

MISS KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the amendment made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

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

#### THE FINANCE BILL, 1982—contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the further discussion on the Finance Bill. The time is very short. Yesterday, it was agreed to that the Finance Minister will reply at 4 P.M. Therefore, I would request those hon. Members who are to speak to take ten minutes each so that we will be able to conclude the discussion within half-an-hour and the Finance Minister may reply at 4-30 P.M., at the earliest. Mr. Bagaitkar.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, let us pass the Finance Bill, the Statutory Resolution in regard to the Assam State Electricity Board and the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill today. Then, there will be less burden tomorrow.

श्री सदाशिव बगईकर (महाराष्ट्र) : श्रीमान्, समय की जो पाबन्दी आपने लगाई है मैं चाहता हूँ इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें। आखिरकार इस फाइनेंस बिल पर हमारे दल की तरफ से कोई बोला ही नहीं और जो नाहक समय जाया हुआ उस की सजा आप हम को देना चाहते हैं। यह अन्याय है फिर भी हम इसको मानेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : इस सब का उपयोग मत करिये। कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है।

श्री सदाशिव बगईकर : फाइनेंस बिल के संबंध में कुछ कहने के पहले मैं

दो चीज कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात यह है कि बजट बनाने की, प्रस्तुत करने की जो प्रक्रिया है उसके बारे में लम्बी बहस कई दिनों से चल रही है। कई बार इस मवाल को उठाया गया कि फिलहाल बजट बनाने की और प्रस्तुत करने की जो प्रक्रिया है उसमें सहज मानों में सदस्यों को अपनी बात रखने का और उनके जो भी प्रस्ताव होंगे उन पर ठीक ढंग से विचार करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। कई बार अनेक ऐसी मिनिस्ट्रीज का डिमांड्स होती हैं जिनको वैसे ही बिना डिसकस के, बिना बहस के मंजूर किया जाता है। कई बार लोगों ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि बजट बनाने का फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज का जो तौर तरीका है उसमें परिवर्तन किया जाए और कमेटीयों की मार्फत हर मिनिस्ट्री में कमेटीयाँ बनाकर उसकी मार्फत बजट प्रोजेजल बनाने के बाद मदन में लाने की प्रक्रिया जो है उसको अपनाया जाए। मैं इसलिए इसका उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ कि बजट में जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत होते हैं, सही मायनों में हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है कि वे आंकड़े यथार्थ नहीं होते हैं। वे आंकड़े या तो बड़ा-चढ़ा कर रखे जाते हैं या वे सही नहीं होते हैं और उनके द्वारा स्थिति का सही मूल्यांकन भी नहीं होता है। इसका हमें अनुभव हो चुका है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट पर बहस करने की प्रक्रिया और बजट बनाने की जो प्रक्रिया है और जिस ढंग से वह मंजूर किया जाता है, इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि सदस्य उसमें पार्टिसिपेट करने की दृष्टि से सही मानों में अपना योगदान दे सकें। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ मुद्दों पर नीति को लेकर बजट पर चर्चा होती है। श्री कल्पनाश्रम जी हमारी बात को मानें या नहीं

[श्री सदाशिव बगईतकर]

माने, लेकिन यह भी उसका एक पहलू है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि बजट की जो प्रक्रिया है उस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है जिसकी चर्चा पार्लियामेंटरी ग्रुप में भी हो चुकी है।

फाइनेंस बिल की जो बात है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले मुझे यह कहना है कि बजट और सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों में आपस में संबंध होता है। ऐसी आज तक की मान्यता रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासक दल का जो मैनूफैस्टो है और जिसको श्री कल्पनाथ राय जी भूल गये हैं, अब सिर्फ उनके सामने 20 मुद्दों का कार्यक्रम रह गया है। 20 पाइन्ट्स प्रोग्राम ही अब इनका मैनूफैस्टो रह गया है। मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह फाइनेंस बिल यहां पर लाया गया है तो उसमें कौन-सी ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिससे हमारे देश से गरीबी को हटाया जा सके, बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिया जा सके ? बेरोजगारी और गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए ठोस उपायों की आवश्यकता थी और उस आवश्यकता को इस फाइनेंस बिल और जो बजट आपने प्रस्तुत किया है उसके द्वारा पूरा होना चाहिये था और इनका उल्लेख आपको इनमें करना चाहिये था, लेकिन आपने इनका उल्लेख नहीं किया है। जब हम इन चीजों का उल्लेख करते हैं तो यह कोई नुकताचीनी की बात नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी दल ने और शासक दल ने आज तक जो नीति अपनाई है और वे जिस नीति पर चलते हैं वे सदैव विपरीत दिशा में जाते हैं। यहां पर बजट पर चर्चा चल रही थी तो तभी 21 अप्रैल को श्रीमान उद्योग मंत्री ने एक बयान दे दिया। उस बयान को श्री कल्पनाथ राय जी पढ़ लें। यह बयान है—इंडस्ट्रियल

लाइसेंसिंग फरदर लिब्रेलाइज्ड। इसमें सारी व्यवस्थाएं फौरन कम्पनियों को सहूलियतें देने के लिए की गई हैं। बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों को सहूलियतें देने के लिए यह सब कुछ किया गया है। यह कहा गया कि कॉर सेक्टर में प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए ये चीजें रखी गई हैं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में और फाइनेंस बिल में आर्थिक मामलों में परिवर्तन लाने का जो एक हेतु होना चाहिए, परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उसका जो इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए, क्या आप उस दिशा में जा रहे हैं ? आपको परिवर्तन लाना है समता की दृष्टि से, आपको परिवर्तन लाना है कुंठित अर्थ व्यवस्था की विकास की नई दिशा देने के लिए। लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि जो मुट्ठी भर औद्योगिक बड़े घराने हैं, मोनोपोलिस्ट हैं, उसे हैं जिनसे आपको चन्दा मिलता है, आप उन्हीं को सहूलियतें देते जाते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इन घरानों ने हमारे देश के आर्थिक विकास को कुंठित किया है। उन पर काबू लाने की बात आपको करनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन आपकी जो नई इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी अभी अभी 21 अप्रैल को आई है उसमें किसी प्रकार का बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाना तो दूर, आप बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों को और फौरन कम्पनियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें और इजाजत देते जा रहे हैं। इससे उनकी ताकत घटेगी नहीं, बल्कि और भी बढ़ने वाली है। इसलिए यह जो फाइनेंस बिल हमारे सामने आया है, इसकी हम हिमायत नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुकम्मल परिवर्तन की बात तो छोड़िये, जो आंशिक परिवर्तन लाना चाहिए, उसकी दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, वह आंशिक परिवर्तन भी आप नहीं ला रहे हैं। हमारे देश में जो यथा-स्थितिवादी ताकते हैं, जो मोनोपोलिस्ट

नाकतें हैं, जो हमारे देश में आर्थिक विषमता को बढ़ाने वाले हैं, जो लोगों का आर्थिक शोषण करते हैं उनको आप बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। ऐसी चीजों पर काबू पाने का कोई उपाय इसमें आपने सोचा नहीं है, किया नहीं है। आई० एम० एफ०

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा० श्रीमती नंजभा

हेपतुल्ला) पीठासन हुई]

की बात जब हम कहते हैं तो आपको बड़ा गुस्सा आता है कि आप कहते हैं कि आई० एम० एफ० एक कान्सपरेसी है। कोई बात नहीं है, कान्सपरेसी का सवाल नहीं है, इसको मैं छोड़ देता हूं। लेकिन एक बात साफ है कि आई० एम० एफ० से जो सारा आपने पैसा लेने का इंतजाम किया उसमें जिस नीति की आवश्यकता आपको महसूस हुई वह नीति आपने बनाई है। यह आपने कान्सपरेसी के तौर पर किया है या नहीं किया है इस बहस को छोड़ दीजिये। आई० एम० एफ० का जो आपको कर्जा मिला है, जो स्पेशल ड्राइंग्स राइट्स आपको मिले हैं उसका बुनियादी कारण यह है कि आई० एम० एफ० ने जिस नीति पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिये आपको कहा उस पर आपने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। चाहे वह नेवर्स का मामला हो, चाहे औद्योगिक घरानों का मामला हो और चाहे एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट को लिब्रलाइज्ड करने का मामला हो, इन सभी मामलों में आपने जो नीति अख्तियार की है वह नीति आई० एम० एफ० की शर्तों के अनुसार है और उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं है। आप लाखों इंकार करिये लेकिन जो आई० एम० एफ० के स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट्स हैं हमारी आर्थिक नीति में उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सदन में जब बजट पर चर्चा ही रही थी तब आपके वित्त मंत्रालय के बड़े आफिस आई० एम० एफ० के लोगों को आपकी नीति का स्पष्टीकरण करने के लिये

वाशिंगटन दाँड़े थे। इस तरह की जो बातें आप कर रहे हैं इसका साफ मतलब है कि आई० एम० एफ० को जिस नीति की जरूरत थी, उसके माफिक, उसके अनुकूल नीति आपने ढाली है। अभी कन इसी सदन में माननीय सदस्य श्री आदिशे-पैया जी ने बताया कि किस तेजी से आप कर्जों का बोझ अपने सर पर ले रहे हैं वह मर्यादा से कहीं ज्यादा आगे बढ़ रही है। नतीजा यह होगा कि कन्द्री बिल गो बैंकरप्ट। जिस काम के लिये आपने स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट्स मांगे थे, उस संबंध में उन्होंने आंकड़े देकर तथ्य आपके सामने रखे कि जो सर्विसिंग चार्जडेट है वह कितने बढ़े हुए हैं। जिसको मर्यादा कही जाती है, 12 प्रतिशत, उसके कई आगे आप निश्चल गये हैं। इसलिये श्रीमन्, फिलहाल देश की जो स्थिति है, उस स्थिति पर आर्थिक संकट, जो कुंठित अर्थ व्यवस्था देश की है, जिसके बारे में स्वीकार करना शायद आपको मंजूर न हो लेकिन बेरोजगारों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या, इसका जो आंकड़ा है, इसका अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि यह बेरोजगार इसीलिये बढ़ रही है। अशिक्षित, अर्ध-शिक्षित जो भी बेरोजगार नौजवान है वे इसीलिये बेरोजगार रह रहे हैं क्योंकि नये साधन रोजगार के उनके लिये उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जो भी योजनायें आपने बनाई हैं, चलाई हैं, उन योजनाओं के बारे में हम लोगों की यह जो टीका-टिप्पणी रही, जिसमें किसी जमाने में ईमानदारी से श्री कल्याण राय भी शामिल हुआ करते थे, जो योजनायें आप लोगों ने बनाई हैं यह सिर्फ कमल के फूलों की खेती है। पूरे समाज में से 10 प्रतिशत, 5 प्रतिशत, 3 प्रतिशत लोगों को आप ऊपर उठावेंगे और नीचे का जो तबका है, उनके बारे में सैकड़ों सवाल अछूते रह जायेंगे, उनके लिये पानी के इंतजाम की बात नहीं करेंगे तो कैसे देश का विकास हो सकता है।

[ श्री मदाशिव बगईतकर ]

जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, उनके अनुसार आजादी के तीस साल बाद आज भी करीब दो लाख गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। इस आंकड़े ने आप इंकार नहीं कर सकते।

इसी तरह फूड फार वर्क के बारे में है। आज इसी सदन में केसरी दाल पर चर्चा हुई। आज केसरी दाल मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में मजदूरों को मजदूरी के नीचे पर दी जाती है और इस जहर को खाकर वे लोग अपने जीवन को नष्ट कर रहे हैं। इससे आप इंकार नहीं कर सकते। (व्यवधान) अगर आप इससे इंकार करते हैं तो करियों। आप सरकार से भिन्न नहीं हो। सवाल यह है कि जो योजनाएँ जो आर्थिक नीति आपने बनाई हैं... (संभव की घंटों) महोदय, घंटी मत बजाइये, मैं अभी खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपसमापन (डा०) श्रीमती नंजभा हेपलुला) आपका 10 मिनट का टाइम है।

श्री मदाशिव बगईतकर : हमारे दल का 30 मिनट का समय है।

महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह जो 5-6 योजनाएँ आप लोगों ने देश में चलाई और इसका प्रचार आप लोग करने लगे। इंडियन पार्लियामेंटरी ग्रुप की मीटिंग के बाद कल हमने एक डाकुमेंटरी देखी, हमें एक डाकुमेंटरी दिखाई गई जिसमें एसियाड का सारा बताया गया कि करोड़ों रुपया आप उस पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसमें आपर्टी का सवाल है। आप एसियाड पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर के ऐसा तमाशा बनाने जा रहे हैं। जो वह हिस्टोरिकल फैक्ट प्रेड और सर्कस का है उसमें हर रूलर और हर शासक प्रजा को अधीन रखने के लिये

काबू में रखने के लिये प्रेड और सर्कस दोनों चीजों का इस्तेमाल करता है लेकिन जब प्रेड का अभाव होता है तो सर्कस ज्यादा होता है। रोमन इम्पायर के दिनों की बात यह है और इस इतिहास को हम देखते आए हैं। अब आप प्रेड तो दे नहीं सकते हैं कैसे आप देंगे। इतनी सारी योजनाएँ चलने के बाद कल्पनाथ राय जी आंकड़ों से परिचित होंगे कि कितने राज्यों में गरीबों की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या क्या है, इन आंकड़ों से आप परिचित हैं या नहीं हैं? आपके उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया, गोरखपुर, तथा पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह आंकड़े 59.83 प्रतिशत हैं जो कि लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। तो क्या आप योजना और योजनाओं से बनी प्रगति की व्याख्या और चर्चा करते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किन लोगों के लिये आप राज्य कर रहे हैं और किन लोगों के लिये योजना बना रहे हैं। जैसे आपने बड़े उद्योग पतियों को इजाजत दी है जैसे आपने बड़े जो धनी किसान हैं उनके लिये व्यवस्था की है, खेत मजदूरों के लिये मिनिमम वेंजज की गारंटी भी आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस सब को देखा जाए तो इस नतीजे पर हम लोग आते हैं। सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से समता की दृष्टि से आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता दूर करने की दृष्टि से आधा कदम भी उठाने के लिये आप तैयार नहीं हैं। आप लोग इस फैसले पर आए हैं कि देश में इतना बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना हमारी ताकत में नहीं है। तो धीरे-धीरे जो परिवर्तन आते रहेंगे उसी को हम करते रहेंगे। इसमें आपने कोई चार चांद नहीं लगाये हैं। एसियाड का इतना बड़ा प्रदर्शन आप करने जा रहे हैं वैसे देखा जाए तो डेढ़ सौ साल अंग्रेजों का राज्य हिन्दुस्तान में रहा। यह कोई बड़े कि अंग्रेजों ने अपने राज्य में कुछ भी नहीं

किया, उन्होंने रेलवे से लेकर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी तक कई चीजें उन्होंने देश में की है लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर एक्सप्लायेशन का जो ढांचा उन्होंने किया है उसमें परिवर्तन करने की कोई कोशिश आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसका कारण है कि जो हिंसा की चर्चा अभी एक घंटा पहले हाउस में आपने की है, अभी दिल्ली शहर में मनीपुर का एक नौजवान लड़का जो जे० एन० यू० का पास स्टुडेंट था उसको गिरफ्तार करने की खबर हमने पढ़ी यह सब क्या हो रहा है देश का यूथ, देश का नौजवान अशान्त है क्योंकि उसके लिये शिक्षा पाना, शिक्षा न पाना उसका भविष्य अंधकारमय है। इसमें हिंसा का वातावरण बढ़ रहा है देश में इसको भी आप समझ लीजिये बुनियादी तौर पर बात यह है कि राज्य किन लोगों के लिये आप कर रहे हैं इस सदन में कई बार किसानों और गेहूँ के दामों पर चर्चा हुई है। मैं एक वाक्य का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ जो वाल्टर लिपमैन ने किताब लिखी है।

I quote:

"Fertilizer prices relative to farm prices have been much higher in India than in Pakistan and are among the highest in the world. The demand for high prices for the farm product, therefore, is not a plan for generosity or subsidy but a just scheme based on equity."

जो आपका नियोजन है जो आर्थिक नीतियाँ आप लोग चला रहे हैं क्या उन आर्थिक नीतियों में इस बुनियादी सत्य की तरफ आपका ध्यान गया है। कभी 130, कभी 142 के दाम की आप लोग चर्चा करते हैं और समझते हैं कि गरीब किसान पर बड़ा अहसान कर रहे हैं। वह स्थिति नहीं है। समय का अभाव है, मैं आपको आंकड़े बता सकता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को जो दाम दिए जाते हैं इनपुट्स

के लिये जो दाम उसको लगाने पड़ते हैं उसमें कितनी मार वह खाता है इसके आंकड़े भी हैं। वाल्टर लिपमैन की किताब 'वहाई पुअर रिमोन पुअर' को फाइनैस मिनिस्टर साहब और सभी मंत्रियों को मैं रिकमेंड करता हूँ कि वे उस किताब को पढ़ें इसमें आंकड़े और टेबल्स हैं जिसको मैं अभी कोट नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): And why some people become suddenly rich?

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: That conclusion is also there.

इसलिये महोदया मेरा यह कहना है कि जो फाइनैस बिल हमारे सामने आया है उस फाइनैस बिल का समर्थन हम इस दृष्टि से नहीं कर सकते हैं कि जो बुनियादी आवश्यक चीजें हैं जैसे लैंड रिकार्म, उसके बारे में क्या हो रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना जो आपने बनाई है उसका छोटा सा अंश मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ।

"Necessary action would be taken to bring before Parliament land reforms Acts to be included in the Ninth Schedule."

यह आपने सिक्स्थ फिफथ इयर प्लान में लिखा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): Mr. Bagaitkar, I think the Deputy Chairman requested you to be brief. You have already taken more than 17 minutes.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: What can I do? My time has been robbed by something else. I have at least 30 minutes. You have asked me to cut down 12 minutes. At least let us compromise on 20 minutes.

[Shri Sada Shiv Bagaitkar]

मेरा यह कहना है कि नीति की दृष्टि से फाइनेंस बिल की तरफ जब हम देखते हैं तो मुझे यह लगता है कि देश के अंदर जो प्रायोरिटीज है जैसे लैण्ड रिफार्म, अग्न इम्लायमेंट बड़े घरानों मोनोपॉली हाउस पर कंट्रोल पाना, मेरी दृष्टि से इन चीजों के लिये जो आवश्यक कदम उठाना चाहिये उसको कोई ज़लक मुझे इसमें नजर नहीं आती है और जो आप इसमें मार-तान कर रहे हैं कि उसी ढंग से हम खड़े रहने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि इसमें न हम बचेंगे न देश इसमें बच सकता है। क्योंकि जो नई जनरेशन में एक्सपेक्टेन्स हैं, एजूकेटेड, अनएजूकेटेड, में जिनका एक्सप्लोजन पूरे देश में हो रहा है, विफलता से ग्रस्त होकर अलग-अलग रास्ते ढूँढ़ रहे हैं जिससे देश की एकता को खतरा हो गया है। आज देश के अन्दर आर्थिक विषमता इतनी चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गयी है कि उस पर अगर लोग काबू नहीं पायेंगे तो देश की एकता कायम रखना भी मुश्किल हो जायेगा, यह मेरी मान्यता है। इसलिए श्रीमती जी मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रायोरिटीज और सोशियो इकनामिक देश की आवश्यकता उसमें है, किसान की, खेत मजदूर की, नवयुवक की, बेरोजगार की, उसके लिए जो आपने आवश्यक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी, उसका पूरा अभाव इसमें है। जो बजट प्रोजेक्शन्स आये हैं जो आपका फाइनेंस बिल आया है उसमें वह इन्स्ट्रुमेंट मुझे नजर नहीं आता है जिसमें परिवर्तन की दिशा में आप आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। जिस पर अन्याय हुआ है उन सब को न्याय दिलाने की कोशिश इसमें मुझे नजर नहीं आ रही है। इसलिए मुझे ऐसा डर है कि फाइनेंस बिल में आपने जिस नीति का सूत्रपात किया है और जो नयी-नयी रियायतें आपने इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज को दी हैं, फेरा कम्पनीज को दी हैं, एक्सपोर्ट

इम्पोर्ट पालिसी का लिबरलाइजेशन किया है उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आर्थिक विषमता और बढ़ जायेगी तथा देश का आर्थिक संकट और गहरा होता जाएगा। इसलिए मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने में असमर्थ हूँ, यह बात कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAP-  
ATRA (Orissa): Madam Vice-Chairman, while speaking on the Finance Bill I must congratulate Mr. Pranab Mukherjee on his brilliant exposition of the financial policy of our Government. I was wondering if I could compare this young Finance Minister with Pitt the Younger who as the Chancellor of Exchequer in Great Britain, at the age of 23, gave England an economic policy to be recorded in history as something hitherto unknown and gave England economic stability in the face of poverty, potato crisis and disequilibrium in the economic apparatus. Sir, during the last two years, the Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, has marched from strength to strength and the economic strength of the country has brightened up. Those who have gone out of India to developed countries like the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, must have seen that the inflation rate in those countries is much higher today than the inflation in our country which has substantially come down during the last two years. During the 1980-81 financial year the GNP increased by 7.5. The GNP in 1981-82 is expected to increase by 4.5. However, take the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The average annual growth rate target of 5.5 per cent will be amply met. Agricultural production is expected to increase by 3 per cent in 1981-82. The kharif production is likely to be about 80 million tonnes as against the 77.4 million tonnes in 1980-81. The total foodgrain production has gone to the peak level of 134 million tonnes in 1981-82. I personally feel that the problem today in our country is...

(Interruptions) Madam Vice-Chairman, what I wanted to say is that the sheet anchor of our economic policy is the implementation of the 20-point programme, the new 20-point programme. It is no more the 20-point programme of the Congress Party. It is a 20-Point programme of the Government. So what we need today is the support and collaboration of all political parties in the country to implement this programme. I want to tell you one thing, that in spite of all that we have done during the last thirty years in our country, the lot of the Harijans, the tribals and the backward people is yet to be improved. What is lacking is a social apparatus. During the transition stage from one state of economy to another what we require is an apparatus. Where do we have this cadre? The political parties' cadre must be utilised in giving a shape to this economic programme. When Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, the great statistician-professor of Calcutta University was sent by Jawaharlal Nehru to USSR way back in 1950 to find out the clue how the planned economy was shaped there, Prof. Mahalanobis came back and reported to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that it was the party cadre's involvement—the Political party—in the socio-economic apparatus that went into implementing the programmes and shaped socialism in that country. Do we have those cadres? The Congress Party must have a cadre, the CPI, the CPI-M, and all parties must have cadres with dedication to implement the programme, that is, the economic policy, and they should transcend all political barriers, all narrow political barriers, because they have to implement the programme for the whole country with 680 million people. Today the tribals in many parts of the country are suffering. Let me tell you, the tribals from a different culture, they have a different history, they have a different tradition, and they are completely separate from others. If we go through the history, through the anthropology, we will find that these were the men who manned this sub-

continent and we came as usurpers during the last one thousand years. And what have we done for them? Today they send their children to the basic schools which under the leadership of Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru we established, while we send our students, our children, to public schools, to Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, Hazaribagh and other public schools; while our children study in such public schools, we still allow the tribal students read in basic schools where there is no scope for higher education, and yet we shed tears for the tribals, for the Harijans, for the backward people. Where is the commitment of the officers? I do not say the officers should be committed to the Government or a particular party-government. The officers should be committed to the country, to the nation, to the programme, to the cause. Unless the commitment is there, we cannot improve the situation. Here we have a set of officers who believe in socialism, here are officers who believe in *laissez faire*, we have officers who believe in democracy, we have officers who are for free enterprise, we have officers who believe in parliamentary democracy, there are officers who believe in dictatorship. Then how can this Government run? The question is we have to prove that we are doing something for the country, for the cause of the country. Look, I have a news from Bihar. This is about Madhopur block. This is a devastating news which came in the newspapers. "Nearly 80 per cent of the population of one lakh spread over 523 villages in Madhopur block and in the tribal district of Santhal Parganas, has been living in a state of semi-starvation in the full gaze of officials who have the power and the means to ease the pangs of hunger." This is about one tribal block.

Now I am quoting a report about another tribal block in my State of Orissa where for the last few days the national newspapers and newspapers in Orissa and the weeklies have been coming out how tribal wo-

[Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra] men have been exploited, molested and physically assaulted and have been compelled to live the lives of destitutes and prostitutes. The area is Ghumsar Udaygiri. This came out in the Patriot. There are 100 tribal women in that area who have lost their husbands. After marrying them their husbands have gone away. What happens is that the Government officers, the Tehsildars, the BDOs, the Police Officers and the Excise people exploit these tribal women. When they are posted in these areas, they marry them and after a year or two when they are transferred they leave them. This is how they are exploited. The report says:

"Exploitation of tribal women in Ghumsar district in Orissa has surpassed all limits. The greatest exploiters are the Government officials, unscrupulous traders and merchants who marry the innocent and poor tribal and harijan girls and desert them after a few years. This has become so rampant in Ghumsar Udaygiri—a tiny tribal town with a population of around 6000 people that the people have started naming it as a town of deserted wives."

How do we redress their grievances? It is the Government, it is the Police who have to do it. But the Government is callous. As many as eight MLAs including a Deputy Minister gave a petition to the Chief Minister. There is no redressal. The Collector has written to the Government. There is no redressal. What I say is this. It is the commitment of the officials that is required. I am mentioning the lack of social apparatus and lack of commitment during the transition stage. They should act according to their conscience and as an instrument of social transformation. And they should have the will to help the tribals and other socially backward people.

The law and order throughout the country is influenced by vested interests, whether they are in the opposition or whether they are gangsters, hoodlums, ruffians, smugglers or bootleggers—all try to weaken the hands

of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister, who for the first time after so many years has brought stability to this country. Whenever I go out of India, people ask me: What is the boon this Government of Mrs. Gandhi has given to the people? I say stability and without economic, stability without political stability the country can never progress. No country can progress. They point out socialist countries like USSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc. They are all socialist countries, but with a different system. They do not believe in parliamentary democracy. They have dictatorship or democratic dictatorship. But we believe in parliamentary democracy. But the question is, whatever be the system, the implementation of policies has to be done through a social and economic apparatus. Unless we have that commitment, our country cannot progress. Now stability has come to this country and this stability should give this country the much needed apparatus through which we can hope to implement the twenty-point programme...

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Do not destabilise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRI-MATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): Mr. Kalyan Roy, already we are short of time. If you disturb him, you will be delayed.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I am supporting him.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: It is good that our Government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi has banned some communal organisations. It should have been done much earlier. There are foreign interests involved in this Khalistan movement which was threatening the stability and tranquility of the country. Indian journalists in foreign countries say that Sikhs outside India do not believe in Khalistan. The Professors of Columbia University told me that at the time of transfer of power, the British wanted to create Khalistan. But it was the Sikh leaders who said: We are part of India and belong to its great culture.



And, Sir, they said, "We are a part of this great culture and we are a part of this great heritage and we do not want Khalistan". But it is this. Dr. Jagjit Singh, who believes in Khalistan, who was once invited to the White House of America to have lunch with the American President, Mr. Reagan. I felt ashamed because the first thing that the new Government there did was to invite Dr. Jagjit Singh to the White House to have lunch with the President of the United States, such a great country, after Mr. Reagan was elected the President there. In the very first month of his assuming office this happened. It is because many international vested interest, the multi-national corporation do not want India to progress. No body wants India to progress and nobody wants India to become big. But, Sir, today, India is the seventh industrial power in the world. Today, we are more a developing country. We have gone to the stage of a developed country. But nobody wants India to prosper and nobody wants India to have stability. So, what the Government has done today by banning a few communal organisations is something very good and what I say is that if we see that there are other communal organisations which are going to disrupt the stability of the country, the tranquility of the country, the peace of the country, and which are going to create a situation which would be unbearable for us, then they should also be banned. But I am not naming them. They should also be banned. I say this because without a little bit of a partial regimentation or a partial hold on these thing, no country can make any progress. We talk of socialism and we have enshrined "socialism" in our Constitution. But how can we achieve socialism if the country suffers like this in the hands of the vested interest?

Madam Vice-Chairman, lastly, I want to tell one thing about the

newspapers and our media. Madam, it is the newspapers which are the eyes and ears of the people. People read the newspapers just as my friend Shri Kalyan Roy, was reading out from the newspaper. He was quoting from "The Times of India". All the time he was quoting from The "Times of India" and we have to believe it. Whatever the newspapers write, people believe it. But, today, unfortunately, the newspapers have lost their values and they have gone from objective reporting to sensationalism in the name of investigative journalism. In the name of investigative journalism they go in for character assassination and that is one thing which is very bad. No country can progress if the media is not objective. The question is that the media or the newspapers are part of the national awakening. There was a time, during the British days, when the newspapers and the media played their part in the national struggle. But today they are not objective.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: You are talking of the "National Herald", I believe.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: In the campaign for establishing solidarity among the people, I believe all those people who are progressive, all those who are democratic, must have the support of the newspapers. But what I am saying is that they should be objective and they should not go in for sensationalism and they should not go in for personal characterisation or

[Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra]

character assassination. It applies to me, it applies to you and it applies to everybody else and it applies to all leaders and all parties. Then only this country can become great.

Madam, I can boldly say, while concluding my speech, that today, under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, life is much safer than what it was three years ago and the economy has brightened up so much that there is no gloom on our faces which was there just three years before. Internationally, Madam, India has become a power to be reckoned with and our Prime Minister's image can be compared with that of any other leader of the world. She is one of the most distinguished leaders and she has been acknowledged internationally as one of the most distinguished politicians and statesmen of the world and we are safe in her hands. Thank you very much, Madam.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Madam Vice-Chairman, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill. But I am sorry to say that while we are discussing the Finance Bill in this House, the entire country is gripped with a severe economic crisis, and the Budget proposals given by the Finance Minister seek to justify the economic policies of the Government of India as if there are lots of achievements in the country and the country is moving towards economic growth, moving towards industrialisation and moving towards uplifting the standard of living of the people. But what do we find in practice? It is just the opposite that is happening. In fact, if we look around, we find that indirect taxation on the common people and the Government's dependence on foreign loans in the name of resources mobilisation for our Five Year Plans are actually out to ruin our economy and, in fact, when we are told about the economic growth and self-reliance and all that, we feel that this is actually a mockery of economic growth and

self-reliance because the facts are otherwise. Secondly, the crisis in the economy, the present inflation, the failure of the Government to implement the basic land reforms, the failure of the Government in taking any measures for checking unemployment—all these are making the Government's planning process somewhat irrelevant.

Now, if you look at the rural sector particularly, we find that the peasants, the share-croppers and the workers are the worst victims of this inflation, particularly because of the rising prices of inputs, lack of guarantee of a fair price for agricultural produce. The lack of guarantee of minimum wage for agricultural labourers. These are actually ruining the rural poor. Not only that, even if you look at the Government statistics, we find that the number of landless peasants is rising in the countryside and, on the other hand, concentration of land in a few hands is taking place. If you go into the statistics given by the Government itself, you find this picture in the countryside will become more vivid.

Another thing. So far as the Food for Work programme is concerned, the Government of India is pursuing a policy to get the programme scuttled. I can say that in West Bengal the Left Front Government tried to do something in the rural sector by implementing the Food for Work programme. In fact, a lot of development work was completed in the rural areas of West Bengal by sincerely implementing this Food for Work programme. But now, due to the policy of the Government of India, the State Government is handicapped, and this programme has to be scuttled. So the Food for Work programme which is beneficial for the rural poor has almost been shelved by the Government of India.

Then, if we look at the industrial sector, we find that a lot is said about industrial growth. Some may say

that the rate of inflation in India is lower than that in the USA or Great Britain. But this is no satisfaction for the rural people in India where the rate of inflation is growing day by day. It may be a consolation for the Government of India but not to the poor people in India. Maybe, it is a little less than what it is in the USA or in France or Great Britain. But this is no solace to the poverty stricken people of India. The Government did nothing actually to bring down the rate of inflation. And now about industrial growth. The Government of India boasts that the country is moving towards industrial growth. But what is the actual picture? If you look at the Government figures, the figures given by the Reserve Bank of India, they say that up to now 345 big industrial units and more than 20,000 medium and small-scale industrial units have fallen sick. So far as unemployment is concerned, we find that the number of unemployed people registered with the Employment Exchanges is 4 crores, and out of these 4 crores, 1 crore people are educated unemployed. So what is this picture? In a country like ours, four crore people remain unemployed. Besides, we find that many people do not register themselves with the employment exchanges. They do not get their names registered in the employment exchanges out of frustration. So if we look at the picture as a whole, we find that the total number of unemployed persons will go much above 4 crores. So, this is all about employment. And then, it is the Government of India who say in their statistics that 60 per cent of our population is below the poverty-line. This is the indication of industrial growth, this is the indication of our booming economy, that 60 per cent of our population is below the poverty-line, and that too, after the completion of at least Five-Year Plans. That is, even after 25 years of planning, 60 per cent of our population is still under the poverty-line. And this

is the performance of the Government on the economic front.

Now, I want to say something about the International Monetary Fund. The other day, in the other House of Parliament, our Finance Minister took objection to a statement made by an hon. Member that this Budget is an IMF-sponsored Budget and IMF-dictated Budget. But whatever may be objection taken by the Finance Minister, I want to repeat that this Budget is an IMF-sponsored Budget and dictated by the International Monetary Fund because this Budget seeks to justify the poverty imposed on the people, this Budget seeks to justify the curtailment of the rights of the people. ESMA and the National Security Act have come in the wake of the Budget. The Government of India have declared this year as the Year of Productivity. On the one side you say that the workers and the labour should produce more and on the other you say that the ESMA and the NSA will be applied on them if they go on strike or resort to any agitation. You ask the workers to produce more but you would not ask the industrialists to give more. It is only an one-sided direction that the workers should produce more. (Time bell rings).

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Madam, it is his maiden speech. He should be given more time.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Madam, I want a few minutes more. So, there is no direction to the industrialists or the business magnates to give the workers a little more. It is only one-sided direction. And on the other hand, when the workers go on a strike or resort to an agitation when they are deprived of their due wages, etc., you will apply ESMA and NSA on them. At the same time, you will say that the country is advancing, and this is the year of productivity. So, you will see that this ESMA and NSA are being blatantly applied on the

(Shri Sukomal Sen)

workers and the labour of the country, and the general working people. And the IMF just wanted this things to be done in our country.

Then, I come to the price-rise. Inflation is going up. The Government, by their own steps, by their own Budget proposals are raising the prices. By raising the railway fares and freights, by raising the price of oils, and by raising the prices of post-cards and envelopes and other postal charges the Government is creating the price spiral. By its own way, the Government of India is contributing to the rise of prices of all commodities. So, unless this policy is changed, unless the Government of India themselves revise their policies, the price-rise cannot be controlled. You shout that the prices are being reduced and you shout that you want to check inflation. What is the use of speaking these words? Your measures and your Budget proposals should be such that the prices are checked and brought down. But the Government is not doing that. So, Madam, I want to say that it is the Government of India who are solely responsible for the rise in prices. Because of their policies the big business magnates and industrialists are earning more and more profits. These blackmarketeers and hoarders are getting encouragement from the Government of India themselves. So, what is the use of blaming only the hoarders and the blackmarketeers? What benefit you will reap through this useless demogogy? Actually, the Government of India themselves will have to show the path. Unless they show the path, how can you check blackmarketeers and hoarders? So, this is all empty words.

Now, I want to say something more about industrialisation. It is fact that many units are sick. At the same time, when the State Governments come up with proposals for installing some new industries in their own States, sometimes we find that the Government of India stands in the

way. I will tell you, for example, what is happening in West Bengal itself. The Left Front Government of West Bengal took some decisions about installing some big industries in that State in the public sector. They had a talk with the Government of India also, as, for example, about the Salt Lake Electronics Complex. Now, when the proposal was sent to the Government of India, the Government of India stood in the way for setting up this industry in the Salt Lake area. The West Bengal Government had actually allotted some acres of land for installing the electronic complex there. Now, the Government of India says that since it is a border State, they do not feel it secure to set up the electronics industry in a border State like West Bengal. When electronics units are set up in other parts of India, the Pakistani F-16 aircraft can reach anywhere. What is the time that is to be taken by these aircrafts to fly from Karachi to Bangalore, Bombay or Delhi to demolish or destroy the electronics industries in these areas? They may perhaps say that they are afraid of the Bangladesh Government that they will come with their broken tanks and with their old patterned rifles to demolish the industrial complex in Salt Lake area. So, all these hollow arguments the Government of India is advancing to forestall the industrialisation of the State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA):  
Would you please wind up your speech now?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Same is the case with regard to setting up of the ship repairing yard at Haldia. Even the petro-chemical industry that was to be set up in Haldia, has not been done as yet. How is the Government of India saying that they are going to boost up industrialisation and that they are going to take the country to industrial boom? All these things are empty demogogy. I think that unless the Government of India

all these policies, it is not possible for us to support the Finance Bill and in view of this situation, I have no alternative but to oppose the Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA): Shrimati Saroj Khaparde.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : सीताराम केसरी जी यह करते थे कि अपने लोगों को रोक देते थे और इधर भी बोलने दिया करते थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा०) (श्रीमती नजमा हेपतुल्ला) : सब लोग बोल लेंगे। फिक्र मत करिये।

SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE (Maharashtra): Madam, Vice-Chairman, in this debate I would like to concentrate over prices. I hope that it will lead to an analysis of the entire economy and the factors that have contributed to price increases. We sincerely hope that it would not be reduced to political acrobatics with a design to screw a few points against this side or that side. We cannot deny that price rise is on the higher side. It causes economic miseries and deprivation to millions of poor who live below the poverty line and with fixed salaries every month. Price increase at each point adds to their miseries. Life becomes difficult, particularly for women who have to manage their homes and feed their children. Madam Vice-Chairman, family budget is the best reflection on the economic prosperity or economic misery.

In the last 34 years we have made considerable progress. Our scientists have achieved great feats by launching satellites and bringing us on the world map as one such country. Our technicians have developed many things which make us proud Indians. But can all these achievements be

comforting to a woman who has to change goods with few coins in her hands, when things are not available despite standing in queues for hours? Then what is the use of all that which is happening all around us?

Madam, Vice-Chairman, our Finance Minister is an able person. He is also a competent person by any standard. (Interruptions) His soothing words are comforting. He says that the Government has restrained an accelerating rate of inflation. It has come down from 20 per cent during the Lok Dal Raj to 15 per cent now. Nevertheless, prices keep up jumping. The Lok Dal Raj has no doubt ruined the economy; the Janata Party cannot escape the blame. You could not manage your house and we have had to pass through the ordeal of having a Finance Minister who depended on non-economists for his budget and not the economists. He unleashed a price spiral. We had to inherit it. Those months of non-governance have ruined the economy so much that all efforts have not succeeded to the desired levels. We do not want to hang on the argument that the Lok Dal was mainly responsible. Petrol prices have put a crushing burden on the Indian economy. No Government could have escaped its consequences. We had to increase prices of petrol, which in turn has affected all commodities because it is a primary factor. Subsidies and cash drawbacks were affecting the economy seriously. We had to take a decision, though unpopular, once and for all whether to continue it or not. Hence we had to take the decision of reducing these subsidies which were causing a heavy burden on the economy.

Madam, let me point out through you that it is also a fact that even in the year of bumper crops prices of wheat, sugar and rice are going up. Why? Why are we pushing ourselves to a high cost economy when it has been proven disastrous for all other nations? Can you not stop it, Mr. Finance Minister? Where is the root

[Shrimati Saroj Khaparde]

of price rise? Is it in global phenomenon alone? Is it in short production? Is it in the bureaucracy eating up large resources in administrative overheads? What is the root cause? It is certainly not in taxes. You removed all those taxes which Chaudhry Charan Singh as the Finance Minister had imposed. Yet the prices are not coming down. You announced so many concessions. Yet the prices are up, and that too at higher rates. Why? Production is good this year. You have announced a policy of importing wheat, sugar and edible oils, the three major items in daily diet. Yet the prices are not coming down to reasonable levels. Even a reasonable increase in supply is not bringing down the prices. I would urge you to find out the real reasons and take corrective measures to stop the price spiral. This is our promise to the people, we must keep it. Was the Bearer Bonds Scheme not an admission that the tax structure itself is breeding black money? If it is so, why delay improving the tax structure which will eliminate black money generation? For Heavens sake, do not take every Indian to be dishonest and deceitful. Your tax system treats all people in the same way, whether he pays his taxes regularly or he fails to file his returns or deliberately files false and wrong returns. You treat them all in the same way. You are punishing honest and small fry while bigger ones escape like the Tatas and Birlas. Some drastic reforms in the tax structure are urgently needed. It has to be simplified so that the ordinary taxpayer is not required to consult the lawyers each time. Madam, Vice-Chairman, today, our Finance Minister enjoys the unique and rare distinction of having occupied this position at a young age. It is he who alone can bring smiles in women's lives if he takes courage and shows vision to tackle the problem of prices.

DR. (SHRIMATI) SATHIAVANI MUTHU (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Vice-Chairman, I support the Finance Bill, 1982, on behalf of my Party, the

AIADMK. Generally, our Party wants to co-operate with the Central Government. But I feel that our co-operation has, sometimes, been misunderstood and undue advantage was taken and some political motives were also attributed. Perhaps, that is the reason why the Central Government has not okayed all our plans and come forward to assist us to develop ourselves and build up our economic system. I have already pointed out this negligence during my Budget speech in this House. Now, I would like to take up a few points in regard to the allocation of funds under the various proposals made in the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister has naturally tried his best to include all those developmental activities formulated under the twenty-point programme of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Madam, you may be aware that our Tamil Nadu Government has taken a bold step in announcing a sixty-six point programme in the current Budget and this programme includes all the activities of national development. But we get a meagre allocation of funds for our plans. How can we move unless and until the Centre extends the necessary financial assistance? The Finance Minister claims in his speech that the Central Plan allocation marks a 27.6 per cent increase this year; that it has been increased from Rs. 869 crores to Rs. 1,100 crores. I do not know whether he has taken all the Plans, both of the Centre and the States, into consideration. As it is, so many projects are yet to be formulated and some schemes in the Finance Bill are vaguely defined. This may naturally lead to a large spillover from one Plan to another. Neither the 112th Report of the Public Accounts Committee nor the reports of various public sector undertakings give any encouraging picture. It seems, the Finance Minister wants to stabilise the economy with borrowings from the IMF and other foreign sources. I do not know how far he is going to succeed in this. I understand, Madam, that the Planning

Commission has already sent a communication to all the State Governments, Union Territories and various Ministries to prepare viable schemes for inclusion in the Seventh Plan. I wonder, when there is no stability in the economy and when there is no scope to attract definite and firm investment, what is the fun in going ahead with all these plans now and then? Is it just to catch the eye of the electorate and make a huge publicity? Let us take vanaspathi, which is a day to day commodity now. Was it available at a cheaper rate even at Delhi? We are told that voluntary price discipline arrangements are there to stabilise the prices of essential commodities. But the reality is that the Civil Supplies Department has no touch at all with the common people, in regard to their necessities. I congratulate in this context Miss Saroj Khaparde for taking some bold step to condemn the Government for not taking any action to arrest price rise.

I find that there is nothing practically in the Finance Bill to cut down the huge non-Plan expenditure which has been mounting from year to year. I may be permitted, Madam, to remind the Finance Minister of his speech in this House on 10-7-1979, when he was the Leader of the Opposition. I quote from page 403 of the day's proceedings in Part II:

"You have imposed Hindi on them through the Public Service Commission. Are you not aware of it? Is your intelligence not telling you what is happening because of this imposition?"

Madam, now I can ask the same question. Let me repeat the same question to him: Is the Finance Minister aware of this huge non-Plan expenditure amounting to crores of rupees in all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, thus injuring the feelings of non-Hindi speaking Government employees and the public? I am sure if he cuts this expenditure, he will have a minimum of one

thousand crores of rupees atleast readily available for the various profit-making plans.

I request the Finance Minister to drop the proposal to replace sales tax by additional excise duty. The Government of West Bengal also had opposed it. Our Tamil Nadu Government had not resorted to overdraft as the other Governments ruled by the Congress(I) Party had done. Yet we are given only 30 per cent rise in Annual Plan outlay for 1982-83 over the previous year. When the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister lays great emphasis on the improvements of poor farmers, the Centre creates problems by compelling us to recover the loans granted to the farmers. We have set a target of 68 lakhs tonnes of rice production for 1982-83. Because of the Centre's negative attitude we will have to recover the loans granted to farmers. But even the Congress(I) Party in Tamil Nadu is agitating for non-recovery of loans given to the farmers. I do not know what is the motive behind it.

The Finance Minister was kind enough to include the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes amounting to Rs. 120 crores. But when we study the Mandal Commission Report, I will have to request the Finance Minister to be very careful in regard to the implementation of the Plans. The Mandal Commission has clearly pointed out that the caste system still controls every aspect of an individual's life and the lower castes still remain backward not only socially, but also educationally, economically and politically. But the higher castes have advanced in all directions. The Commission has clearly stated that the caste system has lost significance only on ritual front, but it has gained prominence on the political front. Hence I am to request the Minister that he should see that the help he extends under the Plans reached actually the person concerned. What happens nowadays, Madam, is

[Dr. (Smt.) Sathiavani Muthu]

if one hundred rupees are to be given to a poor Harijan, the intermediaries, who pretend to be their guides in the villages, take away ninety-nine rupees. Hence I request the Minister to be sincere in his efforts.

Finally, I would like to say a few words on this Finance Bill. Though the Bill is based upon 20-point programme, it has to ensure self-reliance, stability and social justice. Unless we marshal our own resources of the country and make concerted efforts to build up the capital base in various sectors, forgetting our political affinity, I do not think we may be able to march ahead along with other nations.

Now I would like to mention a few points regarding our State. The investment of Government of India in the State for industries is increasing every year. In 1980 it was about Rs. 400 crores, in 1981, about 700 crores and in 1982 Rs. 925 crores, whereas the rest of the States were allotted about a thousand crores of rupees after 1967. The grants for the development of Tamil Nadu in respect of industrial development has completely gone down. I appreciate the Minister for taking up the second phase of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. But the Salem Steel Plant is left out. Sufficient amount is not provided for it. It has come to the stage of the steel rolling mills.

The Tamil Nadu Government was demanding for the Master Plan of Rameswaram, Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram for the past several years but no mention is made by the Minister in the Finance Bill.

There are more than 20 cities in Tamil Nadu which have a population of more than a lakh each. Now the roadways are much congested. To avoid the rush in the road transport, a third airways has to be introduced from Tirunelveli town, Trichy, Madurai and Madurai to Salem.

At present there is a ban on the export of pulses. We have an abundance of pulses in our country. The export and import policies should be changed to enable us to earn more foreign exchange.

The procurement price for paddy is only Rs. 117 per quintal whereas the procurement price for wheat is Rs. 147. This disparity in prices was pointed out in the House on many occasions but we are given a deaf ear. I want that the procurement price for paddy should be increased.

I hope the Finance Minister will see that the Plans forwarded from time by the Tamil Nadu Government are taken into consideration and the necessary assistance is given to us for marching ahead together. Thank you.

**SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK** (Orissa): Madam, I have one submission to make.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA)**: Doctor Saheb, there is no time.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK** One point about Tamil Nadu...

(Interruptions)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA)**: Mr. Kalmadi. Will you please be brief?

**SHRI KALYAN ROY**: Madam...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA)**: Your chance is coming, Mr. Kalyan Roy. It is written there. Would you be a little brief, Mr. Kalmadi?

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI** (Maharashtra): Madam Vice-Chairman, this being my maiden speech, I would request you to bear with me...

**SHRI KALYAN ROY**: His is a maiden speech and mine will also be



a maiden speech. Two maidens are there.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA):** So it is to be decided between both the maidens as to what should be done.

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:** I would request you to bear with me and ring the bell only if I get too much out of hand.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA):** But excuse me, Mr. Kalmadi, the Minister has to reply at five o'clock.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** How can you say that?

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:** Madam, that is why from the beginning I have been asking you to let me speak. I will not take too much time.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** Madam Vice-Chairman, at this stage I should remind hon. Members that I think every scheme has been worked out on certain time-schedule including this discussion and I am sorry to tell the hon. Members that you cannot have it from both ends. Certain legislative businesses are to be completed in this session. I won't mind it. That is why... (Interruptions)... Don't disturb me. That is why I said in the Business Advisory Committee that the Finance Bill is an important piece of legislation, this House does not get the opportunity of discussion on grants and that is why sufficient time should be given for the Finance Bill. I don't mind even replying tomorrow. But you will have to keep it in mind that you cannot expect, in that case, the discussion on which Members agitated in the morning. I am sorry to say that you cannot have it from both ends

(Interruptions)

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** We are fully prepared to co-operate with the Leader of the House—our party agrees to it. But is it fair that, when you know that the time is limited, you allow two Members of the ruling party to read written speeches of ten pages? It is not fair to us.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:** We are not being allowed to speak. The Congress (I) people were speaking for long and we are not allowed; the Opposition is not allowed.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** You allowed the ruling party.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** I am sorry to interrupt. We have not crossed our time. If you just check up what is the time allocated to our party, you will see that we are taking less time. But you cannot expect a single-Member party or a three-Member party to be equated with a majority party. I am sorry to say that.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** You are there to protect us.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मंत्री जी का यह लाजिक समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि कल बहस होगी इसलिए जल्दी खत्म किया जाये । कल बहस होगी करप्शन पर । यह तर्क समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आज आप 10 बजे तक बैठें, चार बजे सुबह तक हम यहां पर बैठे रहे हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . एक्सप्लाइट करना कि कल बहस होगी जब यह खत्म होगा, व्हाट इज दिस . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** You are doing a very wrong thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA: Mr. Kalyan Roy, according to our time allotted...

SHRI KALYAN ROY: The ruling party should have given us some time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA: Your time will not be curtailed. Everybody is getting time according to the time allotted party-wise. (Interruptions). Everybody has said. Nobody is curtailing any party's time. Even Shrimati Saroj Khaparde did not speak for more than 10 minutes; so also the other Member.

SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI: I hope this will not be included in my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA: If you argue, the time will be included.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: If this goes on, I am sorry to say that we will not be able to accommodate.

SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI: Madam, we have reached the final stage of this year's Budget exercise. The Rajya Sabha has been asked to sanctify a non-productive, an unsatisfactory, an unrealistic and a *status quo* budget. When the young Finance Minister was sworn in, the youth of the country felt that he would go in for a bold and radical, employment-oriented budget, but unfortunately he has not at all lived up to our expectations. Somebody just now mentioned that he has been wiping the tears. I do not think so. He has not been wiping the tears of the poor. On the other hand, if anybody is smiling today, it is the rich who are very happy with the Budget.

All people with weak hearts have welcomed this Budget, which has come in instalments; first the Railways, then the Postal and then the actual Budget. I think it suited people who are prone to heart attacks; and from that point of view I congratulate the Finance Minister for having been his budget in doses to the common man. The ruling party is just not interested in solving the problems of the people. I charge that the ruling party is there only for elections. It has been an expert in coining slogans for elections: Garibi Hatao; Indira Bachao; Elect the Government which works; 20-point programme; 5-point programme; and now a new cocktail called 20-point programme in which the 5 points are included, i.e. the revised 20-point programme. People would not be fooled with these. And what is this revised 20-point programme? You would have already accepted the Sixth Five-Year Plan which, of course, is grossly inadequate. We are all ready to co-operate with you in the implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. But what is this 20-point programme on which you are all getting worked up, trying to make it a party programme. Let us think in terms of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. (Interruptions) Generally a maiden speech is not interrupted. So please have some decorum. I know it is difficult, but I hope you will co-operate. (Interruptions) In the last two and a half years the performance of the Government and the Finance Ministry has been dismal. Inflation has reached an all-time high, the highest ever since Independence. Essential commodities are scarce, out of reach of the common man. The trade gap is worsening. In the first 10 months of 1981-82, it is Rs. 4,500 crores compared to the corresponding figure of the previous year which is just Rs 4,000 crores. The income-tax arrears which

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

in the previous year were Rs. 590

crores are Rs. 650 crores this year, in spite of the revised 20-point programme. Blackmarketeers are always very happy when a Congress (I) Government comes because their business flourishes. The bearer bond scheme was brought in. I will not go into the merits or demerits of the bearer bond scheme. But you go in for very short-term measures. That is what I want to point out. You did collect Rs. 900 crores, which was good. But that by itself should not make you happy. It should be a continuous process. There should have been a rational tax structure, and after that there should have been a very severe punishment for all those who evade tax. It has to be a package deal. But today the tax structure is such that people are saying, "You keep my income, but give me my tax". That is the position which is there today.

This year is supposed to be the Year of Productivity. And the entire trade and industry is reeling under the Productivity Year, especially the small-scale industry.

Sir, I am from Maharashtra where today there is a strike in textile mills which has gone on for a hundred days. The power situation is getting out of hand. We have had stalwart Chief Ministers like Vasantrao Naik and Sharad Pawar. And now in the last two-and-a-half years we have had to undergo treatment under dynamic Chief Ministers like Mr. Antulay and after that, Mr. Babasaheb Bhosale who himself says, "I am a lottery Chief Minister". How do you expect the State Government to work? How do you expect the State to progress?

As far as the L.I.C. is concerned, you are aware that the premium keeps going up but the bonuses are not being given at correct levels, which is very unfortunate, though life expectancy has gone up.

The interest rates on deposits is also not keeping pace with the inflation, which is very very unfair.

The increase in railway fares... (Time bell rings) This is my maiden speech. I will just finish in five minutes. The increase in railway fares has made travel a luxury. And the high rate of postage has made even writing your sorrows a luxury.

We have seen three consecutive budgets. We have seen that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer, despite the 20-Point Programme.

I will now come to an aspect which needs the Finance Minister's attention, and that is expenditure control. I feel that the entire budget deficit can be wiped out if the Government keeps a watch on expenditure. The expenditure on telephones, stationery and postage is on the very high side. Regarding petrol, I have been able to get figures for the States, but unfortunately nobody has been able to get the figure for the Central Government. In 1980-81, 16 lakh tonnes of petrol was used by the States. On air travel and foreign jaunts, an amount of Rs. 270 crores was spent in 1980-81 by the Ministers and the Congress (I) people, which has made the expenditure side very heavy. Now the Indian Airlines is reducing its seats and going in for executive class fares. I do not understand the logic of the executive class fares. Is it meant for the luxury of the Ministers?

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI: Just three or four minutes more.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not possible. There is no time.

SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI: I will come to the last part of my speech. I started at 4.50 and now it is 4.57 only.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I had given you five minutes.

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:** The Vice-Chairman said that I could speak for 10 minutes.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** In one minute you finish. There is a lot of business.

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:** I now come to the unemployment problem which is the most serious part of my talk today. The youth of today could not take part in the freedom struggle. But they do want to give their blood and sweat for this country. But they are not being given jobs. They want jobs. There are five crores of people who are going round demanding jobs, but they are not in a position to get it. And the position is getting worse every day. I shall not quote the various statistics that I brought here because the Deputy Chairman is looking at the clock. I would just talk about...

5 P.M.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no, please do not go into all the subjects. You cannot cover them in such a short time. And don't repeat.

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:** All right, but I am personally concerned with the problem of youth and their hope in the public sector. The youth are looking to the public sector for employment. In the last five years, 1976 onwards, Rs. 12,000 crores of our money has been invested in the public sector. And what are we getting in return out of it? Only 2 million jobs have been provided in the past five years. And the private sector has also miserably failed in this respect. They have been able to provide only about half a million people with employment. Therefore, my last request to the Finance Minister is to take this into consideration and give unemployment allowance to the youth of the country. There are only two crores of them and you can give them Rs. 150 a month. Please don't smile

it away in your own normal way. It is very important. Now you may ask: where is the money to come from? I can suggest to you. If there are Rs. 22,000 crores invested in the public sector in your 187 units, if you can just make them give a 10 per cent return, you will have Rs. 2200 crores of which you can utilise Rs. 2000 crores for educated unemployed and you can have Rs. 200 crores surplus. Thank you.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, I will be very brief, pointed, precise. And I want, since this is my maiden speech in this Session...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please don't say like that; you are a veteran parliamentarian.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** I welcome the maiden Member.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** ...my first request is when I speak, peace and tranquility should prevail in the House as it is prevailing outside under the great leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, as pointed out by Mr. Mohapatra. My points are just three. The first is this. I know that Mr. Mukherjee will grumble and resent and perhaps also shout back. The entire Budget, the Finance Bill and the directions—he won't be able to deny—has the striking resemblance to Reaganomics. Recently, 'The Hindu,'—it is not a leftist paper—has brought out a confidential report of the World Bank after the acceptance by the Indian Government of the loan from the World Bank—the IMF—, after the Government of India got the loan from the IMF, the World Bank made an appraisal of the performance. Now, the World Bank's total composition today and the IMF's attitude to the developing countries is very well known to all those who live in the third world. That means, in other words, you cut down your industrialisation, you go on importing more and more from the advanced, western, capitalist, countries, you shut down

your public sector and allow the import laws to be liberalised. These are the four basic conditions of the IMF and the World Bank, and it seems, the Government of India whether it is under Mr. Venkataraman or under Mr. Pranab Mukherjee are following the instructions, the guidelines of Mr. Clausen. I think the Government of India should seriously consider whether in the next Session, so far as Finance is concerned, our questions will be replied by Mr. A. W. Clausen or Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Actually the whole Budget and the Finance Bill today are the works of Mr. Clausen, the Chairman of the World Bank, and not of Mr. Mukherjee. My question is: What are the concessions they have given, even Mr. Mukherjee has given? They have said, and I quote:

"A decomposition of the rise in wholesale price during 1981 reveals that certain administered prices—petroleum products, coal, electricity and fertilizer—were raised by more than the rise in the overall index. It was a judicious policy to raise these prices..."

So, price rise of the public sector concerns has been welcomed by the World Bank for which they are giving the loan.

"The Government has pursued an effective incomes policy since inflationary conditions developed in 1979-80. Wages and agricultural procurement prices have generally been adjusted with a lag and to a lower extent than the actual inflation rate..."

In other words, the agriculturists have been denied the proper remunerative prices and the workers' wages have been kept low. These are the other two directions of the World Bank which Mr. Mukherjee has willingly complied with.

The third directive is: The most straight-forward means of closing the savings investments gap in the public sector lies in additional resources mobilisation to be taken within the public sector. What is this? In other words, increase the prices of the public sector so that the private sector benefits. The entire infrastructure based on coal, petroleum and steel will come under this. The whole direction of the World Bank is faithfully being followed and complied with by Mr. Mukherjee. I hope he will not deny this.

Now I come to the dimension of sickness in the industry. It was Mr. K. K. G. Nambiar, the Managing Director of the State Bank, who pointed out that today the term-lending institutions at the national and State levels together disburse nearly Rs. 2,500 crores per annum. And what happens to that? The number of sick units financed by the three principal all Indian financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, is soaring to a staggering 600 involving an investment of nearly Rs. 500 crores. The outstandings of these all India institutions are rising alarmingly and in the case of ICICI it will soon exceed Rs. 25 crores.

The State Bank of India have made a thorough study of the problems of sickness. The study by the State Bank of India and also the Industrial Development Bank of India has revealed that this sickness is mainly due to the failure of the management. They have admitted that the management is the culprit. The *Times of India* has written that it is an accepted fact that the sickness of industrial units is an integral part of the Indian Bank scenery today. Over Rs. 2,000 crores are locked in sick industries. But the industrialists are not sick. Industries are sick because of the organised loot of the term-lending institutions and the banking industry. One-third of the total

[Shri Kalyan Roy]

bank credit is invested on sick industries, and they are getting more and more sick. In spite of protests by the trade unions and Parliament Members, the United Bank of India, the Central Bank, the Bank of India and others go on pumping money on these because a part is paid to the Banking authorities and politicians. It is shameful that till today in spite of such big assurances not a single inquiry has taken place into the performance of the sick industrial units, into their activities, into their background and into their loan and credit positions. Even demands made by outstanding economists and the ex-Chairman of the State Bank have been rejected. He only wanted that those industrialists whose industry has become sick should not be given any further credit. That is rejected by Mr. Venkataraman and I am sure Mr. Mukherjee is going to reject it. The collusion between the corrupt bureaucrats and top people in the banking system and the term-lending institutions and the private sector bosses is responsible for this. And the Government of India dare not ask them. As a matter of fact, as a result of this, today 800 big industries have become sick. And I am sure, Mr. Mukherjee is betting frantic telegrams from all the parties, from all the trade unions, that such and such industry in iron are that such and such industry in textile, that such and such industry in engineering, is becoming sick. Has he got any remedy?

Then, Sir, my last point before I sit down: I think Mr. Mukherjee has great appreciation, apart from Mrs. Khaparde and Shri Mohapatra, from the World Bank that he has done well. Now, I would mention one point. On the 4th May, Mr. Sisodia, made a statement as to what the guidelines of wage revision are. He said that the Government has recently emphasised that the management should consider linking wages to productivity. I am quoting from the reply

given to question No. 745 in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th May, 1982. The question was whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the public sector undertakings about wage negotiations with the workers' representatives and the reply was:

"Government have recently emphasised that management should consider linking wages to productivity/profitability, and conclude settlement/agreements from a prospective date."

Are you not hypocrites? I do not want to use more adjectives Mr. Mukherjee has got to answer for this. This year, between August and December, the wage agreement of the banking industry is coming to end; the national wage agreement of nine lakh coal workers is coming to an end; and the agreement on wage of the steel workers is coming to an end. And, naturally, we expect that the wage negotiations would start now so that by the time the wage agreements expire, by November or December, 1982, we will have a fresh wage settlement and there will be no disruption of production. If he at all is serious about the "Year of Productivity", about which Mrs. Gandhi has said so much, the wage negotiations should start today itself. In the coal industry, there is an apex body called the Joint Bi-partite Committee for the Coal Industry which was to discuss the pending issues of 1979 as well as finalise the third wage negotiation. Since September 1981, the JBCCI has not been called by coal India. Can Mr. Mukherjee deny that I have personally met him last year and requested him to persuade Mr. N. D. Tiwari to intervene? Can he deny that I have sent copies of my letter to each of the Cabinet Ministers including the Prime Minister saying: "Please call the JBCCI. The agreement is going to expire and there will be total disruption of coal production, steel production, of banking work, or whatever production they do?" You call us and settle it. This is what I have said. Today I have got two replies and definitely one is from the Prime

Minister. She has got my letter one month back and she says that she is seriously concerned about it and is looking into it. But what about the Ministers in charge of these things, these industries? Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury wrote to me last September—his secretary or PA, Mr. Bhatia, wrote—he is PA to the Energy Minister—that this letter will be placed before the Minister who is out on tour. The letter was in September 1981 and, till today, I have not received any reply from Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhury. Mr. N. D. Tiwari, when I wrote to him in August, 1981, himself wrote back to me: "I am seriously looking into it." And, Sir, how serious was he? He was so serious about it that till May, 1982, I am yet to receive a letter in reply from him. And, then, Sir, here is Mr. Mukherjee's Department, the corrupt Department, the hated Department, that is, the Bureau of Public Enterprises, which has nothing to do with the workers and whose officials have not seen any coal mine or a steel plant or an iron ore mine or a textile plant, and they have issued instructions that wage negotiations should be on the basis of prospective effect. You don't call the trade unions, the INTUC, the AITUC, the CITU, the HMS and others, and you don't sit with us for wage negotiations. But, secretary, confidentially, and clandestinely, you issue instructions: "Don't hold the negotiations. Hold the negotiations after the expiry of the agreement." And you tell the trade unions representing thousands and thousands of coalminers and steel workers that it should be on the basis of a prospective date. Who wants retrospective effect? I want the negotiations to start right now. You don't call the meeting and you don't hold the negotiations. You secretly tell them not to hold the negotiations and then you come and stab us in the back. Is it fair, Mr. Mukherjee? Is it honest, Mr. Mukherjee? Is it fair to the workers who have produced 125 million tonnes of coal and is it fair or just to the steel workers who have produced seven million tonnes of steel

ingots? Is it fair to the bank employees? You talk of indiscipline, discontent and law and order. Please search your heart. Who is responsible for the law and order? Who is responsible for so much resentment which has accumulated among the organized employees? Can you treat the coal mine workers in this way? Can you treat the steel workers in this way? I got a cable from Singareni Coal Workers' Union—Sixth thousand members. They produce 10 million tonnes. They have given a strike notice. You did not call them to discuss... (Time bell rings) Mr Mukherjee, if you really want industrial peace, then have a fruitful negotiation right now. If you do not do it, Mr. Mukherjee, you will face tomorrow all over India what you are going to face in West Bengal on the 19th May, 1982.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपसभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ प्वाइंट रख रहा हूँ। बोलने में वक्त लग जायेगा—

श्री उपसभापति : बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : पहली बात यह है कि इस विधेयक के लिये मंत्री महोदय या इस सरकार को ड्यू रिसपेक्ट नहीं है। वह भले ही ऊपर से जो कहें भोतर से ड्यू रिसपेक्ट नहीं है। कंस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोपराइटी जिसको कहते हैं, सेंटीटो उसको मेन्टेन रखने का ख्याल नहीं है। यहां से यह लोक सभा जायेगा और लोक सभा डिजोल्ड हो गई है...

श्री उपसभापति : डिजोल्ड नहीं हुई एडजोर्न हुई है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : ठीक है एडजोर्न हो गई है। (व्यवधान) इसीलिये कह रहा हूँ कि इन्होंने इसका ख्याल नहीं रखा यह सारा फाइनेंस बिल जो है आई एम एफ के इन्फेक्शन से भरा हुआ है। एक एक पन्ना, क्लोज जो है आई एम एफ के

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

प्रभाव से भरा पड़ा है। इस इन्फेक्शन को हटाने के लिये संशोधन जरूरी है। क्योंकि ज्यादा समय लगेगा इसलिये मैंने ज्यादा संशोधन नहीं दिये, मैंने सिर्फ 90 संशोधन दिये हैं इस इन्फेक्शन को दूर करने के लिये। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नई इम्पोर्ट पालिसी बनी है यह बाहरी इन्वेस्टमेंट हो और जो इंडेजिनस प्रोडक्शन हो वह खत्म हो। टेक्सेशन के मुताबिक जो इसका असर है आज बड़े घरानों की मदद करने के लिये है—इन वनेस आफ इन्वेस्टमेंट, ग्रेथ, इनकी नीति है।

मैं आपको नार्थ बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। डिमपेरिटो की बात उठी थी। नार्थ बिहार पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। इसके औद्योगिकीकरण के लिये सरकार के पास कोई नीति नहीं है। नार्थ बिहार में ग्राम और लीची बहुत होती है। वहां केनिंग फैक्टरी हो सकती है। क्या आपके पास कोई केनिंग फैक्टरी की योजना है जैसे कि कैलिफोर्निया में है। ग्राम और लीची की केनिंग फैक्टरी के लिये आप क्या सोचते हैं? प्लानिंग कमिशन का सेलेक्ट कमेटी का मैं मेम्बर हूँ। मैंने वहां भी इस बात को उठाया था। रोमानिया का एक्सपर्ट आ रहा है लेकिन यहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। एच एम टी का प्लांट राजेंद्र बाबू के जन्म स्थान पर रखने की बात थी लेकिन अभी तक नहीं रखा गया है। पटना में ये अभी तक क्यों नहीं लगाया गया है? दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 16 हजार शिक्षक बिहार की यूनियंसिटी के स्ट्राइक पर हैं। उनकी कुछ मांगें हैं। शिक्षक और शिक्षित, टीचर और टाट की इस समस्या को हल न करके, जैसा कि नौजवान उधर से बोल रहा था कि फिर तूफान आयेगा याद रखिये कि बिहार जब अंगड़ाई लेगा तो 77 आपको फिर दिखा देगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 77 दुबारा नहीं आयेगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : असम एजिटेटिड है और बिहार अगर साथ देगा तो आप सोच लीजिये। 16 हजार शिक्षक स्ट्राइक पर हैं। उनकी मांगें हैं उन पर आप गौर करें और उनको पूरा करें। लेबर की बात को भी इग्नोर किया जा रहा है। मैं इनमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता। झारखंड वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड जो मध्य प्रदेश में है वहां पर लेबर की स्ट्राइक थी। 2 अप्रैल से स्ट्राइक थी। 8 का एग्रीमेंट हो गया था। यह कहा गया था कि एक महीने में हम इम्पलीमेंट करेंगे लेकिन सरकार नहीं कर रही है। वहां मजदूर को 40-50 किलोमीटर दूर से माइन पर काम करने के लिये आना पड़ता है। मैं भी मजदूर रहा हूँ। मैं स्वयं कैम्प में काम करता था। वहां पर लाने ले जाने के लिये एक बस रहती थी और वह कैम्प से लेकर फील्ड तक ले जाती थी। यह मैं कैलिफोर्निया की बात कह रहा हूँ। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एकट के मुताबिक जो चीजें होनी चाहिये उनको आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं? 45-45 किलोमीटर तक उन लोगों को चलना पड़ता है। वहां पर बस या ट्रांसपोर्ट का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बस के ट्रांसपोर्ट का कोई प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं करती है? ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की भी वहां पर बड़ी बुरी हालत है। वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड में मजदूरों को जो पानी पीने के लिये मिलता है उसमें 80 फीसदी कोयला रहता है। पीने के पानी का वहां पर कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। एकट के मुताबिक आपको उनके लिये मकानों या झोपडियों का ठीक इंतजाम करना चाहिये, लेकिन वह भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। ग्रेचुइटी भी इनको नहीं दी जाती है। इन सब बातों को लेकर उन लोगों ने 2 तारीख से हड़ताल की है



और वह हड़ताल 8 दिन तक चली। उसके बाद एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ, लेकिन उस एग्रीमेंट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी गई है, लेकिन उनकी तरफ से कोई जबाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

अब मैं फिर कुछ बातें बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आप तो कामर्स मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं। बिहार में एक एन० के० चमड़िया जूट मिल है। उसमें बहुत बेमिलंग चल रहा है। मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि उसका आप नेशनलाइजेशन करें। एन० के० चमड़िया मिल का नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। यह बात वहां के मजदूर कह रहे हैं। लेकिन आप यह भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद बिहार में एक अशोक पेपर मिल है। उसकी बात भी यहां पर कई बार उठाई गई है। इस प्रकार की मांगें मजदूरों ने भी उठाई हैं। यह अशोक पेपर मिल आसाम और बिहार दोनों से संबंधित है। इस अशोक पेपर का टेक ओवर सरकार को करना चाहिये। इसकी वहां पर बड़ी दुर्दशा चल रही है। अभी आप पेपर स्वीडन से मंगाते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके देश में जो इस प्रकार की पेपर मिलें हैं उनको आप ठीक ठाक क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रिसोर्सज मोबिलाइजेशन की बात टैंक्सेशन के जरिए से करते हैं। लेकिन सरकार की नीति रिसोर्सज मोबिलाइजेशन नहीं होकर रिसोर्सज जनरेशन की होनी चाहिए। सिर्फ पैसा इकट्ठा करने की नीति न होकर आपकी सेल्फ जनरेशन की नीति होनी चाहिए। यह सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर चला रही है। लेकिन वे लोस में चल रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, क्या आपने इस पर कभी सोचा है? सरकार का जो स्ट्रक्चर है उस पर ब्यूरोक्रेसी का

कब्जा है, इसीलिए कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है आपको अर्थ व्यवस्था एक वॉयनेन्ट कंट्रोलिडेशन की तरफ जा रही है। आप पब्लिक सेक्टर को भी चला रहे हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी बढ़ा रहे हैं। ये दोनों चीजें एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। इनमें क्लैश होगा। इसलिए आपको इस तरफ भी सोचना होगा और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कंट्रोल करने की तरफ बढ़ना होगा। आप समाजवाद की बात भी करते हैं कम-से-कम कागज पर तो कहते हैं। लेकिन आपकी नीति समाजवाद को नहीं है। अब तो आप बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बात करने लगे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इन्कलुडिग फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर, ये कोई भी समाजवादी नहीं हैं। मैं सिर्फ पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को मानता हूँ। इनका 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम तो भानुमती का पिटाग है, जनता का इससे कोई भला ये लोग करने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के जरिए आप कोई अच्छी चीज करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको सैविटी देने के लिए लोक सभा को बुलाये और उसमें इसको रखें और जो कांस्टिट्यूशनल रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं उसके मुताबिक इसको बनाया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, let me express my gratitude to all those 19 Members who have participated in the discussion. And I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the new Members for their maiden observations, particularly, Mr. Kalmadi, and, I think, I can extend my congratulations to Mr. Kalyan Roy also for his maiden speech in his third term because since morning I found that he is behaving almost like a new Member.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

Sir, as usual, in the discussion we have had the benefit of expert advice from distinguished economists like Dr. Adiseshiah cool calculated logic and in a matter of fact way the presentation of a case by Mr. Morarka, and my old friend, Mr. Kalyan Roy's effervescence and somehow to bring his favourite subject, the most important sector in the economy, coal sector, in any form of discussion. For the last nine weeks the Budget proposals are before the Members of both the Houses and before the people and if this august House puts its seal of approval on the Budget proposals, we would come to the conclusion.

Sir, the points mentioned by the hon. Members have been covered, by and large, through my reply to the general debate and also in the reply to the Finance Bill in the other House. But, as the points have been reiterated even at the risk of repetition, I will have to react to some of the aspects which have been focussed by the hon. Members.

Sir, coming to the points raised by Mr. Morarka and some other hon. Members, in regard to the regional disparities, in spite of the plan process since the beginning of early 50s, there is no denial of the fact that there are regional disparities and we are trying to do away with regional disparities but it would not be correct to come to the conclusion that there is any lack in the effort, or in the policy formulation, to do away with it. But the disparities which have been created over a period of years, several centuries, through some historic reasons, colonial system of economy, it is not possible in our system to change that situation overnight; and particularly in a political situation in which we are living. I would not mention the name of the State because immediately the Members would start jumping, relatively developed State, industrially and otherwise, when they also join the slogan 'step-motherly behaviour' or something like that.

But, Sir, it is known to the hon. Members that the Central Assistance is allocated on the basis of the Gadgil formula and in order to give weightage to the backward States we have introduced certain modifications to the Gadgil formula. As a result of that revised Gadgil formula certain States particularly Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been benefited during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Rajasthan was specifically mentioned by Mr. Morarka. I do appreciate the particular problem of Rajasthan. Nobody can help it if there is consecutive drought for three or four years; if there is an acute shortage of power and serious infra-structural problems. But, whatever is possible within the constraints, we are trying to do that. And it is known to the hon. Member that so far as three States are concerned, I have not adjusted the over-drafts. Only to keep the annual size of those States plans for the current year, I mean 1981-82, at the level of the last year, and Rajasthan is one such State, I have done it in this case and two other States are Kerala and West Bengal. In all other States we adjusted one-third of their over-drafts. To a considerable extent, the State's own plan would depend on to what extent they can mobilise resources. And here, Sir, I would be frank; if the State Governments think that they can resort to populism and do not make serious efforts for resources mobilisation, they cannot expect that their plan size would be expanded substantially. So far as the Central assistance is concerned, there is a set pattern, and the moment we try to make departure, allegation of discrimination would come, and within the framework, we can try to adjust to some extent as we have done by giving greater weightage to those States whose domestic production is less than the national average, and as a result of that, if the original Gadgil formulation is there, then Bihar would have received Rs. 878.18 crores. Now in the revised case, they get Rs. 110 crores more; Madhya Pradesh gets

Rs. 40.68 crores more; Orissa gets Rs. 165.98 crores more, Rajasthan would get Rs. 43.23 crores more; U.P. would get Rs. 164.22 crores more. Similarly, we have extended facilities of additional market borrowings to some States and these States will get various benefits. Andhra Pradesh gets Rs. 115 crores; Bihar gets Rs. 222 crores; Madhya Pradesh gets Rs. 143 crores; Arissa gets Rs. 72 crores; Rajasthan gets Rs. 80 crores and U.P. gets Rs. 318 crores.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL:** And Gujarat?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** Gujarat is not within this category; I am talking of the relatively backward States. And it is not correct, even when we talk of a relatively developed State, it is not that all parts of the States are equally developed. There are pockets of backwardness. Therefore, in the recent scheme particularly for industrialisation, a decision has been taken to have at least those districts which are identified as without any industry. The number of such districts is 83 and efforts will be made to bring them on the industrial map of the country by putting up some industries there during the course of the plan. We are trying to remove disparities as far as possible; but here I do hope that the States will respond and they will also fulfil their part of the commitment. Unfortunately, it is not happening. So, in the process of economic development, if we allow extraneous considerations to come and play a major role, economic process is bound to suffer.

Sir, it has been pointed out by some hon. Members in regard to the price situation and in that connection monetary and credit policy has also been discussed. I hope I will not be misunderstood if I repeat. The situation which we had inherited when this Government was installed on January 14, 1980, was such that we had an economy where the annual rate of inflation so far as wholesale price is

concerned, was 23 per cent and today, on point-to-point basis, on 10th April, 1982 the rate of inflation is zero, and in the third week of April 1982; it is minus 0.5.

**SHRI SURESH SHAMRAO KALMADI:** Is it for the election, or will it be after the elections also?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** As you are a new Member, you are to learn certain things. So, I hope while trying to make your point, you will keep certain decorum. You were talking of the highest rate of inflation. Normally, I do not interrupt and react to the maiden speech, but when you talk of the figures, you should know what you are talking of. You are talking of the wholesale price index against highest slab but you do not have the idea that in 1974 we had 34 per cent rate of inflation. Therefore, Sir, what I say is that we have been able to contain inflation. But it does not mean that the prices are coming down. It is nobody's case. What we would like to point out is that the rate of inflation, the rate of growth, which was beyond control, has been arrested and the growth has been brought down from 23 per cent to 0.5 per cent.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL:** That means, the prices are going up?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** You have to understand a little bit of economics in these matters. I am sorry to tell you.

Secondly, in regard to the credit policy, on the one hand, some Members have said that we are resorting to a strict monetary policy, selective credit policy, which will affect industrial production. On the other, some Members have suggested that we are having too liberalised a credit policy. Neither is correct. It is true that we are resorting to a selective credit, a restrictive credit policy, because it is one of the instruments through which we can control inflation and the success which have achieved on this

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

front is, to some extent, because of the selective credit policy. But at the same time, keeping the requirements of the productive sector of the economy in view, as the hon. Members are aware, we have liberalised the credit policy, to some extent, by reducing the CRR from 7.7 to 7.25 per cent from 8th April, 1982. Similarly, in regard to the non-resident rupee account, the CRR has been reduced to 3 per cent. In regard to the food credit and the export credit, the re-financing facilities have been liberalised. There is also a proposal in the Finance Bill to give tax concessions, additional tax concessions, in relation to bank deposits. I do hope, with all these measures, the banking system will be provided with reasonable cushion to meet the legitimate demands of the industry.

The third point which the hon. Members have mentioned is in regard to the balance of payments position and debt services. I am really worried over the balance of payments position. When I was the Commerce Minister, I drew the attention of the House a number of times to the serious situation on international trade account. But at the same time, it is not our creation. When we left office, in 1976-77, for the first time in the history of this country, there was a net surplus of Rs. 72 crores on international trade account when we inherited office again in 1980, the surplus was converted into a minus figure of more than Rs. 2,000 crores. Today, if Members sitting opposite just go on expressing their concern, what is the use? You can express your concern. But the situation was created by you, partly, not fully. Substantially, it was mainly the creation of the rise in oil prices. This is known to the hon. Members. For the same quantum of oil imports of 14 to 15 million tonnes, when we were spending Rs. 17000 crores nearly two or three years ago, now, we are spending about Rs. 5000 crores. What do we do? Are you suggesting that we stop the imports of petrol, diesel and

fertiliser? This will create a total anarchy in the economy. Can you reduce the imports? Is there any scope? India is one of the countries whose per capita consumption of petrol is almost minimum, the lowest. Therefore, there are certain areas where you have no option. That is why, we have entered into this extended fund facility with the IMF, in order to overcome this crisis. Again, you have created the situation, Mr. Kalyan Roy's friend. When we left office, the rate of growth in exports was 27 per cent; in 1976-77. What is the performance of the erstwhile Government? In 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, the three years taken together, the average rate of growth in exports was 7 per cent, from 27 per cent, you have brought it down to 7 per cent. And you expect that overnight, it will pick up. I am grateful to my colleague, the Minister of Commerce, because, this year, exports are likely to increase by nearly 15 per cent; in terms of volume, by 7 per cent; it is not merely that inflation is being reflected therein. But still, the gap is wide enough. Where do you get the foreign exchange if you do not enter into this type of adjustment? Would you stop imports? Would you stop your industrial activity? It is easy for Mr. Kalyan Roy or his friends to suggest that. Therefore, some adjustment has to be made.

Sir, a number of times we have said that there is no question of dictation by anybody. In spite of the serious efforts by Shri Shive Chandra Jha to purify the Finance Bill from the infection of IMF—if I am not mistaken, he has put as many as 90 amendments—it is not correct to say that. They may have the satisfaction or pleasure by insinuating that the questions of the Finance Ministry will be replied by Mr. Clausen and so on. In the other House I replied to that. It is not a question of an individual; it is a question of the nation. Whoever be the Finance Minister of this great country, he cannot accept dictation. Even if Mr.

Kalyan Roy were to assume the office of Finance Minister any day, he will not accept—not to speak of Mr. Clausen—he will not accept the dictation of Mr. Brezhnev or anybody else.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT** (Uttar Pradesh): Are you wishing that?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE**: I do not know. Therefore, it is not that. Because we have resorted to administered prices, you are talking of dictation by IMF. May I remind my friend, through you, Sir, that in 1979, when there was no question of having any extended facility from the IMF, twice the steel prices were increased by the then Janata Party Government. And I understand steel is a public sector product. But I made it quite clear then that this was a sound economic policy and I welcomed that policy of the Janata Party Government. Otherwise, how are you going to meet the situation? Let me understand that. If the cost of inputs increase, if the wages increase—the coal negotiations are coming and my friend is not going to be satisfied with anything short of substantial increase in the wage structure, it will have to get reflected. How are you going to get it reflected? If you do not increase the price, you have to provide the budgetary support. Through budgetary support if you do not resort to taxation, then you will have to go in for deficit financing. Is there any escape from that situation? What is the economy? You are talking: why are you increasing the administered prices? If you were to take into account—and we will have to keep it in mind—that you have no control over a part of inflation which is imported—so far as oil is concerned, so far as non-ferrous metals are concerned, so far as imported capital goods are concerned, imported technology is concerned, you have no control—you have to adjust the administered price to meet the cost escalation in inputs. I do not think there is any other method but to resort to

these practices and to make it regular. At least through this method you can get rid of the middleman's role. When I increase steel price, it is true that the customer has to pay more. It is equally true that the role of middlemen, profiteers and hoarders was completely finished. Today steel is not being sold in the black market. And even my young friend from Bombay will agree that after the new cement prices, the cement price in the open market has come down. Though it is much more than the Government-fixed price, but the price at which it was actually sold in the market has come down substantially. So administered price is an economic policy which we will have to accept and there is no question of dictation by IMF or anybody.

In regard to debt-servicing, it is true that so far as the present position is concerned, the situation is wholly under control. But we have resorted to commercial borrowing. Naturally when we are resorting to commercial borrowing and when our dependence on normal market borrowing and commercial borrowing is increasing and the assistance from the soft window from the multilateral agencies is decreasing, it will have an effect. But, so far as the present position is concerned, I can quote some figures for the information of hon. Members. Debt service ratio as a percentage of export, in 1977-78 it was 15.50, 1980-81 it was 12.92 and 1981-82 it is 12.21. It is excluding the commercial borrowings. If I include the commercial borrowings, it will be 17.83 per cent, 16.06 per cent and 15.24 per cent. But I do appreciate that after four, five years this profile will change and for that we will have to be careful. Therefore, we are going for market borrowings or commercial borrowing, trying up with the projects the returns from the projects so that we should be in a position to meet our commitments so far as debt services are concerned. That is why we are to be selective in that respect.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

Sir, another point which has been referred to is in regard to the performance of the public sector. It has been pointed out that the public sector's performance is poor. Yes, it was poor. There again I have to give the picture in totality. In 1976-77 we had a total net profit in the public sector—all the public sector undertakings taken together—of Rs. 183.89 crores. Thereafter, for four years—1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980. 81—we did not have profits. All these years the figure was minus. But in 1981-82, in spite of whatever Mr. Kalyan Roy might have said about the good of the public sector enterprises, the profit has increased to Rs. 412.81 crores. I am talking of 166 public sector undertakings. And, Sir, in terms of percentage, gross profit as a percentage of capital employed, in 1976-77 it was 9.4 per cent. It was reduced in the interregnum of the three-year period and it has gone up to 11.71 per cent in 1981-82. I hope the performance is not very bad. How many private sector undertakings are getting more than ten per cent return of the total capital invested therein? And if the private sector is so efficient, at least I would not have had to take over more than a hundred textile mills, half a dozen jute mills and scores of tea gardens. Sir in certain critical areas, in terms of production, electricity production has increased by 10.1 per cent coal by 9.6 per cent, saleable steel by 14 per cent, crude petroleum by 54.5 per cent, cement by 126 per cent and infrastructural industries by 13.7 per cent. And I won't say that I am still happy. There is an area of improvement and that exercise we shall have to make.

In regard to one circular Mr. Kalyan Roy has expressed his resentment very vehemently, but what exactly the Bureau has instructed the administrative Ministries is to start wage negotiations sufficiently ahead, before the date of expiry. We have said that the effect will not be retrospective; it should be prospective. But the workers need not suffer. That is why

we have instructed the administrative Ministries in the circular that they should start negotiations sufficiently ahead of time. What is wrong with it? And why should he take exception to it? But it would not be proper to give retrospective effect. We would like to give prospective effect, and there I would entirely agree with him. The workers would also agree to prospective effect. It is not correct to say that the Bureau is not doing its work. The Bureau is trying to do its work and it is the job of the Bureau to discipline the public sector. You cannot just simply treat the public sector and the private sector from your same trade union point of view. You will have to make a distinction between the public sector and the private sector. Otherwise, who is going to take the sick mills? When the units become sick, you people come and say, "In order to meet your social obligations you will have to take them over" but when we take them over, you think you can apply the same force, the same mechanism and the same concept of collective bargaining. Then who is going to take them over? After all whose money is going to be invested?

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Just a clarification. The coal agreement is going to expire. We have been pleading for wage negotiations to start. You have made it very clear that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has requested the public sector concerns where the agreements are going to expire to immediately hold discussions regarding the wage structure. But when a public sector undertaking refuses to start wage negotiations after the expiry of those agreements, what would be the alternative for the workers but to demand retrospective effect?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why, in order to avert that situation, I have taken it up with the administrative ministry that before the expiry of the agreement, they should start negotiation and try to settle it so that the new agreement can be implemented, im-

mediately on the expiry of the old one. Therefore we have taken it up. I do not want that workers should suffer; but at the same time, the limited point that we try to arrive at is that we equate public sector with private sector, which you should not do.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** We don't.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** I am happy that you are not doing it.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** Don't forget when you were sitting here at the last bench, and....

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** I always remember that I was sitting there. And that is why we share so many common things between us.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** प्राइवेट सेक्टर जो बढ़ा है उसमें खतरा नहीं समझते ?

**श्री उपसभापति :** उसका जवाब हो गया, बैठिये ।

**श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी :** आप मेहरबानी करके बैठिये !

Only one point more, I would like to reply. As Dr. Adiseshiah has correctly pointed out that in regard to the deficit, even the budgetary deficit, the limit which was expected during the plan period, we have reached that limit; but I have explained that situation in detail that in a given situation we do not have much option. I would have been happy if we could. Even in spite of having more severe attack from the private sector and their representative institutions if I could reduce the deficit, I would have been happy. I would frankly admit that when in his pre-budget comment he suggested that the new Finance Minister should try to confine his deficit to thousand crores of rupees, I would have been the happiest person to do so. But in the given situation, it was not possible and I have

explained it in detail. That is why I am not going to repeat that argument.

Only one point more, I would like to say that it is a little misunderstanding. Some hon. Members have mentioned in regard to arrears of income-tax. Now, unfortunately we have a very peculiar system. The annual figures which we quote relate to 1st of April of every year but in the tax laws itself, the entire demand which is being raised in the month of March and even in the latter half of February, is not due even. Now, every assessee gets a period of 45 days. Therefore, if a demand is raised in the month of March, that goes automatically as arrears even if it has not become due. So, I have instructed the Department because this way the figure gets inflated which is not the correct position, which is not actually the arrear. A part of it has not even become due. Secondly, when sometime the demand is raised, it is challenged, and that is not realised unless the matter is cleared through appeals. That also gets reflected in the arrear figure. Normally by the concept of arrear we mean that there is a demand which is due but which has not been realised. So I have instructed the Department that for God's sake, please find out suitable nomenclature so that the common people can understand what is actually the arrear and what is not the arrear. It is no use bringing the whole thing under one global formula. At the same time, I do feel that we should keep a check. Tax compliance is fairly satisfactory. (Interruptions). We took some measures but it is just those people who are almost lynching us.

**SHRI KALYAN ROY:** We supported you in all your measures.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** You did not support any of our measures. We took some strong measures against black-marketeers, but all of them were suddenly thought of as Emergency victims and they were given prestige, they were given honour and they even received the blessings of some great personalities. They created a situation in which economic

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

offenders and political persons were treated at par. Therefore, once you create distortion in the system, it is not very easy to put it back in the correct perspective. We are trying to do so.

Sir, once again I would like to express my gratitude to the Members who have participated in the debate. And my appeal to Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha is that in the clause-by-clause discussion, let him not press for his 90 amendments. I hope the whole House will take note of his seriousness and sincerity. I would seek the indulgence of the House for its approval to the Finance Bill, with which the financial exercise will come to an end. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"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."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 11 (Amendment of section 54)**

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Sir, I move:

91. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 10, line 43, the words "being an individual" be deleted"

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have explained in detail. I hope he will not ask me to explain again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you withdraw it?

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

91 "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 10, line 43, the words "being an individual" be deleted."

*The motion was negatived*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was negatived.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 12 to 53 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 54 (Amendment of Act 6 of 1980)**

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I move:

1. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, line 29, for the figure and word "50 paise" the figure and word "40 paise" be substituted'."

2. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, line 31, for the figure and word "20 paise" the figure and word "5 paise" be substituted'."

3. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance



[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

offenders and political persons were treated at par. Therefore, once you create distortion in the system, it is not very easy to put it back in the correct perspective. We are trying to do so.

Sir, once again I would like to express my gratitude to the Members who have participated in the debate. And my appeal to Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha is that in the clause-by-clause discussion, let him not press for his 90 amendments. I hope the whole House will take note of his seriousness and sincerity. I would seek the indulgence of the House for its approval to the Finance Bill, with which the financial exercise will come to an end. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"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."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 11 (Amendment of section 54)**

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: Sir, I move:

91. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 10, line 43, the words "being an individual" be deleted"

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have explained in detail. I hope he will not ask me to explain again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you withdraw it?

SHRI R. R. MORARKA: No.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

91 "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 10, line 43, the words "being an individual" be deleted."

*The motion was negatived*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was negatived.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 12 to 53 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 54 (Amendment of Act 6 of 1980)**

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I move:

1. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, line 29, for the figure and word "50 paise" the figure and word "40 paise" be substituted'."

2. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, line 31, for the figure and word "20 paise" the figure and word "5 paise" be substituted'."

3. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance

Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 32, line 3, for the figure word "35 paise" the figure and word "30 paise" be substituted.'

4. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 32, line 39, for the figure and word "25 paise" the figure and word "20 paise" be substituted.'

5. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982 as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 4, for the figure and word "30 paise" the figure and word "10 paise" be substituted.'

6. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 6, for the figure and word "15 paise" the figure and word "5 paise" be substituted.'

7. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 8 for the figure and word "5 paise" the figure and word "1 paise" be substituted.'

8. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 10, for the figure and word "15 paise" the figure and word "5 paise" be substituted.'

The questions were put and the motions were negatived

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is:

'That clause 54 stand part of the Bill.'

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 54 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 55 to 57 were added to the Bill.*

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir I move:

9. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 34, line 25, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted.'

10. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 34, line 28, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "70 per cent" be substituted.'

11. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 34, line 31, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "80 per cent" be substituted.'

12. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in

Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 32, line 3, for the figure word "35 paise" the figure and word "30 paise" be substituted.'

4. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 32, line 39, for the figure and word "25 paise" the figure and word "20 paise" be substituted.'

5. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982 as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 4, for the figure and word "30 paise" the figure and word "10 paise" be substituted.'

6. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 6, for the figure and word "15 paise" the figure and word "5 paise" be substituted.'

7. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 8 for the figure and word "5 paise" the figure and word "1 paise" be substituted.'

8. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 33, line 10, for the figure and word "15 paise" the figure and word "5 paise" be substituted.'

The questions were put and the motions were negatived

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN The question is:

'That clause 54 stand part of the Bill.'

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 54 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 55 to 57 were added to the Bill.*

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir I move:

9. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 34, line 25, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted.'

10. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 34, line 28, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "70 per cent" be substituted.'

11. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 34, line 31, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "80 per cent" be substituted.'

12. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jhan]

the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 34, line 37, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

13. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 35, line 16, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

14. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 35, line 19, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "70 per cent" be substituted."

15. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 35, line 32, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

16. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha namely:—

"That at page 35, line 42, for the figure and words "40 per cent" the figure and words "50 per cent" be substituted."

17. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in

the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 35, line 48. for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

18. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 36, line 14, the figure and words "15 per cent" the figure and words "20 per cent" be substituted."

19. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha namely:—

"That at page 36, line 17, for the figure and words "224 per cent" the figure and words "30 per cent" be substituted."

20. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 36, line 23, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

21. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha namely:—

"That at page 36, line 38, for the figure and words "13 per cent" the figure and words "20 per cent" be substituted."

22. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in

the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha namely:—

"That at page 36, line 41, for the figure and words "22 per cent" the figure and words "30 per cent" be substituted."

23. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha namely:—

"That at page 36, line 47, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

24. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 11, for the words "ten per cent" For words words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

25. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 19, for the figure and words "45 per cent" the figure and words "50 per cent" be substituted."

26. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 22, for the figure and words "55 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

27. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 31, for the figure and words "55 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

28. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 34 for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "70 per cent" be substituted."

29. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 36, for the figure and words "65 per cent" the figure and words "80 per cent" be substituted."

30. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 38, line 4, for the words "eighty per cent" the words "ninety per cent" be substituted."

31. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That page 38, line 15, for the words "eighty per cent" the words "ninety per cent" be substituted."

32. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 38, line 35, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

33. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 38, line 38, for the figure and words "70 per cent" the figure and words "80 per cent" be substituted." "

34. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 38, line 43, for the words "two and a half per cent" the words "five per cent" be substituted." "

35. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 39, line 10, for the figure and words "10 per cent" the figure and words "20 per cent" be substituted." "

36. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 39, line 13, for the figures and words "30 per cent" and "3 per cent" the figures and words "40 per cent" and "5 per cent", respectively be substituted." "

37. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 39, line 16, for the figures and words "30 per cent" and "3 per cent" the figures and words "40 per cent" and "5 per cent", respectively, be substituted." "

38. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 39, line 18, for the figure and words "10 per cent" the figure and words "15 per cent" be substituted." "

39. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982 as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 39, line 20, for figure and words "10 per cent" the figure and words "15 per cent" substituted." "

40. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha namely:—

"That at page 39, line 42 for the figures and words "20 per cent" and "2 per cent" the figures and words "30 per cent" and "5 per cent" respectively, be substituted." "

41. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 39, lines 47-48, for the figures and words "30 per cent and surcharge at 3 per cent," the figures and words "40 per cent and surcharge at 5 per cent" be substituted." "

42. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, line 8, for the figures and words "15 per cent" and "1.5 per cent" the figures and

words '20 per cent' and '5 per cent', respectively, be substituted."

43. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, line 14, for the figures and words '20 per cent' and '0.5 per cent' and '2 per cent', respectively, be substituted."

44. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, line 17, for the figures and words '21.5 per cent' and '0.5 per cent' the figures and words '35 per cent' and '2 per cent', respectively, be substituted."

45. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, line 22, for the figure and words '25 per cent' the figure and words '35 per cent' be substituted."

46. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, line 25, for the figure and words '40 per cent' the figure and words '50 per cent' be substituted."

47. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, line 51, for the figures and words '50 per cent' and '1.25 per cent' the figures and words '60 per cent' and '3 per cent', respectively, be substituted."

48. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 41, line 7, for the figure and words '20 per cent' the figure and words '30 per cent' be substituted."

49. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 41, line 21, for the figure and words '40 per cent' the figure and words '50 per cent' be substituted."

50. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 41, line 31, for the figure and words '50 per cent' and '1.25 per cent' the figures and words '60 per cent' and '3 per cent', respectively, be substituted."

51. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 41, line 36, for the figure and words '40 per cent' the figure and words '50 per cent' be substituted."

52. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 41, line 39, for the figures and words "44 per cent" and "1.1 per cent" the figures and words "60 per cent" and "3 per cent", respectively, be substituted."

53. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 41, line 42, for the figures and words "70 per cent" and "1.75 per cent" the figures and words "80 per cent" and "3 per cent", respectively, be substituted."

54. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 42, line 30, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "55 per cent" be substituted."

55. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 42, line 33, for the figures and words "52.5 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

56. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 42, line 36, for the figure and words "55 per cent" the figure and words "65 per cent" be substituted."

57. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 42, line 39, for the figures and words "57.5 per cent" the figure and words "70 per cent" be substituted."

58. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 42, line 42, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "80 per cent" be substituted."

59. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 42, line 48, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

60. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 43, line 21, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

61. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 43, line 24, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "70 per cent" be substituted."

62. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in



the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 43, line 37, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

63. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 43, line 47, for the figure and words "40 per cent" the figure and words "50 per cent" be substituted."

64. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 44, line 4, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted.

65. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 44, line 19, for the figure and words "15 per cent" the figure and words "20 per cent" be substituted."

66. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 44, line 22, for the figure and words "24 per cent" the figure and words "30 per cent" be substituted."

67. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 44, line 43, for the figure and words "13 per cent" the

figure and words "20 per cent" be substituted."

68. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 44, line 46, for the figure and words "22 per cent" the figure and words "30 per cent" be substituted."

69. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 45, line 4, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

70. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 45, line 16, for the words "ten per cent" the words "fifteen per cent" be substituted."

71. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 45, line 24, for the figure and words "45 per cent" the figure and words "50 per cent" be substituted."

72. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 45, line 27, for the figure and words "55 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

73. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 45, line 34, for the figure and words "55 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

74. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 45, line 37, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "70 per cent" be substituted."

75. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 45, line 39, for the figure and words "65 per cent" the figure and words "80 per cent" be substituted."

76. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 46, line 4, for the words "eighty per cent" the words "ninety per cent" be substituted."

77. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 46, line 15, for the words "eighty per cent" the words "ninety per cent" be substituted."

78. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in

the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 46, line 35, for the figure and words "50 per cent" the figure and words "60 per cent" be substituted."

79. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 46, line 38, for the figure and words "70 per cent" the figure and words "80 per cent" be substituted."

80. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 46, line 43, for the words "two and a half per cent" the words "five per cent" be substituted."

*The questions were put and the motions were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the First Scheduled stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The First Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*The Third Schedule.*

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I move:

81. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 63, lines 35-36, for the words "Twenty-five per cent"

the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted."

82. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 64, lines 9-10, for the words "Twenty-five per cent" the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted.'

83. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 64, line 13, for the words "Three rupees" the words "Five rupees" be substituted.'

84. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 64, line 27, for the words "Forty per cent" the words "Eighty per cent" be substituted.'

85. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 65, lines 4-5, for the words "Twenty-five per cent" the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted.'

86. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 65, lines 8-9, for the words "Twenty-five per cent" the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted.'

87. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 65, lines 11-12, for the words "Twenty-five per cent" the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted.'

88. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 65, lines 13-14, for the words "Twenty-five per cent" the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted.'

89. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 65, lines 15-16, for the words "Twenty-five per cent" the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted.'

90. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance Bill, 1982, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 65, lines 17-18, for the words "Twenty-five per cent" the words "Fifty per cent" be substituted.'

*The questions were put and the motions were negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill.'

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.*

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

*The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.*

6 P.M.

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

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank the hon. Members for returning the Bill.

# THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1982

We shall now take up the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Stainless steel plates, sheets and strips fall under sub-heading (2) of Heading 73.15 and attract an effective rate of 220 per cent plus 10 per cent auxiliary duty as customs duty except when used for certain specified purposes. The stainless steel items, not elsewhere specified, namely, other than those falling under sub-item (2) are classifiable under Heading 73.15(1). Prior to 16-4-1982, the tariff rate of customs duty on such items was 60 per cent plus 25 per cent auxiliary duty.

The difference in duty, under the two sub-headings referred to above prior to 16-4-1982 was so large that it could act as a powerful incentive for unscrupulous importers to manipulate the description and form of the goods to claim assessment at the lower rate of duty. In fact, in the last few months, some consignments of stainless steel circles and of what have been termed as 'folded angles' were imported at different ports and the importers claimed assessment of these goods at the lower of the two rates mentioned above on the ground that 'circles' and 'angles' could not be regarded as 'sheets'. In both the above types of cases, the customs authorities held the view that the goods were nothing but sheets attracting the higher of the two rates of duty. This position, however, was challenged in the various courts and the consignments were released after collecting duty at the lower of the two rates on the basis of the interim orders of the courts. This resulted in the deferment of substantial amount of revenue due to the Government, giving the importers an undue advantage.

The hon. Members would recall that this issue was also the subject-matter of a Calling Attention notice in this House on 29-3-1982. At that time hon. Members had expressed a lively concern over the situation and the Finance Minister had assured the House that appropriate remedial action would be taken by the Government.

The matter was thereafter examined at considerable length and it was considered necessary to adjust the import duty structure in a manner so that the advantage of the type derived by the importers in the recent cases was not available to them any more. This necessitated a suitable amendment of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. Accordingly, the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1982 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15th April, 1982. It was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1982.