It was last year in 1981-82.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: My information is for this year, i.e. 1982-83. All this is not for very essential purposes. Something like 37 lakhs of dollars is the value of borrowing permitted for setting up Five-Star luxury hotels in the Capital. Borrowing from international market at such a high rate of interest for setting up luxury hotels in the Capital is something which gives a new dimension to our

that the managements of the public sector undertakings are not having the manoeuvrability and the powers that they should have to perform in a better way.

Sir, earlier, the public sector undertakings were having a managing director who was a professional man, a professionally qualified man, a technically qualified professional and, at the same time, there was another non-official also as the chairman. In those days, the technical operations were attended to by the professional managing director and the chairman, who was a non-official, was able to attend to the social aspects and the requirements of the community while managing that undertaking.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Dinesh Goswami) in the Chair].

Somehow, Sir, these two offices were abolished and combined into one office and now, in almost all the public sector undertakings, there is only one office of Chairman-cum-managing director and this has resulted in putting the administration and the management purely under professional management and they have neither the time nor the inclination to look after the social obligations and social requirements which are expected of that public sector unit. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister and the Ministry to reconsider this question and see whether the combined office of chairman-cum-managing director could be bifurcated and non-officials, who are experts in various disciplines, could be inducted. They are in all walks of life and the whole expertise available in the country is not confined to the officials and bureaucrats alone. There are capable people outside the bureaucracy also and their wisdom and their services can be better utilised.

Another thing is that the public sector managements have to deal with so many people and have to act under the guidance of so many people. With the kind of labour relations that we

are having in the country as a whole and the public sector in particular, I think they are working under a very great strain. "Added to that, Sir, there is another thing and that is a wing in the Finance Ministry known as the Bureau of Public Enterprises. According to my information, this Bureau consists only of bureaucrats and there are no experts in the various disciplines of management. There is not a single person in this Bureau who has got any practical knowledge and experience either in costing or on production side or in labour relations or any such thing. Therefore, this Bureau, rather than helping the industry or co-ordinating the efforts of the various units or giving guidelines, on many occasions, has proved to be really a stumbling-block in the day-to-day functioning of these undertakings.

I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to consider the usefulness of BPE or at least to reconstitute the BPE and include various non-official experts from various disciplines of the industry.

Next, Sir, in the private sector every head of the management is made responsible and answerable to the Board of Directors. In the public sector also we should have a policy that the head of the management should be answerable and made responsible for the target of production and the target of profit. Everything should be stipulated and the man who heads the institution must be answerable and made responsible. It is not merely that he is given power and made responsible; he should also be given sufficient flexibility and sufficient power to function. After giving him power, if he has to look to the Ministry or look to the BPE for every day-to-day activity, he cannot be blamed. Now, the present position is anomalous and something should be done to set it right.

Before concluding, Sir, I would like to refer to some of the problems in Tamil Nadu. Sir, there was a pro-

concept of socialism and our worry for the common, down-trodden and poor man. Sir, there is cheaper crude available in foreign markets. There has been a fall in the price of crude to the extent of 18 per cent compared to last year. But in spite of that, the benefit of that fall has not been passed on to the industry or the consumer in this country. I shall have occasion to refer to this thing somewhat later on also. But in the meantime, I wish to refer to some, maybe small, aspects of the management of the economy. Sir, there are reports that we are nearing another price hike in coal. Of course, it is likely to be announced after the ensuing elections. Of course, the justification will be rising costs. The rising cost is the justification for all types of price hikes which itself contributes to rising costs, thereby adding to the swirl of the inflationary pressures.

And by means of some statistical jugglery, they will tell us that we have overcome the dangers of inflation. In actual fact, the man who knows where the shoe pinches, is hardly convinced by our statistical arguments. Sir, a number of small things also indicate the attitude of the Government. This year, the general insurance premia have been raised to double in certain cases, that is what the small three-wheeler owner has to pay for the purpose of insurance or the two-wheeler owner or the car owner has to pay. I was very unpleasantly surprised when I found that I had to pay almost the double of what I used to pay by way of insurance of my vehicle. What is this due to? Of course, they will say that it is because of higher costs. But where are the costs rising? If you calculate the top heavy administrative expenses, how much is spent on formalities, on meetings, on big bosses' travelling from here and there for the mere purpose of holding formal meetings and saying 'halloo' to each other? How much money is spent on

frivolous things is something which needs to be gone into.

Sir, where the economy could be managed with some little use of commonsense without much difficulty, there also I find that the performance has not been up to the satisfactory standard. I will refer to one or two things. On this I have been writing to the Minister of Commerce also. The rubber is selling in the international market at something like Rs. 7,000 per tonne in Singapore, in Sri Lanka and elsewhere. But all our entreaties, all our requests that it was time for the Government to enter into a long term contract for the import of rubber have gone unheeded. The Government acknowledges that we have a shortage of 30,000 tonnes or 35,000 tonnes in rubber per year. So, if we have to import it why not enter into a long term agreement now when the prices are favourable to the buyer? That has not been done. In answer to question I was told that this is not possible, this is not advisable because we are making efforts to improve our own production of rubber. The gentleman who drafted the answer or the Minister who gave the answer forgot that rubber is not something which could be created in the twinkling of an eye. You cannot merely with a scratch raise a rubber tree. It will take at least five years for a plant to mature to a stage where it can yield rubber. Till then you have a shortage. At least for that time, we could have contracted it. But, no. The State Trading Corporation seems to be interested in taking its pound of flesh, profiteering to put it blandly. When rubber is selling in the international market at Rs. 7,000 per tonne and is delivered at our port for Rs. 7,000 a tonne, the State Trading Corporation is selling it at Rs. 14,460 to the rubber industry. And then we ask the rubber industry to make heroic efforts, to raise exports. Where will your heroic efforts to overcome the shortage. Where will your heroic efforts help

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir] when the raw material is so exorbitantly costly compared to the producers of Indonesia or Malaysia or for the newly set-up industries in Sri Lanka? Sir, these are the things which should have been given some importance. But the Government does not seem to be bothered at all. I have been occasionally raising the question of soda ash which again is a very essential raw material which affects the cost of living of even common-place householders, *dhobis*, so many industries producing detergents. Some of our industrial units which are four or five, are reported to be deliberately restricting the production to keep the sellers' market alive. We have been asking that Government should go into the question why, when the capacity according to their figures, according to their balance-sheets is much higher, they do not increase their production. No explanation is thereof why the Government is dilly dallying in this matter. Coming to some other things, Sir, the Government seems to be out of touch with the changing reality. Here, this time, the postal rates have been hiked in a very cruel manner. What is the effect of that on vital trade like book trade? People living in the mofussil areas, in the hilly region, in areas where you don't have bookshops, get their books only by post. Now the present rates are such that sometimes the cost of parcel or postage for sending book or papers will be 30 per cent or 35 per cent or 40 per cent of the cost of the book. Is this the way to educate the people? Is this the way to encourage literacy? Is this the way to enable people understand things? But, probably, Sir, the ruling party has a vested interest in keeping the people ignorant and ignorant of their ignorance also. That, Sir, being the case, I have one small aspect which I want to focus attention on. The revenue stamp, the 20 paisa revenue stamp is necessary for acknowledging a payment of Rs. 20 or more. The amount of Rs. 20 has been there since

1940. About 40 years back what was the value of Rs. 20 and what is the value of Rs. 20 now? A rupee of that time is something like 15 paise now. The rupee of 40 years ago is worth is just 15 paise or so now. At that time one anna was the value, of revenue stamp and now it costs 20 paise, that is an increase of three times or so. But what about the value of Rs. 20. Its value has come down to something like Rs. 3. Asking for a revenue stamp to be put on payments which are equivalent to Rs. 3 now, is the height of absurdity. But nobody seems to bother on things like this. We go on merrily the way we have been.

Then, Sir, there is Government profiteering and if there is any evidence needed, the Public Accounts Committee has come forward with a very telling instance, in edible oils. We talk loudly. I have, Sir, here an editorial comment on that published in the Indian Express. We talk loudly about our sympathy for the common man, for the small man. But what do we do? In the year 1980-81, the Government earned a profit, the STC earned a profit of Rs. 90 crores on imported edible oils. In spite of a steep fall in the price, in the international price of edible oils, which nose-dived in 1979, these prices were not reduced and the benefit of cheaper edible oils was not passed on to the poor consumer in India, to whom my friends of the ruling party will again go with tears in their eyes, with crocodile tears, and say that they are suffering for the poor and the suffering humanity in the country. But nobody turned a little finger, moved a little finger, to give the benefit of a much cheaper edible oil supply in the international market. Sir, through the public distribution system whatever oils were released, the old prices were kept and the justification, as this editorial says, it is adding insult too injury, was that since the open market prices were higher, therefore, they thought that they need not bring down their own supply price.

Sir, the Public Accounts Committee has commented that this shows scant regard for the interest of the vast multitudes of consumers in the country. At the same time, Sir, they have commented on the failure of the Civil Supplies Ministry to monitor the supply of vanaspati. They have said that there is some sort of a voluntary price discipline arrangement with the vanaspati mills, with the vanaspati producers. There are a few producers but they are taking everybody for a ride because they are able to get supplies of edible oils and they are able to pass on most of their products through the black channels. This voluntary price system, the PAC has commented, is something which does not benefit even the consumers in Delhi, right in the capital, not to speak of people in the remote areas. One can imagine what the fate of people outside would be. Therefore, they have said, the Civil Supplies Ministry has given an explanation to the PAC saying that they have no complaints that vanaspati is selling at prices higher than the voluntarily agreed prices.

[The Vice-Chairman (Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla) in the Chair]

The PAC comment is, how out of touch the Ministry of department is with the reality. My submission is that it is a very great understatement to say that it is out of touch with reality. The fact of the matter is that there seems to be a link-up between the corrupt people, corrupt politicians, corrupt officials and the corrupt businessmen, because thereby they are able to fleece the ordinary consumer and benefit the people who count in the set up.

Sir, there are 11 flour mills in Delhi and for long we have been asking here that when wheat is supplied to them at controlled rate, why maida and suji is not supplied and routed through the Civil Supplies Department for supply on ration cards or something and why bulk consumers of these items are not supplied maida and suji on controlled rate so that bread could become cheaper for a

common man? These things are not made available because I have said, my own information is—and all the facts go to prove—that things are not as good as the P.A.C. also probably believed in terms of the intentions of the Ministries and the authorities. I have with me here an instance which is to me rather an astounding one. Sir, the Regional Manager of the Punjab National Bank gave an advance of Rs. 1.75 crores to Modi Rubber without fulfilling the necessary formalities, the formalities by way of pledging the machinery, the stocker, or asking for the margin money or things like that. It was not done. Only on telephonic instructions, the Manager of the Muzaffarnagar Branch was advised to keep on releasing funds to Modi Rubber. The result of it was that some Manager to start with, did not agree and he was transferred. The second Manager also was transferred; some in two days and some in three days, they were transferred. The reason was that they wanted to oblige the big party. A particular Manager was a little too conscious of it and was transferred. One Inspector who objected to that, was victimised and removed from service. I have got here a photostat copy of the letter showing how instructions were given and how the local Manager wrote to the Regional Manager saying that he has done it under verbal telephonic orders without anything in writing. I gave a notice of question here and I find the answer which is placed on the table of the House today saying that an enquiry was made and proofs were, not substantiated. I want to ask whether the person who made this report and who has been victimised, was ever called upon to substantiate his charges or not. No, it was not done. Why was it not done, is something for the people concerned to say. But the whole thing adds up to one thing that we are living in a situation where honesty is at a discount, corruption is rampant and the people in power are not very scrupulous in the matter of keeping public life of the country healthy and clean.

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir]

I refer to a small quotation from an article—A Crumb for the Historians published in the *Indian Express* of 11th April. It refers to certain collections of money before the Janata Party came into power. Paragraph 11 says:

"Influential ministers like those in charge of industry, commerce, railways and chemicals and fertilizers and selected officers from these ministries used all levers of power to extract money from big and small business. Threats, of Income-tax raids and demolitions of premises were freely indulged in order to extract funds. Flexible excise rebate and favours in grants of permits and licences were utilised on a grand scale to knock out money from the producers and industrialists. The merchants of Hawri Bazar, Delhi are reported to have paid Rs. 50 lakhs to save the locality from the bulldozer. S/Shri Yashpal Kapur, Bansi Lal, R. K. Dhawan, P. C. Sethi, Rajni Patel, Kuldip Narang, H. K. L. Bhagat, D. D. Puri (ex-M.P.), P. N. Mathur, ex-chairman of the BIC, Kakatkar of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, industrialists like K. K. Birla, R. P. Goenka and others were the main collectors of black funds from various firms. The same source which provided us with a list of firms to whom receipts were given for advertisement tariff for AICC souvenirs, has also supplied us with a list of as many as 1151 concerns which have together paid, under the table, a huge sum of Rs. 112, 81, 85,000. (One hundred and twelve crores, eighty one lakhs and eighty five thousand). This list does not include the names of some firms from whom Shri Rajni Patel collected money in Bombay. The Income-tax authorities were asked whether it would be possible for them to unearth these payments on the basis of lists and details to be supplied by us. They however expressed their inability."

This has been stated by the Joint Director of the Intelligence Bureau, Shri V. V. Nagarkar. These are questions which are very vital for the health of the economy, for the moral fabric of the country. The explanations which are sought to be given are again a guilty effort to conceal facts and to try to misrepresent the truth in a very clever fashion. The basic thing is that these things have not been denied even by contradictions. Something like Rs. 113 crores, were taken under the table and something like Rs. 4.8 crores were withdrawn in cash through self-cheques. For whom, this money was collected and for what consideration? I cannot imagine, Madam, that the considerations could be anything but dishonourable. That is the reason why this particular thing was sought to be hushed and the CBI also was asked to revise its stand and say that there was nothing in these cases. The undisputed facts as they are there, point out to one thing. In one case, 3,000 jeeps were said to have been supplied by one Shri K. L. Bhatia. This has been quoted in this particular article. They say, the jeeps do not exist. In what way, such a solid proof can be just wished away, it is very difficult to understand. Madam, why I am referring to this is because of the fact that the Government which has to run the country, which has to run the economy finds that the country's economy is being torn into shreds the influence of what is known as the parallel economy by dishonest elements and these dishonest elements have to be exposed and they have got to be proceeded against. Earlier, we were told that the Government did not have enough powers to take action against these 3 elements. Then, this House and the other House gave more and more powers, such power as was asked for to those in authority. But that situation turned out to be

that the powers were not used by the people in power for exterminating evil. On the other hand, they were used only for the purpose of partisan

ends, by exploiting these, by making use of these very evil elements. If such things happen, if such things continue to happen, one can only shudder at the future possibilities for our country. Madam, I am finishing by only saying that the little things which I have tried to point out for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister, are things which do not involve any partisan considerations at all. For example, in the matter of imports, in the matter of cleaning up of our industrial and commercial life, unless we take proper steps to do that, to set things right, unless we apply commonsense in solving these problems, for example, in the matter of improving the functioning of the Government departments and so on, what will happen? This will spoil a very bad future for the country. Every time, the hon. Minister is convinced of the propriety of taking a decision. But no decision is taken. You meet him month after month. Years pass. But still when you see him, he expresses his helplessness and says he does not know what to do. If this is the situation and if this situation continues, it will spell a very bad future for the country. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Finance Minister. After all, the finance Bill will be passed. Most probably, for the year, he will stop having sleepless nights which, as was stated once is the Finance Minister's lot. After this, he will come again next year with the same position. May we hope, can we dare hope that he will take steps to really bring health to the economy, whether it is the Government or the public sector or the private sector or the Government departments? This is essential because mere statistical jugglery will not take us far. If a clean white sheet is just spread to cover up a lot of filth underground, that also is not going to conceal the stink which that filth will generate. Therefore, I hope that after getting the Finance Bill passed, at least an honest effort will be made to set things right, to remove whatever evils or whatever objection-

able things have been happening in the past particularly where we smell a collusion between corrupt political bosses and corrupt or dishonest industrialists or dishonest capitalists. Thank you.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, Vice-Chairman, I support the Bill and I also want to bring a few points for consideration of the hon. Finance Minister.

The worst affected industry is the agriculture. Government always thinks of people who live in cities, who are in jobs and helps them in so many ways by giving facilities. But they forget about the farmer who lives in the villages. The farmers are in majority—the agricultural farmers and the agricultural labourers who live on land. Nobody thinks of the farmer. So I am bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister how they have been neglected, not only now but for centuries. I appeal to the Finance Minister to at least think of the farmers, how to help them.

Till last year, there was a shortage of sugar in our country. We were importing sugar at a higher rate. The agriculturists, who are nationalist-minded, did not want to waste our foreign exchange. So they produced more sugarcane this year. What happened? By cultivating more sugarcane, they supplied cane to the factories and the factories produced more sugar. A lot of cane was left over. When represented to the Government, allow the mills to continue crushing, the Government issued an order saying that those mills who have previously worked in May and are working now, will get the benefit of excise duty. In our country in Northern India, the climate is different and in Southern India, it is different. In South India the summer starts early, while in the North it starts late. In the South, the sugar factories start in November and close by March. This year they are continuing in April and also in May. But bare in the

[Shri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu] North, they start in January and go on till May. Here "the factories who have worked in May, will get the benefit. But the factories who have not worked in May and who are continuing now, they will not get the benefit of this excise duty. I want the Minister to note this down. When you are giving -this benefit, this should reach the agriculturist. But only in the South you do not allow them to get the benefit while in thia North you are allowing that benefit. You must know 'the season of sugarcane in the North and in the South. On that basis, you must issue the orders giving benefit to the farmers.

Again, there is a slump. The sugarcane is still there in the fields and they are manufacturing jaggery. But thei»e is no market for jaggery. We have represented to the Government to allow its export. The Government said that it would allow export, but nobody has got the licence. So nobody is exporting it. We have requested the Government to ask the National Agricultural Marketing Federation (NAFED) to purchase jaggery by giving it a support price. But they have not done it.

That is the way they are looking after the agriculturists. I appeal to the hon. Minister to instruct NAFED to purchase jaggery and export it to other countries. I also request him to allow this jaggery to be converted into molasses and then spirit so that even if they get any loss it is compensated by some Excise duty relief and the distillery people can purchase jaggery and also convert it into spirit. So I request' the Government to consider that whosoever purchase jaggery and convert it into spirit are given some relief, then only the distillery people will purchase jaggery and convert it into sugar. If you are not going to give any relief this year, next year the agriculturist will naturally not plant sugarcane and next year again there will be considerable difficulty. You are willing to import

sugar and spend a lot of foreign exchange, but y°u ar_e not interested in supporting the Indian farmers ^r:d helping them. So I earnestly request t'h_e hon. Minister to see that the imports are stopped and the termers atfe given incentive price so that they may produce next year also and. there will ba no need to import sugar next year.

Regarding fixation of prices of foodgrains you have got the Agricultural Prices Commission. This Commission is a black spot in our country's economy. For the agriculturists it has become a black spot. The agriculturist produce by working hard in the fields. In the nights also they have to work. Whereas in towns thq officers and others have got fixed timings when they go for work and come back, the agriculturists have to work day and night, there is no time limit for them. An agriculturists wife and children all have to work in the field. There is always danger of snake-bit'es and even of loosing life when these people work in the fields. They must think of these risks also. In the case of a labourer, if he gets injured in a factory or ladies in an accident, the factory will give money for his wife and children, the children education and everything is guaranted. But i^l something happens to an agriculturist who works in tha fields, there is nobody to look after his wife and children. Why this discrimination between the factory people and the agriculturists, I do not understand. The Government must also think of .these things. If in the Agrcultural Prices Commission they do not nominate at least 50 per cent from among the agriculturists, justice will not be done to the agriculturists. Therefore, I request the Government to seriously consider and nominate at least 50 per cent members' from the agriculturist community. When we ask for an increase in prices, you say so many things: we had increased Rs. 5 last year and there is an increase of 5 this year also. All right. But, are you comparing this with the increase in prices of the inputs in agriculture.

you take fertilizer. What was its price 10 years back? And what has been the price rise in respect of wheat or rice? Or, you take the price of a tractor or a water pump set. The prices of these things and the fertilizers and the pesticides during the last 10 years have gone up several times, but not the prices of the agricultural commodities. These things must go together. If the price of tractor goes up or the diesel oil price goes up, you must compare those prices with the prices you fix for the agricultural commodities. You never think of this. A tractor which earlier, ten years back, used to be sold at Rs. 30,000 is now sold at more than a lac of rupees. That increase you are not taking into consideration. A bag of fertilizer which was sold at Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 now costs Rs. 150 or Rs. 170, like that. And you do not take this into consideration.

Wherever any public sector project makes a loss, if there is a loss in any industry, whether it is the fertilizer industry or the steel industry, instead of rectifying the working of those factories, you simply increase the price of steel per tonne so that you do not get a loss and you simply increase the price of fertilizer so that you do not get a loss. You want to show profit in the public sector enterprises. But you do not think of the farmer who purchases these things, steel cement, fertilizers, pesticides. They have to purchase them, and you do not think of the farmers, how they have to face the high cost and how they have to survive. These things have to be taken into consideration. Now cement used to be sold at Rs. 34 per bag. What have you done? Instead of controlling that, you have de-controlled it, and you have allowed them to sell at Rs. 65, Rs. 70 per bag. Is this fair? And we have to pay Rs. 65, Rs. 75 per bag. You do not increase accordingly the price of the agricultural commodities. You take sugar. You have de-controlled cement. Why do you not de-control sugar. You have your hold on the co-operative

sugar factories and the agriculturists.

The agriculturists have to supply you at the rates fixed by you. You say it is only the minimum rate. Is it the minimum rate? But the State Governments pay to the co-operative sugar factories this price. They do not pay more than that.

We have become actually bonded labourers to the Government. You do not think of us. In other areas if there are bonded labourers, you charge them; whoever is responsible, you take action against, in the court, in the criminal court. But here we are the bonded labourers the Government is the culprit and nobody is charging the Government here. So, Sir, you have one rule for the agriculturists and another rule for others. We are sorry that we are being treated like the bonded labourers by fixing the prices. You say, "You supply this. Otherwise you will get into trouble." These are the things.

The pulses and the edible oils, we are importing. Why are we importing them? Why can you not give some encouragement to the farmer, so that he may produce more in our country? How many crores are you spending for import of the edible oils? Why can you not say, "In India if anybody produces the oil seeds, no tax will be collected, no water cess will be collected and no land revenue will be collected from him."? You do this. Next year you will have a surplus of oil seeds. You need not import oil. You do not do this. If there is a shortage, you do not take steps to produce in this country. You only import and spend the foreign exchange. And there is nobody to ask you. My appeal is that you should ask the State Government to give some incentives to the farmer who grows the oil seeds, the pulses, so that he may produce more in the next year and that you need not import these items from the foreign countries.

About the bank loans, we have to go to the banks for the agricultural loans. When we went for the loans previously we used to pay less rate

[Shri N. P. Chengalraya Naidu] of interest. Now the Land Mortgage Bank*, or 'the Land Development Bank, these banks, have increased the rate of interest from 6 per cent to 9 per cent to 11 per cent, and for the 11 per cent interest the entire property has to be pledged to them. And it takes so much time to get loan from them.

You have to look to the interests of the small farmers. My appeal to the Government is that it should instruct these Banks to charge only 4 per cent interest. If there is a middle-class farmer, you charge at 6 per cent. There is no big farmer in our country, after the implementation of the land ceilings. That thing, many people are forgetting. Many people use the term 'kulak' or 'big farmer'. Who is a big farmer in our country? You tell me. After introducing the land ceiling in the country, after implementing the ceilings in our country, there is no big farmer, there is only the small farmer and the medium farmer. So why do you charge more interest? My appeal to you is, ask Reserve Bank to give loans at concessional rates to us, ask the Land Development Banks to charge only 4 per cent for the small farmer and 6 per cent for the medium farmer. If you are not going to do that, you will be killing the farmers. The farmers will leave their lands and take up some other job. This is the position. So I would request you kindly to consider this seriously.

Now, what are the benefits we are getting? Nothing. If one is a Scheduled Caste man, one gets reserved seats in technical colleges. If there is a merchant, he reserves his seat by paying Rs. 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs in the medical college or a lakh of rupees in the engineering college. But what can an agriculturist in the village do? We have no money. We cannot purchase seats and we do not come under Backward Classes or Scheduled Castes, so we do not get any reservation and reserved seats. So a farmer's son must remain a farmer for generation to come, while an IAS officer's

son becomes an IAS officer or even more and a merchant can put his son in technical colleges by buying seats. What about us? We also want some reservation to be made. Some seats should be reserved for the children of agriculturists who live in villages. We want a quota to be reserved in technical colleges. Otherwise, I say there will come a time when agriculturists will stop sending rice, wheat, milk, etc. to the towns. It may not be today, but the day will surely come when the townsmen will not get anything, not even their morning tea or coffee. So I warn you things will go bad and from bad to worse unless necessary steps are taken well in time to protect the interests of the agriculturists. Please think over this and see that some reservation is made not only in technical colleges but in all other colleges. There should be reservation in regard to hospitals and hospital beds. Compare how many hospitals are there in towns and how many hospitals are there in villages. How many villages have hospital of their own? How many villagers can hope for a bed in the hospitals in towns even which are far away, 10 kms, 20 kms away? Sometimes by the time the patient is taken to the hospital so far away, he is found dead. If it is a delivery case, often the delivery takes place on the way in the bus or on the cart. Agriculturists are thus suffering greatly in the absence of any medical facilities. Over 80 per cent of the population are agriculturists living in villages. You must give them some benefits. They must have medical facilities, hospitals, in their villages or for groups of villages.

Then about electricity... (*Time-bell rings*)

Then housing problem. In factories, in industries, the people have got cooperative group housing societies or HUDCO, etc. or they have got insurance companies. Insurance companies pay them. The people working in towns, in factories, in industries, get all the benefits. But the agriculturists

ists, the people working on the fields, who are scattered and who cannot have cooperative house building societies, they do not get any benefits at all; they do not get any help from the Government. Sp please think over it and at least for groups of villages you start a house building society and give them money so that they may also construct reasonably good houses to live in—not palaces, but at least houses to live in and serve people. Then we can produce more and feed the people in towns. At least for these purpose think of us.

In some places, we get unhealthy water, but in some places we do not get water at aU. The women who have to carry water have to walk two miles and three miles. They do not give their daughters in marriage to people coming from such places because their daughters will have to bring water from distant places daily. In such places the Government must come forward to provide protected water supply. In the matter of provision of protected water supply, villages should get precedence over towns.

You are starting industries in cities and towns. Now you are thinking of shifting industries to far off places. There are drought-prone areas. There are areas where we get rain once in four or five years. When there is no rain we cannot cultivate. So people migrate to far off places to earn their livelihood by doing labour. The Government must think of starting industries in such drought-prone areas. They are now giving incentives upto 10 to 15 per cent for industries started in backward areas. In drought-prone areas in villages, industries should be started and for starting industries there you should give them subsidy upto 25 per cent. If industries are started in such places, they wiy provide employment to these people who have no other work to do when there is no rain for cultivation.

You are not interested in increasing even by one rupee or two rupees per

quintal of foodgrains in the interest of farmers. But for distributing foodgrains you are prepared to spend Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 per quintal. Who is doing this? The Food Corporation of India is doing it. They procure foodgrains. After that they pay transport charges. And they pay godown rent. And over and above that, you waste money on staff. If ten people are required, you appoint 100 employees. All these overheads are added and then foodgrain is sold to consumers. The consumers think that all the money goes to the producers. They do not know that about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 are wasted by the Food Corporation in the process of distribution. Thi_s has to be looked into. The Government have to see that money is not wasted like this on distribution of foodgrains.

In rural areas sugar, kerosene and palm oil which is imported are allotted from the taluq headquarters. The Government should find out whether all these quantities allotted to the vil-lages really reach villages. They do not reach the villages. At the taluq headquarters, the Tehsildar takes a share and the retail merchant gets his share. The villagers do not get these things and they suffer. Much of the palm oil goes either to the dalda manufacturers or for refining purposes. It goes to the Dalda people and they earn the money. 5 P.M. Actually, this is not reaching the people in many places, and, therefore, I appeal to the Government to see that these things are properly distributed. For proper distribution, Madam, they should entrust the job to the village *sarpanches*. You see, in villages, there are some committee members or panchayat members and the panchayat president is also there and, therefore, if one fellow does some mischief, then the others will complain against him and that person will not be elected the next time and he will be afraid of this prospect also. Therefore, my request to the Government would be that they should entrust the job of

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distribution to the village panchayats so that they can distribute it properly—Then, my next point, madam, is this: The forest wealth is the most important thing for the agriculturists. If forest wealth is not there, agricultural crops also will not be there and rains will not be there and, in all ways, the agriculturists will suffer and they will be the sufferers. In our forests, every day the people are cutting down the trees and thus they are denuding our forests. The forest departments are there. But the forest department people themselves are responsible for this kind of felling of trees and for this denuding of the forests in the country. So, something has to be done in this connection. Previously, Madam, in the erstwhile Madras State, in the composite Madras State, of which Andhra also was a part, we had what is called the Panchayat Forest Committees. When we had these Panchayat Forest Committees, they were looking after the forests very well. Members of these Committees were elected from among the villagers and these Committees used to look after the forest very well. They used to develop forests and we used to have forests, within four or five furlongs from the village. But we do not have these forests these days. So, I appeal to the Government to kindly consider this question and entrust these areas to the village panchayats or the forest committees of the panchayats and see that these forests are improved. If the forests are not improved, then it would be a difficult task for the agriculturists and we will also have difficulties in getting the rains. Under these circumstances, I would appeal to the Government to look after the interests of the agriculturists before the agriculturists ban the supply of milk, foodgrains and other things to the towns. Thank you, Madam.

श्री सैयद रहमत अली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) :
मोहम्मद बाइस चैथरवैत साहिब, फाइ-

नेशनल विल के ताल्लुक से हम इस हाऊस में मुख्तलिफ पार्टियां से ताल्लुक रखने वाले अरकान के खयालात कः सुन रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं आपकी तबज्जो इस हाऊस को तरफ गुनगुन कराना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप अपने बाएँ बाजू का जायजा लेंगे तो आपको इस बात का पता चलेगा कि गरीब आवाम के राम में, दुख में, दर्द में मगरमच्छों आसू बहाने वाले हमारे बजुगों को निशस्त खाली पड़ी हैं और यह खाली निशस्त इस बात को गममाजी करती है कि आवाम को गुमराह करना और मुल्क के हालात का नाजायज तौर पर इस्तफादा करने के लिए गरीब आवाम का इस्तसाल करना जिन पार्टियों के लोगों ने अपना बतीरा बना लिया है उसको बजह से ऐसा महसूस होता है कि ज़बानी हमदर्दी और ज़बानी जमाखर्च करने को आदी पार्टियां और उन पार्टियों के लोग कुछ ऐसे ढंग से तरीकेदार परअमल करने में अपनी जिन्दगी को गनीमत जानते हैं। मुझे हैरत हुई कि अभी थोड़ी देर पहले भाई महावीर यह कह रहे थे कि गन्दगी और खराबियां, बुराइयां को सुफ़ीद चादर के नीचे ढांक दिया जाए तो उसमें गन्दगी, खराबियां और बुराइयां छिपाई नहीं जा सकती, लेकिन मैं यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम हमारे मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ हम रहते, बसते हैं हमारे मुल्क में जहाँ सियासी पार्टियां मुल्क को आजादी से पहले काम करती रही हैं और मुल्क को आजादी के बाद हमारे मुल्क में जिन सियासी पार्टियों का लाहेअमल आवाम के सामने आया है अगर हम उनका जायजा लेने को कोशिश करें तो यह बात हमारे सामने आएगी कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस का इन्तेदाही से जब कि 1885 में इसकी दामब्रेल डाली गई, उस वक्त से आजादी की लड़ाई के साथ-साथ अपने गले में पड़ी हुई मुलामी की तौक को निकाल फेंकने को जहोजहद के साथ-साथ इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ने गैरों की महकूमी के नतीजे में

मुल्क में फैली हुई गरीबी को निकाल फेंकने के लिए मंखुवाबंदी का आगाज किया था और राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने हमें तामीरी प्रोग्राम पर अमल करने का भी एक रास्ता दिखलाया था। जद्दो-जह्दे आजादी के साथ-साथ मुल्क में तामीरी काम भी किये जाते रहे हैं। मैं इत्तिहार के साथ यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस पार्टी और श्रीमतः इंदिरा गांधी की कयादत और रहनुमाई में आज मुल्क की तामीरीनाऊ का काम अंजाम दिया जा रहा है, उस तामीरीनों का अगर आप जायजा लेने का कोशिश करें तो यह बात समझ में आयेगी कि हम जगलरी आफ फिगर्स के, लफज अभी भाई महावीर जी ने इस्तेमाल किया, हम अलादीन के चिराग को अपने हाथ में लिए हुए मुल्क की गरीबी को दूर करने का बातें नहीं करते, बल्कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस पार्टी और श्रीमतः इंदिरा गांधी की जमादः जमा, दा मसाव' की अंदाजे हकीकत पसंदी के साथ मुल्क के जो मसायल और हालात हैं, उन हालातों को ठीक करने में, मुल्क से गरीबी को दूर करने में और मुल्क का खुशहाली की मंजिल तक ले जाने के लिए काम कर रही हैं। वह होसला और वह हिम्मत श्रीमतो इंदिरा गांधी और उनका ही पार्टी में है। हम महज जवानो जमाखचं नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैं इस एवान को तबज्जह उन बुरे दिनों की तरफ मुनअतिफ कराना चाहता हूँ, पिछले दिनों इसी सिलसिले में हाउस के बहुत महतरिम मेम्बर रामेश्वर सिंह जी ने यह बात कही थी, यह बात याद दिलाने की बड़ी फजिया अंदाज में कोशिश की कि 1967 में 9 से ज्यादा रियासतों में कांग्रेस को शिकस्त खाना पड़ी थी। लेकिन वे इस बात को भूलते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अबाम यह जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो मुअशी मसायल हैं उन मुअशी मसायल के हल करने के प्रोग्राम सिवाय इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस पार्टी

के अलावा किसी और पार्टी के पास नहीं हैं। मरकज में जो 79 में जनता पार्टी का सरकार बनो थी और जनता पार्टी के बाद जो चौधरी चरण सिंह का हुकूमत यहां आलमी वजूद में आई थी उन 27 महीनों में हिन्दुस्तान का किल हालतों से गुजरना पड़ा, अगर उसका जायजा लिया जाय तो यह बात हमारे सामने आयेगी कि मुल्क का इक्नामी मुकम्मिल तौर पर आऊट आफ गीयर कर दी गई थी और इस बात का अदेशा था कि अगर चंद रोज और इन्हें इत्तिदार गद्दी पर बैठने का मौका हासिल होता तो न सिर्फ मुल्क को माअशत बल्कि मुल्क के हर शीबे हयात का तबाही और बरबादी का सामना करना पड़ता। यही वजह थी कि मुल्क के अबाम ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि आज यह मौका नहीं है कि कांग्रेस के बजाय किसी और सरकार को बरसरे इत्तिदार रखा जाय। चुनावों आबाम ने फंसला किया, और तारीखी फंसला किया कि इस मुल्क की किस्मत का बनाने, संवारने और निखारने के लिए कांग्रेस और श्रीमतः इंदिरा गांधी की कयादत और रहनुमाई को जरूरत है। मैं इस मौके पर यह बात अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले ज दो बजट पेश किये गये अगर उन दो बजटों का वजह से हमारे मुल्क को इक्नामी आऊट आफ गीयर हो गई थी तो उसमें सुधार लाने का इन दो वर्षों में जो कोशिश की गई है अगर उसको आप समझने का कोशिश करें तो यह बात खुलकर सामने आती है कि जराअत का तरक्की में तब फीसदी इजाफे की तबक्को है। 13,40,000 टन अनाज का पैदावार जो 78-79 में थी, इस साल पैदावार उससे तो 80-81 में साढ़े सात फीसदी की पैदावार में 80-81 में सडे सान फोदो की दर पर चार फीसदी इजाफे का इमकान है। यही नहीं बल्कि मुचायशी जायज ज पेश किया गया है इस हाउस में और पालियामेंट के दूसरे हाउस में उसके मुताबिक

[श्री सैयद रहमत अली]

यह बात बतलाई गई है कि किस तरीके से हम हमारी दरादात में इजाफ़ा करेंगे, किस तरह से दरदात में कमी करेंगे और किस तरह से हम अपने मुल्क में रोजगार के मौके पैदा करने की कोशिश करेंगे, और इन तमाम कोशिशों का ही नतीजा था कि इफराते-जर पर काबू पाने में हमारी सरकार को कामयाबी हुई और आज इफराते-जर का आलम जितना दुनिया के दूसरे लोगों में है, उसकी वजह से वहां की माणियत किस बुरी हालत से वहां के आवाम को गुजरना पड़ रहा है, अगर उसका तकाबुल आप हिन्दुस्तान से करें, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि बीते हुये दो वर्षों में ही हमने उन बुनियादी कदमों को फिर से मुसतहकम कर दिया है सत्ताईस महीनों के अन्दर ही दरहम-बरहम करने के सारे सामान कर रखे थे । यह बात भी कही गई है कि अपोजीशन का काम सिर्फ यही है कि सरकार पर तनकीद की जायें । अच्छा भी काम हो, तो तनकीद की जाय । यह सियासी सबक हमारे बुजुर्गों ने कहां पढ़ा है, इसके सामने जानुए-अदब तय किया है, इसका तौ हम अन्दाजा नहीं कर सकते । लेकिन यह बात कहना चाहते हैं, भले ही आप गवर्नमेंट पर तनकीद करें, लेकिन आंखों पर अगर आप सियाह चश्मा लगाते हुए, अगर आप उस रंगीन चश्मे से मुल्क के हालात को देखते हुये सफेद को सियाह कहने लगे, तो दुनिया इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगी ।

आपको यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि आज इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस की श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की क्यादत में जो सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में काम कर रही है, उस पर न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के आवाम को भरोसा है, बल्कि अमन के लिये, तरक्की के लिये, खुशहाली के लिये, तड़पने वाले जो

एफ्रो एशियाई मुमालिक हैं, जो कौमें हैं, उनकी नजर भी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की शकियत पर, ककादित पर पड़ती है । लेकिन अगर आपको अच्छी चीज बुरी सुझाई देती है, तो आपको अपना महासिबा करके देखना पड़ेगा और अपना इलाज करना पड़ेगा ।

मैं फैंक्ट्स एंड फिगर्ज में आपको नहीं ले जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन आपसे यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज अगर आप मुल्क को वाकई बनाना चाहते हैं, अगर वाकई मुल्क की तामीरे नो से आपको प्यार है, मुहब्बत है, तो आपको अपना मसहिबा करते हुये अपने दायरेकार को तय करना पड़ेगा, अपने लाये-हा-अमल को बनाना पड़ेगा, तभी आपको यह बात समझ में आयगी कि आपकी जिम्मेदारियां क्या हैं और आप उन जिम्मेदारियों को किस हद तक पूरा करते हैं ।

मोहतरमा, वाइस-चैयरमैन साहिबा, हमारे मुल्क के जो फाइनेंसशैल बिल के बारे में आज जो बातें इस हाउस में रखी गई हैं, अगर आप उसको देखेंगे, तो क्या इस बात से इंकार किया जा सकता है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने हमारे मुल्क की माणियत को ठीक करने के लिये और देही आवाम की जिन्दगी में आरसूदगी और आजादी की नेहमतों को पहुंचाने के लिये जो नया बीस-नुकाती फार्मूला पेश किया है, उस बीस-नुकाती फार्मूला में जो कम-जोर तबकात के लिये, उनके हालात को दुस्त करने के लिये सभी शोबों पर तबज्जह देने की जो कोशिशें की जा रही हैं, उसकी अहमियत से क्या इंकार किया जा सकता है ?

लेकिन कुछ लोग अगर इन नुकायत को अच्छा नहीं समझते, तो उनकी हमें उन्हीं के हालात पर छोड़ते हुये आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा । मैं इस मौके पर यह बात अर्ज

कहें कि आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम हकीकत के साथ मुल्क के हालात का जायजा लें और उसके साथ ही साथ यह सोचें कि हमारे मसायल को हल करने के लिये कौनसा सही तरीकाएकार हो सकता है। मैं इस मौके पर कुछ मुद्दतसर सी तजावीज आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ मैंने इस फाइनेंश्ल बिल को बेलकम किया है, उसकी टाईड की है, अपने तजावीज आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे समाज के मुद्दलिक तबकात से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लो, गख्वाह वह सिध्यासी कारकुन हों, ख्वाह वे दफ्तर में काम करने वाले वाईट-कालर बाबू हों, या वे कारखाने चलाने वाले हों, या खेतों में काम करने वाले हों, इन सबको अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का, मुल्क का मुस्तकबिल के बनाने के लिये उनका क्या फर्ज है, उसका जायजा लेना पड़ेगा।

इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि हमारी इस कौम को बनाने के लिये हम जो मुद्दलिक शोबाए-हयात से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, जरा सी भी अगर हम भूल करते हैं, तो उसकी वजह से हमारी कौम को ही नहीं, बल्कि आने वाली नसलों को भी उसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। इसीलिये हमें फर्ज शनासी जज्वात के साथ काम करना पड़ेगा।

मैं आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो इंकम टैक्स के क्वानीन हैं, उस इंकम टैक्स के जो कायदे हैं, उन पर अमल करने के लिये जो आफिसर्स हैं, उनका तरीकाएकार क्या है, क्या इस बात से इंकार किया जा सकता है कि छह सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा इंकम टैक्स बकाया-जात है। छह सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा इंकम टैक्स की बकायाजात को वसूल करना है? आप की मशीनरी को जिस तरह से काम करना

चाहिये, क्या आपकी वह मशीनरी उस तरह से काम कर रही है? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अपील में या टैक्स के तसफिया करने के तान्लुक से फाइलें एक गैर मुययन अरसे तक पड़ी रहती है? अगर आप कायदा बनायें कि एक मख्सूस और मुस्तचेर मुद्दत में डिस्पोजल का वक्त तय कर दिया जायगा तो न तो अक्वाम को हिरास होना पड़ेगा और न ही हमारे टैक्स के बकाया में कोई ज्यादा परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

मैं इसके अलावा यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि इसमें शक नहीं है कि कैपिटल गेन को आपने सटिफिकेट में मशगूल करने पर रियायतों का एलान किया है लेकिन मेरा अहसास यह है कि हैं जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं उनमें कैपिटल गेंस डिपॉजिट करने की सहूलियत दी जायगी तो उसमें अक्वाम को खाफी सहूलियतें पैदा होंगी।

इसके साथ साथ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वैल्य टैक्स की जो मद है उस वैल्य टैक्स की वसूली क्या है? वैल्य टैक्स को वसूल करने के लिए आप का जो अमला और स्टाफ हैं उस पर आप कितना खर्चा खर्च करते हैं और फिर आप जमा क्या करते हैं? अगर आप इस का जायजा लेंगे तो आपको ऐसा मालूम होगा कि चार आना के बन्दर पर 12 आने को रस्सी आपको खर्च करनी पड़ रही है। तो इसका आप को जायजा लेना पड़ेगा और इसमें कोई सहूलियत और आसानी आपको पैदा करनी पड़ेगी। मिसाल के तौर पर अर्ज कहें कि वैल्य टैक्स पर आपने जो छूट दी है वह कब का एक तद्वयुन आपने किया था। आज एक छोटी से छोटी प्रापर्टी भी दो ढाई लाख रुपये की हद तक हो जाती है। अगर आपको जो हद मुकर्रर की गई है उसमें आप इजाफा करेंगे तो उससे भी हमारी अक्वाम को सहूलियत हासिल होंगी?

[श्री सैयद रहमत अली]

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह बात इस मौके पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी अवाम को, जो ज्यादातर देहातों में रहती, बसती है, उन्हें सहूलियतें वाहम पहुंचाने के लिये इसमें शक नहीं कि 3 लाख से ज्यादा चिलर फरोशी की दुकानें कायम की गई हैं और उन 3 लाख दुकानों में से दो लाख से ज्यादा दुकानें रूरल एरियाज में हैं लेकिन जल्द इस बात की है कि उन दुकानों की तादाद में और ज्यादा इजाफा किया जाय, बल्कि मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो बड़े कारखाने हैं उन बड़े कारखानों पर ऐसे काउंटर खोलने की पाबन्दी लगाई जाय कि मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा अजा फ़शी की दुकानें खोली जाएं ताकि अवाम भी उससे फायदा हासिल कर सके।

मैं इस मौके पर यह बात भी अर्ज करूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में जो तालीम पर हम रकम फरहम करते हैं उससे खातिर ख्वाह फायदा अवाम नहीं उठा पा रहा है। इसमें शक नहीं है कि कल पढ़े-लिखे लोगों का तनामुब कल से मेरी मुराद यह है कि जहाँ कल पढ़े लिखे लोगों का तनामुब 7फी सदी था तो आज 30-32 तक तजाबुज कर दिये गये हैं। लेकिन जो प्रोफेशनल कोर्सेज हैं, इंजीनियरिंग है, मेडिकल की तालीम है, तो उसमें एक मिडिल क्लास से ताल्लुक रखने वाले बच्चे के लिये एक ऐसा मसला दिखायी देता है जिस का कोई हल नहीं है। इसके लिये या तो फिर खानगी शोबे में अग्रर खास तबकात की तरफ से ऐसे तालीमी इदारे कायम किये जायें तो उनके लिये सरकार का हिम्मत अफजाई करते हुये यह मौका देना चाहिये कि यह बच्चे न सिर्फ अपने खानदान की बल्कि मुल्क और कौम की भी खिदमत कर सकें।

मैं इस मौके पर यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और खास तौर पर जोर देना

चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों से कर्ज देने का जो तरीकेदार है, जिसका नायब साहब ने जिक्र किया, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात का जायजा लेना पड़ेगा कि क्या गांवों में रहने वाला एक गरीब काश्तकार, गांवों में रहने वाला सनतकार, एक छोटा सा हुनरमन्द, क्या बैंक की जो फार्मैलिटीज हैं उनको पूरी करने की सलाहियत अपने में रखता है? क्या उनकी गाइडेंस के लिये कोई तरीकेदार आपने बनाया है, और अगर नहीं है तो इसके लिये जरूरी है कि इन पेशों से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोग हैं, उन बैंकों की बजाय फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन बनाये जायें, मिसाल के तौर पर कुम्हार का काम करने वाले कुछ लोग हो तो पाटरीज फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन के नाम से कारपोरेशन बनाई जा सकती हैं। लैटर कारपोरेशन्स कायम की जा सकती है। इसी तरह से दूसरे पेशेवर लोगों के लिये फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन कायम करके उन्हीं पेशों से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया जा सकता है। इस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुल्क में गरीबी दूर करने में हम कामयाबी हासिल कर सकते हैं।

मैंडम वाइस चैयरमैन, अभी बेरोजगारी की बात कही गई। बेरोजगारी के बारे में यह बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम सरकारी मुलाजिमतों पर तकिया करते हैं तो हमें यह बात समझनी चाहिये कि मुल्क की पूरी आबादी का सिर्फ एक फीसदी तबका सरकारी मुलाजिमतों के जुमरे में आ सकता है। इसी तरह शहरों की 4 फीसदी आबादी सरकारी मुलाजिमतों के जुमरे में आ सकती है। बजाय रोजगार के लिये बेरोजगारी का रोना रोने के, इंप्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में नाम लिखाने के, जो सेल्फ इम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम हमारे मुल्क के गोशे-गोशे में चलाई जा रही है, उनसे हम फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करें तो हम खुद अपने पांवों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं।

म फाइनेंस मिनिसटर साहब का मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और इस बात पर खुशी का इजहार करना चाहता हूँ कि हम कोई हथेली में जन्नत दिखाने के अन्दाज में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मुल्क के सामने जो मसायल हैं, उनका हमें अन्दाजा है और हम यह भी जानते हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के रास्ते में कितनी रूकावटें हैं। गरजमन्द और सियासी नौआबादियत से हमने नजात हासिल कर ली लेकिन जो बड़ी ताकतें एक नया नाआशी नौआबादियाती जाल सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान बल्कि एशियाई मुल्कों के गले में डालना चाहती हैं, इससे सारी दुनिया पर जो जंग के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं और हमारे अड़ोस-पड़ोस के पाकिस्तान और दूसरे मुल्कों में जो हिन्दुस्तान की इलाकाई सालनियत को मुतासिर करने के लिये जो हथियारों की दौड़ का सिलसिला चल रहा है, उसकी वजह से हमें बाखबर और चौकन्ना रहना है, हमें होशियार रहना है। एक तरफ हमारी फौदियों में पैदावार में इजाफा होना एक तरफ हमारी खेतियों की पैदावार में इजाफा होना है, एक तरफ हमें अपने मुल्क की जिहालत को दूर करना है तो दूसरी तरफ मुल्क की आजादी को बचाए रखने के लिए भी हमें सोचना है। 500 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हमारे डिफेंस पर अगर खर्च होता है तो उससे इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि जा बड़ी ताकतें हैं वे जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी और हिन्दुस्तान की बढ़ती हुई कदर, मञ्जिल को घटाने के लिए हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान को हथियारों से लेस करते हुए हमारे इलाकाई सालनियत को, हमारी आजादी के लिए खतरा पैदा कर रही हैं, ऐसे मौके पर जो हमारे मुल्क की मईशत को संभाला देने के लिए जो फाइनेंस बिल आया है और जो बजट पेश हुआ है, उसका असर आपने यह देखा कि जब कभी भी

नये साल का बजट पेश होता है तो बाहर की कीमतें आसमान से बातें करने लगती हैं, लेकिन जो हमारे सामने बजट आया उसके बाद किसी कीमत में इजाफा नहीं आया, बल्कि फाइनेंस मिनिसटर साहब ने यह बात कही थी कि पहले जो इन्फ्लेशन पर काबू पाने की वजह से जो अधिक कीमतें थीं उनमें भी कमी पैदा हुई लेकिन आज जब मैं बात कर रहा हूँ तो उल्टा असर हम सारीफोन, कंज्यूमर्स पर भी यह देखते हैं कि कीमतों पर काबू पाने में कामयाबी हासिल हुई है। इस पर मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

मैं एक बार फिर इस फाइनेंस बिल की पुरजोर अन्दाज से तारीफ करता हूँ।

[جناب سید رحمت علی †

(آندھرا پردیش): محترمہ وائس
چورمہن صاحبہ - فائڈیشنل بل
کے تعلق سے ہم اس ہاؤس میں
مختلف پارٹیوں سے تعلق رکھنے
والے ارکان کے خیالات کو سن رہے
ہیں۔ لیکن میں آپ کی توجہ
اس ہاؤس کی طرف متوجہ کرنا
چاہتا ہوں۔ اگر آپ اپنے بانیوں
پاؤں کا جائزہ لیتے تو آپ کو اس
بات کا پتہ چلے گا کہ غریب عوام کے
مہوں دکھ مہوں۔ درد مہوں۔ مگر سچہ کے
آنسو بہانے والے ہمارے بزرگوں کی
نہستیں خالی پڑی ہیں۔ اوو یہ
خالی نہستیں اس بات کی غمازی
کرتی ہیں کہ عوام کو کمراہ کرنا اور
ملک کے حالات کا ناچائز طور پر

[] Transliteration in Arabic script.

[جناب سید رحمت علی]

استفادہ کرنے کے لئے فریب عوام کا استعمال کرنا ان پارٹیوں کے لوگوں نے اپنا مظہر بنا لیا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ زبانوں سمیت اور زبانی جمع خرچ کرنے کی عادی پارٹیاں اور ان پارٹیوں کے عادی لوگ کچھ ایسے قہنگ سے ماریقہ کار پر عمل کرنے میں اپنی زندگی کو فلوٹا جانتے ہیں۔ مجھے چھرت ہوئی کہ ابھی تھوڑی دیر پہلے بھائی مہاوہر یہ کہہ رہے تھے کہ گندگی اور خرابیوں اور برائیوں کو سفید چادر کے نیچے قہانگ دیا جائے تو اس سے گندگی خرابیاں - اور برائیاں چھپائی نہیں جا سکتیں - لہٰذا میں یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک «ہندوستان» میں جہاں ہم رہتے بستے ہیں ہمارے ملک میں جو سیاسی پارٹیاں ملک کی آزادی سے پہلے کام کرتی رہی ہیں اور ملک کی آزادی کے بعد ہمارے ملک میں جن سیاسی پارٹیوں کا لائحہ عمل عوام کے سامنے آیا ہے اگر ہم ان کا جائزہ لیتے کی کرشن کریم تو یہ بات ہمارے سامنے آگئی کہ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس کی ابتداء ہی سے جبکہ 1880 میں اس کی داغ بیل ڈالی گئی اس وقت سے آزادی کی لڑائی کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے گلے میں پڑی ہوئی فلسفی طوق کو

نکل پھیلنے کی جد و جہد کے ساتھ ساتھ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس نے فہروں کی حکومتی کے نتیجے میں ملک میں پھیلی ہوئی فریب کو نکل پھیلنے کے لئے منصوبہ بندی کا آغاز کیا تھا - اور واشنگ پٹا مہاتما گاندھی نے ہمیں تعمیری پروگراموں پر عمل کرنے کا بھی ایک راستہ دکھایا تھا - جدوجہد آزادی کے ساتھ ساتھ ملک میں تعمیری کام بھی کئے جاتے رہے ہیں - میں اختصار کے ساتھ یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس پارٹی اور شریستی اندرا گاندھی کی قیادت اور رہنمائی میں آج ملک کی تعمیر نو کا کام انجام دیا جا رہا ہے -

اس تعمیر نو کا اگر آپ جائزہ لیتے کی کوشش کریں تو یہ بات سمجھ میں آئے گی کہ ہم جگہ جگہ فریب کے لفظ کا جس کا ابھی بھائی مہاوہر جی نے استعمال کیا - ہم پھر اُلہ دین کے چراغ کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لئے سرئے ملک کی غریبی کو دور کرنے کی باتیں نہیں کرتے بلکہ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس پارٹی اور شریستی اندرا گاندھی کو دو جمع دو جمع مثال چار کی اندازہ اور حقیقت پسندی کے ساتھ ملک کے جو مسائل اور حالات ہوں ان حالات کو ٹھیک پکڑنے میں ملک سے فریبی کو دور کرنے میں اور ملک کو خوشحالی کی

میلز تک لے جانے کے لئے کام کر رہی ہوں۔ وہ حوصلہ اور وہ خدمت شریعتی اندرا گاندھی اور ان کی ہی پارٹی میں ہے۔ ہم محض زبانی جمع خرچ نہیں کرتا چاہتے ہیں۔ میں اس ایوان کی توجہ ان بڑے دنوں کی ماف منظمات پرانا چاہتا ہوں۔ پچھلے دنوں اسی سلسلہ میں ہاؤس کے بہت مستحکم ممبر رامشور جی نے یہ بات کہی تھی۔ یہ بات یاد دلانے کی یہی فضرہ انداز میں کوشش کی کہ 1977ء میں 9 سے زیادہ ریاستوں میں کانگریس کو شکست کھانی پڑی تھی۔ لیکن وہ اس بات کو بھولتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان کے عوام یہ جانتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان کے جو معاشی مسائل ہیں ان معاشی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے پروگرام سوائے انڈین نیشنل کانگریس پارٹی کے علاوہ کسی اور پارٹی کے پاس نہیں ہیں۔ مرکز میں جو 79ء میں چلتا پارٹی کی سرکار بنی تھی اور چلتا پارٹی کے بعد جو چوتھی چرن سلگھ کی حکومت یہاں عالم وجود میں آئی تھی ان سٹائٹس ممبروں میں ہندوستان کو کن حالتوں میں گزرتا پورا اگر اس کا جائزہ لیا جائے تو یہ بات ہمارے سامنے آئے گی کہ ملک کی اکنومی مکمل طور پر آؤٹ آف گورن کر دی گئی تھی اور اس بات کا اندیشہ تھا کہ اگر چند روز اور انہیں اقتدار کی کرسی پر بٹھالے گا موقعہ

حاصل ہوتا تو صرف ملک کی معیشت بلکہ ملک کے ہر شعبہ حیات کو تباہی اور بربادی کا سامنا کرنا پوتا۔ یہی وجہ تھی کہ ملک کے عوام نے اس بات کو محسوس کیا کہ آج یہ موقعہ نہیں ہے کہ کانگریس کے بچائے کسی اور سرکار کو ہر سر اقتدار رکھا جائے۔ چنانچہ عوام نے فیصلہ کیا اور تاریخی فیصلہ کیا کہ اس ملک کی قسمت کو بدلنے سلوانے اور نکھارنے کے لئے کانگریس اور شریعتی اندرا گاندھی کی قیادت اور رہنمائی کی ضرورت ہے۔

میں اس موقع پر یہ بات عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے جو دو بھرتے یہی کئے گئے اگر ان دو بھرتوں کی وجہ سے اگر ہمارے ملک کی اکنومی آؤٹ آف گورن ہو گئی تھی تو اس میں سدھار لانے کی ان دو برسوں میں جو کوشش کی گئی ہے اگر اس کو آپ سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں تو یہ بات کہل کر سامنے آتی ہے کہ زراعت کی ترقی میں تین فیصدی اضافہ کی توقع ہے۔ تھوڑے لاکھ چالیس ہزار ٹی اناج کی پیداوار جو 79-78 میں تھی اس سال پیداوار اس سے تجاوز کر جائیگی۔ صنعتی پیداوار میں 80-81 میں ساڑھے سات فیصدی کی شرح پر چار فیصدی اضافہ کے امکان ہیں۔ یہی نہیں

[جناب سید رحمت علی]

بلکہ معاشی جائزہ جو پیش کیا گیا ہے اس ہاؤس میں اور پارلیمنٹ کے دوسرے ہاؤس میں اس کے مطابق یہ بات بتلائی گئی ہے کہ کسی طریقہ سے ہم ہماری برآمدات میں اضافہ کریں گے۔ اس طرح سے ہم درآمدات میں کمی کریں گے اور کس طرح سے ہم اچھے ملک میں روزگار کے مواقع پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔ اور ان تمام کوششوں کا ہم نتیجہ تھا کہ افراتر ز پر قابو پانے میں ہماری سرکار کو کامیابی ہوئی اور آج افراتر ز کا عالم جتنا دنیا کے دوسرے ملکوں میں ہے اس کی وجہ سے وہاں کی معیشت کو کس بڑی طرح سے وہاں کے عوام کو گزرا پڑ رہا ہے۔ اگر اس کا تقابل آپ ہندوستان سے کریں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ بیٹے ہوئے دو برسوں میں ہی ہم نے ان بلوادی قدروں کو پھر سے مستحکم کر دیا ہے جن کو ۲۷ مہینوں کے اندر ہی درہم برہم کرنے کے سارے سامان کر رکھے تھے۔ یہ بات بھی کہی گئی ہے کہ ایوزیٹھن کا کام صرف یہ ہے کہ سرکار پر نکتہ چینی کی جائیں۔ اچھا بھی کام ہو تو تلقین کی جائے۔ یہ سیاسی سبق ہمارے بزرگوں نے کہاں پڑھا ہے اس کے سامنے انہوں نے زانوئے ادب طبع کیا ہے اس کا تو ہم اندازہ نہیں کر

سکتے۔ لیکن یہ بات کہنا چاہتے ہیں بھلے ہی آپ گورنمنٹ پر تعلقہ کریں لیکن آنکھوں پر آپ سواہ چشمہ لگتے ہوئے اگر آپ اس رنگین چشمہ سے ملک کے حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے سفود کو سواہ کہتے لگوں تو دنیا اس کو مانگے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوگی۔

آپ کو یہ معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ آپ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس کی شریستی اندرا گاندھی کی قیادت میں جو سرکار ہندوستان میں کام کر رہی ہے اس پر نہ صرف ہندوستان کے عوام کو بھروسہ ہے بلکہ امن کے لئے ترقی کے لئے۔ خوشحالی کے لئے تو پنے والے جو ایفدر ایشیائی ممالک ہیں۔ جو قومیں ہیں؟ ان کی نظر بھی شریستی اندرا گاندھی کی شخصیت پر۔ قیادت پر پڑتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر آپ کو اچھی چھتر بڑی سچھائی دیتی ہے تو آپ کو اپنا مصائبہ کر کے دیکھنا پڑے گا اور اپنا علاج کرنا پڑے گا۔ میں فیکٹس اینڈ فیکٹس میں آپ کو نہیں لے جانا چاہتا ہوں لیکن آپ سے یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج اگر آپ ملک کو واقعی ہلانا چاہتے ہوں۔ اگر واقعی ملک کی تعمیر نو سے آپ کو پھار ہے مصیبت ہے تو آپ کو اپنا مصائبہ کرتے ہوئے اپنے دائرہ کار کو طے کرنا پڑے گا۔ اور لامحہ صاف کہ ہلانا پڑے گا۔

تھی آپ کو یہ بات سمجھنے میں آئے گی کہ آپ کی ذمہ داریوں کو کس حد تک پورا کرتے ہیں۔

محترمہ وائس چیئرمین صاحبہ - ہمارے ملک کے جو فائڈیشنل بل کے بارے میں آج جو باتیں اس ہاؤس میں رکھی گئی ہیں - اگر آپ اس کو دیکھیں گی تو کیا اس بات سے انکار کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ شریعتی اندازہ گاندھی نے ہمارے ملک کی معیشت کو درست کرنے کے لئے اور دیہی صوام کی زندگی میں آسودگی اور آزادی کی نعمتوں کو پہنچانے کے لئے جو ۲۰ نکاتی فارمولہ پیش کیا ہے اس ۲۰ نکاتی فارمولہ میں جو کمزور طبقات کے لئے ان کے حالات کو درست کرنے کے لئے سبھی شعبوں پر توجہ دینے کی جو کوششیں کی جا رہی ہیں اس کی اہمیت سے کہا انکار کہا جا سکتا ہے۔

لیکن کچھ لوگ اگر ان نکات کو اچھا نہیں سمجھتے تو ان کو ہمیں انہی کے خیال پر چھوڑتے ہوئے اُنکے پوزیشن پر آئے گا۔ میں اس موقع پر یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ آج ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم حقیقت کے ساتھ ملک کے حالات کا جائزہ لیں اور اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ سوچیں کہ ہمارے مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے کونسا صحیح طریقہ کار ہو سکتا ہے۔

میں اس موقع پر کچھ مختصر سے تجاویز آپ کی خدمت میں رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جہاں میں نے اس فائڈیشنل بل کو ریلیک کیا ہے اس کی تائید کی ہے۔ اہلی تجاویز آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آج ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہمارے سماج کے مختلف طبقات سے تعلق رکھنے والے لوگ خواہ وہ سیاسی کارکن ہوں۔ خواہ وہ دفتر میں کام کرنے والے وھائٹ کالر باہو ہوں یا وہ کارخانہ چلانے والے ہوں یا کھیتوں میں کام کرنے والے ہوں۔ ان سب کو اپنی ذمہ داریوں کا ملک کے مستقبل کو بنانے کے لئے ان کا کہا فرض ہے۔ اس کا جائزہ لہذا پڑے گا۔

اس بات سے انکار نہیں کہا جا سکتا کہ ہماری اس قوم کو بنانے کے لئے جو مختلف شعبہ جات سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ ذرا سی بھی اگر ہم بھولتے ہیں تو اس کی وجہ سے ہماری قوم کو ہی نہیں بلکہ آنے والی نسلوں کو بھی اس کا نقصان اٹھانا پڑے گا۔ اسی لئے ہمیں فرض شناسی کے جذبات کے ساتھ کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ میں انڈیال فائڈیشنل منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج جو انکم ٹیکس کے قوانین ہیں اس انکم ٹیکس کے جو قواعد ہیں ان پر عمل کرنے کے لئے جو آفیسر ہیں۔ ان کا طریقہ کار کیا ہے۔ کہا اس

[جناب سید رحمہ علی]

بات سے انکار کیا جا رہا ہے کہ چھ سو کروڑ سے زیادہ انکم ٹیکس بقایا جات ہیں چھ سو کروڑ سے زیادہ انکم ٹیکس کی بقایا جات نو وصول کرنا ہے۔ آپ کی مشہوری کو جس طرح سے کام کرنا چاہئے کہا آپ کی وہ مشہوری اس طرح سے کام کر رہی ہے۔ کہا یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے کہ ایڈیل میں یا ٹیکس کے نصفہ کرنے کے تعلق سے فائلوں ایک شہر معینہ عرصہ تک پڑی رہتی ہیں۔ اگر آپ قاعدہ بتائیں کہ ایک مخصوص اور مختصر مدت میں کہوں کے قسورول کا وقت طے کر دیا جائے گا تو نہ تو عوام کو حراساں ہونا پڑے گا اور نہ ہی ہمارے ٹیکس کے بقایا میں کوئی زیادہ پریشانیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔

میں اس کے علاوہ یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہوں گا اس میں شک نہیں کہ کھمٹل ٹیکس کی آپ نے سرٹیفیکٹ دوبارہ میں مشغول کرنے پر ریاستوں کا اعلان کیا ہے لیکن میرا احساس یہ ہے کہ جو نوٹیفکیشنز بنک میں ان میں کھمٹل ٹیکس کو جمع کرنے کی سہولت دی جائے گی تو اس سے عوام کو کافی سہولتیں پیدا ہوں گی۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ویلتھ ٹیکس کی جو مدد ہے اس ویلتھ ٹیکس کی وصولی کہا ہے ویلتھ ٹیکس کو وصول کرنے

نے لے آپ کا جو عملہ اور اسٹاف ہے اس پر آپ کتنا روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں اور یہ آپ جمع کیا کرتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ اس کا جائزہ لیں گے تو آپ کو ایسا معلوم ہوگا کہ چار آنے کے بلڈر پر بارہ آنے کی دسی آپ کو خرچ کرنی پڑ رہی ہے۔ تو اس کا آپ کو جائزہ لینا پڑے گا اور اس میں کوئی سہولت اور آسانی آپ کو پیدا کرنی پڑے گی۔ مثال کے طور پر عرض کریں کہ ویلتھ ٹیکس پر آپ نے جو چھوٹ دی ہے وہ کب کا ایک تینوں آپ نے کہا تھا۔ آج ایک چھوٹی سے چھوٹی پراپرٹی بھی دو تھائی لاکھ روپیہ کی حد تک ہو جاتی ہے اگر آپ کی جو حد مقرر کی گئی ہے اس میں آپ اضافہ کریں گے تو اس سے بھی ہمارے عوام کو سہولت حاصل ہوگی۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بات اس موقع پر کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے عوام کو جو زیادہ تو دیہات میں رہتے بستے ہوں انہیں سہولتوں بہم پہنچانے کے لئے اس میں شک نہیں کہ تین لاکھ سے زیادہ چلر فروشی کی دوکانوں قائم کی گئی ہیں اور ان تین لاکھ دوکانوں میں سے دو لاکھ سے زیادہ دوکانوں روزل اپریلز میں ہیں لیکن ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ان دوکانوں کی تعداد میں اور زیادہ فراقہ کیا جائے بلکہ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ جو بڑے کارخانہ ہوں ان بڑے کارخانوں پر ایسے کاؤنٹر کھولنے

کی پابندی لگائی جائے کہ منہجیمنٹ کی طرف سے زیادہ سے زیادہ اجناس فروشی کی دکانیں کھولی جائیں تاکہ عوام بھی اس سے فائدہ حاصل کر سکیں۔

میں اس موقع پر یہ بات بھی عرض کروں کہ ہم نے ملک میں جو تعلیم پر ہم رقم فراہم کرتے ہیں اس سے خاطر خواہ فائدہ عوام نہیں اٹھا رہا ہے۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ کل پڑھ لکھے لوگوں کا تناسب سات فیصد کل سے مہدی مراد یہ ہے کہ آزادی سے پہلے جہاں کل پڑھ لکھے لوگوں کا تناسب سات فیصد ہی تھا جو آج ۳۰-۳۲ تک تجاوز کر گیا ہے۔ لیکن جو پروفیشنل کورس ہیں۔ انجینئرنگ ہیں۔ میڈیکل ہی تعلیم ہیں۔ تو اس میں ایک مڈل کلاس سے تعلق رکھنے والے بچہ کے لئے ایک ایسا مسئلہ دکھائی دیتا ہے جس کا کوئی حل نہیں ہے اس کے لئے یا تو یہ خانگی شعبہ میں اگر خاص طبقات کی طرف سے ایسے تعلیمی ادارہ قائم کئے جائیں تو ان کے لئے سرکار کو ہمت افزائی کرنے ہوتے یہ موقع دینا چاہئے کہ یہ بچہ نہ صرف اپنے خاندان کی بلکہ ملک اور قوم کی بھی خدمت کر سکیں۔ میں اس موقع پر یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور خاص طور پر زور دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ملکوں سے قرض دینے

جو طریقہ کار ہے جس کا نائیدو صاحب نے ذکر کیا۔ فائیننس منسٹر صاحب کو اس بات کا جائزہ لینا پوے گا کہ کہا گاؤں میں رہنے والا ایک فریب کشتکار گاؤں میں رہنے والا صنعتی - ایک چھوٹا سا ہلرمنٹ کیا ملک کی جو فارملیٹوز میں ان کو پوری کرنے کی صلاحیت ہے میں رکھتا ہے۔ کہا ان کی گائڈینس کے لئے کوئی طریقہ کار آپ نے بنایا ہے اور اگر نہیں ہے تو اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ان پیشوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے جو لوگ ہیں ان کے لئے ان ملکوں کے بجائے فائیننس کارپوریشن بنائے جائیں۔

مثال کے طور پر کمپار کا کام کرنے والے بچہ لوگ ہوں تو پائریڈ فائینشیل کارپوریشن کے نام سے کارپوریشن بنائی جا سکتی ہیں۔ ایڈر کارپوریشن قائم کی جا سکتی ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے دوسرے پیشہ ور لوگوں کے لئے فائینشیل کارپوریشن قائم کرنے انہی پیشوں سے تعلق رکھنے والے لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچایا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس طرح سے زیادہ سے زیادہ ملک سے فریبی دور کرنے میں ہم کامیابی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

مہتمم وائس چیمبرمین ابھی ہر روزگاری کی بات کہی گئی۔ بے روزگاری سے بارے میں میں یہ بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم سرکاری

[جناب سید رحمت علی]

ملازمتوں پر تکیہ کرتے ہوں تو ہمیں یہ بات سمجھنی چاہئے کہ ملک کی پوری آبادی کا صرف ایک فیصدی طبقہ سرکاری ملازمتوں کے زمروں میں آ سکتا ہے۔ اسی طرح یہ عہدوں کی چار فیصدی آبادی سرکاری ملازمتوں کے زمرے میں آ سکتی ہے۔ ہجرت روزگار کے لئے بے روزگاری کا دونا ہے۔ ایمپلائمنٹ ایکسچینجوں میں نام لکھانے کے۔ جو سیلف ایمپلائمنٹ اسکیم ہمارے ملک کے گوشہ گوشہ میں چلائی جا رہی ہے ان سے ہم فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش کریں تو ہم خود اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑے ہو سکتے ہیں۔ میں فائلڈس منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں اور اس بات پر خوشی کا اظہار کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم کوئی تعمیری مہم جلت دکھانے کے انداز میں کام نہیں کر رہے ہوں۔ ملک کے سامنے جو مسائل ہوں ان کا ہمیں اندازہ ہے اور ہم یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ آج ہندوستان کی ترقی کے راستہ میں کئی رکاوٹیں ہیں۔ فرسٹ اور سہاسی نوع آبادیات سے ہم نے نجات حاصل کر لی لیکن جو بڑی طاقتوں ایک نیا مکملی نوآبادیاتی جال نہ صرف ہندوستان بلکہ ایشیائی ملکوں کے گلے میں ڈالنا چاہتی ہیں اس سے ساری دنیا پر جو جنگ کے تبادلہ منتقل رہے ہیں اور ہمارے آڑوں پورس کے پاکستان اور دوسرے ملکوں میں جو ہندوستان کی علاقائی سالمیت کو متاثر کرنے کے لئے جو ہتھیاروں کی دوڑ کا سلسلہ چل رہا ہے اس کی وجہ سے ہمیں باخبر اور چوکنا رہنا ہے۔ ہمیں ہوشیار رہنا ہے۔ ایک طرف ہماری فیکٹریوں میں

پیداوار میں اضافہ ہونا ہے ایک طرف ہمارے کھیتوں کی پیداوار میں اضافہ ہونا ہے۔ ایک طرف ہمیں اپنے ملک کی جہالت کو دور کرنا ہے تو دوسری طرف ملک کی آزادی کو بچانے رکھنے کے لئے بھی ہمیں سوچنا ہے۔ پانچ سو کروڑ روپے سے زیادہ ہمارے فیکٹری پر اگر خدج ہوتا ہے تو اس سے اس بات کا اندازہ لگایا جا سکتا ہے کہ جو بڑی طاقتوں میں وہی جس طرح سے ہندوستان کی آزادی اور ہندوستان کی بڑھتی ہوئی قدرتی مہولت کو ٹھکانے کے لئے ہمارے پورس ملک پاکستان کو ہتھیاروں سے لیس کرتے ہوئے ہماری علاقائی سالمیت کو ہماری پارٹی کے لئے خطرہ پیدا کر رہی ہے۔ ایسے موقع پر جو ہمارے ملک کی معیشت کو شدید دبانے کے لئے جو فائلڈس بل آیا ہے اور جو بجٹ پیش ہوا ہے اس کا اثر آپ نے یہ دیکھا کہ جب کہیں بھی نئے سال کا بجٹ پیش ہوتا ہے تو باہر کی قیمتیں آسمان سے بانوں کرنے لگتی ہیں لیکن جو ہمارے سامنے بجٹ آیا اس کے بعد کسی قیمت میں اضافہ نہیں آیا بلکہ فائلڈس منسٹر صاحب نے یہ بات کہیں بھی کہ پہلے جو انفلیشن پر قابو پانے کی وجہ سے جو ادھک قیمتوں میں ان میں بھی کمی پیدا ہوئی لیکن آج جب میں بات کر رہا ہوں تو اس کا اثر ہم صارفین کونزیومرس پر بھی یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ قیمتوں پر قابو پانے میں کامیابی حاصل ہوئی ہے اس پر میں انہیں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔

ایک بار پھر اس فائلڈس بل کی پرزور انداز سے تائید کرتا ہوں۔

श्री रवि शगत पासवान : (विहार) :
मेडम वाइस चेयरमैन, वित्त मंत्री जो द्वारा
जो फाइनेन्स बिल लाया गया है, उसका
समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

श्रीमन्, यह फाइनेन्स बिल हमारे
सामाजिक और आर्थिक ढाँचे को सुदृढ़
बनाने के लिए और आर्थिक विकास के
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जर्जर हो चुकी थी । प्रोडक्शन बहुत ही
घट गया था, इनफ्लेशन बढ़ गया था ।
आर्थिक व्यवस्था बहुत ही उबल-पुबल
हो गई थी । इसके बाद हमारी सरकार
जो पावर में आई वह आर्थिक व्यवस्था को
सुधार पाई और विकास के हर क्षेत्र में
हमने उसे सुधारने का प्रयास किया ।
वह निरस्तन्देह सराहनीय है । इनफ्लेशन
जो जनता पार्टी के राज में 23 प्रतिशत बढ़
गया था आज 15 प्रतिशत और 6
प्रतिशत पर आ गया है । फिर भी हम यह
दावा नहीं कर सकते कि इनफ्लेशन के घट
जाने से आम जनता को राहत है, इससे
महंगाई खास कर गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग
के लिए जो बहुत ही पीड़ित है, बहुत
कम हो गई है । इसका कारण यह है
कि प्रोडक्शन तो हो रहा है और उत्पादन
में वृद्धि भी हो रही है लेकिन इक्वेल
डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ वेलथ नहीं है । और
इक्वेल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ वेलथ न होने के
कारण आम जनता और गरीबों में परेशानी
है । आज देश की जो नेशनल वेलथ है
वह 80 प्रतिशत वेलथ केवल 20 प्रतिशत
लोगों के हाथों में है और 20 प्रतिशत
वेलथ 80 प्रतिशत जनता के हाथ में है ।
यह विषमता है । इसको मिटाने के
लिए हमारी सरकार हर प्रयास कर रही
है । इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि पर सरकार
1202 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रही
है, यह ग्रामीण विकास के लिए खर्च

किया जायेगा, 190 करोड़ रुपया विद्युत्
परियोजनाओं में और 4,977 करोड़ रुपया
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए, 190
करोड़ रुपया शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड
ट्राइब्स के विकास के लिए और 120
करोड़ रुपया ग्रामीण और भूमिहीनों के
आवास के लिए, 74 करोड़ रुपया गंदी
बस्तियों को सुधारने के लिए और 29
करोड़ रुपया गाँवों में बिजली लाने के लिए
और 354 करोड़ रुपया इसी प्रकार विकास
के हर क्षेत्र में खर्च किया जायेगा और इस
प्रकार हर ओर विकास के लिए कदम
उठाये गये हैं । उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदया,
महंगाई कम करने के लिए डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन
सिस्टम जो है उसे सुधारा जाये । अभी
भारत 7 लाख गाँवों का देश है और इन
सात लाख गाँवों में 4 लाख डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन
प्रणाली की दुकानें हैं । यह प्रणाली ऐसी
है कि जिस में कुछ करप्शन है और यह
पूँजीवाद से प्रभावित है । कम से
कम इस डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन प्रणाली के लिए
ऐसी मशीनरी हीनी चाहिए कि जिस में
करप्शन न हो । और जनता को सहो
रूप से उचित कीमत पर एसेंशियल कम्पो-
डिटीज मिल सकें । अभी जनता पार्टी की
सरकार ने ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स को, होर्डर्स
को और प्राफिटियर्स को खुली छूट दे दी
थी और आज भी हमारे देश की आर्थिक
ब्यवस्था को उबल-पुबल करने में वे सक्रिय
हैं । हमारे वित्त पत्रों जिस समय स्टेट
मिनिस्टर थे उस समय उन्होंने ब्लैक मार्के-
टियर्स, होर्डर्स और प्राफिटियर्स को खत्म
करने के लिए काफी प्रयास किये थे ।
आज फिर उस को इस प्रकार के प्रयास करने
को जरूरत है ताकि आर्थिक व्यवस्था
पर यह लोग जो कंट्रोल कर के उबल-
पुबल मचा रहे हैं वह कम हो जाये । प्राइवेट
और इंडिविजुअल प्रापर्टी देश में बहुत ज्यादा
बढ़ रही है । इसके बढ़ने से एक तरफ तो
दिशा जलेगा और दूसरे के घर में

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

अधेरा ही रहेगा। यह बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं जिन की प्रापर्टी जनता सरकार के राज में बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। बिरला हैं, टाटा हैं, डालमिया हैं, सिंघानिया हैं और उन की संपत्ति दिन रात बढ़ती जा रही है और यह पूंजीपति लोग सरकार के बहुत से टैक्सेज का छिपाए बैठे रहते हैं। सारे पूंजीपतियों पर टैक्स का एरियर करीब 1011 करोड़ है। इस को सरकार को उन से वसूलना चाहिए। जब सरकार इस के लिए कुछ कदम उठाती है तो वे कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और स्टे करा लेते हैं और फल यह होता है कि वे टैक्स चुकाने से बंचित हो जाते हैं। तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी क इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो पूंजीपति इन टैक्सेज को छिपा रहे हैं, जिन पर टैक्स बकाया है उन के लिए वे ऐसे कानून बनायें कि जितना सरकार का टैक्स बकाया है वह अपने आप ही वसूल हो सके।

अब मैं 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस के लिए भी हमारे बजट में काफी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसको इम्प्लॉमेंट करने के लिए अर्थ की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें भूमिहीनों के लिए भूमि को व्यवस्था की जायेगी, गृहहीनों के लिए जमान को व्यवस्था की जायेगी, बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार मुहैया किया जायगा और महिलाओं और अशिक्षितों के लिए रोजा और रोटी की व्यवस्था की गई है।

हमारी सरकार के अधिकारियों को इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार जो भी स्टेप लेती है विकास के लिए हमारे अपोजीशन के लोग उस का मखौल उड़ाते हैं। शुरू से लेकर अभी तक मखौल ही उड़ाते रहे हैं। बीस सूत्री

कार्यक्रम का भी मखौल उड़ाते हैं। हम विरोधी पार्टियों से भी आग्रह करेंगे कि जो विकास के कार्य हैं उन में अड़ंगा न लगावें, मखौल न उड़ावें। हम मानते हैं कि हमारे हुकमदेव जो बहुत समाजवादी हैं, हरिजनों के प्रति उन के मन में दंद है, लेकिन हमें यह आश्चर्य होता है कि जिस क्षेत्र से यह खड़े होते हैं वहां हरिजनों का हत्या क्यों हो जाती है। जहां से ये आते हैं वहां पर भूमिहीनों को भूमि हम लोगों ने दी थी, इन की सरकार ने उन लोगों को डिस्पोजेस कर दिया। हम जानते हैं कि भूमिहीनों के लिए घर बनाए जा रहे थे। क्या घर बनाने से रोके गये? इसलिए कि जहां पर हरिजनों के लिए घर बनाये जा रहे थे उस की बगल में एक बड़े जमींदार की कचहरी थी। वे लोग कहते थे कि जमींदार का कचहरी के सामने हरिजनों के मकान कैसे बनेंगे। हरिजनों की जो कालोनी बन रही थी उसको इन को सरकार ने स्थगित कर दिया। उस कालोनी को मैं बनवाने वाला था, मैंने सरकार से स्वीकृति लेकर बनवाने का प्रयास किया था। ये समाजवादी हैं, इन को तो सहयोग देना चाहिए। इन को बैकवर्ड्स के प्रति, हरिजनों के प्रति सहानुभूति है। उन पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उन का विरोध करने में इन का सहयोग रहना चाहिए। इन की सरकार थी, उस समय अत्याचार होता था, मैं जाता था, आग्रह करता था। इन को सहानुभूति है, हो सकता है किसी कारण-वश न जाना हुआ हो, लेकिन इन्हें सक्रिय रहना पड़ेगा अगर ये हरिजनों के बहुत बड़े हिमायती हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामीण बैंकों के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना की गई है, यह सही है, लेकिन सर्वसाधारण इस से लाभान्वित नहीं हो रहा

है। इस का भी समाज के चतुर व्यक्ति फायदा उठा रहे हैं। सरकार ने विकास के लिए बहुत सा कार्य किया है, सड़कें बनाई हैं, बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन इस बिजली से किस को लाभ हुआ है? उन्हीं को जिन के देहात में बड़े-बड़े पक्के मकान हैं, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन आम जनता जिस के पास भूमि नहीं है उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन को जमीन दी गई है वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, लेकिन उन को डिस्पेस कर दिया गया। अभी कुछ प्रयास हो रहा है। जनता पार्टी के राज में उन लोगों को जमीन से वंचित कर दिया गया था। उन को फिर इस सरकार ने जमीन देने की व्यवस्था की है और मिल भा रहा है। हमारे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार कार्य करती है गरीबों के लिए, समाज के लिए, लेकिन उस से फायदा उठा लेते हैं बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति, बड़े-बड़े चतुर व्यक्ति। जहां तक बिहार का प्रश्न है, ग्रामीण बैंक से गरीबों का फायदा बहुत कम हो रहा है। करोड़-करोड़ 80 प्रतिशत लोग इन ग्रामीण विकास बैंक को सुविधा से वंचित है। इसलिए हमारा एक मुद्दा है कि ज: बड़े आदमी हैं वह भी यदि विकास के कार्य के लिए बैंक से लोन लेते हैं तो उन का मिलना चाहिए लेकिन उन का बैंक का इन्टरेस्ट अधिक होना चाहिए, मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा 6 परसेंट ब्याज लगना चाहिए और गरीबों का इस ब्याज से पूरी तरह मुक्ति मिल जानी चाहिए। गरीब, हरिजन और आदिवासी यदि विकास के लिए लोन लेते हैं तो उन को इस में छूट मिलनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बैंकवर्ड एरिया को तरफ बैंकवर्ड स्टेट की तरफ दिवाना

चाहता हूं। अभी रीजनल इम्बेलेस बहुत है। कोई स्टेट आगे है, कोई बेहद पिछड़ी हुई है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, बिहार खास कर।

वहां पर प्रकृति का भी प्रकोप होता रहता है, कमी सूखा तो कमी बाढ़। कोई इंडस्ट्री वहां नहीं है, कोई काम या रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि प्लड-कण्ट्रोल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सूखे से बचने के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था के लिए हर एक-दो मोव पर जो नदियां हैं उन से नहर निकाल पानी स्टोर कर के रखा जाये और सूखे के समय उस का उपयोग किया जाये। सिंचाई के लिए जा बिहार सरकार को योजनाएं हैं उन के लिए बिहार सरकार का अधिक से अधिक ऋण केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिलना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर को तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूं। जो मजदूर खेत में काम करने वाले हैं, कारखानों में काम करने वाले हैं या विल्डिंग बनाने वाले हैं, एक तरफ देखा जाए तो ये मजदूर देश को आर्थिक व्यवस्था की रीढ़ हैं। लेकिन जो देहातों में काम करने वाले हैं या शहरों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनकी हालत बड़ी दयनीय है। उनके रहने का कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनका उचित मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है। उनके लिए वस्त्र की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसी लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान लेबरर को तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं। कम से कम मिनिमम वेज तो है ही एक नेशनल वेज पालिसी भी अडाप्ट करने चाहिए तकि 8 घण्टे काम करने वाला मजदूर जा है उसको कम से कम इतनी मजदूरी ता मिल जाए कि वह भर पेट भोजन तथा वस्त्र ले सके।

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज की तरफ भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। कम से कम जो अनाज गरीब लोग खाते हैं—चावल हैं, गेहूँ है, दाल हैं, इन सब के प्राइस किसी भी हालत में नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए। कभी-कभी यह देखा जाता है कि किसानों को जो प्राइस जरूर मिलनी चाहिये वह उनको नहीं मिलती है। जिनके पास हजार एकड़ लैंड है उन्हें तो इस महंगाई से फायदा है लेकिन जिनके पास बहुत कम लैंड है उन्हें महंगाई ने परेशान कर रखा है। हजार एकड़ लैंड वाला अगर पहले एक क्विंटल अनाज बेचता था तो उसको एक सौ रुपया मिलता था और अब अगर वह एक क्विंटल अनाज बेचता है तो उसको चार सौ रुपये मिलते हैं। कंजम्पशन गुड्स जो है जिसका उपभोग सभी करते हैं उसके प्राइस भी किसी भी हालत में नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए। हमारे विकास के बहुत से कार्य चल रहे हैं। ट्राइसम योजना है। सरकार इस पर काफी रुपया खर्च कर रही है। हर साल मैं देखता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक करोड़, डेढ़ करोड़, दो करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक जो कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये हैं उसकी लोगों को जानकारी तक नहीं दी गई है। लोन तो उसको मिल जाता है लेकिन मिल जाने के बाद उसका सही उपयोग नहीं होता। जब उनको लोन दिया जाय तो उनके लिये, महिलाओं के लिये सिलाई की मशीनों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जो अशिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं उनको ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजना चाहिये। उनको स्टीपेन्ड मिलना चाहिये। इस में भी बहुत सा घ्रष्टा-

चार है। इसमें होता क्या है कि इसमें ऐसे-ऐसे आदमी कैंडीडेट रहते हैं जो स्टीपेंड तो पाते हैं लेकिन ट्रेनिंग नहीं लेते हैं। ये ट्रेनिंग कोई प्राइवेट फैक्टरी या प्राइवेट कारखाने में जा कर लेते हैं। इससे होता यह है कि घर बैठ कर बोगस ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं और इससे सरकार का रुपया मिसरूज होता है। इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा प्रबंध होना चाहिये कि कोई भी प्राइवेट फैक्टरी या कारखाने में ट्रेनिंग न ले वह देहात में जाकर, पंचायत में जाकर कटाई की, बुनाई की, धुलाई की ट्रेनिंग ले। उनके लिये ग्रामीण रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो। सरकार जब लोन देती है तो उसके लिये ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था अवश्य करे ताकि वह उसका अच्छी तरह से उपयोग कर सके।

जो अशिक्षित एरिया हैं, बेकवर्ड एरिया हैं, पिछड़े एरिया हैं वहां क्या-क्या विकास के कार्य हो रहे हैं इसकी तरफ सरकार की पूरी निगरानी रखनी चाहिये। पहले जो हरिजनों की स्थिति थी आज उनकी स्थिति अच्छी हो गई है। आज वे भी समाज में प्रतिष्ठा के लायक हो गये हैं। उन पर जो जुल्म ढाये गये थे या ढाये गये हैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार में उनको पूरा प्रोटेक्शन मिल रहा है। सरकार का जो रुपया है, धन है वह समाज के कार्यों में, उसके विकास के कार्यों में खर्च हो और उसका अच्छी तरह से उपयोग हो, वह जनता तक पहुंच सके और जिस काम के लिये वह पैसा दिया गया, उसी काम में वह खर्च हो, इसकी सही निगरानी हमारी सरकार को रखनी चाहिये।

उपसभ्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की जो नीति है और सरकार का जो कार्यक्रम है, उसमें बहुत सी बाधाएं हैं। एक बाधा तो अफसरशिप की है और दूसरी बाधा पूंजी-

पतियों की है जो नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में गरीबों को फायदा हो। इसके अलावा हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग भी हर समय असहयोग करते रहते हैं, हर समय निन्दा ही करते हैं, हर समय क्विट-साइज ही करते रहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि हमारे देश में विकास का जो कार्यक्रम है उसकी सरकार को पूरी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। हमारा जो धन है और जो समाज के विकास के लिये खर्च किया जा रहा है, यह देखना चाहिये कि उसका सही उपयोग हो। अभी तक हमारे देश में शहरों की तरफ ही विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता रहा है। शहरों का ही बहुत विकास हुआ है। शहरों में विजली लगाई गई है, शहरों में सड़कें बनी हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज शहरों में ही स्थापित की गई हैं, बड़ी-बड़े विल्डिंगें शहरों में ही बनी हैं। भारत की 80 प्रतिशत जनता देहातों में रहती है। इसलिये देहातों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि देहातों में बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां खोली जायें, देहातों में सड़कों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। शहरों में बड़े-बड़े होस्पिटल हैं। देहातों में भी बड़े-बड़े होस्पिटल खोले जाने चाहियें। अभी प्रखंड स्तर पर होस्पिटल हैं, लेकिन वहां पर हर प्रकार का इलाज नहीं होता है। इसलिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय से मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि देहातों पर अधिक से अधिक पैसा खर्च किया जाये। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि भारत के गांवों का विकास हो। वे कहा करते थे कि भारत की आत्मा गांवों में बसती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको पुनर्जीवित किया जाये और गांवों को खुशहाल बनाया जाये। मैं फिर आग्रह करूंगा कि देहातों के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक धन लगाया जाये ताकि सर्वे साधारण का, गरीबों का, हरिजनों का, आदिवासियों का, जिनके उत्थान की ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान है, उनका अधिक से अधिक विकास हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ जो आपने मुझे अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया।

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह (बिहार) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सोच रही थी कि पहले आप उधर से बोलने वालों को बुलाएंगी, तब मेरा नम्बर आएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० श्रीमती)
नाजमा हसनतुल्ला : उधर से सब बोल चुके हैं। अब आप ही बोलिये।

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। यह बात सही है कि जब तक जो हमारे देश में 80 प्रतिशत जनता है, जो खेती पर निर्भर करती है, अगर उसको तरफ ध्यान अधिक से अधिक नहीं जाएगा तो जो इस देश का आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से जैसा समुचित विकास होना चाहिए और वह जिस तेजी से होना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो पाएगा। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि इस बार हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया है। इसके उदाहरण भी हमारे सामने हैं। इस बार उन्होंने जो बजट पेश किया है उसके अन्दर इसके काफी उदाहरण हैं। अभी तक कृषि से कुछ चीजों में जो आमदनी होती थी, जैसे टी, काफी, रबड़ और दालचीनी आदि के जो प्लानटेशन थे उनमें इनकम टैक्स की एग्जेंप्शन नहीं मिली हुई थी। लेकिन इस बार हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इनमें एग्जेंप्शन दी है। इस संबंध में विरोधी दलों ने यह भी कहा कि यह एग्जेंप्शन दे कर सरकार बड़े-बड़े प्लानटेशन करने वालों की मदद कर रही है और इसलिए यह

[श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह]

एग्जम्पशन दी गई है और गरीब जनता का इन्होंने कोई ध्यान नहीं किया है। लेकिन हालत इसके वितरीत है। हमारे देश में प्लानटेशन से जो भी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है उसका कुछ हिस्सा तो खेती पर खर्च होता है और उसमें जो लोग इम्प्लाइड होते हैं उनकी मदद होती है। कुछ तो यह देश में काम आता है और कुछ हम बाहर भेज कर इससे विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं। जब हम इससे विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं तो जो लोग इन कामों में लगे हुए हैं या जिनका जीवन इसके ऊपर निर्भर है, उन्हें भी अगर कुछ रियायत नहीं देते हैं तो किस प्रकार हम इसमें तरक्की कर सकते हैं? आज विशेषकर चाय, काफ़ी और दालचीनी, इन चीजों में बाहर के बाजारों में काफ़ी कम्पीटीशन है। जब हम इन चीजों को बाहर यानी विदेश भेजते हैं तो हमें कम्पीटीशन में जाना पड़ता है और उस कम्पीटीशन में, जिस चीज को दूसरे देश भी पैदा करते हैं, जैसे मैक्सिको है, जहाँ ये चीजें बहुत पैदा हो रही हैं, तो अगर कम्पीटीशन में हमारी चीजों के दाम अधिक हैं और हम कम दाम में नहीं बेच पाते हैं बाजार में, उससे हमारी साख घट जाती है। ये बहुत से कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से बहुत सोच-विचार कर यह कदम उठाया गया है और यह सरकार का बहुत प्रणसनीय कदम है।

दूसरा, जो रियायतें सरकार ने दी है वह ठीक हैं। जैसे गांव की जमीन बेचने पर कैपिटल गेन में रियायत मिलती थी वैसे ही यह कर दिया गया है कि नान-रूलर में अगर आप जमीन बेचें तो आपको भी वही फायदे कैपिटल गेन से संबंधित करों के प्राप्त होंगे। मेरे कहने का मतबलव है कि जो कुछ भी आप इंडस्ट्री बढ़ायें, एजुकेशन बढ़ायें, जो कुछ भी करें लेकिन जब

तक गांव के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में, गांव वालों के रहन-सहन के ढंग में फेरबदल नहीं आ जाता है, चैज, परिवर्तन नहीं आ जाता है तब तक जो हम असल विकास चाहते हैं, जो स्टेबिलिटी हम अपनी इकोनामी में चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पायगी।

आपने जो फर्टिलाइजर खास कर कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सल्फेट, इसमें भी आपने कस्टम ड्यूटी एग्जम्पशन दी है। इससे किसानों और खेतिहर लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा। धीरे-धीरे फर्टिलाइजर के दाम बढ़ते-बढ़ते उस जगह पर पहुंच गये हैं जिसके कारण आज एक बीघा खेती से जो किसान को लाभ मिलता है वह लाभ कम बहुत हो जाता है। तो इसके लिये आपने जो यह कदम उठाया है, एग्जम्पशन ड्यूटी 125 प्रतिशत पहले लगती थी और अब 50 प्रतिशत, आधे से भी आपने कम कर दिया। इसी तरह से ट्रेक्टर्स के ऊपर भी आपने किया है, हैंड पम्पस पर किया है, बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनके ऊपर आपने इस दृष्टिकोण से कम किया है। खेती के लिये जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है जैसे फर्टिलाइजर है, ट्रेक्टर्स हैं, हैंड पम्पस हैं, तो ये सारी चीजें जो खेती के लिये आवश्यक उपकरण हैं, उन सभी चीजों को समाने लाकर उन सभी चीजों की कीमतों में अगर हम ऐसा प्रबंध करें जिससे उनकी कीमतें घटें तो किसानों को जो हम हकीकत में आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या उसको जिन्दगी में एक आर्थिक स्थिरता देना चाहते हैं तो वह हम नहीं दे पायेंगे। इस संबंध में जो जरूरी चीज है, उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया भी है लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि जिस तरफ और भी सरकार का ध्यान जाने की आवश्यकता है, उपभोक्ता मंहोदया, वह है सिंचाई जिसमें सरकार ने 4,068 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 4,672 को राशि आवंटित की है। इसमें ग्राम विकास भी शामिल है। चाहे वह बड़ी सिंचाई योजना हो, चाहे

वह मीडियम सिंचाई योजना हो और चाहे वह लघु सिंचाई योजना है, इसकी तरफ सरकार को विशेषरूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। महोदया, इसके कारण सबसे परेशानी में बिहार आ जाता है। बिहार एक कृषि प्रधान राज्य है। लेकिन अगर आप उठा कर देखेंगे कि कितने ट्यूबवैल्स बंगाल में हैं, कितने उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, कितने महाराष्ट्र में हैं तो आप देखेंगे कि सबसे कम संख्या बिहार में है। तो अब यह समय आया है कि हमारे सारे देश में जो भी प्रदेश अधिक पिछड़े हुये हैं और जिनके बहुसंख्यक लोगों का जीवन सिर्फ कृषि पर ही निर्भर है। तो उन लोगों के जीवन में तरक्की लाने के लिये हम अधिक पैसे का प्रबंध कैसे करें? कौन-कौन सी व्यवस्था करें वहां जिससे ट्यूबवैल अधिक लगाये जायें, वहां ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिये कौन सी योजनायें बनायें, कहां से ऋण का प्रबंध करें जिससे जो हमारे आगे बढ़े हुए प्रदेश हैं उनकी बराबरी में बिहार भी हमारा आ जाय। इसमें शक नहीं है इस लिये मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि खनिज संपदा सबसे अधिक बिहार में है और उससे सारे भारत को फायदा है केवल बिहार को ही फायदा नहीं है। जो पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनमें इनवेस्टमेंट भी सबसे अधिक बिहार में है लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदया, क्या बिहार के नौजवानों को वहां सबसे अधिक नौकरियां प्राप्त हैं? अगर नहीं हैं तो इसके लिये सरकार को सोचना होगा और प्रबंध करना होगा। मैं मानती हूँ कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं इनमें सिर्फ बिहार का पैसा तो नहीं लगा इनमें सारे देश का पैसा लगा है और इनमें जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको टेक्नीकल नो-हाउ, एजुकेशन अपने एक्सपीरियंस के ऊपर उनका एम्प्लायमेंट होता है लेकिन अगर यह कमियां बिहार के बच्चों में है तो इन कमियों को किस प्रकार दूर

किया जा सकता है इसके लिये भी केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार सरकार के साथ बैठ कर सोचे और सोच कर कुछ नियम बनाये। कम से कम जिस प्रदेश में यह बड़े-बड़े पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स लगते हैं वहां के जनजीवन में एक नयी आशा आती है कि हमारे यहां के लोगों का नया जीवन होगा, उनकी आंखों में एक नयी रोशनी और आशा की किरण आती है, उनके हृदय में एक भावना आती है कि कल हमारे बच्चों की जो कुछ भी आज हमारी जिन्दगी है उससे बेहतर जिन्दगी होगी। अगर आज हमारे घर में दीया जलता है तो कल हमारे घर में बिजली होगी। आज जो झंपड़ी है वह पक्का बनेगा। लेकिन अगर यह नहीं होता है निराशा होती है। उसके बाद वहां कुछ झमेले होते हैं, जिनसे हमारा काम रुकता है या पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स लास में चली जाती है। आज समय आया है कि हम इसका कुछ उपाय सोचें और गंभीरता से सोचें कि हम क्या करें। हम कोशिश करें कि हम इन बातों को बदल सकें। वहां पर लोहा है, माइका है, कोयला है, हर एक चीज है। इसके अलावा नदियां वहां इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी हैं, हर साल उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़ आती है लेकिन पानी कितनी बड़ी शक्ति है इस शक्ति का सदुपयोग हम करें तो हम बिहार को हिन्दुस्तान का ग्रीनरी बना सकते हैं। इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं कि हम जो हमारा विदेशों से आयाल प्रोड्यूसिंग कंट्रीज जहां सिर्फ बालू है वहां हम अपना अनाज भेज सकते हैं, बढ़िया चावल, दाल भेज सकते हैं, चीनी भेज सकते हैं। यह सारी चीजें भेज कर जो हमारा आयाल बिल पर जो कुछ भी फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होता है हम इन चीजों को इन देशों को भेज कर अपना ट्रेड बैलेंस क्रियेट कर सकते हैं और जो हमारे आई० एम० एफ० तथा दूसरे लॉस हैं उनकी जल्दी से जल्दी वापस करने में आसानी ला सकते हैं। आज इन बातों पर हमें गंभीरता से सोचना है। इस में

[श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह]

कोई शक नहीं है कि हर एक क्षेत्र में हम पहले से आगे बढ़ें हैं।

हमने तरक्की की है। हम पहले जितना अनाज पैदा करते थे आज उससे हम अधिक अनाज पैदा करते हैं। जो कुछ भी हमारी सिंचाई की योजनायें कल की थीं उससे आज हमारी अधिक सिंचाई की योजनायें हैं। लेकिन यह सब हमारा अधिक होने पर भी, डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज में हमारा जो स्टेटस है जो हम अपनी स्थिति रखते हैं, उसके अनुसार जिस तेजी से हमें बढ़ना था वहां तक हम नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं। इस पर हमें गंभीरता से सोचना है कि अगर हम नहीं बढ़ पाये हैं तो कौन-कौन से रास्ते अपनायें और कौन-कौन से हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में लूप होल्स हैं जिनको कि हम खत्म करके क्विक डिसेजिन लें। हमारे कार्यों में जो लोग जो आफिसर्स हमें अच्छे रिजल्ट्स देते हैं उनको हम क्या इन्सेटिव दें और जो हमारे अफसर अच्छे रिजल्ट्स नहीं देते हैं उनके लिये क्या करें, ये सारी चीजें है जिन के ऊपर हमें सोचना है।

यह सही है कि अगले साल में हमारा जो टारगेट है फूड प्रोडक्शन का वह 134 मिलियन टन से 141.5 मिलियन टन होने जा रहा है, बड़ी खुशी की बात है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमें और भी चेष्टा करनी है। यह भी सही है कि अगर हम ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो जहां कहीं भी हमारे रिसर्च सेंटर्स हैं सीड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के, उन्नत बीज के हम उन्हें और भी आर्थिक सहयोग दें ताकि वे अधिक से अधिक उन्नत बीज लायें। अभी आठ करोड़ अधिक देने का प्रबंध किया गया है। जो कीडों से हमारे एक-एक साल में अनाज के खेत के खेत नष्ट हो जाते हैं, तो इन सारी चीजों से कैसे बच सकते हैं, कम जमीन में कैसे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं,

हमें किस अनाज को अधिक पैदा करने से, जैसे पल्सेज अधिक पैदा करें और अगर हम उनको बाहर बाजार में भेजें तो ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है तो इन सारी चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दें और इसके लिये हमें पब्लिसिटी भी करनी होगी पैम्पलेट्स भी निकालने होंगे और इन पैम्पलेट्स को रीजनल भाषाओं में छाप करके हमें हर एक प्रदेश में उनको ब्लाक लेवल तक पहुंचाना होगा ताकि हमारे किसान इससे अधिक से अधिक फायदा उठा सकें (समय की घंटी) बस दो तीन मिनट।

हमारे जो फर्टिलाइजर आते हैं और हम उन्हें गांव तक पहुंचाते हैं तो इस के लिये बहुत सी जगहों पर हमारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, या तो रेल लाइन नहीं है या सड़क नहीं है, ये सारी दिक्कतें हैं। हमने कुछ राशि इसके लिए अलग आवंटित की है। लेकिन उस राशि में हमारा सारा काम चल पायेगा या नहीं चल पायेगा, यह हम देखें और इस तरफ अगर कहीं से अधिक राशि उपलब्ध करा सकें तो कराने की हम चेष्टा करें।

हमारे पशु धन को भी अधिक अच्छा बनाने के लिए कुछ राशि आवंटित की है और हम उसमें देखें कि कहीं से पशु बाहर से ला करके क्रॉस ब्रीड करके अगर कुछ सुधार ला सकते हैं तो लाने की कोशिश करें। डेयरी के लिए भी हमने अधिक राशि अलग की है। डेयरी में भी जो नये तरीके हैं वह सारे हम किसान तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश करें। गांवों में जो खाना बनाने के लिए लकड़ी की व्यवस्था है, उसमें क्योंकि लकड़ी के बहुत जंगल कट गये हैं इसलिए हम फिर से ज्यादा वृक्षारोपण का प्रबन्ध करें। सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा किया है कि जहां कहीं भी गांव में 65 हजार बायो गैस प्लांट डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम है तो उन्होंने तय

किया है कि शत प्रतिशत अब आप उनको सुविधा देंगे, इसके लिए आपको बहुत धन्यवाद है। लेकिन इसके लिए भी आवश्यक है कि पशु धन को अधिक मजबूत करें जो हमारे गांवों में अवस्था है जैसे गाय, बैल या भैंस की तो हम कहीं से बेहतर पशु धन लायें क्योंकि जब तक पशु धन नहीं होगा तो हमारा बायो गैस का प्रोग्राम भी चलने वाला नहीं है। चराग ह, पशु अस्पताल आदि की व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिए।

6 P.M.

हमने ग्रामीण बैंकों की व्यवस्था को है, इस पर मैं थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं कि अधिक से अधिक संख्या में आप गांवों तक बैंक पहुंचे और इधर जिन गांवों में भी—जैसे जहां गन्ने की खेती है या तम्बाक की खेती है या जहां चाय बागान हैं, इन सारे गांव में जो बैंक हैं, उनमें तो किसान आकर अपना पैसा अब रखता है क्योंकि इतनी डकैतियों वगैरह की परेशानियां हैं और डर रहता है, लेकिन वहां के जो लोग

हैं, कहीं पर तो बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं, लेकिन कहीं-कहीं पर जरा दिक्कत है, तो उन सब की तरफ भी ध्यान दें और अधिक से अधिक शाखाएं आप गांवों में पहुंचाने की चेष्टा करें, रीजनल बैंक स्थापित करें और वहां स्थानीय भाषाओं में, जो लोग सेविंस जमा करते हैं, उनसे क्या फायदे पहुंचेंगे, यह सारी बातों की कोशिश करें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं विल क. समर्थन करते हुए उपसभाध्यक्षा महोदया आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): I have an announcement to make. The Finance Minister will reply tomorrow at 4 o'clock. The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 5th May, 1982.