

The House reassembled, after lunch, at thirty-five minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

**THE FINANCE (NO. 2) Bill, 1980—
Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiva Chandra Jha . . . Not here. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Shahi . . . Not here. Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay . . . Not here. Shri Bhandare.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wonder whether the position of the Finance Minister while framing the Budget and the consequent Finance Bill was worse than that of a harassed housewife. I also feel at times whether before framing the Budget he felt like Hamlet—indecisive about not so easy options, to tax or not to tax, to give concessions or not to give concessions, to plug the loopholes but from what date—and all these various exercises must have really been a difficult task for him. However, when one looks at the Budget and the circumstances in which it was brought before this House, one must admit that it is a very sincere and honest attempt to meet the challenge of the situation. I think the Finance Minister was right in his very cautious approach, for, by all accounts and on all hands it is admitted that the economy was not as healthy as it ought to be. And what he had primarily to do at this stage was a repair job, to see that the patient was restored to normalcy rather than make the patient get out of bed and make him run at the cost or risk of greater injury to his health.

I think the Finance Minister has adopted a three-pronged method. In the first instance, he has not chosen to levy any fresh taxes. In the second instance, he has given as many concessions as possible to as many sec-

tions of the public as possible and, thirdly, as every wise Finance Minister does, he has tried to plug the loopholes. It is the third step which has really invoked the wrath of some sections of the public and even some Members here. How this wrath is unjustified, I will tell when I come to section 80J. But one thing I must warn the Finance Minister of: This Budget is based on an assumption that everybody will show a great amount of discipline in getting the benefits of this Budget. It will be his task to enforce such discipline.

Sir, the Finance Minister is quite right when he says that the rise which we have been seeing since the Budget is not attributable to this Budget. It is attributable to the burden of Rs. 3,500 crores which has come consequent on the increase in the oil prices firstly, and secondly the increase in the railway tariff. But all economists have counted on reasonable estimate, because ultimately nobody can project very accurately in future, and certainly I do not possess that foresight—that the increase because of this burden will be only six per cent and we have already exceeded 5.5 per cent. Now the point which I am making, Sir, is that if there is an increase beyond six per cent, it will be attributable solely to the consideration that the Budget has not been able to contain the prices and, therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister that if he wants to enforce this discipline he must do it now. He has told the House that he is going to follow a carrot and stick policy. I think he has offered enough carrots, because what you find is that even the concessions which he has given by way of excise have been very neatly swallowed by the manufacturers. And nothing is done to see that the prices which were intended to go down and in any event intended to level by the grant of these concessions do not rise. In fact, they have risen. I do hope, Sir, that the hon. Finance Minister will lose no time in taking action about it. I do not believe in "spare the rod and spoil the

child" approach. But a time has come when, looking at the excessive spiral of price rise, looking at the amount of hoarding, looking at the amount of smuggling, looking at the amount of proliferation of black money, if he does not use the hard options and merely leave it to the will of the people, I am afraid the Budget will not yield the results which he intended when he otherwise made it very pragmatic and dynamic.

Sir, today the bane and cancer of our society is black money. The Hon'ble Finance Minister said that he would take measures to see that the black money is unearthed. The Wanchoo Committee had made a number of recommendations and I only hope that he will give his anxious consideration to find out how many of those suggestions can be put into practice. But one thing I want to warn the House is that this proliferation of black money has unnerved every honest man in this country because those who work honestly, those who earn honestly have no way of meeting the inflation which is brought about by the vast growth of black money in the country. I am happy, Sir, that the hon. Finance Minister in a way has pre-empted my speech because when I was in Bombay last week-end I found that he had carried on raids on the very sources of this black money, namely, the tax consultants and the tax lawyers. I found in yesterday's papers that he has also effected widest raids on jewellers. May I remind the Hon'ble Finance Minister that Bombay, the great beautiful city from which I come, boasts of the Queen's Necklace alone along the Marine Drive? It not only has the Queen's Necklace but has also the possession of some of the best diamonds in the world which are hidden as hidden wealth in that great city. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will lose no time in unearthing all these things in a very short time. I may also request and appeal and beseech the hon. Finance Minister not to come out with a scheme like the voluntary disclosure scheme. It really is unfair to

the honest people and it is putting a premium on all tax evasion, on all cheating of the laws and on managing one's business in an unfair manner.

Sir, there is one thing to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. It is about the way in which the public is losing faith in the banking institutions in our country because of the company deposits. Now there are companies which are paying very attractive rates of interest of 12½ to 14 per cent for a period of three years. I am afraid this is really going to affect investments in the nationalised banks adversely.

AN HON. MEMBER: Public sector companies also.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Yes. I do not know whether they will receive deposits. I hope the Government does not invest its money there. Since the time at my disposal is short, I now come to certain amendments which are mentioned in the Finance Bill. Sir, I particularly welcome the enactment of the provision concerning appeal and for that purpose constituting an appellate tribunal under the Customs Act, the Gold Control Act and the Central Excise Act. It was long overdue, and the hon. Finance Minister has really met the need which was felt for a long time, but in doing so, I find—I say it with the utmost respect to him and with a feeling that possibly I am wrong—that that provision is going to be defeated in a big way. Kindly look at section 129A of the Customs Act. What is provided by this is that you get a right of appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. Three contingencies are mentioned, and I would not waste the time by reading all of them. The proviso portion reads like this:

"Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, in his discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to . . . (so and so) where the amount of fine or penalty does not exceed ten thousand rupees."

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare.]

Really I do not know whether anybody has applied his mind to this provision because what it means is if your duty or penalty is more than ten thousand rupees, you have a right of appeal as a matter of course, but if it is less than ten thousand rupees, it is left to the discretion of the Appellate Tribunal to admit it or not to admit it. I think that this discrimination against small people is thoroughly unjustified. I will make good my point by giving an example. If one of our lady Members or a house-wife goes abroad, stays with her brother and brings back a domestic appliance and if she is illegally charged duty or penalty of Rs. 2,000, she would not have a right of appeal, but if a smuggler brings a video, he will have a right of appeal as a matter of course. I want to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that we had the same provision under Article 133 (1) (a) and (b) of the Constitution of India where it was made dependent upon the value of the subject-matter of the dispute. If it exceeded twenty thousand rupees, there was a right of appeal to the Supreme Court but not otherwise. Then we fought against this provision and that Article was amended. That provision basing the right of answer only on the monetary value, was deleted. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this seriously. There are two objections. That the right of appeal to be made dependent on the monetary value is one objection. But the other objection which is far more serious, is that it gives a right of appeal even in frivolous cases wherein the duty or the penalty exceeds ten thousand rupees. I would suggest that let the proviso be deleted. Let the Tribunal, which is going to be high-powered—as there is a provision of a judicial member and there is a provision for a technical member etc.—decide whether the matter is worth admitting or not. Let them have the power to dismiss the appeal, as we call it in a court of law in limit, it has no merits. It is not

necessary that just because somebody is asked to pay a penalty of 2 lakhs of rupees, his appeal has a merit. This is my suggestion on section 129A and other cognate provision in the other Act. If the appeals are provided as a matter of right, the Tribunal will crack under its own weight.

Sir, what has pained me is that when we are talking of putting an end to litigations in this country to relieve the burden of arrears and growing litigation in the country, here is an Act which multishly copies from the Income-Tax Act the provision of reference of a point of law to the High Court, and the provision that if the High Court is not satisfied, it call for such reference. It is a provision which under the Income-tax Act has been proved to be utterly time-consuming and self-defeating. I have respectfully said, and I repeat it again on the floor of this House, that what the society owes to its members, what the State owes to every person living in the country is one fair trial and one fair appeal, one fair adjudication, as is provided under the Act, and one appeal before the appellate tribunal. I think the provisions of referring the question to the High Court in the first instance and in some cases, to the Supreme Court directly, are not really warranted in the changing pattern. In any event, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to refer particularly these provisions of the Bill to a Select Committee or a Joint Select Committee and invite opinion to see whether, when we are talking of reducing arrears, these provisions which keep the litigation going on from court to court in a five-tier system, is to be continued in the present circumstances.

That brings me to the knotty question of section 80J. Sir, if only the Finance Minister had not enacted 80J, I think this Bill and the Budget would

have been received with universal approbation. In fact, for 48 hours after the Budget came, everybody welcomed it as one of the best Budgets after independence. But then light dawned and friends like Mr. N. K. P. Salve went round saying, "What are you doing? You are opening all these assessments from 1971. Is it permissible for you to do that?" and so on and so forth. Now the other day I was listening to Mr. Salve, and the hon. Member said that making rules and laying them on the Table of the House is not the same thing as enacting a provision of the statute. That is quite true, because when you enact a statute the legislature applies its mind. When you place something on the Table of the House—as it is usually done at 12 o'clock here—nobody applies his mind. Kindly look at what the Finance Minister said at that time. Kindly look at what he said in 1971.

"At present in the case of new industrial undertakings, ships and approved hotels, profits up to 6 per cent of the capital employed are entitled to tax exemption for a period of five years. Since debentures and long-term borrowings do not in any manner represent risk capital, and the interest thereon is in any case deducted, it was generosity on the part of the Government to extend the tax holiday provision even to such constituents of capital. I now propose that in calculating the limit of 6 per cent of the capital for purposes of tax exemption, debentures and long-term borrowings will be excluded. This single measure will provide the exchequer with Rs. 10 crores during the current year; the yield for a full year will be of the order of Rs. 14 crores."

I need not tell the House with what rapt attention not only the House but the entire nation listens to a Budget speech. If there is anything which is most seriously considered by the House, it is really the Budget speech in the whole year. And categorically it was stated by the Finance Minister that he was going to bring in Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 crores per year by suitably amending the section so that debentures and long-term borrowings did

not become entitled for tax deduction, or that they did not form part of the capital employed. And section 80J was accordingly amended. If one had gone through the Century Yenka case, one would have seen what application of mind went into it before that section was enacted and the rule was made. But I must compliment the Finance Minister for not waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court, because in our country we follow the English traditions that if there are two views, if there is a doubt, the doubt must be in favour of the assessee. The construction which is beneficial should be given in favour of the assessee and anything which is adverse should not be given and on this construction possibly I do not say how it could have been because the Calcutta High Court in the Century Yenka case also referred to the Birmingham Small Arms case. I think the observation there and the provision of the section there will rather help us. I may assure the hon'ble members that in these circumstances there is nothing wrong and it is not against morality to enact this provision in a manner in which you have done it when people have the clearest notice and the exchequer has been deprived of the amount which was expressly provided for in the budget. I do hope that this challenge to this section in its retrospective form will be only on paper and short lived.

That brings me to the last point of my speech. Since I belong to Bombay, I give the highest priority to slum clearance in that city. In Bombay we have on the one side the luxury of multi-storeyed palatial flats which are sold today at Rs. 1,000 per sq. ft.—thanks to the black money. On the other side we have 40 per cent of the population of Bombay living in squalour and mire where no human being should be made to live. I have a serious complaint against the Central Government with something which is serious. In the city of Bombay the Central Government owns vast lands in the names of the Ministries of Defence, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Civil Aviation, Railways and

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many other ministries. All these Ministries have done nothing to these lands for several years with the result that large slums have come up on these lands. These slum dwellers are told that 'we are going to exploit the land in ten years and since you are in unauthorised occupation of the land, we will not allow you to get even water tap'. This is a matter of grave concern. Whenever the Central Ministers go there, there are processions and protests but nothing happens. The Central Government is denying to these people even the basic necessities like water, sanitation, electricity and roads and is making these slums hovels and black holes. I do appeal to the Central Government that as and when they take over these lands and develop them, they should do these two things.

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

And I want two assurances that they will do it. One is to see that nothing is done in the matter of denying these basic amenities as long as the Central Government does not need immediately these lands. The other is that as and when they decide to take over these lands, the people there should not be thrown out unless and until the Government provide them alternative accommodation and rehabilitate them somewhere else.

These are measures which have been due for long. In 1971 we made this request. It will be a real travesty if the Government does not take urgent steps in this matter.

It is a matter of shame that when Haryana can boast that every village there is electrified, the Central Government is denying electricity to these people and they are made to live in total darkness. I hope the Government will pay urgent attention to this. There is one more suggestion. And, Sir, it is this: What is happening today, in the name of slum improve-

ment, is only providing some taps, some latrines and some roads here and there. But the main thing which has to be changed, namely, the places where they are huddled together as cattle and where they have to exist as sub-human beings, have not changed at all. I think the proper course is to develop them on a commercial basis through the NBCC or other builders providing that those who build there will get free additional floor space index for accommodating the slum dwellers and that the normal floor space index may be utilised by them fully. I submit that these are matters which call for very urgent consideration and an equally urgent action.

I once again feel that not much has been done to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich. The Finance Minister has undertaken an exercise of implementing every point of the 20-point programme and this Budget and this Finance Bill, subject to what I have said and to which I am quite sure, the Finance Minister will give due consideration, have been a matter of boast, a matter of pride and a matter of general satisfaction.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Mr. Shervani; not here. Mr. Kulkarni; not here. Yes, Mr. Chathunni Master.

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the rosy picture painted by our Finance Minister through his so-called pragmatic Budget lies scattered. His tall talks of a bright future for the economy of the country have collapsed like a castle of cards. Those who hail this Budget as the most pragmatic and realistic one and as an elixir for all the economic ills of the country have become numb. The honourable Finance Minister cuts a sorry figure in the context of the appalling galloping prices of all the essential commodities, the unprecedented high rate of inflation, huge deficit financing, steep hike in the prices of vital agricultural inputs like petroleum products and fertilizers and, paradoxically enough, the most unremunerative price level of the agricultural produce, both food crops,

and commercial crops, and the widening heaven-and-hell-like disparities between the prices of industrial products and agricultural produces.

Sir, the "Economic Times", dated the 3rd April, 1980, under the caption "Price Uptrend Continues", says:

"The up-trend in the wholesale prices continued for the eighth week in succession with the index (With 1970-71 as the base 100) touching 258.2 points (provisional) during the week ended July 19, 1980 reports PTI. It has steadily risen from 245.4 in the Budget week to 255.8 during the week ended July 12 and to 256.2 during the week ending July 19, 1980. The annual rate of inflation is still above 21 per cent. There was a 5.6 per cent fall in the index of industrial production during March over the corresponding month last year. The March 1980 index stood at 159.8. According to a Government Press release, the growth rate during the first three months this year, over the same period in 1979, showed a fall of 3.4 per cent. The growth rate for the 12 months of the financial year 1979-80 over the corresponding period of 1978-79 showed a fall of 1.4 per cent."

Sir, this report clearly reveals the upward trend of prices and the fall in industrial production. The disparity in prices between the agricultural produce and industrial products rose from 4.4 per cent in 1978-79 to 14.2 per cent in 1979-80. During the first three months of the new Indira regime it rose alarmingly from 16 per cent to 19.8 per cent in March 1980. The additional burden imposed through price hike of petroleum products amounts to Rs. 2100 crores, of fertilizers Rs. 665 crores through increase in Railway fare and freight charges Rs. 300 crores through additional taxation Rs. 445 crores and through deficit financing Rs. 1600 crores. All these put together is a huge and heavy burden of Rs. 5110 crores in a full year resulting in further inflationary spurt and widening the gap of price disparity. Nobody need be an intellectual giant to understand the simple truth that the huge

burden and inexplicably innumerable miseries imposed on the people on the eve of the Budget are the inevitable consequences of the ruinous economic policies pursued by the Government.

The so-called rosy Budget presented with all the fanfare by the Finance Minister is also nothing but the discouraging and disgusting repetition and reiteration of the same old pauperised policies. These policies being followed for decades have landed our country into the unfathomable abyss of ever sharpening economic and political crisis. What are the concrete proposals and remedial measures of the Finance Minister to pull the country from this economic debacle? Nothing. The Finance Minister and the Congress (I) Government blame the Janata Government for these ills. But the inexcusable mistake committed by the Janata Government was that it too followed the ruinous economic policies of the previous Indira Government which lasted for 11 years. The fun is that the new Indira Government which is vehemently abusing the Janata is also treading the same path. What are we to say in this situation? I am at a loss to distinguish between the two in this matter. Sir, in 'Shakuntala' the great poet Kalidasa has written:

MANPEDA YODU MUNIKANYA-
KAY BHYASI CHO,

MANPEDA CHENNU MUNIKANYA
YODA BHYASI CHO?

The meaning is: In the art of casting a charming glance whether Shakuntala, the hermit girl, learnt it from the deer or the deer learnt it from Shakuntala. Sir, I do not know who is the guru of whom and whether Congress (I) learnt it from Janata or Janata learn it from Congress (I). The gruesome social evils generated by these economic policies are numerous and disastrous. It has recently been officially revealed that 306 million of our people live below the poverty line. Unemployment of both the educated and others has reached disproportionate dimensions. Sir, the number of unemployed in the country as per the live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of March, 1980, is 146.90

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lakhs, which includes some 98,000 Engineers and 16,000 Doctors. Dacoity and crime and other forms of violence against the people are rampant like skirmishes of guerillas against their enemies. Rape of women has become the order of the day. Atrocities on Harijans and other weaker sections have become a daily affair. We touched the rock bottom of this degradation and dehumanisation when we have started to use women to do the work of bullocks. Sir, you see the Indian Express, Cochin Edition, of July 12. In the Prime Minister's constituency, here is a big picture showing women being used for ploughing instead of bullocks. This is the photo. Sir, the photograph shows two women yoked together and ploughing the field. This occurred in the Medak district of Andhra Pradesh, the district in which is the constituency of our Prime Minister.

The overall result of these bankrupt economic policies is the widespread discontent of the people. Reactionary and secessionist forces, communal and obscurantist elements in one form or other take advantage of this discontent. In other words, an economically discontented people become easy victims of the imperialist manoeuvres. They raise their heads in the vulnerable areas of a developing country with the ulterior motive of dismembering the nation. Imperialism, whose sole interest is the economic exploitation and political destabilisation overtly and covertly finances and arms the discontented people to spearhead secessionist movements. Imperialism plays its mischievous role under the guise of missionaries and social workers. Our country too has recently been the stage of such rapacious and ravenous ravages. In fact, the whole eastern region of our country is still like an active volcano. This is a classic example of how the economic discontent of the people will be capitalised by the reactionary forces.

This government has not learnt any lessons from these. The Government

is still extending full support to these reactionary forces. The doors of the country are kept wide open for the multi-nationals who are not only pumping out of this country crores and crores of rupees, but are acting as the agents of imperialism. What are the facts? Between 1970 and 1976, the previous Indira regime approved 1557 foreign collaboration agreements, the highest number in any year being 359 in 1974. The Janata Government also followed the same path. In 1977, it accorded approval to 267 foreign collaborations and in 1978 to 307. Between 1965-66 and 1975-76, that is, during the entire period of the previous Indira regime, the foreign private companies in our country took away Rs. 3,274.6 crores towards profits dividends, interests and other charges. For 1976-77, the amount was Rs. 343.6 crores. This means a total of Rs. 3,618.2 crores were drained out of this country during the previous reign of the so-called progressive Indira Gandhi Government.

Sir, the steady and phenomenal growth of the Indian monopoly houses since independence has also been stupendous. In 1951, the total assets of the Birlas were Rs. 62.55 crores and of the Tatas Rs. 105.23 crores. In 1978, the figures were Rs. 1,171.2 and Rs. 1,102.1 crores respectively. Other notable monopoly houses have also grown substantially in the same manner. Their unbridled and fantastic growth was mainly during the tenure of the last Indira Government and notably after the MRTP Act and the FERA came in force. In fact, the regulations and restrictions of these two pieces of legislations were rather instrumental and a boost for their unchecked growth. Not only have they usurped the lion's share of the total investments in our Five Year Plans, but also have swallowed the bulk of the fund made available by the financial institutions started by the Government to help small and medium class industries. Last year, for example, 18 monopoly houses were provided with financial assistance by way of loan worth Rs. 1,000 crores by the Industrial Development and Reconstruction Bank. With the bulk of the available funds

with this financial institution having been diverted to big monopoly houses, what chances do small and medium industries have to get assistance? Therefore, I would suggest that the big monopoly houses be barred from getting assistance from these financial institutions, or if the Government cannot come forward with such a drastic step because of its class interests, it should at least issue a directive not to lend money to big business houses unless and until they have repaid, at least, 75 per cent of the loan already taken from these financial institutions. Sir, in this context, let me point out that this Government which takes a very lenient attitude towards the big monopoly houses as regards the repayment of loans taken by them from the Government financial institutions, has not even been considerate to the very genuine demand of writing off rural indebtedness. In the light of the recurring calamities like flood and drought which had severely affected agriculturists, several State Governments, including a number of Congress (I) Governments, wanted the Central Government to shoulder the financial commitment involved in writing off the loans. But the Indira Government which has offered a number of concessions to big business like export subsidy, tax holiday, etc., amounting to Rs. 3,000 crores came down heavily on their own State Governments when they initiated steps to help the poor farmers.

Sir, this is the picture of the unbridled growth of a handful of monopoly houses making a mockery of the MRTPA, the FERA and even our Constitution. The MRTPA has its genesis in our Constitution. Sir, on the first page of the Eighth Annual Report pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, it has been mentioned..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): You shall have to conclude now.

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER: Sir, I want three or four minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): How many minutes?

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER: Sir, three or four minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I will give you two minutes.

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER: Sir, kindly give me three or four minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): All right.

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER: ... and I quote:

"The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, has its genesis in the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in the Constitution. Article 39(b) and (c) of the Constitution lays down that the State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. The fundamental tenet of State Policy is, therefore, to ensure that while promoting economic and industrial growth, progressive reduction in the concentration of wealth and economic power is also brought about side by side."

Sir, but the actual growth rate of a handful of monopoly houses, as stated above, is a clear negation of this declaration. In fact the MRTP Act has been instrumental for the concentration of wealth and means of production into a few hands. While these handful of exploiters expanded their empires the per capita national income increased in 15 years by only Rs. 137 or less

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than Rs. 10 annually or 2.73 paise per day. In other words, it was just Rs. 93 for the 11 years of the first Indira Government rule.

These are the glaring facts in front of us. The entire economic and political activities of our country are virtually controlled by these handful of monopolists.

In their frantic march they have completely destroyed many of our traditional industries and ruined our agricultural economy. They want only that much of agricultural production that ensures a steady supply of raw materials at the cheapest rate in the world. All the traditional industries have collapsed by the on slaught of the big business. Commercial crops are also adversely affected. Thus when the entire nation suffered seriously, a predominantly agricultural country, has become the spring-board for a handful of exploiters to make gigantic leaps forward. The Indian big business is the only section in India that has not been affected even by natural calamities like flood, drought and the like. Now they have consolidated political power also.

Concentration of wealth in a few hands leads to concentration of political power also in a few hands. All the national political institutions in our country have become the handmaid of these monopoly houses in their exploitation. They have money, power and foreign connections. Even the federal structure of our Constitution is cracked.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Please conclude now. There is a large number of speakers.

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER: Kindly give me two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Your four minutes are also over. All right, I will give you one more minute.

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER:

Sir, in this context I strongly demand basic changes and basic transformation being made in our country. The Government should effectively implement the land reform measures throughout the country and nationalise all national and international monopolies which operate in this country. The doors of our country should be closed to all imperialists and multinationals. Drastic measures should be taken to bring down the prices of essential commodities and effective steps should be taken for distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops. Rapid industrialisation should be embarked upon to check unemployment. Establish price parity between agricultural produce and industrial products. If the Government do not heed to this long over-due demand for this basic change, once again, people will be compelled to prepare your doom's day.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार): मरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। स्पेशल मेशन कब लिया जाएगा। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I think the Chairman called the names whose notices had been accepted for a special mention and the Members were not here. So we passed on to the Finance Bill. Names were called but the Members were not here and we passed on to the Finance Bill.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: So, has it lapsed?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Normally it lapses because the Members were called and they were not here. Yes, Mr. Sebastian, now.

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI (Uttar Pradesh): You are right, Sir, but the Chairman also considers very sympathetically if a Member is not present when his name is called. Therefore, I would request you to kindly accommodate the Members who have been permitted by the Chairman to make special mentions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Mr. Shahi, you keep it in mind that you walked out. If you want your walk-out to be ineffective by referring to this matter, I have nothing to say. Then your walk-out becomes ineffective. You want to have the cake and eat it too. You can't have both. You walked out and when the names were called, you were not here.

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Chairman always co-operates with us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Let us not enter into a controversy. Let us finish the Finance Bill and see what we can do. Let us not enter into a controversy. Now, Mr. Sebastian, you have got 15 minutes.

SHRI K. C. SEBASTIAN (Kerala): I am thankful to you, Mr. Vice Chairman, for giving me an opportunity to participate in today's deliberations.

The Finance Minister deserves special appreciation for the way in which he has presented his Budget in Parliament. To a casual reader of the Budget proposals, he will be astounded by the sympathy, understanding and willingness shown lavishly by the Finance Minister to help the weaker sections of the society. True, many of the concessions announced do help the weaker sections of the society. The exemptions given are really praiseworthy.

But does it mean that the Finance Minister has not put any burden on the common man? No. The Finance Minister outside the Budget had put the last straw on the camel's back. It is hardly two days before the presentation of the otherwise common man's Budget, the Government enhanced the prices of petrol, oil, fertilisers and many other essential items. Though it may appear a tax on those who own vehicles and landlords, the

impact of price hike directly falls on the common man. The transport fares and railway fares increased considerably. The hike in fertiliser prices will lead to increase in the prices of agricultural products. Bus fare hike, railway fare enhancement and rise in price of rice and other cereals directly hit the common man. It is evident from the rise in cost of living of the people. Government is giving enhanced D.A. to their employees with reluctance. I think the D.A. was increased thrice in the last seven months. According to cost of living figures, two more D.A's are due to be sanctioned.

The Central Government with their vast resources for finance mobilisation can afford to enhance D.A. of their employees. But they never seem to think that there are other sets of Government employees that exist, that is, the State Government employees. The State Governments are also compelled to fall in line with Centre in enhancing D.A. of their employees. But they are not in a position to do so as most of the States are financially in a position much lower to that of some of the municipalities which subsist on the grant from the Government and their own sources of income.

At this juncture, I wish to emphasise one point. There must be a uniform policy in the country for both Central and State Governments in the enhancement of D.A. The Centre should come in a large way to help States to bridge the gulf of resources for granting concessions to Government employees on par with Central Government employees. When this issue was raised in Parliament, the Government said they cannot help States to enhance D.A. of their employees on par with Central Government employees. Here a question arises. Are State and Centre different? According to me, for a strong Centre, States should also be equally or more strong. It is here the Centre will not concede. They even now want to maintain and perpetuate Central

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Government employment as something superior to State Government employment. The practice is a follow up of the British rule who believed that States are always subordinate to them. But due to lack of time, I do not want to elaborate on that point.

Occasional enhancement of D.A. is not going to solve the rise in prices problem. It only creates more problems. If the Government do really intend to check the rise in prices they should have a good centralised purchase and public distribution system. There is a skeleton working now. But it is not enough to cope with the gigantic problem confronting the country.

When I say this, working of the FCI is before my eyes. People are scared when they hear the three letters F.C.I. They consider it as a white elephant causing drain on the public exchequer. Crores and crores of rupees are wasted annually by them in the purchase, transport, storage and distribution processes. Rice purchased by the FCI at Rs. 90 per quintal, when it reaches the consumer through ration shops attains a record price of Rs. 280 per quintal. That is a 325 per cent increase in price. The position of wheat and other cereals is not different too. If that is going to continue in the new large scale public purchase and distribution system, one really prays that such a system may not be imposed. With a little attention by the higher authorities and a little more sincerity, the public distribution system can be made effective. It is only through the public distribution system that you can check the price rise, even to some little extent.

The Sixth Plan is being finalised in consultation with the State Governments. I do not know how much the Centre gives credence to the States' opinions in framing the Sixth Plan. But it appears that the past anomalies wherever they are, are going to continue. As a Member of the Consultative Com-

mittee on Planning, I tried to ascertain from the Planning Minister whether more autonomy in finances will be granted to the States. But he had no answer. His only comment was that the Finance Ministry deals with such matters. If the Planning Commission has no control or co-ordination with the Finance Ministry, I wonder what they can achieve in the name of planning. There should be clear devolution of financial powers between the Centre and the States. There are some States which are financially sound at present. One should not take it for granted that it is something of their special achievement. India's national income by certain peculiar circumstances went into their hands for investment. That investment has now taken them far ahead of less fortunate States. At least in the Sixth Plan, a new policy should be evolved. A policy whereby the weaker sections of the society as well as the weaker States would be able to come on a par with the other advanced States. Regional disparities are definitely against the spirit of national integration too.

Whether some experts agree with me or not, I am strongly of the view that the Planning Commission should be a permanent statutory body which can deal with all developmental activities including regional imbalances. If the Government feel that there may be political manipulation in framing the Plan, they can constitute the Commission in such a way to suit their convenience. In a set-up where even the judiciary is committed why should the Planning Commission alone be uncommitted? Whether committed or uncommitted, the question is, if the Planning Commission is an independent statutory body they will extend justice at least in some cases. Even this limited number, according to the situation prevailing in the country, is a blessing.

Even though much is said about creation of new employment opportunities, I find no silver-lining in the present Finance Bill also. The framers of the Plan, it appears to me, even now are concerned with unemployment

dole, grants, subsidies, exemptions from taxes and so on. This outlook, according to me, should change. You cannot keep an industry going, by subsidising it all the time. It should become self-sufficient one day. With that objective in mind, one has to frame the Plans. To me that vision is lacking with the framers of our Plans.

Being the representative of a regional party I cannot conclude without mentioning something about Kerala. Kerala is most neglected in all developmental activities. Previously, there was some cover while Kerala was being ignored. Now that thin cover is also removed. If there is any hike in price of Kerala's agricultural produce, it is certain the axe of import will fall on their neck for the industrial interests in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and where not. With fond hopes Kerala's agriculturists turned to Cocoa cultivation. There was some reasonable price in the market at that time. Responding to the s.o.s. call from Government for cocoa production the agriculturists took to cocoa cultivation on a large scale. But when their products were out in the open market in large quantities, the Central Government to their surprise allowed import of cocoa. It meant only one thing, to bring down the price of cocoa in the internal market. If that was so, why should Government wake up the sleeping farmers in Kerala and ask them to switch over to the cultivation of cocoa? It is just like waking up a man from sleeping and telling him there is no supper for him and asking him to sleep again. In the case of rubber also, the situation is not different. The Rubber Board was all out to help the rubber growers. In fact, with the subsidy and help and active cooperation from the Rubber Board large areas went under rubber cultivation. There was, in fact, a glut in open rubber market. It was at this time that the Government of India thought it proper to import some rubber. It further aggravated the situation. What happened to the imported rubber? One will feel ashamed to know that more than 7000 tonnes of imported rubber worth

more than Rs. 20 crores is being stocked with STC. It has become old and according to people living near the STC rubber godowns, they said, they cannot live there because of the foul smell of the rotten rubber stock. In the case of nutmeg and other varieties of spices also the approach of the Government of India is to persecute the agriculturists in Kerala for the benefit of big industrial houses in the north.

It will be surprising to note that there is no industry in Kerala based on the major produces of the State. I mean major rubber or cocoa and other product-based industries. All these industries are located in north and they are the people who control the prices of products in Kerala with the active help and assistance of Centre. There is no indication, I regret to say that this blatant exploitation will have any change in the coming Sixth Plan period even.

As far as railways are concerned, Kerala is not likely to get any new railway line during the Sixth Plan. What the rail Ministry says is that they will complete the Ernakulam-Alleppey link line of 50 km. started during the Fifth Plan. Kerala is willing to supply cheap electricity for railway electrification but the Railway Minister in one of his replies to my query said that electrification of railway line in Kerala is uneconomic. I cannot understand the philosophy behind it. Leave apart electrification, where is the difficulty in putting double engine for K. K. Express to improve speed and also carry more bogies? It is only neglect of Kerala, nothing more or nothing short of it. If such neglect continues, Centre should not forget the developments taking place in Assam and other border States of India. They are compelled to revolt following continued neglect for decades. I am not elaborating on the point. I wish Government of India will take a realistic stand in all problems raised by me. Once again I thank the Chair

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for giving me an opportunity to express my views in the House.

Thank you.

श्री सैयद सिद्दिके रज़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

बाइस चैयरमैन साहब, मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल की हिमायत के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा बजट और उसी के साथ साथ फाइनेंस बिल और प्रोपोजल्स बड़े नासाजगार हालात में बनाये गये। जब मैं नासाजगार हालात की बात करता हूँ तो जनवरी, 1980 में हमारी पार्टी की सरकार जब केन्द्र में आई तो इफातेजर, मुद्रास्फीति, इनफ्लेशन का शिखर पूरी तरह से अपना सिर उठा चुका था और एक ऐसी कैफियत थी जो हमने विरासत में पाई कि हमारा सारा आर्थिक ढांचा डगमगा रहा था, मुद्रास्फीति की कैफियत की वजह से। मान्यवर, मैं इस समय का फायदा उठाते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा शुभ से यह प्रयास रहा हमारी पार्टी और हमारे नेतृत्व का यह प्रयास रहा, यह कोशिश रही कि हिन्दुस्तान के आवाम का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठे और जो सदियों से पिछड़े रहे हैं, दलित और पीड़ित रहे हैं आर्थिक आजादी की किरणें उनके दरारों तक, उनकी झोंपड़ियों तक नहीं पहुंची। जो अभी तक जिन्दगी के दोड़ में बहुत पीछे रहे थे उनकी तरफ तवज्जो दी गई—हमारी प्लस के जरिये, हमारी बजट प्रोपोजल्स के जरिये। साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखने की हमारी पार्टी और नेतृत्व ने कोशिश की हमारे कामों अमासों में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, देश की दौलत जो बढ़ रही है उसका भी आवाम, साधारण-जनों में, बेत और खलिहान में फाम करने

वालों में, कारखानों और फैक्टरीज में काम करने वालों में उनका वितरण होता रहे और कन्सेंट्रेशन प्राफ वेल्थ हमने पूरी कोशिश की कि कुछ हाथों में न होने पाए। इस बात को मददे नजर रखते हुए, कभी बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, कभी कोयले की खानों का व्यापार का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया, कभी राजा-महाराजाओं के प्रिविपसिज को जब्त किया गया और इसी के साथ-पाथ बराबर यह हमारी कोशिश होती रही कि आवाम तक आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता पहुंचे, इकोनोमिक फ्रीडम पहुंचे। हमने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का श्रीगणेश किया। हमारे सामने मुल्क के आवाम की वह तस्वीरें उभरी, खेतिहर मजदूरों की हैसियत से हमारे सामने तस्वीरें उभरी; बन्धुआ मजदूरों की हैसियत की तस्वीरें उभरी। हमारे सामने उनकी तस्वीरें उभरी जो सदियों से महाजनों के कर्ज की जकड़न में बन्धे हुए थे। इन सब के लिए हमने तेजी से काम करना शुरू किया। लेकिन आज जो समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, आज जो हमारी सरकार के फेल्यज की बात करते हैं मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा जब वे इस देश के शासन में आए, आवाम का एहतमात हासिल करके आए, तो उन्होंने क्या किया? मान्यवर, डा० भाई साहेब जी ने कल अपनी तबरीर में कहा कि नयी सरकार ने इस मुल्क में इनफ्लेशनरी कंडीशन के खिलाफ ला एण्ड आर्डर को सम्भालने के लिए वायदा किया था और यह वायदा कर के चुनाव लड़ा। मैं बड़े यकीन के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम उनमें से नहीं हैं जो अपने मेनिफेस्टो में या चुनाव में किए गए वायदों से मुकर जाएं, हम उन में से नहीं हैं जो यह कहें कि चुनाव में वायदे पूरे करने के लिए नहीं किए जाते। अपने मेनिफेस्टो के एक-एक लफ्ज के लिए और

अपने उन तमाम वायदों को पूरा करने के लिए हम कदम कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे। जो वायदे हमने अपने चुनाव के दरम्यान किए थे उन वायदों को पूरा करने के लिए आगे बढ़ेंगे। लेकिन डॉ० भाई महावीर जी ने कहा कि इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ा हुआ था, ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन खराब हो चुकी थी। तो इसका मतलब है उन्होंने खुद तथा विरोधी दलों में आज जो बैठे हुए हैं यह मंजूर किया है कि उन्होंने हमें एक ऐसी विरासत दी है जिसके अन्दर मुल्क में इफ्तेजर था, जिसके अन्दर कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं, जिस के अन्दर ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन खराब हो चुकी थी। उन्होंने कुछ अक्लड़े भी यहाँ पर रखे और कहा कि प्रोडस इन्डेक्स रोका नहीं जा रहा है। यह भी कहा कि जो इन्फ्लेशनरी कंडीशन है उनके विचाराधीन हो सकता है न रही हों लेकिन इस मुल्क के अन्दर कई मसाले मुद्रास्फीति का हमने मुकाबला किया। 1972-73, 1965-68 में तो इस मुल्क में भयंकर मुद्रास्फीति हुई लेकिन अपने नेतृत्व के सहारे इस मुल्क के मसाइलस हल करने के जज्बे के सहारे सारी दुनिया ने इस बात को माना कि सारी दुनिया में इन्फ्लेशनरी कंडीशन हो रही थी, सारी दुनिया के बहुत से मुमालिक का सियासी और इकतसादी ढाँचा इन्फ्लेशन की वजह से उगमगा रहा था, हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क था जिसने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पाया। और 75, 76 और 77 का साल बेहतरीन इकतसादी साल कहा जाय, पिछले 10 वर्षों के अन्दर के उस दौर के हिसाब से, तो यह गलत न होगा। लेकिन आपने उस इकतसादी ढाँचे को, काबू में आए हुए इकतसादी ढाँचे को इस तरह से बर्बाद कर दिया कि आज हमको जो विरासत में इकतसादी ढाँचा मिला है

उसके बारे में मैंने आपके सामने अपनी बात रख दी।

मान्यवर, डिफासिट फाइनेंसिंग की बात धही गयी है। ऐसे मुल्क में जहाँ गुरबत हो, जेहालत हो, पिछड़पन हो, भूखमरी हो, दलित हों, पिछड़े हुए लोग हों, पीड़ित हों उस मुल्क के अन्दर नफे और नुकसान की बात को मद्देनजर रखकर हम कोई बजट नहीं बना सकते हैं। प्रोयोर्टी दो जाएगी, जहाँ रीशनियाँ बिखरने की, जहाँ काम करने की, जहाँ ज्यादा काम करने की, जहाँ तब्दी काम करने की और उसी के हिसाब से प्रोयोर्टी रखी जायगी। डिफासिट फाइनेंसिंग और डिफासिट बजट को किसी तरह से एक तरक्की पसन्द मुल्क के अन्दर एवाइड नहीं किया जा सकता है। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ दिन पहले लोक सभा में इस बात का ऐलान किया है कि बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए मुनाफा-खोरों के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाये जायेंगे। "The Government would take stern action against hoarders as well as blackmarketeers."

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे माननीय संसद् के सदस्यों के अलावा मुल्क के करोड़ों इन्सान इस बात का इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि सरकार की तरफ से सख्त कदम उठाये जायें और उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाये जायें जो इन्सानी मुश्किलात से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, कीमतें बढ़ाकर, ब्लैक मारकेटिंग करके और ब्लैंडिंग करके।

आज जो हालत है उनकी तरफ हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुल्क की और काम की बहुत खास तौर से ध्यान दिलाने की कोशिश की है। हम प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ायें और हम इकनामी इन

[श्री सैयद सित्ते रजी]

प्रोडक्शन की तरफ खास तौर से तवज्जह दें।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ढांचा है उसमें अखराजात कम करने की कोशिश की जाय। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को और ज्यादा इम्प्रूव करके और इम्परेटिव बनाने की जरूरत है। जब मैं प्रोडक्शन की बात करता हूँ तो जरूरी समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ रोशनी डालने की कोशिश करें। प्रोडक्शन तब तक नहीं बढ़ सकता है जब तक हमारा एनर्जी का सेक्टर प्लान्ड तरीके से नहीं चलाया जायगा। जब एनर्जी की बात आती है कोयले की खानों से खाद्यान्न निकालने की बात आती है तो सबसे बड़ा मसला ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का आता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा मान्यवर, कि रेलवे के ज्यादा वॉगन बनाये जायें और डीजल तथा पेट्रोल के अखराजात को कम करने के लिए खास तौर पर डीजल के अखराजात को कम करने के लिए हमारी ट्रेन्स जो हैं उनको इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की तरफ ले जाने की जरूरत है बजाय इसके कि हम आज वह डीजल जो दूसरी चीजों में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, वह रेल में करें। बड़े कारखानों को मैं समझता हूँ कि इनर्जी में और ज्यादा सेल्फ रिलायण्ट तथा वक्त की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए इस बात की इजाजत दी जाय, जैसे स्टील प्लांट वगैरह के कारखाने हैं, कि वे अपनी जरूरत की बिजली खुद उत्पादित करें। खासतौर से जैसे ओ एन जी सी है उसको और ज्यादा गतिशील बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस तरफ खास तौर पर तवज्जह दी है। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि हमारी सरकार समुद्र के सीने को चीरकर, जमीन के सीने को चीरकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेल

के मामले में सेल्फ रिलायण्ट बनने की कोशिश करे। जितने भी ट्रेडिशनल रिसोर्सेज हैं उनके अलावा जरूरत इस बात की है कि नये रिसोर्सेज की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय जैसे बायो गैस और सोलर इनर्जी है। गैस के जरिये हम एनर्जी की कमी का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। इसकी तरफ भी तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय सेक्टर और केन्द्र सरकार की तवज्जह मैं इस तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा कि एनर्जी के सेक्टर में हमारी जो प्रदेश सरकारें हैं अभी तक टोटल प्रोडक्शन जो बिजली के मामले में है उसका तकरीबन 94 प्रतिशत भार, पैदा करने का बर्दाश्त करती हैं। और तकरीबन छह परसेंट हमारा केन्द्र जो है, वह बिजली की पैदावार की तरफ ध्यान देता है। इसकी तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जो देने की जरूरत है और प्रदेशों के साथ-साथ, हमारी स्टेट्स के साथ-साथ हमारा केन्द्र भी इस तरफ ज्यादा तेजी से आगे बढ़े, सुपर थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स को लगा कर, हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स की तरफ स्टेट्स का खास ध्यान देकर और खुद उसकी तरफ तवज्जो करके और खास तौर पर मैं तवज्जो दिलाना चाहूंगा कि सैन्ट्रली ओन्ड ग्रिड्स हों जोकि अगर किसी प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी हो तो उससे पूरी की जाए। अगर हरियाणा और पंजाब में ज्यादा बिजली बनती है, तो उसको उन प्रदेशों में जहां बिजली कम पैदा होती है, वहां पहुंचाया जाए।

हमारे जो पानी के जराए हैं, वे हमारे मुल्क में पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं होते और उनकी वजह से हमें कई प्रकोपों का भी मुकाबला करना पड़ता है, जैसे आए दिन हमारे यहां सलाब आते रहते हैं। अगर पावर जनरेशन की बात देखी जाए, तो हमारे देश के

अन्दर इतना पानी मौजूद है कि जितनी बिजली हम इस वक्त पैदा करते हैं, उससे तीन गुना ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं, अगर हम पानी को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश करें और उसके रेजरवायर बनाएं।

फैमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ काफी त्वज्जो दी जा चुकी है। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसको हम ओवरलुक नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि हमारी जितनी भी पैदावार होती है उसके मुकाबिल हमारी जितनी पैदाइश है अवाम की, वह ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है और इसलिए भी तरक्की के फल सही तौर पर महसूस नहीं हो पाते।

मैं विशेष तौर पर अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की आपके माध्यम से त्वज्जो दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जो गाडगिल फार्मूला है प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने, जिसके जरिए अभी तक जनता और जन-संख्या के लिहाज से हमारा केन्द्रीय प्लानिंग कमीशन जो है, वह अनुदान देता रहता है, मदद करता रहता है, वह बदलना चाहिए। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान को हमको एक भक्शे की सूरत में देखना होगा। (Time bell rings) आज वह प्रदेश जो ज्यादा तरक्की कर चुके हैं, जनसंख्या के लिहाज से उन्हें समझता हूं अनुदान न देकर, उन स्टेट्स की तरफ त्वज्जो की जाए जहां पर कि भुखमरी ज्यादा है, पिछड़ापन ज्यादा है, बैकवर्डनेस ज्यादा है और हमको यह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है, सफरिंग्स में भी एक है, खुशहाली में भी एक है, प्रोस्पेरिटी में भी एक है और बदहाली में भी एक है।

इन बातों को रखते हुए मैं अपने विचार और अपनी इस बहस को जो मैंने छोड़ा है फाइनेंस बिल पर, उसे खत्म करने से पहले कहना चाहूंगा कि हम

गंस के मामले में इतने सक्षम हो चुके हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने दस कारखाने हैं फटिलाइजर के। मैं आपके माध्यम से मान्यवर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जैसी पिछड़ी स्टेट्स को कम से कम चार-चार कारखाने फटिलाइजर के देने चाहिए और उनको इस मामले में प्रैफरेंस मिलना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने 1,003.5 करोड़ रुपये का अपना सालाना बजट रखा है जिसमें ऐसा लगता है कि सेंट्रल प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 850 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमति दी है। बच गया 153.5 करोड़ रुपया वह हमें और चाहिए उन मुद्दों पर खर्च करने के लिए जिनको कि किसी तरह से एवायड नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं सारांश में आपके माध्यम से यह बात यहां रखना चाहूंगा कि मेजर और माइनर इरिगेशन के लिए 19 करोड़, पावर के लिए 12 करोड़, रोड्स और बिजनेस के लिए 45 करोड़, ड्रिफिंग वाटर और सीवरेज पर 18 करोड़, एरिया डिवलपमेंट पर 11 करोड़, इंडस्ट्रीज पर 15 करोड़, स्पेशल फील्ड असिस्टेंस पर 8.25 करोड़, ज्यूडिशियल बिल्डिंग्स पर 3.75 करोड़, पुलिस, हाऊसिंग और अण्डर असेशनल प्लैन प्राजेक्ट्स पर चार करोड़, इंडस्ट्रीज पर 10.29 करोड़, एनिमल हसबैंडरी पर 8.51 करोड़, लिक रोड्स वगैरह पर छह करोड़। इन आंकड़ों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की जो जरूरतें हैं, उसके मुताबिक अनुदान वगैरह सेंट्रल प्लानिंग कमीशन दे और आखिर में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे बहुत से विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने कहा कि

[श्री सैयद सिद्दिके रज़ी]

निराशा ही निराशा है लेकिन निराशा के अन्दर भी एक आशा की रोशनी है और

“उम्मीद की मद्धम-सी लौ भी हो, तो
प्यारी है
यह एक किरन तनहा जुलमत पे
भारी है।”

उम्मीद और आशाओं का एक कदम है यह बजट, यह फाइनेन्स बिल। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस फाइनेन्स बिल की हिमायत करता हूँ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : हमारा पोजिन्ट आफ आर्डर है। अध्यक्ष जी तुरन्त चलें जाते हैं, कुछ औपचारिक निर्णय जो सदन की तरफ से देने की मांग की जाती है उसको दे नहीं पाते हैं। प्रिवलेज इश्यू, श्री सत्यपाल मलिक पर—उस पर बहुत झमेला हुआ। मैंने भी प्रिवलेज नोटिस उसका परसों दिया है, पिछली 5 तारीख को लेकिन अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हो पाया मैं जानना चाहूंगा, या आप मेरी बात को अध्यक्ष को पहुंचा देंगे ताकि जल्द से जल्द, यस में या नो में, कल तक वह कह दें। इसलिए मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, हमारे प्रिवलेज इश्यू का क्या हुआ और उसके बारे में अध्यक्ष जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): The next speaker is Mr. Shervani.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरी बात का क्या हुआ ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): It is gone on record and I have taken note of it. I will request the Chairman to look into it.

Mr. Shervani, there are two Members from your Party and the total time available is 16 minutes.

SHRI M. R. SHERVANI (Uttar Pradesh): Both combined together?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Yes. I think you will be able to finish your speech in 10 minutes.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra): I also want 7 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GASWAMI): Then ten plus seven minutes.

SHRI M. R. SHERVANI: Sir, I rise as a member of the opposition not particularly to oppose the Finance Bill, but to place certain constructive suggestions for the consideration of the Finance Minister.

At the time of introduction of the Finance Bill in the Lok Sabha, the hon. Minister stated with great confidence that prices will not rise further. During the last four months prices have risen and they continue to rise.

In my humble opinion, the single largest factor responsible for price rise is the circulation of black money. The largest generation of black money is through the sale of controlled commodities, whether they are sold by private traders or by official agencies I will give a few instances.

A man who gets Rs. 500/- per month goes to buy a tin of vanaspathi. He pays Rs. 25/- against cash memo and another Rs. 10/- extra. This Rs. 10/- is thus converted into black money. When he goes to buy a bag of cement, he pays Rs. 37/- out of which Rs. 27/- is paid as white money and Rs. 10/- as black money. Thus by the end of the month a substantial portion of his white money is converted into black money.

The second largest source of generation of black money is due to the cumbersome procedures and too much authority vested in various official agencies. If a man wants cement for industrial construction, he has to apply for it to five different authorities. When his application finally goes to the cement authorities for issuing permit, the issuing assistant takes bribe at the rate of Re. 1/- or Rs. 2/- per bag. The needy obviously pays the amount because in the market he will have to pay Rs. 10/- per bag extra.

I am told that if a man wants to buy bananas in the wholesale market and sell them on the streets of Delhi in push cart, he has to obtain a licence or permit from five different authorities in Delhi and at every stage he has to pay his white money which becomes black in the hands of the bribe taker.

There is hardly any office in the **Government** where anything moves without money. I believe this is the second source of generation of black money.

The third source is tax evasion. In every country in the world there are some people who evade payment of tax. But in India it has become a compulsive necessity; due to the rules that are framed under the various Acts. Such rules for house facility and conveyance were framed 4.00 PM. in 1960 or 1962. There has hardly been any change since. The rents have skyrocketed and the conveyance charges have gone up very high and yet then the perk value is calculated by the Incometax authorities under the obsolete rules framed in 62. They only allow a certain portion of the house rent and conveyance charges and the rest is added back to the salary of the employees. In some cases, if a return is filed honestly, the "take home" pay would become negative, that is to say, the salary will be less than the total tax liability if the rules are properly and correctly interpreted. The result is that there is no per-

son today in any profession who is prepared to take his fees or remuneration through cheques, whether he is a lawyer or a doctor or an engineer or anybody who belongs to any other profession. Part of the remuneration is taken in cash and part through cheques. Sir, if this black money-generating source is to be stopped, the Income Tax rules have to be very drastically revised.

Take again the instance of Wealth Tax. According to the Wealth Tax rules, certain valuation is done of property or house and the tax is calculated. Now, a man, who has inherited a house fifteen or twenty years ago, of a value of about one lakh and has rented half the portion, has probably to pay the entire rent or even more as Wealth Tax because the valuation of the house is done on the basis of the current value which would now be eight lakhs or so. Now, though no fault of his, due to inflation, the value has gone up so high and he is penalised.

Rules under Wealth Tax Act need drastic amendments. The second source of black money generation, if it is to be plugged, then the bureaucratic restrictions have to be reduced and the procedures simplified. And, Sir, the first source, can only be checked if the least number of items are controlled, as few items as possible are controlled. But this is not going to happen because the decision-makers, the bureaucrats, the traders, the industrialists, all are interested in black money. The only person who would benefit, if this is done, is the common man. We all talk about him, but none is interested in him or none cares for him.

Sir, what are we doing today? We are making the procedures more complicated, we are vesting more and more authority in the officials, we are raising the taxes and we are doing everything to control more and more items and the list is ever increasing and nothing has so far happened as far as holding the price-

[Shri M. R. Sherwani]

line is concerned on account of the measures that we have adopted.

Sir, I am sorry to say that on the one hand, we are asking the people to save and, on the other, we are depriving the people of their legitimate income. I have the Provident Fund in my mind. The Provident Fund is generally managed by a trust or it is deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner and money has to be invested in specified securities which do not bring a return of more than 5 to 6 per cent. Now, if the trustees are allowed to invest these funds at their disposal according to their discretion in good-yielding securities, the accumulation would be, as I have calculated, nearly double. That is when a worker retires, if he gets thirty thousand rupees now, he will get sixty thousand rupees due to return being 11 to 12 per cent.

Then, Sir, there is another thing and I do not know how really it can be justified and I would request the honourable Finance Minister to let me know the reasons for Rule 89 in the Income Tax Act. Under this Rule, at the time of retirement, the superannuation fund has to compulsorily take an annuity Policy from the LIC. The LIC pays 7.5 per cent to the pensioner for 10 years and thereafter there is no liability. The poor pensioner who has the misfortune to live beyond 10 years does not know where to go. If this rule was changed and the money was allowed to be deposited in banks and in the post office, he would get 10 per cent return. (*Time bell rings*) And after his death the corpus would go to his children.

Then, Sir, another section introduced in the Companies Act 58A, deprives a depositor from depositing his savings in companies beyond a certain percentage. As a result Bank deposits have swollen and the banks, while paying the citizens 5 per cent for a year's deposits, lend to traders at 17 or 18 per cent, depriving the depositor. Previously, companies were

paying 10, 12 or 15 per cent before the introduction of this section. Now, Sir, the hon. Minister is proposing a tax on interest at 7 per cent. If it goes though the interest will be further increased because the Reserve Bank has given a directive to Banks to throw the burden on the borrower. Sir, I want to know how this high rate can be conducive to creating investment climate and higher industrial production and . . . (*Time bell rings*)

There is only one more thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and that is the anomaly existing in excise duty on dry batteries. Sir, dry batteries are of two kinds: metal clad and paper clad. The metal clad ones being expensive are used by the more affluent and the paper clad being cheaper are used by the common man. A few years ago, the duty on metal clad batteries was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent while on paper clad batteries it remained at 25 per cent. Therefore, Sir, the rich or the affluent are paying less duty while the poor people have to pay more duty. It might be said by somebody that I am speaking for personal interest because I happen to be a manufacturer of dry batteries. But I produce both type of dry batteries as any other manufacturer.

Thank you.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav. You have got 10 minutes.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार)

हमारे दूसरे साथी नहीं हैं। वह चले गये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): It is your party matter.

SHRI R. MOHANRANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Our party, All-India Anna D.M.K. party has not been called to speak on the Finance Bill. It seems as if . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Why I will try to accommodate you as early as possible. There has been some mis-

take. You will be accommodated after this.

श्री हुसमदेव नारायण यादव : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के जरिये जो यह वित्त विधेयक सदन में लाया गया है इस वित्त विधेयक का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या होना चाहिये इस वित्त विधेयक को जब हम कसौटी पर कसते हैं तो इसमें संतुलन बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है और सरकार के जरिये यह नीति प्रतिपादित की जाती है कि वित्त विधेयक के जरिये कितने समुदायों पर कर का भार अधिक देंगे और कितने समुदायों पर कर का भार कम करेंगे। इसी कसौटी पर वित्त विधेयक को कसा जाना चाहिये।

जब श्री बेंकटरामन जी वित्त मंत्री बने और इस सरकार के जरिए यह वित्त विधेयक सदन में लाया गया तो लोगों के अन्दर यह आशा बनी थी कि हमारे देश के वित्तीय ढांचे में कोई क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन होंगे। लोगों ने यह आशा भी की थी कि भारत सरकार द्वारा जो नया बजट पेश किया जाएगा और जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया जाएगा उसमें कुछ क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन होंगे लेकिन क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन कुछ भी नहीं निकले। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जहां तक मार्क्स को पढ़ा है, एंजिल को पढ़ा है, डा० लोहिया को पढ़ा है और जहां तक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी को पढ़ा है और हिन्दुस्तान में और विदेशों के अन्दर परिवर्तन में विश्वास रखने वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी विचारधारा को पढ़ा है, उनको पढ़कर मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार जिस प्रकार से इस देश में विषमता का अन्त करना चाहती है उसको अगर सही मायनों में देखा जाय तो यही कहना पड़ेगा कि मार्क्स और एंजिल की थ्योरी असत्य थी क्योंकि किसी समाज का क्लास केरेक्टर या वर्ग चरित्र मनुष्यों की विचार धारा से प्रकट हो जाता है। किसी व्यक्ति का क्लास केरेक्टर या वर्ग चरित्र कैसा है, यह उसके विचारों से मालूम हो जाता है।

जिस प्रकार का वर्ग चरित्र या क्लास केरेक्टर वर्तमान सरकार का है उससे किसी क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। वर्तमान सरकार का वर्ग चरित्र ऐसा बना है कि जिसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ ऐसे लोगों को देने की कोशिश की गई है जिन्होंने इन लोगों को सत्ता में आने में मदद दी है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हमने किसानों को और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को 35 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दी है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जनता सरकार के समय बजट में 641 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था। उसमें आपने 35 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दे दी। शेष 606 करोड़ रुपये रह गये। लेकिन आप लोगों ने 440 करोड़ रुपये उसमें और जोड़ दिये और जनता पर 1046 करोड़ रुपये का भार डाल दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से कितना बड़ा धोखा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ किया गया है। एक तरफ तो वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हमने 35 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दे दी है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जनता पर 1046 करोड़ रुपये का कर का भार डाल दिया जाता है। वित्त मंत्री ने वित्त विधेयक में किस प्रकार की छूट दी है? उन्होंने छूट दी है विलासिता की सामग्री पर, उन्होंने छूट दी है रेफीजरेटर पर, उन्होंने छूट दी है एयर कन्डीशनर पर, उन्होंने छूट दी है फेशन की सामग्री पर, पाउडर पर। उन्होंने सूखे चेहरों को पालिस करके पेश करने की कोशिश की है। इन बातों से हिन्दुस्तान से गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जिन लोगों के पास खाने के लिए दोरोटी भी नहीं है, उनके लिए आपने क्या किया है और उनको करो में किस प्रकार की छूट दी है?

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि आपने इनकमटेक्स में ऊपर की मेक्सिमम छूट दी है लिमिट घटा दिया है। लेकिन आपने इसको कितना घटाया है?

आपने इसको 72 परसेन्ट से घटा कर 66 परसेन्ट कर दिया है। लेकिन इन बातों से किन लोगों को फायदा हो रहा है, इस पर विचार करने की ज़रूरत है। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि बिरला महाराज को इस छूट से संतोष होगा? इससे उनको संतोष नहीं होगा। बिरला महाराज का कल्याण तो तभी होगा जब आप इसको घटा कर 66 परसेन्ट से 26 परसेन्ट कर देंगे। यह सरकार कहती है कि हमने किसानों पर से एग्रीकल्चर टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स खत्म कर दिया। इस देश के अन्दर जब किसानों का सवाल आया तो माननीय चरण सिंह जी ने किसानों की आवाज को उठाया। लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी ने कहा कि श्री चरण सिंह कुल्होटी की बात करते हैं। मैं यह साफ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बड़े किसानों की बात वहीं जाती है और जिसका आरोप लोक दल के नेता श्री चरण सिंह पर लगाया जाता है कि वे बड़े किसानों में विश्वास करने वाले हैं, लेकिन हम सदैव बड़ किसानों का विरोध करते रहे हैं। हम बड़े किसानों के समर्थक नहीं रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब आप बड़े किसानों को एग्रीकल्चर इनकम टैक्स से छूट देने की बात करते हैं तो आप उन बड़े किसानों को छूट दे रहे हैं जिन्होंने आपको मध्यावधि चुनावों में सत्ता में आने में मदद दी है। इसी विचारधारा के लोगों को आपने राज्यों में मुख्य मंत्री बनाया है। अगर आप जनता पार्टी के समय के क्लास करेक्टर को देखें तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि उस समय किस प्रकार के क्लास करेक्टर के लोगों को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया था। बिहार के अन्दर श्री कर्पूर ठाकुर जैसे आदमी को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया जिसके पास 7 कटटे भी जमाने नहीं हैं, जो झोपड़ा में रहने वाला है और जो एक नाई का बेटा है।

हमारे जमाने में उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री रामनरेश यादव को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया। वे समाजवाद में विश्वास करने वाले थे, गरीबों के समर्थक थे और एक गरीब के घर में उनका जन्म हुआ था। हमने उड़ीसा के अन्दर श्री नीलमणि रावतराय को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया और हरियाणा के अन्दर श्री देवीलाल जैसे क्लास करेक्टर के लोगों को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया। इन लोगों का क्लास करेक्टर व चरित्र, सब को मालूम है। लेकिन आज आपने बिहार के अन्दर ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता सौंपी है, ऐसे लोगों को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया है जिनका संबंध बड़े बड़े किसानों से है...

(Interruptions)

लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि थोड़ा आप वित्त विधेयक पढ़िये। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनसे कहना चाहूँगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इन बड़े किसानों को एग्रीकल्चर इनकम से छूट दी गई है जिनकी संख्या 16 हजार है। लेकिन दिल्ली में ही इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या 19 हजार है। एक दिल्ली शहर में 19 हजार लोग हैं जो कि इनकम टैक्स का भुगतान करते हैं और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 16 हजार किसान थे जो एग्रीकल्चर पर इनकम टैक्स का भुगतान करते थे। तुम्हारी दिल्ली में ही, हिन्दुस्तान का किसान जो एग्रीकल्चरल इनकम टैक्स देने वाला था, उसमें तीन हजार ज्यादा लोग केवल दिल्ली में ही इनकम टैक्स देने वाले हैं। तुम्हारी दिल्ली एक तरफ और सारे हिन्दुस्तान का किसान एक तरफ और आप चले हो फाइनेंस बिल के मार्फत हमें बताने के लिये कि आप कहां देश को ले जाना चाहते हो। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस फाइनेंस बिल के मार्फत आय की विषमता को मिटाने की क्या कोशिश हो रही है, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर? दुनिया का इतिहास इस बात को जानता है कि जिस देश में खेती

पर भार कम पड़ेगा वहां औसत आमदनी ज्यादा होगी और जहां खेती पर ज्यादा भार पड़ेगा वहां औसत आमदनी कम होती जायेगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1950 में जब अमेरिका के 43.1 परसेंट आमदनी खेती पर निर्भर थे उस समय अमेरिका की औसत आय 355 डालर थी और 1965 में जब अमेरिका के 5.1 परसेंट खेती पर निर्भर थे तो अमेरिका की औसत आय 2921 डालर हो गई। जरा सोचने से ही काम चलता है। अमेरिका जैसा देश, जैसे आप नारा लगाते थे कि 'इंदिरा गांधी आयेगी, नई रोशनी लायेगी' तो नई रोशनी लाने वाले लोगों में आपने पूछना चाहता हूं कि अमेरिका को पूंजीवादी कहते हो, यूरोप के देशों को पूंजीवादी कहने वाले, हिन्दुस्तान में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का नारा देने वालों कहां चला गया नेहरू का समाजवाद का नारा, वहाँ चला गया महात्मा गांधी का अन्तर्दोध का नारा, फाइनैस बिल के माध्यम से मैं आपको बताने आया हूं कि अमेरिका जैसा पूंजीवादी, देश वहां का जो न्यूनतम आमदनी है, सबसे नीचे के जो आमदनी है, सबसे लोअस्ट, 10 प्रतिशत आमदनी हैं, तो उसकी इनकम 1 है और जो हायस्ट है उसकी 27 है। अमेरिका में 1 और 27 का रेशियो है, जापान में 1 और 8 का रेशियो है, ताइवान में 1 और 9 का रेशियो है, दक्षिण कोरिया में 1 और साढ़े 5 का रेशियो है, फिलिपाइन में 1 और 40 का रेशियो है, थाइलेड में 1 और 14 का रेशियो है, मलाया में 1 और 13 का रेशियो है, श्री लंका में 1 और 26 का रेशियो है और हिन्दुस्तान में 1 और 36 का रेशियो है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, समाजवाद का नारा देने वाले अमेरिका पूंजीवादी देश वहां 1 और 27 का अन्तर है, हिन्दुस्तान में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का नारा देने वाले देश में सबसे कम 1 और सबसे अधिक 36। कहां है समाजवाद ? किस गली

में छिपा हुआ है समाजवाद ? किस महल में छिपा हुआ है समाजवाद ? आपके राज्य में यह समाजवाद बड़े लोगों की कोठियों में है, जहां महलों की रानी के जैसा सजाने का काम ईंटों की दीवार, उस पर लकड़ी की पिटीकोट और उस पर कपड़े का पर्दा मानों दुल्हन को सजा रहे हों, इस तरह से करने वालों तुम नहीं समझ पाओगे समाजवाद को। तुमने समाजवाद को नारे के लिये अपनाया है और हमारा समाजवाद जीवन का दर्शन है। हमारा समाजवाद में विश्वास है, हम समाजवाद के लिये लड़ने आये हैं और हम समाजवाद के लिये खून देने के लिये आये हैं। यह इसलिये देने आये हैं कि यह हमारा क्लास करेक्टर है, वर्ग चरित्र है। हम जहां से जन्म लेकर आये हैं जिस समुदाय से जन्म लेकर आये हैं, उस वर्ग के शोषित-पीड़ित जो लोग हैं उनको उठाने के लिये आये हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आय की विषमता मिटाने की बात करते हो, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि 1964-65 में, 1960-61 के मूल्य आधार पर एक व्यक्ति की औसत आय 335.1 रुपये थी, कृषि पर जो अधारित थे उसकी औसत आमदनी 220.5 रुपये थी और फिर जो गैर कृषि की जन संख्या थी उनकी औसत आय 639.5 रुपये थी। मैं स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूं कि जहां 1964-65 में यह आमदनी का अन्तर था वहां 1975-76 में, 1975-76 का वर्ष जो स्वर्णिम युग लिखा जायेगा आपके इतिहास में, तो 1975-76 जिसको स्वर्णिम वर्ष कहते हैं और जो मेरे लिये हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे काले दिन थे, वहां यह रेशियो कितना बढ़ गया ? खेती पर अधारित जो औसत आय 64-65 में 220.5 रुपये थी, वह 1976-77 में 195.5 रुपये हो गई और गैर कृषि पर,

[श्री हुसैन देव नारायण यादव]

आधारित औसत आय 813.2 हो गई जो 64-65 में 639.5 रुपये थी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खेती पर लगे हुए 100 में से 70 लोगों की औसत आय 195 रुपये थी उस समय गैर कृषि पेशे में लगे हुए लोगों की औसत आय 813 रुपये थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ... (Interruptions) महेंद्र मोहन मिश्रा जी कि दुख जाने दुखिया कि जाने दुनिया की आय जोके पैन फटी बिवाई, सो क्या जाने पीर पराई।

श्री महेंद्र मोहन मिश्र (बिहार): यह तो बिहार की जनता जानती है कि किस गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर आप है। इसमें जाने की बात मत कीजिए।

श्री हुसैन देव नारायण यादव : ठीक है, ठीक है। जनता जरूर जानती है कि मैं कितने ऊपर में हूँ। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं उनको कहूंगा कि जहां सन् 1964 में हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की औसत आय सालाना 220 रुपये थी वहां 1976-77 में उनकी औसत आय 195 रुपये पर चली गई। गैर कृषि के काम में लगे हुए लोगों की 639 रुपये पर थी वह बढ़ कर 813 रुपये हो गई। यह विषमता घटाने का काम है। जो खेती पर निर्भर करने वाले लोग है उनकी औसत आय दिनों दिन घटती चली गई और दूसरे पेशे में लगे हुए लोगों की औसत आय बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है और बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हो। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो आपका फाइनेंस बिल सदन में पेश किया गया है इसकी मारफत आपने हिन्दुस्तान से गरीबी को हटाने का काम नहीं किया है। उस दिन हमारे एक साथी बोल रहे थे तब वेंकटरमन साहब ने कहा था जरा बतायें कि पैसा कहां से कैसे आएगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि परिवर्तन हिम्मत से होता है, परिवर्तन आत्मबल से होता है परिवर्तन की आवाज अन्तरात्मा से निकलती है। परिवर्तन का काम नारे लगाने से नहीं होता है। परिवर्तन का काम नाम की रट लगाने से नहीं होता है। आप तो समाजवाद का हरीबोल करने वाले हैं, आप समाजवाद का कीर्तन करने वाले हैं। समाजवाद के लिए लड़ने वाले आप नहीं हैं। अगर मेरे पास समय होता तो मैं आपको सब आंकड़े बता कर साबित कर देता कि आपने विषमता बढ़ाने का काम किया है। (Time bell rings) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं एक मिनट का समय लेना चाहूंगा। हम उत्तर बिहार से आने वाले हैं और उत्तर बिहार के अन्दर बसने वाले लोगों की हालत क्या है? किस दयनीय अवस्था में वे बसे हुए हैं। यहां पर कोई फैक्टरी नहीं है। हमारे किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया, लाखों रुपया चीनी मिलों के पास बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। उसका भुगतान करने के लिए क्या कोई उपाय है? हम अगर खेत में मिल वालों से कर्ज लेकर खाद डाल कर गन्ना बीज देंगे तो हमारे कर्ज के ऊपर आप मूढ़ लेते रहेंगे। लेकिन अब तक हमारे लाखों रुपये के बकाया का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। मैं इस सदन की मार्फत कर्नाटक में शहीद होने वाले लड़ने वाले किसानों को 100 बार सलाम देना चाहता हूँ जिन किसानों ने हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को नलकारने का काम किया है। जिनकी भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया, जिनकी भूमि को ले लिया गया उनको मुआवजा आज तक नहीं दिया गया। माल गुजारी जारी रहेगी, हमसे टेक्स लेने का काम जारी रहेगा। इस बिल की मारफत जहां पर आय की विषमता को कम करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए थी। जहां विलासिता के ऊपर खर्च कम होना चाहिए था वहां पर फजूल खर्चों को

बढ़ाया गया है। मैं यह साबित कर दूंगा। रिजर्व बैंक ने अपना एक सर्वे निकाला है उस सर्वे के मुताबिक औसत उत्पादन 3 प्रतिशत घटा है। रेफीजरेटर्ज, परफ्यूमज इलेक्ट्रिक पखों का उत्पादन बढ़ा है सेंट का उत्पादन कई सौ गुना बढ़ा है, परफ्यूमज का लिपिस्टिक का उत्पादन कई सौ गुना बढ़ा है लेकिन रोटी के उत्पादन को घटाने का काम किया गया है। आपका फाइनेन्स बिल उस दुल्हन के समान है जिसके तन पर गोश्त नहीं है, जिसकी हड्डी मजबूत नहीं है लेकिन उसको सुन्दर साड़ी ओढ़ा कर उसके चेहरे पर पाऊंडर, लिपिस्टिक लगा कर उसको दुनिया में सुन्दर दिखाने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आपका फाइनेन्स बिल कूड़े की टोकरी में फैंक देने वाला है। वैकंटरमन साहब, आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी में अर्थशास्त्र के जानकार जो लोग हैं उनको मैं चुनौती दूंगा कि आप सदन में किसी दिन विशेष बहस कराइये कि हिन्दुस्तान में आमदनी कैसे बढ़ेगी आय विषमता कैसे मिटेगी लोगों की उन्नति कैसे होगी, छोटे बड़े में विषमता कैसे खत्म होगी? बिड़ला और टाटा तथा छोटे लोगों में जो विषमता है उसको खत्म करने का काम कैसे होगा। बिड़ला के टैक्स का करोड़ों रुपया आप वसूल नहीं करेंगे लेकिन अगर हम किसानों पर 100 रुपया भी कर्ज होगा तो आप मेरा थाली-लोटा उठाने का काम करेंगे। बिड़ला टाटा, डालमिया, जैन साहू, सिंघानिया जैसे पैसे बढ़ाने वाले लोगों तथा गरीबों के बीच की भयंकर असमानता को हिन्दुस्तान में आप कभी नहीं मिटायेंगे समाजवाद नहीं लायेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आपका फाइनेन्स बिल रद्दी की टोकरी में फैंकने लायक है रद्दी का टुकड़ा, गंदा-कूड़ा, कर्कट है इसको फाड़ कर फैंक देना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि

यह किसानों और गरीबों का विरोधी है तथा अग्न्याशी और फजूलखर्ची को बढ़ाने वाला है।

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful for the opportunity you have given me to express some of my feelings on the Finance Bill introduced by our hon. Finance Minister Mr. Venkataraman. I wholeheartedly support this Bill not that Mr. Venkataraman belongs to my State, not that I am his voter, but because he has really introduced a Bill which gives relief to peasants, farmers and the working classes. It is not an exaggeration if I point out that we who belong to the southern part of the country, for the last 25 years, have been developing our political philosophy, the political system and our parties only just talking about Centre-State relations. If I remember correct, Article 280 of the Constitution clearly says that there should not be any discrimination between the States and the Centre financially or between the States financially and fiscal gaps should be filled up by establishing Finance Commissions and their recommendations, namely, financial reports.

I find, Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned,—crores and crores of rupees we are giving to the Centre for distribution to the States whereas we are getting only one fourth of what we give to the Centre. Not only that, with regard to the deficit finance, I have already spoken to the Finance Minister one day orally when we were in the Lok Sabha that it is compensated in three important ways. One is by printing additional currency. Second way is by borrowings from our own people and third is by borrowings from foreign countries. As far as the States are concerned, they are not given the powers to print additional currency. Even the States are not in a position to borrow money from foreign countries. And whenever there is deficit

[Shri R. Mohanaragam]

finance, it is met by the Central Government by these three ways. But as far as the States are concerned, they are not in a position to compensate or meet this deficit finance. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to give preference to States which are actually backward, especially the States in the southern part of the country.

Then, Sir, we are strictly following the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and his prohibition policy. Actually speaking, in Tamil Nadu we follow the prohibition policy whereas there are certain States ruled by the Congress which are not strictly following this prohibition policy. We are proud to say that under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran just by introducing stern measures, we are following the prohibition policy and thereby we are losing every year Rs. 50 crores. Not only we are losing this amount of Rs. 50 crores of this prohibition policy, in order to strictly enforce it, we have to appoint thousands and thousands of officers as security officers on our borders. In our neighbouring State, Andhra Pradesh, liquor is going on like water. In Karnataka, it is not an exaggeration if I say that we get liquor there very easily. In Kerala, I understand, we can get liquor easily. But in Tamil Nadu, we adopt the policy of Mahatma Gandhi and we are losing Rs. 50 crores every year. I request the Finance Minister to give at least 50 per cent of our loss because of this prohibition policy.

Often we see in the newspapers that there is some raid or the other and black money is seized. Hundreds of lakhs of rupees are taken away from one place or the other in the form of black money. I do not know where this money is taken. I want to know exactly for what use that money is put to after it is taken away

from the black-marketeers and other corrupt people.

With regard to customs duty, whenever some important persons come, from foreign countries, they are able to evade the taxes and custom duty and are able to bring their articles very easily without paying the duty. But ordinary persons like me are not in a position to bring goods because of the heavy customs duty. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister will be in a position to think over this problem and I hope, he will reduce the customs duty.

In regard to income-tax, I appreciate that our Finance Minister has increased the exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. But if a person's income is Rs. 12,001 or Rs. 12,002, he will be liable to tax for nearly Rs. 4,000, because, the tax would be calculated from Rs. 8,000. If a person is getting one rupee more in excess of Rs. 12,000, he will be liable for tax from Rs. 8,000. Hence I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, that the general exemption limit, for the purpose of assessment of tax, should be increased from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000.

Now, Sir, I come to the problems of my State. When I speak on political platforms, I am asked so many questions by my party people. Since Independence, not even a single Km. of railway line, broad gauge railway line; has been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu and other Southern States. Especially in Tamil Nadu, in that part of the country, which I represent, not even a single Km. of broad gauge railway line has been provided. We have been asking for the past so many years that we should have a broad gauge railway line from Karur to Tiruchi and from Tiruchi to Tuticorin. But the reply given always is 'We will consider the matter.' According to the Oxford Dictionary, consideration means evading a certain issue, or, instead of giving a negative reply,

they will say 'We are going to consider the matter properly and sincerely'. But for the past 25 years we have been demanding a broad gauge railway line from Tiruchi to Tuticorin. This has not been sanctioned so far.

When we come to industrial development, it is the same position. When I was a Member of the Lok Sabha I asked the former Industry Minister, Mr. Fernandes, about this. I said that we should have some major industries in Tamil Nadu. The position in Tamil Nadu is, since 1967, especially, after our present Finance Minister, left the State—he was our former Industry Minister—not a single major industry has been established in Tamil Nadu. The main reason is that the State has been ruled by parties other than the Congress. It is because the State has been ruled by parties other than the Congress, I feel, no major industries were started in Tamil Nadu. The answer given by responsible persons here is that there is no railway line in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu, and therefore, there was no possibility of starting any major industries because there are no adequate transport facilities. When we asked our Railway Minister, the former Railway Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, he said 'Because there is no industry, we do not have any railway line'. He said, we should go and approach the Planning Commission. Fortunately, at that time, Mr. Venkataraman, was a Member of the Planning Commission. When I asked him, he said, I should ask a question in the Lok Sabha, and that the Minister will give a reply. When I asked the question in the Lok Sabha, they said 'We are not going to start any industry in Tamil Nadu, nor, are we going to sanction any broad gauge railway line to your State.' This is the state of affairs, as far as the Southern States are concerned. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, that at least in the Sixth

Five-Year Plan, the Government should take some steps for setting up new industries and for sanctioning new railway lines.

Sir, in this House, just two days ago, it was pointed out that the price of salt is nearly Rs. 2 in Calcutta. Just for a minute, for a flicker of a moment, I would request the hon. Members of this House to think over this problem. I am making my maiden speech in this House of Parliament. If you come to Tuticorin, especially to my place, Vedaranyam—this is the place to which Mahatma Gandhi used to come and this has gained a historical name and fame in our political history—you can get salt for 65 paise per measure. If you go further deep, you can get salt 45 paise per measure. What is the reason that salt is being sold at Rs. 2 odd at Calcutta? This is because of lack of transport facilities. If you have transport facilities to the southern parts of the country, you will have salt and some other important commodities for eight annas, ten annas and so on. What is the use of saying that from the lofty heights of the Himalayas to the sacred shores of the Kanyakumari, through its length and breadth, India is one and we are all Indians and that we should work for the progress of the country? Half of the speeches made by our stalwarts, I have not been in a position to understand. I can definitely understand, if the persons who are not in a position to express their ideas in English, spoke in Hindi. I can understand that because due to lack of knowledge of a foreign language they speak in Hindi. But when stalwarts like Shri L. K. Advani and other important and famous persons like Mr. Kulkarni, speak in Hindi, I cannot understand a single word of it. You can say, why? Why don't you hear translation? Sir, they speak for five minutes and the translation is only for one minute. Sometimes when I hear laughing in the Hindi speech, but before I understand why they are laughing, that gentleman passes on to the

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different subject. This is the situation prevailing in the House. I request our Members, even though it is their fundamental right, for the sake of the Members who have come from the deep southern parts of the country, at least for them, speak in English language so that they can understand the parliamentary procedure. They should not consider English as a foreign language. I feel the Anglo-Indian community is one of the communities accepted under the Indian Constitution. English is the mother tongue of the Anglo-Indian community. Therefore, why should the proceedings of the House not be conducted in English by the persons who can more or less speak and understand English? It is not my command, it is my request.

Next, Sir, nearer to Chingleput, which is my area, there is atomic energy plant at Kalpakkam. It was started just a decade ago, when Mr. Venkataraman, the present Finance Minister at the Centre and former Industry Minister of Madras, was there. Every year we used to raise questions on the floor of the House there or on the floor of the Lok Sabha about what has happened to the Kalpakkam plant. He used to say, within six months it will be there, they are going to start production from next year and so on. This is what we have been hearing for the last ten years continuously. Now I want to know from our Finance Minister, how much they are going to spend, much they have spent, how much they propose to spend for the development of this plant and what exactly will be the production capacity of the atomic energy. Through you, Sir, I would like to stress upon our Finance Minister to give us this information and also to take expeditious steps since we both come from that area.

Next point is with regard to postal covers. It may be simple, but I can say that the middle class people,

especially from our areas, will not write letters on post cards because it has been a fashion in our area to read them first and then deliver them to the persons concerned. So, they write only in postal covers. Here you have increased its rate from 30 paise to 35 paise. You can say that it is just five paise, but why don't you reduce it from 35 paise to 30 paise as it was before to the introduction of this Bill? Therefore, Sir, I request the Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to reduce its price from 35 paise to 30 paise.

Then, Sir, I do not know how far it is true, but there is a proposal of demonetisation of one hundred rupee notes, this is what we have heard. Of course, in our party we have passed a resolution stating that all the one hundred rupee notes, from a particular date, should be demonetised. On behalf of my party, on behalf of the people of my area and on behalf of Tamil Nadu I would like to say that we would fully appreciate if that proposal is for brought forward and implemented as early as possible.

The next point is about turmeric. It is a small thing. If I remember, just a week ago, our Finance Minister pointed out on the floor of the Lok Sabha that the export duty is going to the middle people, that the profit from the turmeric export duty goes to the middle man and that is why the export duty has been imposed. Sir, we know full well that the price of the paddy is only Rs. 100 or Rs. 110. Our agriculturists in Tamil Nadu are not in a position now-a-days to undertake cultivation of paddy for the simple reason that the amount spent on the production of paddy is much more than what they get by selling their product in the market. If you give them Rs. 150, then definitely, there is some chance for the poor agriculturist of Tamil Nadu. If you introduce this export duty, if you do not remove the export duty, definitely there will be a time, Mr. Vice-Chairman, through you I would like to tell the Finance Minister, when the production of turmeric will not be in

Madras or other parts of the country where our ladies who are conservative by nature are using turmeric. It is especially so in our part of the country.

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to state one thing. In Tamil Nadu, our Government has come forward to write off all the loans due to the Government from farmers who possess less than 5 acres of land. We have written to the Reserve Bank about this, but the Reserve Bank have refused it completely saying that it is not going to help the State in this matter. I have a request to make to the Finance Minister. During the Lok Sabha elections in January, 1980, when our party was completely washed away by the party to which our Finance Minister belongs, they had said that this would be given some consideration. Our Finance Minister is a very clever man and a very clever Minister. He used to give answers that will be suitable for the present, past and future. (*Interruptions*) I am finishing. After all, it is my maiden speech. It is the convention that a maiden speech is not disturbed. I am not going to take more than one or two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): If you were an inexperienced Member, I could have understood it. But you are a very experienced parliamentarian.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: But I am not so experienced as you are, or as our Finance Minister is. I only want to ask our Finance Minister to take necessary steps for writing off the entire loans, which concession our Tamil Nadu Government has given to the poor farmers. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI SAT PAUL MITTAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Finance Bill and compliment the Finance Minister for presenting a very well-balanced budget, especially at a time when the economy of the country

was in bad shape and had been damaged by the misrule of the Janata Party Government.

The concessions announced by the hon. Finance Minister have been welcomed by the small scale industry and other sectors. The nation was expecting a heavy dose of taxation and it was a matter of great satisfaction when the people found that instead of heavy doses of taxation, there were concessions. The Finance Minister certainly deserves congratulations for making various concessions to the small scale industry, to the individual tax-payer whose exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 in income tax and whose wealth tax limit has been raised from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. It is all the more welcome that while doing so, he has also raised the developmental expenditure corresponding to the last year by no less than 16 per cent in order to promote an atmosphere of growth and investment.

The main criticism by the Opposition is about the uncovered deficit of over Rs. 1400 crores. It is amazing that many Members of the Opposition while criticising the amount of this uncovered deficit have laid more and more stress on raising the developmental expenditure in one direction or the other, which means that even if the developmental expenditure is not raised, it is at least irreducible.

There is pressure on the hon. Minister for more concessions for one or the other kind of industry. In some cases, it might also be justified. For example, the budget has provided relief to small manufacturers under tariff item 68 by way of complete exemption from duty upto Rs. 30 lakhs. This will certainly help industries engaged in the manufacture of controlled cloth, cotton, cotton-viscose-blend hosiery, cycles, sewing machines and 30 life-saving drugs. This concession is welcome. The inflationary trend will consequently be checked to that extent. The engineering industry has, however,

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not been given a square deal, especially the hand-tools, nuts and bolts and auto spareparts.

These items certainly deserved the same concession of exemption up to Rs. 30 lakhs. The exemption limit for these categories being five lakhs was fixed at a time when the price of steel was Rs. 800 per metric tonne compared to the prevailing market price of Rs. 4,500 per metric tonne. In order to correct the imbalance, the realistic level of exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 30 lakhs. The rise in price of steel and other industrial raw materials coupled with acute shortage of power has already rendered the installed capacity of these categories idle and not raising the limit will only make it worse. Many Members will point to similar items which justifiably may be deserving similar concessions. But in view of the demand for raising the developmental expenditure and more and more concessions, how the Finance Minister will cover the uncovered deficit of Rs. 1,400 crores will remain a dilemma. The Finance Minister seems to have relied on a number of factors that are likely to yield enough resources. When he increased the limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 on personal income, reduced the surcharge on income tax and raised the exemption limit on wealth tax from one lakh to 1½ lakhs, he must be expecting more and more people, who have been hitherto evading and avoiding taxes, to contribute their due share to the national exchequer. We hope that his gesture on the direct taxes front will attract more and more people to behave as responsible citizens and pay their dues. He may also be expecting that the concessions given to industry and agriculture shall help in their substantial growth and usher in an era of plenty and put an end to a period of shortages which is the legacy of the misrule of the Janata Government. I, therefore, congratulate him for his imagination, farsightedness and bold-

ness to present a well-balanced Budget.

I would like to point out to the Finance Minister, before I speak on two or three points concerning my State, that the performance budgets presented by the different Ministries do not give any clear idea of the physical targets for their respective Ministries for the whole year. How are Parliament and the people to judge the performance and achievement of these Ministries about their physical targets when these are not clearly defined?

We have been voted to power by the promise of our esteemed leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to form a Government that will work. It is, therefore, our performance in all fields—be it the industrial or agricultural sector, the running of railways or power plants, the State sector industries or the law and order situation in the country—which alone will justify that we are worthy of the people's confidence. A realistic approach will have to be made for streamlining the whole system, specially the working of our industrial projects in the State Sector. Wasteful expenditure will have to be curbed, the mess created by loose administration and inept handling of the labour situation in the public sector projects will have to be set right in a manner so as to ensure unhampered and optimum production while giving the employee his rightful due. The policy of curbing monopoly and bringing mass production industry—keeping in view the public welfare—under the State control in the sphere of public sector, is as sound as before but the indiscipline, the inefficiency, the deteriorating management-labour relations which have resulted in huge losses and have at times brought bad name to the public sector will have to be remedied.

The monster of black money and parallel economy is fattening day by day, and drastic steps have to be taken to meet this menace. Take, for

example, steel. The official price is Rs. 2,70 per tonne, whereas the market price, or the black market price, to be precise, is around Rs. 4,500 per tonne. While there is a great cry that steel is scarce and it is not available at the steel plants or the steel depots because of acute power shortage or labour trouble, there is dearth of the material in the black market. If you pay the price, you get the kind of material and the quantity of material that you require. Where does it come from? And where does the huge profit of approximately Rs. 1,800 per tonne go? This definitely generates black money, unaccounted money, on which no tax is paid. The plain fact is that the policies of the Government are twisted in a manner as to benefit the fake manufacturers, the so-called actual consumer and the one who gets huge quantities of this and other industrial raw materials in the name of 'proposed industries' for which the Government gives very liberally on account of its desire to promote the growth of more and more industries in the country. Crores and crores of rupees of black money is shared by this category of people, the middleman, the bureaucrat and the one that I have mentioned before. And the worst sufferers are the State and the people—the State in the sense that the taxes are not paid, and the people because they are denied their due share in the distribution of raw materials of this kind. The same is true of cement, coal and similar other essential raw materials and inputs. Why can't the Government adopt a realistic policy of raising the prices of these commodities to a level where there is no difference in fluctuations between the official price and the price in the market, and devise methods to shuttle back the profits so earned to the real actual consumer, the small and needy citizen and the real export-oriented industries? This will put an end to the evil of black-marketing, hoarding and rekettering, which is crippling our national economy. The Government can rationalise the prices of these commodities in a manner as to make these commodities available to the small consumer in the rural and urban areas through

its own agency not only at the present market prices but even at the subsidised prices. Besides, these things are not used by the vast majority of our people who live below the poverty line. How can we expect the agricultural sector to produce results when we raise the prices of agricultural inputs without giving a fair price to the agricultural produce? Who is responsible for this scarcity and high price of sugar in the country? Certainly not the farmer who produced enough sugarcane but had to burn the standing crops because the prices offered to him were less than the price of firewood. Who is responsible for the glut of potatoes last year, which was sold at a throwaway price, much below the cost price, without the Government coming to the rescue of the producers? What has happened to cotton? The farmer was completely ruined and burdened under the weight of indebtedness. Who is responsible for this pitiable plight? Certainly the wrong policies and bad planning and the callous attitude of the Janata Government which professed the welfare of the rural people but brought about their ruin.

The Opposition has accused the Government of raising the prices of diesel and fertiliser. Can any Government continue to give inputs at heavily subsidised prices for an indefinite period of time? Certainly not. We fully appreciate the Government's compulsions in raising the prices of these and other inputs, which are largely due to the spurt in the prices of these commodities in the international market. But what about the price for the produce of the farmer? The Government should keep this in view while fixing the price of paddy and other agricultural produce. This has to be done in order to avoid the recurrence of what happened in the case of sugar, at the hands of the Janata Government. I, however, congratulate the Finance Minister for abolishing wealth-tax on agriculture which has been universally welcomed by the people of India. I come from a State which contributes about 60 per cent of the foodgrains to the Central Pool.

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I come from the town of Ludhiana which is known in the country and in the world as a centre of small-scale industry. How has the small-scale industry survived all these years without any large-scale or medium-scale industry in the State to support it, is just a miracle. It may be the result of the hard and sustained labour of the people of Punjab that it survived despite the fact that the sources of supply of raw material such as steel, coal industrial lubricants are situated hundreds of miles away which entail undue delay and additional transport costs. Power supply position being awfully sad, has made the matters worst. I fail to understand why some of the projects like the Thein Dam, Anandpur Hydel and Kukerian Hydel Projects are not being cleared by the Central Government for the last many, many years? These projects, if cleared in time, could have started power generation or must have reached the completion stage by now. Apart from other things, the undue delay in the clearance of these projects has caused a great financial burden on the State of Punjab. Leave aside the Thein Dam, as much has been said about it a number of times in this and the other House in the past. Let me touch the Anandpur Hydel Project which was estimated at Rs. 29.19 crores in July 1970 with a firm power of 119 MW and has 900 million units production capacity per year. This estimated cost had to be revised to Rs. 52.40 crores in June 1975 and Rs. 84.18 crores in 1979 on account of the ever-increasing phenomenon of price-rise. It must have risen more and who knows to what extent it will rise by the time the Government gives its final clearance after resolving the inter-State claims and disputes. The same is the case of Mukerian Hydel Project. Its cost estimate was Rs. 25.90 crores which, was raised to Rs. 75.57 crores by designing three units instead of one at each power house raising its capacity from 62 MW to 207 MW in all the four power houses. This cost estimate has been revised a number of times.

The latest updated cost estimate under preparation will certainly show more increase in its cost. Is it in the national interest to permit the inter-State disputes to blockade the way of the clearance of these projects? Is it in the interest of the agriculture, the industry or the common man, the interest of my State or the neighbouring States which form an integral part of India, to allow these disputes to impede the process of their completion? Certainly not. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to clear these projects without any further loss of time. Keeping in view the overall power picture in the State and the ever-increasing requirement of the people of Punjab, the crying need and the only answer is the setting up of the atomic power plant in Punjab. Before I say a word about the law and order situation, I would like to know whether the excess capacity regularisation which has been allowed by the Ministry of Industry in case of large and medium scale will also be applicable to the small units or not. I compliment the hon. Industry Minister in introducing this bold and realistic measure of regularisation of excess capacity in order to have a clear picture of the total capacity production in the country.

The law and order situation is quite satisfactory in my State where the new Government headed by Sardar Darbara Singh took immediate steps to nab the antisocial elements including the hoarders and blackmarketeers.

The opposition and the press is blowing up the crime figures in the country to show that the law and order situation in the country is not really satisfactory. They do not realise that the present trend of violence was started during the Janata Government which miserably failed to maintain law and order in the country, which gave rise to communal outbursts, atrocities on Harijans and weaker sections including women and promoted divisive and fissiparous tendencies in the country as a result of which we saw the delicate situation in some

parts of the country like Assam. It is the hangover of the past which is continuing.

The reports of the secessionist and subversive activities in Jammu and Kashmir where pro-Pakistani slogans were recently raised and Punjab, where a parallel and mock Khalistan Government have been announced by a crazy extremist with himself as the Rashtrapati of that imaginary Government, are to say the least, very disturbing developments. Nobody can be permitted to hamper the integrity and sovereignty of our motherland and such anti-national activities have to be dealt with in the sternest possible manner.

5 p.m. The police must be trained with the latest and modern techniques and provided with modern equipment to deal with the crime situation in the country. The people have implicit faith in the leadership of our illustrious Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and we all look to her for the solution of the problems which are great and many and which can be solved only through the implementation of the 20-point programme.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Sir, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill, 1980.

[**The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. R. Morarka** in the Chair)]

Sir, the purpose of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government. My understanding is that it is an instrument of fiscal policy and in the annual exercise that is undertaken the expectation is that the Government, through the medium of this Bill, would give direction and propulsion, which are needed, to the fiscal policies of the State. I must submit to the honourable Finance Minister that I studied the Finance Bill with the intention of looking for or finding the direction, the central nuclear core of policy, the overall total picture, towards which the Finance Bill intends to propel the

economy of the country. It is possible that the fault is mine and that I lack understanding. But it is entirely possible, and give me the opportunity to say so that it is entirely possible—that there just is not any policy, a central policy contained in the bill. There is a little bit of everything here and there. When the honourable Finance Minister was appointed to this portfolio, I am sure, large number of people were full of expectations because thought at last we have a man of eminence, a man who knows the subject that he has to deal with and has been entrusted with the responsibility of directing, of giving direction to, the most vital segment of the nation's life. But I regret to say that the Bill that has come, the Bill that has been presented to us, shows that either Mr. Venkataraman is not able to impress upon the Bill the genius of his personality or there is a total absence of policy on the treasury benches and the Bill has ended up by being neither fish nor fowl. What I did not find in the Bill. I looked for in the arguments and the speeches of the various members on the treasury benches and I thought that what the Bill did not contain, perhaps the Members on the treasury benches would enlighten me on. I found three things generally being spoken of by the Members on the treasury benches. There was a parrot-like repetition of the 20-point programme. Then there were exhortations to patriotism and there were exhortations to co-operate with the Government. If the economy of a nation could possibly move by exhortations to co-operate with the Government or exhortations to patriotism or to this much-flaunted 20-point programme, we would never be facing the problems that we are facing now. Sir, the Budget hides more than it reveals. Everyone has spoken about the deficit. And, Sir, I do not want to be repetitive. Let me talk about the revenue deficit only. We have a revenue deficit of Rs. 954 crores. I would be very happy if the honourable Minister would correct this statement of mine. This is the highest ever revenue-deficit Budget that has

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been presented in Independent India, and this deficit is a truer indication of the actuality of the nations financial state than the total deficit of 1,420 crores of rupees, which has been mentioned as the deficit this year, because the Finance Minister had already levied about three thousand five hundred crores or so which was the additional impost on petroleum, etc. I am not talking of the necessity or lack of necessity of this. I have tried to investigate and found that the two major components of this revenue deficit are, firstly, the General Services, costing Rs 600 crores. At this level this head shows an increase of roughly 20 per cent over the last year. General Services is not a very productive item. Secondly, it is the holy cow of Defence—Rs. 500 crores—which shows an increase of 18 per cent. I seek your indulgence. I will just try to read out a very small quotation:

"The anticipated budget deficit for this year is only Rs. 93 crores less than the revised deficit for 1979-80." This is only a reflection of the fact well known to all those who have studied the Centre's finance. The Central Government consumption expenditure has swallowed the entire increase in taxation". I have only very limited time. Unfortunately, I have to rush through.

A number of Members much more learned than I am on tax matters have spoken about various kinds of reforms that are necessary in tax, and people have spoken about wealth tax from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs, section 80J, and so on. The central point is missed to my mind. This is perhaps not the occasion nor the place to talk about the philosophy of taxation or the theory which should govern taxation. But I would submit to the hon. Finance Minister that I think that the essential point is missed. To my mind, firstly, taxation must not be expropriatory. It has reached the saturation point, and I think the Finance Minister is to be commended for making some kind of an effort towards reducing that satura-

tion. But we are still living with the psychology of expropriation. We have lived for so many years, in the past, in such fashion. The nation has got used to the idea and the Tax Department treats the citizens as though they were criminals *ab initio*—to start with—and then everything is expropriated. There is a psychology of expropriation. We talk about the rich, black money, etc. I submit that there is no use talking about black money unless you eliminate this psychology.

The second thing which I feel about tax laws is that they must be basically just. It is no good talking about 80J or 80M or any other. Thirdly, Sir, the tax laws must be stable. A citizen must have the satisfaction of knowing that he would be enabled to plan for the next three years or so. The hon. Members who are much more learned than I am on the subject, made some recommendation to the hon. Finance Minister, knowing very well that the Finance Minister is not going to make any changes. It is not in his power to make any. It is going to prove a futile exercise by making these recommendations merely for the sake of the galleries. Anyway, I am wasting my own time by labouring on this point. I submit to the hon. Finance Minister: You have spoken about tax reforms; the past Government carried out a determined exercise for taxation reform. There was the Choksi Committee, the Jha Committee, and there are Reports. A large sum of money was spent on them. Much time was devoted on these reports and they made certain recommendations. They have said a lot of things. But no one from the Treasury Benches has recommended the adopting of these Reports. The previous Government had also not adopted these Reports.

Months of efforts were spent on them. I would submit to the hon. Finance Minister to please consider this. I will make one more recommendation on the question of taxation. Please do not change laws which have been established by the courts of this

land and do not make laws retrospective in effect. They are basically unjust. They basically go against the tenets of justice in tax laws.

A number of Members from both sides of the House spoke about the question of inflation. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister by now is bored beyond belief, having heard all of us and he is hoping as to how soon I finish so that his ordeal is over. The question of inflation, I believe, is serious. The inflation which this country has been afflicted with in the last 18 months is very serious. I am not making a partisan distinction. I am not attempting to put the blame on the present Government only because things like inflation are indifferent to political persuasion. They do not make a difference between me, who sits in opposition, and between you. The sugar purchased will cost the same. The effect of price rise will be felt equally by you and by me. I feel that the slide down started with the hon. Mr. Charan Singh's budget and in the last 18 months we have seen an inflation in India of the kind that we have not seen in the past 30 years. Please treat it in a non-partisan fashion and treat it as one of the most vital problems facing the country. A number of Members, who are perhaps economists talked about demand management. They have talked about controlling money supply, etc. I submit for the consideration of the Finance Minister that there are some peculiar features of this particular inflation which we are afflicted with. Demand management was the suggestion made by one hon. Member. Sir, demand management presupposes an economy of surplus. We do not have an economy of surpluses. We have not got even the essentials. How do you manage demand when the essentials are not there? How will you manage demand which is a much more complex thing? I do not pretend to know the answer. I do not tell you that I know the answer. But I would tell those of you who sit on the Treasury Benches that, "Do not have the arrogance of the infallibility of a

view point on as complex a subject as economics." Most of us do not understand it. Those of us who understand should know—*हम सब नंगे हैं*। that we are all naked in the *Hamam*. We are playing with fire when we play with the kind of inflation that we have and we are talking without sufficient knowledge of the subject. (*Time bell rings*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): One minute more please.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Please allow me a little more time. This is, as my colleagues and friends said, my maiden speech. Please if you force the pace, it would be tantamount to rape. However, I shall be fast. The peculiar feature which I bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is that all other inflations have coincided with the failure of monsoon. Secondly, in every inflationary situation that the nation has seen, we have had the agricultural prices always outstripping the prices of manufactured goods. The position has been reversed here. Possibly, it is not demand pull. It is cost push. Examine that thing, Sir.

I would make a brief mention of what I am recommending to you. They are just four points. I will refer to them very briefly. They may appear simplistic, but they merit consideration. We have a revenue expenditure of 13,000 crores of rupees. We have identified the non-productive items. If we are able to effect 10 per cent reduction in revenue expenditure, it comes to 1300 crores of rupees. We have invested 15,000 crores of rupees on the public sector. If you are able to ensure a 10 per cent return on it which is what the banks are now giving, Rs. 1500 crores, and the tax revenue which the nation earns and which is roughly Rs. 12000 crores, and if we can eliminate tax evasion to the extent of just 10 per cent which comes to another Rs. 1200 crores, then you

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

have Rs. 4,000 crores. Please consider this.

Sir, just a short word on the question of this holy cow of Defence spending. As an hon. Member from my side said, "let the Defence have whatever they want." I beg to differ. This question of economy in Defence matters is a terribly complicated thing unless it is dovetailed with the External Affairs, with foreign matters etc. But the basic thing, and the reason why we are faced with a problem of treating Defence as a holy cow is because we are not applying our mind to what defence problems are—(a), (b), and (c). I would be very happy if the Finance Minister would inform me that I am wrong. My belief is that 70 per cent of Defence Budget is spent on constants—salaries, wages, benefits, development assets, etc. They cannot be changed. It is only about 30 per cent that is available to the Defence Services which we can spend either on the Jaguar or on the Mirage or on the submarines or whatever we wish to acquire. The point is, unless there is an integrated perspective planning about Defence, there will be no question of economy. And when I talk about integrated perspective planning, I am submitting... (Time bell rings). Sir, I cannot go more on that point.

Sir, one thing about my State. You have spoken about the 20-point programme. The Government of Rajasthan is unable to pay, under the food-for-work programme, the labourers who have completed their work. Please consider this inequity and injustice. Finally, Sir, nowhere in the world—please correct me if I am wrong—does the bank borrow at 9 per cent and lend at 18 per cent. Please consider it as well.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Shri Kulkarni.

SHRI ARAVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Thank you, Sir, for calling

me though at the fag end of the discussion. Sir, I do not want to spend my time on the generalities of law and order or the price stability. I will refer to two or three problems which are agitating my mind.

Sir, persistently, I am putting this point of view before various Finance Ministers on the excise tariff on the power and hand processing units, and now more information has come into my possession. Sir, now I find that the entire revenue collected from the power processing units is something like Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 16 crores. Out of that, I am all along requesting the Finance Minister, at least, to leave aside the co-operatives, which sector, in your upper heart of your heart, requires more sympathy. Sir, it will be a sin to accuse the Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, and such a pious man cannot be accused of any thing. Sir, I find it difficult to accuse him. But I am only suggesting the one thing to him. Sir, I know that he was in a very embarrassing position some months back when the Finance Bill was presented. I only draw his attention to an anomaly. Sir, a power processing unit in the co-operative or whatever sector is providing employment in the rural areas. And, here, at page 44 of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, a concession has been granted to the soft drinks. Sir, I do not want to allege that what I said is against Mr. Venkataraman. But I know his embarrassment. You have reduced the duty on soft drinks using caffeine etc. from 60 per cent to 40 per cent and enhanced the duty on soft drinks not using caffeine from 30 per cent to 40 per cent. At least, do we not in the co-operative sector deserve that much of sympathy at your hands? Sir, I will only give him three figures. In 1978-79 total excise collected on soft drinks was Rs. 11 crores. In 1979-80 it was Rs. 15 crores. Growth is, Sir, you are also an economist, 30 per cent. Now, Mr. Venkataraman under somebody's pressure, God alone knows whose, my friends from that side will jump to their feet, changed it. It is the

Campa Cola lobby which has forced Mr. Venkataraman to the sin and that sin I would show you just now. Sir, the duty now has been equalled to 40 per cent in the new Budget. What is the expected revenue? It is Rs. 16 crores. It means a growth of 30 per cent. If it had not been changed, instead of Rs. 15 crores in 1979-80, Rs. 20 crores would have been collected in 1980-81. But now only Rs. 16 crores are being collected. That means a big gift or a big grant to Mr. Charanjit Singh or Charanjit Lal, whatever he is. What is the gift or bonanza? It is not only Rs. 4 crores. That other fellow, the Parles, I have also read it in the paper, both of them have made up, this Campa Cola lobby and the Parle lobby, have managed with the higher ups. So, what is the result? I have calculated. The Parles have to pay Rs. 2 crores more, because he was to be hauled up by Mr. Venkataraman.

AN HON. MEMBER: Whom he has to pay? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: He has to pay Rs. 2 crores because he was under the shadow of being prosecuted for whatever aids, money grabbing, by Chavan etc., who is also a friend of your friends. I know Mr. Bagaitkar. You don't come in.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR (Maharashtra): I have not come in.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: These are politicians. What can I tell you. So, Sir, Rs. 2 crores bonanza to Mr. Chavan in the Parle group and Rs. 5 or 6 crores to Mr. Charanjit Lal or Charanjit Singh, I do not remember his name. He is an M.P. from Delhi. In all Rs. 6 crores bonanza.

Mr. Minister, do I not deserve anything for these three co-operative processing houses—not a gift or a concession—for creating employment, and the most valuable social part of it, removing powerloom sector from the clutches of the master weavers and master pressers. For a crore of

rupees which are being collected by them, they only contribute to you out of Rs. 14 crores a crore. Do they not deserve anything, when the Campa Cola or Mr. Charanjit Singh, coming from Delhi, can get Rs. 6 crores straightaway on a silver platter? Mr. Kulkarni pleading for these co-operatives is not getting anything. Even Mr. Charan Singh, who was the Finance Minister, but I do not want to blame him because these are the Lok Dal Members sitting here, his entire economic knowledge was limited. I do not think he is an economist at all.

SHRI LADLI MOHAN NIGAM (Madhya Pradesh): He is a farmer.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Yes, He writes books and he gets them written by somebody else who are half-economist. That Mr. Charan Singh was carried away. Nothing ever we got from the Government. This happened like this. I plead with Mr. Venkataraman to please assure me something for the co-operative so that I can have a good sleep, which are under liquidation. (*Time bell rings*). Sir, only two minutes more. Sir, this is my only pleading with him. But Mr. Venkataraman, it is in your heart that you are responsible for giving this six crores of rupees to this Campa Cola which I say I do not want to go into just like my friends Mr. Yadav and others did by calling it elitist consumption of Campa Cola and Parle's or whatever it is. Nobody drinks it; why should one bother and pay Re. 1 or so, just for one bottle which is not a very interesting experience. And I think nowadays due to certain liberal policy on prohibition, the other drink will be cheaper than Campa Cola. God knows what will happen to it.

Second point is, the Minister said in Lok Sabha and here also that he is responsible to the welfare of the poor under his party's manifesto. Now, everybody is responsible for the welfare of the poor right from

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni]

Jammu and Kashmir to Kanya Kumari; everybody is responsible. But the point is, this law and order situation does not come in. Then about the price stability, I do think this question of price stability will remain in the hands of the Government. I must say that the credibility of the ruling party and people's confidence in it are eroding. They won by a massive majority. I really desired that this great Janata Party should have remained there but unfortunately they quarrelled among themselves and I have never seen such types of persons who are totally incapable of ruling this country. At least your Government which is led by a very powerful and a very dynamic leader, should remain there. But the credibility of your party is fast eroding. I would request the Minister to see that no hanky-panky business is there.

Now, take the case of sugar. What type of sugar are you importing? I do not want to go into that scandal because the Finance Ministry was consulted at the last moment only when the deal was already through in London. Now, have you seen that sugar personally? I have seen it personally. You must have seen khandsari. Khandsari is reddish; this is yellowish. It is produced in Brazil, and only 16,000 or 20,000 tonnes have come and that is being sold in the shops in Bombay. I would like to know why, Mr. Finance Minister, you are throwing away the money, Rs. 200 crores or whatever it is. You are throwing this money on the purchase of this sugar. You purchase khandsari in the market. I mean you take over completely whatever sugar and whatever khandsari is available. Don't go in for this yellow imported sugar which is khandsari and the price you are paying is of the A-grade sugar of this country. A-grade sugar is luxurious which the country produces and you are paying that price for a product which is lesser in

quality than the khandsari, and I think it will not stand the test.

Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you and also to my friend Mr. Shahabuddin who has given me the opportunity because I wanted to leave for a meeting. I would only request Mr. Venkataraman, the Finance Minister to oblige the co-operatives—whether I am sitting here or not—and give a better deal than what is given to Campa Cola, and on that ground I plead with him that he should at least say something about it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):
Please remain here; I want to reply to you.

SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the proposals contained in the Finance Bill are sort of a mixed bag. The picture is a mixture of light and shade and the darker shade seems to predominate and the prospect and the outlook which we wait for and which shall become very apparent by the end of the financial year, appear to be rather full of dark forebodings. When the Budget was presented by the hon. Finance Minister, it struck many of us as a great exercise in showmanship, almost as an exercise in illusion-making, but by now the euphoria which was generated, has been dissipated. And the real implications of the Budget are coming to the fore. I would like to remind the Finance Minister, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, of his assurance not only that price stability shall be achieved but that corrective action shall be taken by the Government at the right time. We see no signs of this inflation abating and indeed the inflation is continuing with accelerated pace from month to month and from week to week, and there is no sign of let up at all.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would not go to the extent as some of my friends have gone, to call this Budget as anti-people Budget but when I look

at the totality of the picture, certainly I cannot define it as a people's Budget. I know, it could not be a socialistic Budget, because, we do not live in a socialistic economy. We live in a mixed economy. As I understand the concept of mixed economy, as it was defined by the great genius, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is that we tolerate private enterprise, but we do not treat them so very leniently and so very costly. We do not embrace them. The tax proposals, as they stand, give much more to the big business, than they deserve, and far too little to the common man. While the incentives given to the big business are real, the little concessions given to the common man and announced with great fanfare and with great sleight of hand, have become absolutely illusory in the face of inflation. However, there are some points in this Finance Bill, on which I would like to commend the hon. Finance Minister. He has taken the historic step of trying to close some of the apparent loopholes in the tax system. The tax avoidance which was being practised through fragmentation, he has tried to stop it to a very large extent. In a historical perspective, perhaps, this will come out to be the biggest single achievement of this Budget exercise. I am referring to the new provisions in regard to the HUF and in regard to the discretionary trusts. It does reduce, to some extent, the stranglehold on our economy and I do hope, if he continues to be the Finance Minister next year, he will carry this process and this exercise further to its logical conclusion. I would also like to point out that the Budget, in defining various cut-off points and fixing limits, refixing limits of taxation, does not take into account the real value of the rupee into consideration, and the devaluation which has come about over a period of time.

I would like to point out that there are extraordinary concessions, as I mentioned, in favour of the big industry in the name of expanding the

quality and the content of tax holiday, in the deduction of promotional expenditure, in defining the new maximum slab for taxation, in the deduction of R and D expenses, in continuing and expanding the export subsidy and so on. All these present to me a picture as if the industry in India has not yet come of age and it will still have to live on crutches. But I would like to know from him, through you, Sir, when shall the industry do without these crutches? When shall our exporters do without subsidies? When shall that time come? I find that the effective taxation on industry has now gone down to about 30 or 35 per cent, as some experts have pointed out, whereas, in regard to personal taxation, it reigns much higher than this. I think, this policy of subsidising industry from public funds must stop, some day, some time.

The Finance Bill also plays a trick on the common man. I am not accusing the Finance Minister. But I see that in redefining the excise schedule, in the name of special excise duty, by one stroke of pen, through an across-the-board increase, he has generated Rs. 198 crores, which will be finally transferred to the consumers. On the other hand, he has tried to give them a lollypop of some Rs. 9 or Rs. 9½ crores by way of concessions as far as the exisable items are concerned. I also find that this reflects an elitist philosophy. If we go into these proposals, there are concessions, for example, on toothpaste. Aerated waters have already been mentioned. Then, T.V. sets, air-conditioners, refrigerators and so on. To what extent, do they benefit the common man? This I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister. There are also proposals in the Bill which reflect a political motivation. One cannot really understand the rationale otherwise. For example, aerated waters is the case in point. It has already been mentioned and I am reminded of an Urdu couplet which says:

[Shri Syed Sahabuddin]

"Koi Maashooq Hai Is Pardai-Zangari Men". Those who know, know who this Maashooq is, and that this Maashooq happens to have a very prominent beard! There is also this concessions which has been given to the big poultry farmers. Otherwise, I do not understand this proviso which says that any income in the aggregate over Rs. 75,000 shall not be taken into consideration.

There I find some industrialists get a concession, in the import of steel tubes. They also get excise concession in the manufacture of metal containers. I would really love to know which these industrialists are.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Bill, I am afraid, shows no social concern. It has taken away the deduction that was available for higher education. Although it does grant a concession for the employment of the blind and the handicapped, I would like that this concession should have been made available to all the weaker sections of our society, to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and to the backward classes as a whole.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would like to make one suggestion for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. I think a lot of malaise in this country arises from the system which bans company donations to recognised political parties. I would suggest, if the ambit of donations is going to be enlarged, let the recognised political parties also come within this ambit. (Time bell rings). I will take two minutes more.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I personally feel rather difficult about this CDS. CDS, apart from being a heavy burden on the people with small income, after four years when you are going to give back 1/4th or 1/5th every year, it really does not leave too much in the Government's kitty. I think the scheme has come to its logical end and it should be possible slowly do phase it out of existence.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Appellate Tribunal and summary assesment ideas are an excellent and I would like to commend the hon. Finance Minister for introducing them, but I would indeed ask him for more. He has promised to perform the Herculean task of simplifying, rationalising and re-codifying our tax structure. Our taxation system, Mr. Vice-Chairman, as you know, is a lawyers paradise and is a gold mine for the tax consultants and is hell and confusion for the common man. I would like the tax system to be such that the common citizens of this country can fill up their forms without any help from any expert, can argue out their cases themselves, and have the summary assessment done from the taxation authorities without any hulla gulla. I will really love the Finance Minister to address himself to this great task next year.

The Bill contains some very ugly provisions to which I would like to draw his attention. The elimination of agricultural wealth to my mind, is simply unjustified. I do not see why an administrative failure should lead to an ideological failure. I think agricultural wealth has become to day in this country the main source, the main means of laundry operation, which tries to transform black money into white and here the Finance Minister tries to give complete freedom, full licence for this laundry operation to continue at an accelerated pace. I would also like to point out the element of retrospectivity. I do not understand this philosophy that when the Government has to get something the law should be retrospective and when the Government has to give something, like in the case of pensioners, the law has to be prospective. I think retrospectivity in law is against equity and to my mind it has no moral justification. I would also like to point out that the enhancement of various postal rates is going to hit the common man and I have also moved an amendment on that point which I would follow up later.

The last point that I would like to make is this I have noted that 30 %

saving drugs have been given exemption from excise duty, but I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that the WHO has recently published a list of about 125 or 150 drugs which are all of common use, especially in the tropics and I would like him to consider whether this concession cannot be extended to all the drugs in the WHO list, which would indeed be a great boon for the common man. I just come back to the point I have already made. I know there are many good features in this Finance Bill, but on the whole I am constrained that in its totality oppose this Bill.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir while sitting on the opposition benches I am supposed to oppose the Bill, but I want to point out certain things which are quite glaring. When the Budget was presented, the common people heaved a sigh of relief. There were no taxes and an attempt was made to stabilise the prices by reducing taxes. And it had some effect for some days. The prices did go down. But again, these are coming up, again there is a price rise.

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : पंजाबी में बोलिये ।

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: But the South Indians say that they cannot follow anything.

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : ट्रांस्लेशन भी है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): You speak in whatever language you like.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: I will speak in Punjabi.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): You continue in English.

SHRIMATI RAJINDRA KAUR: I know I can speak better in Punjabi, but I also know that our Finance Minister does not understand it.

I feel that the Finance Minister should be quite categorical in declaring

that he will further reduce taxes on certain items at random but should not name the items. That will, of course, have the desired effect and will discourage hoarding.

There is a lot of talk that the process have gone up because of imported inflation, because, of the price rise in crude oil. But I want to ask the Finance Minister what his proposals are to reduce the consumption of crude oil. At present, the railways are using imported diesel to carry the coal. Even diesel is being used in trucks for carrying this coal. What a pity? We have got plenty of coal and still this has been going on in the last 6 months of the Congress rule. I know the Congress will blame the Janata. When two years back Janata was sitting on these benches, they were blaming the Congress. Now the Congress is sitting on treasury benches, and they are blaming the Janata. This thing will go on.

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : यह तो रहेगा ।

श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कौर : हाँ, यह तो रहेगा ही ।

There are certain factors which have to be taken into consideration and which can reduce the consumption of oil. I feel that about 80 per cent of the cars used in India are being used by the Government officials. I have seen that if an official is given a car and if his wife wants to purchase a thing worth one rupee, she will not mind going 10 kilometres and spending 20 rupees worth of petrol to purchase that thing. There should be a pool. (Interruptions) It is only if the gents allow the ladies; the ladies do not do it on their own. But there should be some pool system and every officer who uses a Government car must write down for what purpose he is going and how much mileage he has done. He must sign the log book and give the purpose of his visit. Only then some control is possible. In this respect, I must say that the public transport should be improved. I have seen people coming all the way from Ludhiana

[Shrimati Rajinder Kaur.]

to Delhi in a car for some work or the other. When you ask them why they come by car, they reply that seats are not available in the railway. In Punjab, about 1500 to 2000 Pakistanis come to India or go back to Pakistan daily. But there is only one train available—that is the Frontier Mail—at night which can carry only this much of rush. What are the other passengers to do? There is so much rush everywhere. Even after 33 years of rule, we have still not started treating our citizens as human beings. Look at the buses—even the local buses. I will request the Finance Minister to travel in a DTU bus for a day or two and see how crowded it is. It is difficult to enter into it. If the transport system is improved, it will certainly save some oil. Now the big Mercedes-Benz cars costing between four and five lakhs of rupees are being used by every industrialist and trader. If the Prime Minister can drive in an Ambassador car, why can't these industrialists and capitalists drive Ambassador or Fiat cars? These big cars should be absolutely banned and they should not be allowed to waste oil on their comforts. But, leave aside imported inflation. Land and house-sites are not going to be imported from outside. The prices of land and house-sites have shot up in Delhi and everywhere else in India by 50 per cent within the last three or four months. The other day there was a report in the press that one plot of $7\frac{1}{2}$ marla in Chandigarh has been auctioned for 1.23 lakhs. At this rate I think an ordinary house with two bed rooms in Delhi will not be less than Rs. 5 lakhs. And we have fixed the tax exemption limit at Rs. 1.5 lakhs. So I think by this we have made many citizens of this country liars or cheats because nobody is paying wealth tax or property tax on small houses although their market value has gone up so high. The reason is inflation and black money. If you earn Rs. 100/-, Rs. 60/- go to the Government under one pretext or the other and the 40 per cent which is left with you

is used for domestic purposes. So what is left for running business and other things is black money.

The other day the Commerce Minister was saying that they were doing something to plug the loopholes so that there may not be any inflation. But if you go to the library and consult the Budget speeches and replies of the Minister you will find that such loopholes have been plugged since long, but the prices are still going up. Are we serious that the prices should come down or are we just talking? I think we are just talking.

The other day Mr. A. G. Kulkarni was talking about Campa Cola. There are so many other things. Parle was your favourite and Campa Cola is their favourite. Parle was making money; despite the fact that they declared that Thumsup did contain the cola ingredient, there was no cola absolutely. Their excise duty was less and the market price was the same. Neither the Janata Government checked it nor the Congress Government is going to check it.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Capitalists are owners of every body.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: Capitalists rule the economy outside and rule the House as well.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Whichever Government is in power.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: Yes, whoever is in power. I have heard something about the pipeline from Mathura to Jullunder, but I don't remember it exactly. There was some question during the Janata rule that Birlas had not been accommodated because Dodsals had some connection with Kanti Desai. Now again there are tenders. I heard somebody saying that one tender is less than two crores than Dodsals. I heard that he was not being accommodated because Dodsals had given one crore to Congress and the plane used in the election campaign was given by him. And this state of affairs continues. They contribute to both the parties, whoever is there. If we get money

from them and they come to us for some purpose or for some work, we cannot say "No" to them. I feel that in order to bring down the prices, not only our whole economic structure but our whole political structure has to be reviewed and completely transformed, and we have to see that money power has got little say in the affairs of the country. If this is not going to happen, then what will happen? I have read just now a joke in the *Illustrated Weekly*. A person comes and says, "I hate these nepotists, these scoundrels, these profiteers" and he says unprintable words. Then a policeman comes and arrests him; he says "You are under arrest for abusing the Government." The person is surprised. He says "I never meant the Government. I did not mention the name of Government." And the policeman replies, "I admit it, but you described it so perfectly." That is the opinion of the common people on the streets have about Government officials and politicians. In fact, if you give more powers to bureaucrats, they will share more spoils. But I do not feel that only they are to be blamed, because the prices are going up and we have not increased their pay. Their pay has remained constant, and it is what they were getting in 1950 or 1957. And an honest IAS officer does not have any other means of getting money. At the end of his service, at the time of retirement he cannot acquire one "kanal" of land in Delhi and build a house. I feel that the pay of the high officials also should be increased so that they may be above these temptations. (*Time-bell rings*), I will finish, I will not take more than five minutes because when the bell starts ringing, I cannot speak more although I have seen some people taking more than 25 minutes even.

Now, we talk about the down-trodden and the weaker sections of the society. We are here to uplift them to remove their poverty. But I would ask whether we are here to remove our poverty or to remove the

poverty of the masses. I am surprised to see that Members of Parliament are getting houses in New Delhi at nominal rents. If I get a house, my servant is also entitled to share that privilege. But what we do is, we rent out our residential houses, our servants' quarters, our garages, and if we give it to our servants, we do not like to pay them because the poor persons have got no other place to live in. The cost of construction has gone up so high that no man with average means can build a house. Is it socialism that we are going to bring in India, with the rich getting richer and the poor becoming poorer?

Now, the Finance Minister has given certain concessions to the industries. But these concessions are availed of only by the organised sector. Those who really need help, the poor people do not know how to go about it, how to approach them. Now they have stopped importing live-stock of poultry. If the livestock of poultry is not imported, production is bound to go down. We do not have cattle of good breed. There is a lot of "hulla-gulla" for cow protection. And I have seen that the most mercilessly treated animal in this country is the cow.

You see the cows in the bazaar being beaten by one person, then another person and again by the third person. I do not mind that instead of exposing them to this kind of brutality they are eliminated or at least sterilised so that they may not produce the calves.

About Punjab, Mr. Sat Paul Mittal has said so many things. I would like to contradict only one point that he said. He said that there is an attempt to establish Khalistan or a mock Government, this and that. If Madras presidency could be changed into Tamil Nadu, if Bombay has been changed into Maharashtra and if Hyderabad could be changed into Andhra, where is the harm if some people went to change the name of Punjab into Khalistan? Nobody has ever

[Shrimati Rajinder Kaur.]

demanded that we would like to go out of India. We are Indians and we are better Indians than what Mr. Sat Paul Mittal claims himself to be. Out of 127 hanged for the freedom of the country; 92 were Sikhs; Similarly; in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Chinese wars Sikhs have been killed out of proportion to their numbers. And if they have got some grievances, what is wrong in that? One of the things they want is a transmitter in the Golden Temple. I do not see any reason why Government is denying that. Why are these people trying to push us out of India? I do not understand why they are maligning Akalis and others?

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समय ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। मैं इस माली मसूबे का, वित्त विधेयक का इसमें जो विरोधाभास है, उसके दो-तीन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मुझे लगता है कि सारा आर्थिक मसूबा जो हम लोगों ने बनाया है वह एक फटे दिमाग से बनाया है, नहीं तो एक तरफ जहां विज्ञान और दूसरी चीजों की चर्चा की है, उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की बात की है—मैं कर वगैरह पर अभी नहीं जा रहा हूं—दूसरी तरफ आप लाख कोशिश कर रहे हैं किसी भी हालत में जो बढ़ती हुई रफ्तार से मुद्रा-स्फीति हो रही है उसको रोकें, क्योंकि यह यकायक 30 टक या उससे भी ऊपर जा सकती है, हम हर क्षेत्र में दिवालिया हो रहे हैं घरेलू मामले में भी और विदेशी मामलों में भी। इससे ज्यादा क्या विरोधाभास हो सकता है इस मुल्क में कि दुनिया के आंध से ज्यादा अंधे हैं, हर साल पांच लाख बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान में अंध हो रहे हैं महज इस वास्ते कि उनको एक गाजर भी नहीं मिलती—विटामिन ए की कमी से जिस मुल्क में अंधापन बढ़ रहा हो, उस देश में कोई सरकार बैठ कर वकालत करे कि

रंगीन दूरदर्शन बनेगा देश में तो इस से ज्यादा मजाक हम अपना और क्या बना सकते हैं ?

इसी तरह से दूसरी चीज है। एक तरफ टेक्नालाजी की बात हम कर दें और दूसरी तरफ—मुझे आज भी शर्म के साथ कहना पड़ता है—दिल्ली जो आंख है हिन्दुस्तान की, यहां तो राजा लोग रहते हैं लेकिन आज भी 30 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद यहां की भूमिगत नालियों को साफ करने के लिए जिसे अंडरग्राउंड ड्रेनेज सिस्टम कहते हैं, जहां स मल-मूत्र बह कर निकलता है, उसको साफ करने के लिए कोई मशीनी तरीका ईजाद नहीं कर पाए कि उसमें सुभीता हो जाए। बड़ी हैरत होती है जब सड़कों पर मैं देखता हूं कि मेनहोल्स में जाने के लिए मेरी आपकी शक्ल और सुरत जैसे आदमी लगेट बांध कर उतरते हैं और हाथ से मल मूत्र को साफ करते हैं। एक तरह हम हिन्दुस्तान के इन मल-मूत्र की नालियां साफ करने के टेक्नीक का विकास नहीं कर पाए और दूसरी तरफ हम दम भर कर चलते हैं कि हमने आर्थिभूट और रोहिणी को आकाश पर पहुंचा दिया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है

6 P.M. कि हमारे दिमाग में विरोधाभास है।

कहां किस को कील चुभ रही है कोई देखने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहा है। मिसाल के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय तेल निगम ने एक नूतन चूल्हा मिट्टी के तेल से जलने वाला बनाया जो बत्तियों से जलाया जाता है जिस से ईंधन की भी बचत होती है और उस के साथ-साथ खाना पकाने में भी सुविधा होती है। यह भी शायद आप जानते होंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंधापन औरतों में ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है। उस का सब से बुनियादी कारण यह भी है कि हिन्दुस्तान

की आँख, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाली औरत, लकड़ी पर खाना पकाती है, गीली लकड़ी को फूंक-फूंक कर उस के धुएँ से अपनी आँख चौपट करती है। गांधी जी का सपना था कि हिन्दुस्तान में हम धुआँहीन चूल्हा बना दें। वह जो नूतन चूल्हा बनाया उस से भी आगे बढ़ कर उसी भारतीय तेल निगम ने एक नया चूल्हा ईजाद किया जिस की दोन्तीन करोड़ रुपये की फैक्ट्री लग सकती है। जो तखमीना लगाया गया है उस से यह पता चलता है कि 15 करोड़ रुपये के ईंधन की जो खपत होती है उस की बचत हम लोग कर सकते हैं। अब आप लोग सोचिए कि एक तरफ ईंधन की बचत के लिए काम करने वाले छोटे-मोटे तकनीकी वैज्ञानिक हैं जो चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की माताओं-बहनों की आँखें न फूटें, उन की आँखें अन्धी न हों, दूसरी ओर सरकार दो-चार करोड़ रुपये लगा कर फैक्ट्री बनाने को तैयार नहीं है। अगर वह कारखाना लग जाय तो 14-15 करोड़ रुपये, जो विदेशी मुद्रा में तेल मंगाने पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, बच सकता है। तो जहाँ तक मल-मूत्र को छूने की बात है, जिस का सम्बन्ध जनता के दैनन्दिन जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ है, उस के बारे में कुछ भी करने की बात इस बजट में नहीं है, उस का कही जिक्र नहीं है। मेरा और कोई आरोप नहीं है। सरकारी राजकाज चलाने के लिए और जो चीजें आप करना चाहते हैं उन के लिए आप को खर्च करना पड़ता है। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है। मेरा सिर्फ कहने का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का यह आर्थिक मसूबा वही हो सकता है जिस के अन्दर अन्त्योदय की बात हो, जिस के अन्दर नीचे से नीचे वाला आदमी अपनी शक्ल ठीक से देख सके, आर्सेन में, जिस तरह हम अपनी

हकीकत को पहचान लेते हैं। शायद वित्त मंत्री घबड़ाते होंगे—उनकी ईमानदारी में मुझे शक नहीं, मैं उन का सम्मान करता हूँ—शायद उन को डर है कि अगर मैं उस तरह का मसूबा देश के सामने रखूँ तो मैं भी शायद स्त्यजीत रे की श्रेणी में आ जाऊँ कि आपने हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को उजागर कर दिया, इस चीज पर इतना खर्च कर दिया। आपको ताज्जुब होगा, आज सुबह—अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वेस्टर्न कोर्ट में रहता हूँ—जो नौकर वहाँ शाङ्ग-पोँछा करने वाला है उन में से एक आदमी आया, उस ने कहा कि इस कागज पर दस्तखत कर दीजिए। मैंने कहा क्या बात है। उसने कहा कि बच्चे के दाखिले का सवाल है। पूछा किस स्कूल में, किस कान्वेंट में भज रहे हो। उस ने बताया कि यहीं के छोटे-मोटे स्कूल में—जिन्हें मैं बरसाती स्कूल कहता हूँ, जो शामियाने के नीचे लगते हैं, जिन में बैठने की जगह नहीं है, टेबिल-कुर्सी नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ सेन्ट कोलम्बस, सेन्ट मेरी जैसे स्कूल हैं वहाँ जो दादागिरी चलती है उस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। इसी तरह से दिल्ली में माडर्न स्कूल है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 13 करोड़ बच्चों में से मुश्किल से 3 करोड़ बच्चों को हम शिक्षा दे पाते हैं। उस के बाद भी हालत यह है कि इन छोटे-छोटे स्कूलों में जाने के लिए सौ रुपया, डेढ़ सौ रुपया—जैसे बड़े स्कूलों में बिनिडिंग फंड के नाम पर पैसा ले लेते हैं, कहते हैं—दो तो तुम्हारे बच्चे को फटे हाल ज़मीन पर बैठने के लिए, फटी किताबें ले, कर बैठने के लिए जगह मिल सकती है। मुझे लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के स्कूल आज देश के सच से बड़े नीलाम घर बन गये हैं। मैं बहुत दुःखी मन से कह रहा हूँ कि देश के बच्चों की झलक मुझ को इस बजट में नहीं दीखती।

[श्री लाडली मोहन निगम]

हिन्दुस्तान की औरत—देश की आधी आबादी—की झलक मुझ को इस आर्थिक मसूबे में नहीं दीखती। हिन्दुस्तान की 30 फीसदी आबादी आदि-वासियों और हरिजनों की झलक इस मसूबे में नहीं दीखती। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की झलक तो दीख ही नहीं सकती। इस वास्ते अर्थ मंत्री जी, खजाना मंत्री जी मैं कहूंगा कि आप अगर अब की साल नहीं कर सके—क्योंकि आप के ऊपर कुछ दबाव रहे होंगे—तो अगला मसूबा जब आप पेश करें तो कोशिश करिए कि डेढ़ सौ वर्ष की जां साम्राज्यवादी परम्परा रही है बजट बनाने की उस से कुछ अलग आप नये पैमाने, नये आयाम हिन्दुस्तान के बजट में लायें। तब मेरा जैसा आदमी आप को सलाम करेगा और ऐसे बजट का स्वागत करेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Mr. A. S. Chowdhari, not here. Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR: Sir, just one minute. I want to make a correction. I spoke one incorrect sentence and I want to correct it. I said that the Sikhs are demanding a radio transformer at the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In fact, it is this that the Sikhs are demanding a radio transmitter at the Golden Temple in Amritsar. I wrongly said that they wanted a transformer. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the debate on the Finance Bill has been according to the best traditions of democracy. In a democracy the opposition cannot agree with everything that the Government does, nor can the opposition disagree with everything that the Government does. Therefore, I have been gratified by the speeches from both sides of the House in that they

pointed out the features which they considered good and also the features which they considered not so good.

Sir, at the outset, I should express my thanks to all the Members who participated, and more particularly, to some Members on my side who, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, did not participate. Otherwise, it would not have been possible for me to start my reply. Now, it is my usual practice to deal with all the Members individually, but owing to shortness of time I shall classify the various subjects on this occasion and deal with each one of the subjects in broad perspective.

In all the debate that has taken place, both in this House and the other House, nobody had accused me of any impropriety in the levy or in the exemptions that I had given. But I was really surprised that my very good friend, Shri Kulkarni, should have said that there was some motivation in respect of the excise concession to beverages. If I explain to him the background and the object with which it was done, the good and honest man that he is, I am sure, he will agree with me. The classification of the beverages into caffeinated and non-caffeinated had led to a lot of abuse. Many people were passing on caffeinated drinks as non-caffeinated drinks and paying only 30 per cent. It also led to complaints. I do not know how far it is true, but it was said that there was corruption among officers, in that they were a party to passing of the caffeinated drinks as the non-caffeinated drinks. I thought the best way would be to do away with the distinction between the caffeinated and the non-caffeinated and levy an excise duty which will be mid-way, between the caffeinated and the non-caffeinated. The caffeinated drink was charged at 60 per cent and the non-caffeinated at 30 per cent and in order to simplify the procedures, to do away with the lot of harassment of officers going and checking whether it is caffeinated or non-caffeinated and also making some

money on the site, I thought it would be an appropriate thing to have a uniform rate in which there is no scope for any such thing, either cheating by the companies or corruption by the officers. For everything it is possible to find some motivation and it makes me now shudder whether in the attempt that I propose to make in rationalisation of the taxation system, in my attempt to levy a mean level of tax, I will not allow myself open to the criticism that I had favoured somebody somewhere in some form or other. Well, I am quite sure, the House will approve of what I have done. In the excise administration there are so many different kinds of assessments that it really causes a lot of harassment and also gives scope for corruption.

If you take textiles, certain varieties are charged at Rs. 12.50, others at Rs. 10 and the third variety at Rs. 8. The result is that it leaves it open to the officer's discretion to pass a variety of Rs. 10 cloth for Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 cloth for Rs. 10 or Rs. 8. If I do away with all these distinctions and say that all the textiles will have say only Rs. 6, it is possible that a man who had previously been paying Rs. 10 will benefit and it is possible for the House to say that I have benefited somebody. Now, if this kind of attitude is taken, it will be impossible for any honest administrator to attempt at any kind of reform which will improve the tax administration in this country. Now, Mr. Kulkarni can go.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: What about my request for the cooperatives?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not going to do it because then somebody else will charge me.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Cooperatives are not owned by you or me.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The moment I start giving concessions, I am getting warned about it. The moment I give concessions, somebody else will say that this concession has been given in order to benefit X or Y.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: You left out the bottlers. Previously you were not charging the manufacturers.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will be able to explain everything with regard to this. The machine printing has certain advantages. The hand printing has certain disadvantages. In order to encourage hand printing and larger volume of employment in hand printing, they have given a lower excise duty to hand printing and levied higher excise duty for machine printing. If I now interfere with this, there will be a hue and cry from the handloom and other sectors saying that I have now encouraged the machine printing section. Therefore, I now fail to see how I can help you in the matter.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will now proceed to deal broadly with some of the other aspects. One thing that has really disturbed all of us, whether we sit in this House or the other House, is the price situation in the country. I have never stated that the prices will be brought down. I have very carefully gone through all my speeches and there are many of them because when you present the budget, then you reply to the budget. There is an Appropriation Bill in both the Houses. Then there is the Finance Bill which we introduce and discuss. Then there is a reply also. I have never stated in any of them that the prices will be brought down. I know that on account of the rise in the price of oil and oil products, a certain measure of price increase is inevitable. It is not so only in this country, but

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

all over the world. When I went to the Interim Committee Meeting of the World Bank as well as of the ASEAN Bank, developed countries complained to me about the effect of oil price hike on their economies. There were very severe rates of inflation and they were desperate in finding a solution to this problem. Therefore, I am not the person who ever said that the prices will come down after having said that the prices of oil will be raised. But the oil prices have not been raised by me. It is the OPEC countries who raise and if the OPEC countries raise the prices and I pass them on to the consumers—and not fully but only to an extent—then I cannot be accused of having brought about inflation in the country.

The question is whether this country can afford to buy oil at that high price and sell it at that cheap price that we were doing. To buy dear and to sell cheap is the surest way to bankruptcy. This Government does not propose to take the country to bankruptcy. We are willing to face the public criticism on this matter because it is inevitable that there will be certain measure of price rise on account of the international situations which reflect themselves on our economy. Therefore, I wish to point out that this effect of oil price hike is showing itself and, therefore, there has been a price rise. But I went on to say that between January and July, there has been a 10.4 per cent price rise in prices, and analysed the components of this 10.4 per cent, 3.7 per cent out of this 10.4 per cent is due to oil price rise—petroleum, petroleum products and fertilizers. 2.9 per cent is due to sugar, *khandsari* and *gur*, and purely on these things. About 1 per cent to 1.2 per cent is due to edible oils. And if I include oilseeds and edible oils, together it would be 1.5 per cent. Now, the entire price rise on the whole volume of commodities forming the rest is hardly 1 to 1.5

per cent. And what I said was that since the oil prices have reached and worked themselves up, and unless the OPEC countries again rise the prices which I hope and pray they will not, the oil price will not rise and, therefore, there will be no rise in prices on account of oil prices. The second point which I was making is that if I control the price of *gur*, *khandsari* and so on, I will be able to bring down the prices by about 2 per cent on these two counts. Then it will be possible to stabilise prices at more or less the rate at which we have done.

I am also keen, as I said earlier of resorting to certain measures which will bring out the hoarded stocks. I used the expression that we used the carrot and we will now use the stick. And many people said where you have used the stick. Please give us time. We will use the stick and we are already using it. As some hon. Members pointed out, as Mr. Bhandare also pointed out, we have conducted certain raids in certain areas which are bringing out these stocks. But this is not a matter which I can publicise beforehand. And, therefore, we will try to do things which will bring out the stock. We will not give any quarter for antisocial elements to profiteer and exploit on the misery of the poor.

Now, on the question of the price front, there are certain features which are giving some hope and encouragement. For instance, the supplies will increase in the next few months. The constraint on infra-structure such as cement, steel and some of the other commodities of common use, is now slowly decreasing. Today there are seven States in India which do not have a power cut. They are the four States in the southern region, namely, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and then Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Seven States have no power cut at all as against 50 to 70—80 per cent power

out which was existing only 2-3 weeks back.

Our coal production has gone up by 10 per cent in comparison with the same period last year. Bhakra Nangal is filling up and I am told in Punjab also there will be no power cut very soon. Maharashtra is heading towards a relaxation in power cut. Now, these are all features which go to show that production will improve.

Sir, I said that there are two ways in which inflation can be combated. One is by control of money supply, generally called the demand management. The other is by increasing the supply of goods and services. And though I was warned by many people that in an inflationary situation any attempt to liberalise taxation to give relief and concessions would add to the liquidity in the country and therefore further accentuate the pressure on prices, as I said, I took the risk of opting for the other course of increasing the supply of goods and services. But goods and services are not increased overnight on the presentation of the Budget. The supply of goods and services will come up only as a result of the Budget proposals which I have put forward. The Budget proposals which I have put forward will encourage production, will give such a large incentive to the small scale industry; in fact, very much more than even what their own memorandum presented to me suggested, will accelerate production in the small-scale sector to such an extent that even though in the heavy and medium sector it takes a little more time for the production to come up, the production in the small scale sector will compensate the lagging behind in the other sectors.

Some hon. Members were sneering at the idea of giving concessions to the electronics industry and said when people are starving, why have you given concession to the TV and so on? But people do not realise that the

electronics industry has the highest employment potential because most of the things in the electronics industry are done manually and that it provides the greatest opportunity for employment of women under conditions where there is no pollution. Therefore it is that we thought that we should not only give this concession to the electronics industry but also remove even the license fee on radios so that the production of these goods may increase and greater employment opportunities may be created. You cannot solve a major economic problem by attacking from only one side. You have to attack from all sides. We want to attack it from the side of supply by increasing the supply of goods and services. We have also tried to attack it from the supply of demand by levying an interest-tax whereby the borrowing by some of the bigger units for fairly unproductive purposes such as keeping a large inventory, keeping stocks in the hope that prices will increase, can be avoided. In fact, the credit squeeze which the Reserve Bank applies is not towards production credit but it is only towards the inventories which are being kept and the distribution, which is hoarding and commandeering of goods, which is being done.

Therefore, this policy of trying to meet the situation from different angles is being followed and I am quite sure that given the co-operation of the people, the policy will succeed and if it does not, as I have already said, my successor will revert to the old position of levying again 90 per cent tax, and credit squeeze and all that, because the country has not responded to the alternative which I have placed before it.

Sir, I will not deal with the plan. Mr. Era Sezhiyan pointed out that investment in the plan is not adequate and some Members questioned the capability of the Government to achieve a 5 per cent rate of growth in the economy. I want to point out

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that if I wanted to achieve a 5 per cent rate of growth merely on the investment of 16.6 per cent in the plan, than it would not have been possible...

श्री शिव चन्द झा : उसके अलावा भी तो है ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not understand; therefore, I do not reply to him. Without this ear-phone, I do not understand.

Now, Sir, as I have pointed out, fuller utilisation of capacity along with additional investment that we are bringing forward, will achieve this 5 per cent rate of growth and it may even take up to 5.5 per cent. But I confine myself to 5 per cent. Fuller utilisation of capacity arising out of availability, of power, availability of coal and other things will certainly achieve a measure of growth and 16.6 per cent additional investment which I am making, will accelerate the growth and thereby make us achieve this 5 per cent growth.

Now, some Members pointed out, particularly I think Mr. Sankar Ghose pointed out because he was in charge of planning earlier. that in certain items, the investments have been lower than those in the last year's Budget. The answer is two-fold. Number one: there may be *inter se* differences and *inter se* adjustments in which some items may be more and some may be less and one cannot draw any conclusions from that kind of *inter se* variation. What one should see is, what was the allocation for agriculture and allied programmes last year and what is the allocation for agriculture and allied programmes this year. In some items, the programmes might have been completed. Therefore, there would have been no allocations; in certain matters, there may be greater investments because there is a need for it. Now if you take the overall figure, you will find that last year the provision for agriculture and

allied programmes was Rs. 1,811 crores and this year, 1980-81, it is Rs. 2,247 crores. Therefore, in the overall for agriculture and allied programmes, there has been an increase and no decrease.

Secondly, there has been a misunderstanding so far as the figures are concerned and I explained it, Mr. Vice-Chairman, last time when you were speaking and that is, in the Budget for 1979-80, originally framed, certain programmes were included in the Central scheme. Thereafter there was a meeting of the National Development Council in which they insisted that some of the Central schemes should be transferred as State schemes. So, the Centrally-sponsored schemes were transferred to States and that is why, in the Budget papers which we presented while coming to the House with the interim budget, we had four columns instead of usual three. One is Budget as originally framed, the other modified Budget, then the revised Budget and then the current Budget. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you asked me what is the meaning of this modified Budget and I explained that this modified Budget is the result of the National Development Council's decision by which some of these schemes which were originally in the Centrally-sponsored sector, were transferred to State sector and as a result of it, the modified Budget shows that it was less. If you compare the modified Budget or the revised estimates with the current Budget, you will find, it will be comparable. It will be more in certain cases and it will be less in certain cases. This probably explains why some people have misunderstood the figures.

Mr. Kalyanasundaram raised one objection to the repayment of gold bonds in gold. I am afraid, we are under a contract, bound to repay the gold in specie.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Should you not verify whether it was lawfully brought into this country or illegally brought into this country? This was my question. I have information that they are smuggling gold; not all, but some.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, fifteen years ago, people voluntarily gave...

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Out of patriotism?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: ... for the defence of this country at the time of the Pakistan War. Well, I do not think it would be appropriate to scrutinise at this stage. All I can say is, the gold will have to be repaid as per the contract.

Shri Kalpnath Rai raised a few points. He said that employment has not been given adequate emphasis. As far as this is concerned, I would like to point out that the rural employment scheme provides for Rs. 340 crores. The additional amount of Rs. 100 crores for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is again for employment-oriented schemes. Hence, when this money is fully utilised, it will certainly go a long way for providing rural employment.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): You discount two things in this calculation. One is inflation. It appears, it may be at the level of 30 per cent this year. Then, of course non-utilisation of funds. (Interruptions) Your financial allocations do not reflect the real investment, in real terms.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I said, in my speech, 'if it is utilised'. I hope it will be utilised. It is for the States to come forward with fuller utilisation of the funds which we are providing and we shall see that this is fully utilised, because, this is a vital scheme for employment.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What about inflation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am still hopeful. I am not so pessimistic as my esteemed friend, that inflation would go up to 30 per cent. It will not and I am positive that we shall be able to combat it.

Now, so far as urban employment is concerned, I would like to say that we have a number of schemes. These schemes, particularly, the small-scale industries scheme, will enable a number of people to go into it. The banks are now providing the seed capital for the self-employed people. We are also asking the banks to extend facilities for the unemployed people. We shall try to see that the facilities provided by the banks are fully utilised by the urban unemployed.

I will now come to black money.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is the real money now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I said elsewhere that any person who is able to find a solution for the black money problem, will get the Nobel Prize for Economics this year.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In that case, even the Nobel Prize will go into the blackmarket. This is my fear.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Because I used to think that it is only our country which had black money. But now I find from a report of the Internal Revenue of the U.S.A., that they think there is black money of about 5.9 to 7.3 per cent in their own country. Therefore, I think if they find a solution, they will certainly be given the Nobel Prize. But, Sir, after saying that in lighter spirit, I really want to do something, that I cannot spell out. The effect of it will be to see that it will not be worth while for people to accumulate black money. Now various suggestions have emanated. But each one of them has certain problems and difficulties.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But why don't you demonetise?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall explain. A number of people have made suggestions that you demonetise hundred rupee notes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Hundred rupee notes and above.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Above, we have demonetised—only now hundred rupee notes. A lot of people have put their money in banks. A number of villagers, a number of traders, and common people, have these hundred rupee notes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They will get back. They will get genuine notes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, all those who have put money in banks, they will get it without any problem. Many of them may be laundering black money into white and they will not come within the clutches of the law. But in a vast country like ours, with so many people spread over, 80 per cent of the people spread over villages and their banking habit has not developed, and there the people even now keep money for their urgent uses in cash and all that. To send the whole nation through the exercise of having to change their money will, I am afraid cause such a distress and lack of confidence in the monetary system that the remedy will be worse than the disease. This is my apprehension. At the same time, I do not rule out some kind of a modified form in which it can be done; it will have to be considered.

The other one is that you allow them to convert the black money into white. Well, by that I will only mean, you can go on accumulating over five years and then come to some Settlement Commission or whatever authority there is and get them to declare 60 per cent or 40 per cent or whatever percentage is fixed. Now, this will create...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I think, there is another method. During the

elections, politicians carrying 'black boxes' should be seized. If you can do that, you will get a lot of money. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this is a matter which we cannot discuss further. Government is thinking of...

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY (West Bengal): You should have asked Mr. Bhupesh Gupta whether he has ever carried a 'black box'. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I tell you; I won't mention the name. I was living in a Government Guest House where one of the politicians of the then ruling party was living, and I myself felt like stealing his 'box', a VIP case... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you had stolen it, there would have been no complaint lodged against you. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He would not have complained. I considered it. But I thought that better not be a thief... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We will certainly do something. One of the ways is to divert this money into some productive channel. For instance in Belgium, immediately after the War they said that if all that money was spent for housing, then no accounts would be asked for. There are a number of other things like that. We can examine them and do something. Sir, a question was raised about, the excise duty on agricultural implements. Mr. Kalpnath Rai raised it. I want to point out to him that excise duty is exempted on tractors of less than 10.5 HP and also all the power-driven pumps are exempted from duty. On the rest of the tractors, a concessional duty is levied. Therefore, the point which he has raised is fully met.

A major subject of attack so far as this Government is concerned is that we have shown too many concessions to the industries and a number of Members said that we are really soft or too favourable to the capitalist

class, the industrialist class and so on. Sir, we are committed to a philosophy in which the private sector has a role to play. We are committed to the philosophy of a mixed economy in which, according to me and according to my party, the public sector will have a commanding role and we should not do anything which will impair that commanding role. At the same time, the private sector has also a role to play within the parameters fixed for it. So long as those limitations are observed, they are entitled to as much protection as any other. Since a large sector of production is in the hands of the private sector, it behoves us to see that that sector produces its maximum in order to alleviate the shortage of goods that prevails in the country. We cannot cut our nose to spite the face. In order to spite the richer class or the capitalist class, we cannot allow them to starve the country of goods and services. Therefore, to the extent it is permissible within the limitations which we have enunciated in the country, we have allowed.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: May I ask a question?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You ask any number of questions.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: May I ask...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order please. Let the lady Member ask.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister clarify one thing? We know he is a very efficient Finance Minister. Has he given any thought to this thing that his Government will put all emphasis and importance on the public sector and not allow contradictory statements to be made by different Minister on the same thing and on the same subject simultaneously? We find such contradictions. Is it the personal opinion of the Minister, or is that Minister representing the policy view of the Government?

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SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Finance Minister replying to the debate on the Finance Bill represents the views of the Government.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The Finance Minister has said that his party's philosophy is mixed economy. If I understand his party's philosophy alright this is the 25th year of formulating democratic socialism. Avadi's socialism was in 1955; now we are in 1980; so 25 years have passed. He says that the private sector should not be allowed to starve the nation. Is it his feeling, or is it his concept that if textile industry, sugar and such consumer industries are nationalised, the country will starve?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are talking in relation to the tax concessions which I had given. We are not discussing the industrial policy now. People complain that the tax concessions which I have given are too liberal towards the private sector. I pointed out that we believe in a mixed economy in which the private sector has a role to play within the parameters fixed for it and they have to supply a certain measure of goods and services to the economy. And, therefore, I said, in order to enable them to supply goods and services which are expected of them, certain concessions have become necessary and, therefore, they have been given. Whether particular industries should be nationalised or not is a matter for industrial policy which will be discussed separately. But here I was dealing with a very limited point and therefore this does not arise.

My submission is this: So far as the private sector is concerned, it has been put under various limitations, various restrictions. And so far as the multinationals are concerned, we have insisted that they cannot operate except in Appendix 'A' industries. Then we have also set down rules saying that they cannot expand without the permission of the Government. There are so many restrictions which we have put out. Therefore, to say that even after these restrictions they should not be allowed to function within the areas

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given to them, well, it may be your philosophy. Unfortunately, it is not our philosophy. That is all I can say.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You leave out philosophy for the present.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: After all, when you put forward programmes and proposals it must be in relation to the philosophy you profess. It cannot be without reference to the philosophy.

One controversial matter which has been raised by Mr. N.K.P. Salve is the retroactive character of section 80J. I am grateful to my esteemed friend, Mr. Maran, for having explained it very thoroughly, and also to Mr. Bhandare for explaining it. I only wish to add that in 1948, when we first introduced the tax holiday provision, it was provided that only owned capital and the reserve will be eligible for tax holiday benefit. This was in a rule—not in the Act. This went on till 1968. In 1968 it was changed. From 1968 to 1972 it was made that for the purpose of the tax holiday benefit, borrowed capital will also be included. Then we realised that by allowing borrowed capital they were getting double benefit. One: On the interest which they paid on the borrowed capital, they got an income tax deduction. Another: they got a tax deduction again under the tax holiday benefit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Why was it changed in 1968?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Experts, Sir, experts.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Everybody knows that your tax holiday from that time became a prolonged tax honeymoon between the capitalists and those who are supposed to collect taxes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, after 1971 when this was realised, Mr. Chavan made a statement in Parliament saying, "We do not want to give this kind of relief and I am, therefore,

bringing a rule". He also said, "As a result of this rule, in the current year we will get Rs. 10 crores. In a full year we will get Rs. 14 crores". On the 28th of May a notification was issued saying that capital employed for the purpose of this tax holiday benefit means only the owned capital and the reserves, and it has specifically excluded borrowed capital. This notification was placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 15th of June and on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 18th of June. Under section 296 of the Indian Income-tax Act, the notification is placed before the House, and if within 30 days no amendment is made it becomes final. No amendment was made to this rule. Not only that, the Subordinate Legislation Committee which looks into all these things did not say that this rule was beyond the purview of the legislative authority. If it is not notice to the public, I would like to ask, Mr. N. K. P. Salve and the men of his way of thinking: What is notice to the public? I said that this has been endorsed by Parliament. What more is endorsement? A notification is placed, the notification has been approved by the House, and it has not been challenged by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, and now they say that it has not been endorsed.

The second point I would like to say is that there has been a judgement only of the High Court. There is no judgement of the Supreme Court. And the section reads: "Capital employed for the purpose of this etc. computed in the manner prescribed". That is the section. It is not the capital employed in... the language used in this section is, "The capital employed, computed in the manner prescribed". It is not necessary to read.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is all right. You say from memory.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is correct. "Capital employed in the manner prescribed". If I were appearing in the Supreme Court,

I would say that the decision of the Calcutta High Court is contrary to law, weight of evidence, probabilities and circumstances of the case, and I would say here that this is not the final decision. There is some decision in the Calcutta High Court and some decision elsewhere. The only point is that if I allow this case till the decision of the Supreme Court, it may take such a long time that the retroactivity of such a long time will cause much greater hardship to the people than what it would now cause.

One hon. Member asked, "Why did you make it retroactive"? In 1971 we decided that the borrowed capital will not form part of the capital employed. Till 1975 all the people continued to pay according to that rule. In 1975 one High Court gave a judgement. In spite of the judgement, as my friend, Mr. Maran, has pointed out, in most of the other States the industrialists paid under protest. If the decision is upheld, then they would get refund; if it is not upheld, they would have paid according to law. But the Bombay people are persons who have the advice of the tax-consultants, and they are bigger people in India. They challenged the Government. They did not pay. Therefore, they are in a difficult position. I want to ask: Do you want that this Government should do justice to the people who pay according to rule or do you want that it should do justice to persons who did not pay according to rule. There was absolutely no case whatsoever against this retroactive action of section 80 J. It is just because some of these people have not paid, that they are now trying to see that they escape the legal liability imposed by Parliament to the full knowledge of the world by a correct legal procedure, approved and endorsed by Parliament.

There is also another aspect. I am told that for the purpose of taking advantage of this provision some of the industrialists used to peak their borrowings just before the day of calculation, a few days before calcula-

tion, then get the benefit of the tax-holiday and write it off later. This is also one of the reasons why they are vehemently against this provision.

I do not want to say anything more on this subject. I agree with the hon. Members that Government should not levy a tax retroactively, that means, it should not levy a new tax retroactively. But to say that the Government should not collect a tax which it had levied, retroactively, is an unhead-of-proposition.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
And which has become due.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Which had become due then and which was paid by all the people. Therefore, Sir, I want to point out that there is absolutely no case in respect of section 80J, and all this is much a do about nothing. I am afraid I will have to close now.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA
(Madhya Pradesh): Sir, how long will the House sit?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): We have to complete the business.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will conclude in five minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am glad that you are answering the points. Although we may not be satisfied with the answers, at least you are trying to answer the points in your own way.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
It does not mean that we accept all the answers.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is a good practice. It is a good habit. There are some Ministers who do not answer at all.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I take the entire House into my confidence. I try to

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satisfy them. It may be that I am unable to satisfy Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, but I still attempt to satisfy him.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Am I to be satisfied by your kindness by which you are killing us?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Sir, the Finance Minister is obviously attempting the impossible when he tries to satisfy him.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: It is difficult to satisfy a man who is already satisfied.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My esteemed friend. Mr. Sezhiyan, raised a very valid point, that is, with regard to the Settlement Commission. His point was, why should not the Settlement Commission be an independent authority? The Wanchoo Committee in its report recommended that it should be actually within the Department, that we should have a person dealing with settlement within the Department. And we have now implemented the Wanchoo Committee recommendations. But the question is still open. Sir, as far as I am concerned, personally I do not want any discretion to be exercised by executive authorities. It would be much better if I give it over to an independent authority so that we may see that the executive is saved of the criticism of bias; it is only for that purpose. If we allow a settlement in some cases, then a question may be asked as to why it was allowed and whether there was any motivation for it. If we do not allow settlement in some cases, we lose the entire money and the country stands to lose. In order to save one's own reputation, if a person does not allow settlement, he would be doing a disservice to the country. And if he allows settlement, he will expose himself to the criticism of bias or prejudice or favouring somebody. There is some validity in the point. I will

have this further examined. At this time I can only say that we will look into this matter.

Sir, some Members raised the question that the interest tax will increase the cost of the product. Sir, I beg to differ from them. Actually the increased interest will have to be borne by the industry itself. If they raise the prices on other grounds, because of shortage and other things, it is a different matter. In all cases where there is liquidity in the country, the banks always raise the rates of interest. And even if I had not come forward with a 7 per cent interest tax, still the Reserve Bank of India in order to control the liquidity, would have come forward to raise the rates of interest so that they might control borrowing in the country and credit in 7 P.M. the country. Therefore, to say that the increase of the tax to 7 per cent, which will increase the rate of interest by 1 per cent or so, will increase the cost is not borne out and will not be borne out by facts.

I am glad that I have come to the end. The only question I have to answer is why I gave up the wealth tax on agricultural income. On equity I will concede that there is no case because a rich person, whether he is in the rural area or urban area, whether his riches consist of agricultural land or urban land, is liable to pay his contribution to the welfare of the State. The taxable capacity is measured only by the wealth he possesses, and not by the character of the wealth he possesses. As an administrator, one has to follow not only the canon of equity in taxation, but also other canons such as convenience, productivity, and so on. This tax did not produce more than Rs. 87 to Rs. 88 lakhs in a year, and if this resulted in harassment and certain measure of corruption ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is administrative failure.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is because of the nature of the holding and of our agricultural set-up. It is also to an extent due to the nature of our people because they are not so fully educated and advanced as to keep an account of the land, its value, the improvements made on the land, etc. Then they are harassed when they say that they have made some improvements and so on. After all your tax system should be attuned to the country and you cannot import a tax system which prevails in advanced or developed countries. I would still say that on consideration of various aspects, it is much better that this tax was given up...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have thrown the baby and the bath water, both.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): The tax was giving you only 88 lakhs of rupees. Now you are going to save about Rs. 2 crores on the staff...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Order, order,

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I would not be asking later on. You kindly say about the levies. From Andhra Pradesh I have been receiving telephones and telegrams about the export duty on turmeric. The growers are suffering. Why don't you abolish this export duty? They say that price is crashing. If you remove this duty, they will be in a position—my Andhra friends will know better—to increase their export to 40,000 tonnes. You should consider that demand.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will consider and I will answer every point. Whatever you ask, I will reply. Only thing is you must have the patience to sit with me till the Bill is passed.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil Nadu): You said that agricultural wealth tax is cumbersome, it is very

difficult to compute and it has resulted in harassment. The same thing can be said about agricultural income which you are computing by taking the net agricultural income. If you can compute agricultural income, why not agricultural wealth tax?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is a difference because wealth arises out of this...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Reply to my question...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Order, order.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH (Haryana): It is very nice...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Order, order.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH:... of the Finance Minister that he has saved the farmers from harassment by removing the agricultural wealth tax. You have rightly pointed out that the income from this source was also much less. There is a parallel case for the farmers. He has saved the farmers from harassment throughout their life time. But the harassment is still there after his death and it is because of the Estate Duty. I have got figures with me to show...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is not necessary. I understand your point.

SHRI SUJAN SINGH: But I have got figures with me. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): Order, please.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know the point and I will answer it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will you answer my question about turmeric, because I have to go?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, so far as agricultural income is concerned, we are not deriving actually what we should get out of

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it and we have the same problems with regard to agricultural wealth also. The only difference is that so far as agricultural income is concerned, people know from the neighbouring lands how much yield a person has got every year and that way it is easier to compute whereas in the matter of agricultural wealth, other things also have to be deducted and there is a lot of difficulty and there is harassment and the harassment and worry have been much greater. But the revenue from agricultural income is commensurate with the worry which we undergo and in this case it is not commensurate.

Now, so far as the other question is concerned, it is exactly the opposite of what Mr. Sezhiyan has said. Here they want the abolition of the Estate Duty. Well, this is a request and the Government cannot decide things in the course of a reply to a debate.

Now, so far as turmeric is concerned, I have already mentioned that if I now reduce the export duty on turmeric, the benefit will only go to the middle-men and, therefore, I have said that if they canalise the export of turmeric through NAFED or the State co-operative institutions of Andhra, I will consider that question. Is it all right?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Any way, you consider this thing. You consult them and take the necessary steps for relieving them of their difficulty. A large number of peasants are there and it is selling at a very low price and you have put a duty of Rs. 250/- or so per quintal. Sir, let him consider this and see that they are not put to any distress.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I have practically answered all the points.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: What about my point regarding section 129A?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a legal point and we can see to it later. Sir, except for the point raised by Mr. Bhandare, I have met all the points. Sir, I thank the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1980-81, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4—Amendment of section 10.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now, there is an amendment, No. 1, by Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

1. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 5, line 48, after the word "dependants" the following be inserted; namely:—

"or on behalf of any mutual aid fund established by a recognised Service Association or Trade Union for the welfare of past and present members or their dependants." "

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

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

the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 5, line 43, after the word "dependants" the following be inserted; namely:—

"or on behalf of any mutual aid fund established by a recognised Service Association or Trade Union for the welfare of past and present members or their dependants.""

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—Amendment of section 32.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): There is one amendment by Shri Syed Shahabuddin. It is a negative amendment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

2. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 6, clause 6 be deleted."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): This is a negative amendment. The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill

Clause 9—Amendment of Section 36

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

3. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:

"That at page 8, after line 36 the following be inserted, namely:—

"(iiaa) a sum equal to half the amount of the expenditure incurred on payment of any salary to an employee who belongs to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or any backward class." "

The question was proposed.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Please permit me to explain.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): The question is:

3. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:

"That at page 8, after line 36 the following be inserted, namely:—

"(iiaa) a sum equal to half the amount of the expenditure incurred on payment of any salary to an employee who belongs to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or any backward class."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । सैंकड रीडिंग में संशोधन का पार्ट, यह प्रक्रिया भी बिल का और सदन का एक पार्ट है । क्या आपने फैसला कर लिया है कि इस पर कोई भाषण नहीं होगा, कोई बोलना नहीं होगा ? क्या यह निर्णय ले लिया है कि संशोधन नहीं आना चाहिए, संशोधन पर नहीं बोलना चाहिए, इस पर कोई बात नहीं हो ?

यदि आपने फैसला कर लिया है, तो हमको बता दें ताकि भविष्य में हम संशोधन नहीं देंगे । यदि फैसला नहीं किया है, तो हमारा अधिकार है कि हम संशोधन पर बोलेंगे और संशोधन को एक्सप्लेन करेंगे, वे चाहे रिजेक्ट कर दें । लेकिन हमारे अधिकार का हनन नहीं होना चाहिए, कोई तरीका रखिये...
(Interruptions) यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The time allotted for the discussion on this Bill is already over, and it was by agreement that more time was given in the First Reading, and, therefore, the Second Reading is a formality through which we have to go. We now come to Clause 10.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—Amendment of section 41

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

4. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 9, clause 11 be deleted."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): It cannot be put to

vote, because it is a negative amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—Amendment of Section 80C

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

5. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 10, lines 11, 12, 13 and 15 for the figure "5000" at four places where they occur the figure "6,000" be substituted."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

5. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 10, lines 11, 12, 13 and 15, for the figure "5,000" at four places where they occur the figure "6,000" be substituted."

The motion negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 (Omission of section 80FF)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

6. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:

'That at page 10, for clause 14 the following be substituted, namely:—

"14. In section 80FF of the Income Tax Act for the figure '12,000' the figure '18,000' wherever it occurs, shall be substituted."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

6. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:

'That at page 10, for clause 14 the following be substituted, namely:—

"14. In section 80FF of the Income Tax Act for the figures '12,000' the figure '18,000' wherever it occurs, shall be substituted.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—Amendment of section 80JJ

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

7. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 16, lines 22 to 25 be omitted.' "

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

7. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 16, lines 22 to 25 be omitted.' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20—Amendment of section 80RR

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I move:

8. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:

'That at page 16, lines 39-40, for the words musician, actor or sportsman" the words "journalist, musician, actor or sportsman" be substituted.' "

[Shri Shiv Chandra Jha.]

मंत्री जी धृपा कर रहे हैं कि जो एक्टर, प्लेराइट, म्यूजिशियन हैं उनको जो बाहर से पैसा आता है उसमें 25 परसेन्ट तक छूट दे रहे हैं, उन लोगों को आपने चुना है क्योंकि आप समझते हैं ये लोग अच्छे हैं इनको कुछ रियायत मिलनी चाहिए। एक तबका है जिसको आप छोड़ रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ उस तबके की बहुत सी खुराफतें—हम लोग भी देखते हैं यहां क्या होता है क्या छापते हैं—वह जर्नलिस्ट तबका, पत्रकारों का तबका है। लेकिन इन द नांग रन्, ये फोर्थ इस्टेट है, इसका कांटीब्यूशन समाज के विकास में ज्यादा होगा। तो मैं जर्नलिस्ट के प्रति सद्भाव जोड़ता हूँ। जो रियायत आप म्यूजिशियन, एक्टर और स्पोर्ट्समैन को देते हैं वह उनके लिए भी जोड़ दें तो अच्छा होगा। मेरा संशोधन यही है—जहां आप म्यूजिशियन, एक्टर और स्पोर्ट्समैन इक्लूडिंग एन् एथलेट कहते हैं उसके पहले या बीच में या अंत में आप जर्नलिस्ट शब्द भी जोड़ दें। यह रियायत कर दें।

The question was proposed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am unable to accept the amendment. I cannot extend the benefit to the journalists.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

8. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 16, lines 39-40, for the words musician, actor or sportsman" the words "journalists, musician, actor or sportsman" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—Amendment of section 80T

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now we shall take up Clause 21. There is one amendment by Shri Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I move:

9. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 16, for clause 21 the following be substituted, namely:—

"21. In section 80T of the Income Tax Act in clause (a) for the words 'ten thousand rupees' the words 'fifteen thousand rupees', shall be substituted."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

9. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 16, for clause 21 the following be substituted, namely:—

"21. In section 80T of the Income Tax Act in clause (a) for the words 'ten thousand rupees' the words 'fifteen

thousand rupees', shall be substituted." ' ' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22—Amendment of section 80TT

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now we shall take up Clause 22. There is one amendment by Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I move:

10. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 16, for clause 22, the following be substituted, namely:—

"22. In section 80TT of the Income-Tax Act in clause (a) for the words 'ten thousand rupees' the words 'fifteen thousand rupees' shall be substituted." ' ' "

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

10. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 16, for clause 22, the following be substituted, namely:—

"22. In section 80TT of the Income-Tax Act in clause (a)

for the words 'ten thousand rupees' the words 'fifteen thousand rupees' shall be substituted." ' ' "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clause 23—Amendment of section 80U

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now we shall take up Clause 23. There is one amendment by Shri Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I move:

11. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 16, line 48, for the words 'ten thousand rupees' the words 'twenty thousand rupees' be substituted."

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

11. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 16, line 48, for the words 'ten thousand rupees' the words 'twenty thousand rupees' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

[Shri R. R. Morarka.]

"That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 24 to 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36—Amendment of section 2.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now we shall take up Clause 36. There are three amendments.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I move:

12. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 22 clause 36 be deleted." "

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

13. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 22 for lines 31-32 the following be substituted, namely:—

"(i) (a) agricultural land including land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber, or cardamom plantation." "

14. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 22 for lines 33 to 35 the following be substituted, namely:—

"(b) any building owned or occupied by a cultivator of, or

receiver of rent or revenue out of, agricultural land including land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation." "

(The Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 also stood in the name of Shri V. B. Raju)

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Amendment No. 12 is a negative amendment. The question is:

13. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 22 for lines 31-32 the following be substituted, namely:—

"(i) (a) agricultural land including land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber, or cardamom plantation." "

14. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 22 for lines 33 to 35 the following be substituted, namely:—

"(b) any building owned or occupied by a cultivator of, or receiver of rent or revenue out of agricultural land including land comprised in any tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom plantation." "

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That Clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Clause 37—Amendment of section 5.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now we shall take up Clause 37. There are three amendments.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I move:

15. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at pages 22 and 23 clause 37 be deleted.'

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, I move:

16. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 22, lines 46 and 47 be deleted.'

17. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 23, lines 1 to 6 be deleted.'

(The Amendments Nos. 16 and 17 also stood in the name of Shri V. B. Raju)

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Amendments Nos. 15, 16 and 17 are negative amendments.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 38 to 40 were added to the Bill.

Clause 41—Amendment of Schedule I.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

18. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 25, in lines 10, 14 and 17, for the figure "1,50,000" at three places where they occur, the figure "200,000" be substituted.'

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

18. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

'That at page 25, in lines 10, 14 and 17, for the figure "1,50,000" at three places where they occur, the figure "200,000" be substituted.'

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That clause 41 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 42 to 46 were added to the Bill.

Clause 47—Amendment of Act 13 of 1980.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): There are two amendments—one by Shri Shahabuddin and the other by Shri Sankar Ghose and Shri V. B. Raju.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

19. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 26, line 45, for deleted."

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, I beg to move:

20. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 26, line 45, for the words "ten per cent" the words "six per cent" be substituted."

(The amendment also stood in the name of Shri V. B. Raju)

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Amendment No. 19 is a negative amendment. I shall put Amendment No. 20 to vote.

The question is:

20. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 26, line 45, for the words "ten per cent" the words "six per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That clause 47 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 48 to 50 were added to the Bill.

Clause 51—Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I beg to move:

21. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 28, clause 51 be deleted."

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, I beg to move:

22. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 28, lines 21 to 26 be deleted."

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I beg to move:

23. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 28, line 24, for the figure and word "35 paise" the figure and word "30 paise" be substituted."

The questions were proposed.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिफाफ की कीमत 30 से 35 करने की बात है । पांच पैसे मंत्री महोदय के लिए कुछ बड़ी बात नहीं है लेकिन 30-31 करोड़ लोग जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं उनके लिए पांच पैसा बहुत ज्यादा हो जाना है । साथ साथ बिफाफ का रेट बढ़ाने से एजुकेशन पर भी असर पड़ता है । कारेस्पोंडेंस कोर्सेज जो चलाए जाते हैं, इसके द्वारा उस पर भी आप आघात कर रहे हैं । शिक्षा जो बढ़नी चाहिए उसको आप रोक रहे हैं । यह कह देना

कि पांच पैसे कुछ नहीं हैं, हर कोई एफोर्ड कर सकता है, यह ईवेंड करने की बात है। इसलिए देर आयद दुहस्त आयद, अभी देर नहीं हुई है, आप पांच पैसे न बढ़ा कर 30 पैसे जो पहले था वही कर दीजिए, हाकिम वह भी ज्यादा है। उम्मीद है कि आप इसको मंजूर करेंगे।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am unable to accept the amendment. The cost of stationery has gone up. This is to recoup the cost.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

21. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 28, clause 51 be deleted,"

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

22. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 28, lines 21 to 26 be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

23. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 28, line 24. for the figure and word "35 paise" the figure and word "30 paise" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप वोटिंग करा लीजिए। उसमें समय ही कितना लगेगा। हम लोग हाथ उठा लेंगे। यह रिकार्ड में आना चाहिए कि कितने लोग वक्ष में हैं और कितने विरोध में हैं।

Sir, I want it even by raising of hands. It is a matter of formality. Let it be done even by raising of hands.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Do you want the vote to be taken by raising of hands?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): I am advised that if I have any doubt then only hands have to be raised. If I have no doubt, the question does not arise. Therefore, please sit down.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, even by the raising of hands it has been done in the past year. Only one vote was less.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That Clause 51 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 51 was added to the Bill.

Clause 52 to 54 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now we shall take up the First Schedule. There are 13 amendments. No. 24 by Shri Sankar Ghose and Shri V. B. Raju, No. 25 by Shri Syed Shahabuddin and Shri Sankar Ghose, No. 26 by Shri Sankar Ghose, No. 27 by Shri Jha, No. 28 by Shri Shahabuddin, No. 29 by Shri Sankar Ghose and Shri V. B. Raju, Nos. 30 to 34 by Shri Jha and Nos. 35 and 36 by Shri Sankar Ghose.

The First Schedule

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir I move:

24. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, lines 15, 17 and 18, for the figure "3,000" at three places where they occur the figure "10,000" be substituted."

[The amendment also stood in the name of Shri V. B. Raju.]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I move:

25. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, lines 15, 17 and 18, for the figure "3,000" at three places where they occur the figure "12,000" be substituted."

[The amendment also stood in the name of Shri Sankar Ghose].

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, I move:

26. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, in line 19, for the figures and words "Rs. 1050 plus 18 per cent" the figures and words "Rs. 450 plus 28 per cent" be substituted."

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I move:

27. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980,

as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, line 37, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "75 per cent" be substituted."

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I move:

28. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at pages 32-33 lines 40 to 42 and 1 to 4 respectively be deleted."

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, I move:

29. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 33, lines 17, 19 and 20, for the figure "3,000" at three places where they occur, the figure "10,000" be substituted."

[The amendment also stood in the name of Shri V. B. Raju.]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Sir, I move:

30. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 34, line 35, for the figure and words "24 per cent" the figure and words "50 per cent" be substituted."

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

in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

‘That at page 35, line 17, for the figure and words “22 per cent” the figure and words “40 per cent” be substituted.’”

32. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

‘That at page 35, line 45, for the figure and words “55 per cent” the figure and words “75 per cent” be substituted.’”

33. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

‘That at page 37, line 30, for the figure and words “3 per cent” the figure and words “5 per cent” be substituted.’”

34. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

‘That at page 37, line 33, for the figure and words “3 per cent” the figure and words “5 per cent” be substituted.’”

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, I move:

35. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

‘That at page 40, lines 39, 41 and 42, for the figure “8,000” at three places, where they occur, the figure “12,000” be substituted.’”

36. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

‘That at page 40, in line 43, for the figures and words “Rs. 1050” plus 18 per cent” the figures and words “Rs. 450 plus 18 per cent” be substituted.’”

The questions were proposed.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अमेन्डमेंट नं० 33 और 34 पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने लाटरी पर, होर्स की रेस पर तीन परसेंट का सरचार्ज बढ़ाया है मैं चाहता हूँ कि तीन परसेंट की बजाय पांच परसेंट कर दिया जाए। इससे लगता है आप गैर्बलिंग को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको रोकें। यह सिर्फ सरचार्ज बढ़ाने से ही रुक सकता है। सारा देश आपका समर्थन करेगा। आप जो इसमें तीन परसेंट बढ़ा रहे हैं सरचार्ज और मैं जो बढ़वाना चाहता हूँ पांच परसेंट वह आपसे बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। वैसे होना तो 10-15 परसेंट चाहिये था और अगर ऐसा हो जाए तो सोने में मुग्ध आ जाए। लाटरी और होर्स की रेस जो है यह समाज को विकृत करने के लिये है। इसको सख्ती से देखें, सख्ती से इस पर कंट्रोल करें। यह तभी होगा जब आप टैक्स बढ़ा देंगी। मेरा यह संशोधन है कि 3 परसेंट से 5 परसेंट कर दिया जाए।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am unable to accept.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Why, why unable?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

24. “That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that

[Shri R. R. Morarka]

the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, lines 15, 17 and 18, for the figure "8,000" at three places where they occur the figure "10,000" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

25. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, lines 15, 17 and 18, for the figure "8,000" at three places where they occur the figure "12,000" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

26. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, in line 19, for the figures and words "Rs. 1050 plus 18 per cent" the figures and words "Rs. 450 plus 18 per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

27. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 32, line 37, for the figure and words "60 per cent" the figure and words "75 per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

28. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at pages 32, 33, lines 40 to 42 and 1 to 4 respectively be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

29. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 33, lines 17, 19 and 20, for the figure "8,000" at three places where they occur the figure "10,000" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

30. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 34, line 35, for the figure and words "24 per cent" the figure and words "50 per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

31. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 35, line 17, for the figure and words "22 per cent" the figure and words "44 per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

32. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 35, line 45, per the figure and words "55 per cent" the figure and words "75 per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE CIVE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

33. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 30, for the figure and words "3 per cent" the figure and words "5 per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE CIVE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

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

in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 37, line 33, for the figure and words "3 per cent" the figure and word "5 per cent be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

35. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, in lines 39, 41 and 42, for the figure "8,000" at three places, where they occur, the figure "12,000" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE CIVE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

36. "That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 40, line 43, for the figures and words "Rs. 1050 plus 18 per cent" the figures and words "Rs. 450 plus 18 per cent" be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule, the Third Schedule, The Fourth Schedule and The fifth Schedule were added to the Bill

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

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, in the third reading I want to say a few words. Otherwise the third reading will lose its grace. I want to say only one or two words with your permission. We are the Members from Tamil Nadu. We raised a very vital point agitating our minds with regard to debt relief...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The scope for the third reading is very limited. You can give the arguments either in support or in opposition nothing more. If you do not have anything, please sit down.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): No, there is no time left now.

The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Brahmaputra Board Bill, 1980

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Brahmaputra Board Bill, 1980, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1980."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now, special mention by Shri Shahi.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED LATHI-CHARGE BY THE POLICE ON LOK DAL SATYAGRAHIS AT BAGHPAT

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े दुःख के साथ मुझे कल की दुर्घटना का जिक्र करना पड़ रहा है ।

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : आप अब स्पेशल मेशन करते रहिये ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : श्रीमन्, परसों बागपत में लोक दल के पांच सौ सत्याग्रही गिरफ्तार हुए । पुलिस की ओर से यह आरोप लगाया गया कि सत्याग्रहियों की ओर से कुछ पत्थर फेंके गये । लेकिन हमें सूचना मिली है कि सत्याग्रहियों की ओर से कोई पत्थर नहीं फेंके गये थे और पत्थर पुलिस ने कांग्रेस-आई के कुछ लोगों को लगा कर फेंकवाये थे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत बात है ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : तब भी लोक दल के नेताओं ने इस बात की व्यवस्था की कि बागपत में सत्याग्रह शांतिपूर्वक हो और सत्याग्रहियों की ओर से ऐसी कोई बात न की जाय कि पुलिस को कुछ कहने का मौका मिले । श्रीमन्, इसलिए हमने अपनी पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी श्री रवी राय को जो भारत