

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

think of, and we are thinking about this.

With regard to cotton prices, sugar, etc., it is not that I should mention everything. When an hon. Member makes a point, immediately I send it for the purpose of examination. If I start answering each and every point raised, I require three or four hours, apart from the time I would normally require.

With regard to the Madras speech, I would only say again that I do not want to carry on any controversy. I do not propose to say anything about it now, apart from what I have already said.

With regard to any taxation proposals, I thought, as I have already said, they should be considered at the time of the Finance Bill. This cannot be done now. I am glad that the Deputy Chairman also indicated, even when I was prepared, by preventing me from saying anything on this.

As far as employment is concerned, it is not as if this has been given up. As a matter of fact, I was responsible for formulating a scheme at a particular time and we provided Rs. 100 crores. The most enthusiastic Minister in regard to employment was Mr. Mohan Dharia ...

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): And that is why he is out now.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He was the most enthusiastic, though he could not get all this 100 crores absorbed; only a portion of it was absorbed. Many of the schemes are still to be implemented in many of the States. But I want to give this assurance to this House that as far as the employment programme is concerned, as it has been envisaged, particularly for the educated section, if there are further programmes, I will come forward with supplementary grants and I would provide all the money that is required, particularly for the employment programme.

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1975

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of a sum of Rs. 1658.87 crores voted by the Lok Sabha on the 14th March 1975 and Rs. 2141.37 crores in respect of expenditure 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, as shown in the 'Vote on Account' pamphlet which has already been circulated to the hon. Members. As the House is aware, it is usual to seek approval of Parliament for two months' supply pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 118 for the voting of the Demands for Grants for the whole year and passing of the connected Appropriation Bill. The provision indicated in the Appropriation Bill broadly represents 1/6th of the whole year's gross requirements provided for in the Demands for Grants, except for a few items where the expenditure is not uniformly spread over the year and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during the months of April and May. I would not burden the House with their details as these are explained in the Introductory Note to the Pamphlet.

The question was proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA' (West Bengal: Sir, this Vote on Account and Appropriation Bill we shall discuss when they come in the form of Finance Bill. I would like to say here in this connection that the country has been very badly let down by the Finance Minister and the Government by the Government by their economic policies. It is wellknown that we are all fighting' to defend our democratic institutions against

Bill, 1971)

subversion by the forces of reaction and against counter-revolution and on slaught by all those who do not reconcile to the democratic processes but would like to have issue thrashed out and settled by methods of violence, intimidation and terror. Sir, in response to the urges of the masses and in sympathy with the struggle they are waging—when I say this I have in mind many congressmen and Congress supporters who are against the forces of reaction in the political sphere—we expected that the Government would develop a counter-offensive on the economic front. It is very very essential when we are facing such challenges to the democratic life of our people and when our political life is threatened by forces of reaction. Therefore, it is necessary to evolve and develop the economic policies which will undermine, on the one hand, the economic and social base of political reaction and, on the other hand, inspire all those who are ready to fight and indeed who are now fighting today. On the economic front, we find that the policy which is being pursued is in direct contradiction to this declaration even by the ruling party that right reaction has to be fought politically. You cannot fight rights reaction and fascism if you say this thing and unless you have corresponding changes in the economic policy. Fight must be comprehensive. It must be all-sided. Fight must be developed on all fronts and above all, the economic front. Therefore, I say that this Government is going back to the position of 1971 which was the position of Syndicate Congress and not that of the Congress Party. No wonder Mr. Patil, Ex-Chief Minister of the Syndicate Congress got up to congratulate Mr. Subramaniam for having done what they were pleading in 1971. No wonder the ex-Swatantra leader, now degenerated into B.L.D. politics which is equally bad, is also smiling because the economic policies pursued by Mr. Subramaniam are after their hearts. They have nothing in common with Congressmen like Mr. Kali Mukerjee and

others sitting here who want to fight against reaction and who want to do something against monopoly capital, landlords, profiteers and others who are responsible for fostering counterrevolutionary forces in the country. That is why I say that Mr. Subramaniam is on the reverse gear.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: You are happy with the reverse gear. You are leading, the Congress in Kerala.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not know what you mean by it because the Kerala Congress is not doing such things.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I have your patience?

(Interruption)

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: Why don't you withdraw from the Government?

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kurian, you just came to the House.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not speaking against my CPM friends. They are experienced politicians. *(Interruptions)* Just don't play into the hands of Mr. Subramaniam. Keep quiet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Menon, Mr. Kurian and Mr. Kunja-chen, you will please keep some order in the House now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I think you will have your chance. You can say at that time. I am not saying anything against you though I can say.

Sir, what I am saying is that economic policies today, should be really, radically changed. Mr. Subramaniam, this is what you have not done. I was shocked and we were shocked

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

by the advocacy in favour of monopoly capitalism. No wonder Mr. J.R. D. Tata and Mr. K. K. Birla and others are making statements acclaiming your economic policies. They are, on the one hand, bolstering you, helping you in many ways and applauding you, and on the other hand, they are also helping the counter-revolutionary forces. This is the technique of the monopoly capital today. They have two strings to their bow. They want to build forces in the Opposition and forces within the Government so that, in the bargain, it is they who gain and the nation suffers. That is what is happening. I should like in this connection, to dispute what Mr. Subramaniam said by his economic jugglery. No amount of economic jugglery will hide the facts of life. Your Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India shows that stagnation in agricultural economy has taken place. And, it also goes to tell us why this stagnation is taking place. Stagnation is taking place because richer sections in the agricultural economy, having kept all the benefits that you have pumped into the rural economy by rural credit, inputs and other things, do not bother about raising the agricultural production. They are more interested in making quick money and quick profits. They are interested in exploiting the agricultural labourers and other sections of the toiling peasantry, and in making money by speculation, hoarding which, of course, is helped by certain policies of the Government. As a result and because of the patronage that you received from the big people in the rural areas, you are not in a position today, not even in this Budget, to tap the resources, savings in the rural sector of the economy, generate by heavy investment of nearly Rs. 6,000 crores. You are not in a position. That is why, you do not adopt measures for tapping resources through agricultural income-tax you could easily get one thousand crores of rupees. And if you had got that money it would not have been necessary for you to raise the

excise duty to the level of Re. 3,300* odd crores.

In the industrial sector, what do we see? It is the monopoly capital which is deliberately stopping production, which is compelling you on the one hand to give them concessions in the name of incentive production, and on the other hand gaining extra superprofit by raising the prices, creating artificial scarcities and starving the nation. That is what is happening. Therefore, the villain of the piece is the big money, whether it is ramified in the agricultural economy or the industrial economy. Today, instead of taking measures against them, you are giving concessions to them in the name of production. We are all for production. This nation will not survive if by the toil of our countrymen, we do not raise production. We the Communists are a part of the working-class and hence, we attach importance to production. Production is the article of faith with the working-class of our land and of all countries. They are not shying away from production. Who is responsible for retrenchment and closures? Who is responsible for deliberately cutting production? Who is responsible for reducing the production of coarse and medium cloth in order to produce super-fine cloth which they could cater to the upper classes and for exports in order to gain extra profit? Has it been seen how the production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth and articles of mass consumption by the common man has been deliberately and systematically reduced by the monopoly class with a view to creating scarcity and making money out of the privations of the common man? You are not attacking them.

Here, Sir, only today there has been a question where it has been said that the amount due to the Damodar Valley Corporation from the consumers of electricity, surely big people who take electricity from the Damodar Valley Corporation, a public sector

undertaking, is Rs. 91 lakhs from J. K. Aluminium and Rs. 39 lakhs from Tatas. These are the two monopoly concerns here, they are owing you money and you do not collect. It is they who are in arrears of income tax. Their gross income--tax arrears come to Rs. 800 crores out of which effective arrears would come to about Rs. 400 crores out of which again the share of the monopoly houses in the matter of tax evasion is more than Rs. 300 crores. What are you doing to them? It is they who by under-invoicing and over-invoicing make money and deny you your foreign exchange resources. It is estimated by competent economists in the country that these people are cheating you by these devices to the tune of not less than Rs. 1,000 crores annually. You are not taking any action against them. These people, Birlas against whom you have opened so many cases of income-tax and other tax arrears and tax evasion and tax dodging; but what action have you taken against them? Have you put one Birla-man in prison? Have you arrested one Birla-man? Have you confiscated one single item of Birla property? No, you have not done it because they are connected with certain politics in certain circles. That is why you do not do it. Now, therefore, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir; it is a matter of shame that we are to face such a situation, I ask Mr. Subramaniam—back to square one now he is back to square one and I am back to it—does he remember what the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, said on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1971; go to the Central Hall across to the Library, take out a copy of it and ^{see} what she had then said. In that broadcast she said millions cannot wait, they are starving, they are suffering, we must take action; that was the spirit in which the slogan of *garibi hatao* was given and today every syllable of that slogan is most cynically being isolated by this Government whose job was to implement it. Now, why should not the people

get annoyed, discontented, angry? What has happened since the 1971-slogan; prices have gone up every year, during the last four or five years between 10 to 27 per cent annually; prices have gone up, inflation has grown at a pace never known before taxes have grown by several hundred crores of rupees, people suffer and direct taxes proportionately have declined. Un-employment in 1971 at the time of your *garibi hatao* slogan, unemployed registered and others according to the Government calculations, was nearly 19 million persons, today it is 30 million. At the time of 1971 *garibi hatao* slogan there were on the registers of employment exchanges 48 million unemployed people and today their number is 84 million and people are suffering, education is in crisis, culture is in crisis...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, half a minute if I may interrupt you.

Your party is heading a Government in one of the States. How much have you achieved, out of what you say now, in this limited sphere in that State and what is your achievement? Please tell us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lokanath Misra, please allow him to complete.

(Corruptions) SHRI

BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, these figures are telling figures. *(Interruptions)* ... Please do not disturb.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA; I do not want him to continue for long but at some point this bubble must be burst.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Kerala Government is fighting it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA; We are also fighting.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They are not fighting.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They are losing because of their connection with you, because they are so much attached to the CPI.

Foreign capital is making headway and the figure points to it. All along the line, Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. T. A. Pai,—I am deliberately naming two men in the Government of India—the so-called economic wizards

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. T. A. Pai and Mr. C. Subramaniam, we are told. I do not believe. They may be serpents, they may be cobras in the economic garden.

(The Vice-Chairman Shri Yegendra Sharma). in the Chair.

been put in charge who are day in and day out surrendering to the monopolist class pledging support to the exploiters and thereby helping rightist forces in the country. That must be understood. I would ask my Congress friends there how sincere and genuine they are about fighting right reaction and fascism. They will bear with me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. There is no time. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, there is no lime. And do not listen to the interruptions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA)": Please con-elude.

4.00 P.M.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All that I can say towards the end of this part of the discussion is that this Budget is a treacherous blow to the cherished commitment of our people, this Budget is an affront to the intelligence, commonsense and patriotism of our people including those who are supporting this cause of democracy and fighting for it. This Budget is deliberately intended to encourage monopoly capital and reactionaries and demoralise the forces which are fighting them. This is the Budget of that person, Mr. Subramaniam, who has become today the biggest spokesman of a philosophy of 'sell out', philosophy of surrender, philosophy of treachery on the economic front, philosophy that encourages and strengthens the very forces of reaction which we are committed to fight and defeat.

Before I sit down, all that I can say is that the people must combine, force must combine. Here is a challenge underlined by Mr. Subramaniam's Budget, particularly by his speech today. We should combine ourselves from both the sides of the House and defeat such a politics. Shrimati Rohatgi might be annoyed but I would like her to tell us, give us all the official facts about this. I am told the search of the Jaipur palaces is going on. She should give us the full facts today. I have also an information that hundreds of silver barrels have been found¹ containing wine and apart from this, as I said before, 4000 bottles of whisky

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद साधु (राजस्थान):

उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने अपने बजट भाषण का उन्तर देते हुए कहा था और जहाँ तक उन्होंने अकाल राहत के सम्बन्ध में बात कही उन्होंने फाइनेंस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का उदाहरण देते हुए कहा कि—

We want to have a close and critical watch on the funds spent.

मैं इस बात का साहस करता कि हूँ अकाल राहत के ऊपर जो पैसा खर्च होना चाहिए या जो कुछ खर्च होने वाला है उसके ऊपर गवर्नमेंट को कड़ी निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। लेकिन क्या यह बात केवल तमिलनाडु तक सीमित थी? क्या इस बात को आप तमिलनाडु तक सीमित रखना चाहते हैं? मुझे पता है कि जिस समय तमिलनाडु को अकाल के समय राहत दी गई थी उस समय श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम और डी० एम० के० के बड़े मधुर सम्बन्ध थे और श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वयं भी और उनकी पार्टी के दूसरे मेम्बर भी लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में डी० एम० के० की सहायता से चुनकर आये। लेकिन श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम शायद इस बात को भूल चुके हैं। उस बात को भूलकर जब डी० एम० के० और उनके रिलेशन स्ट्रेन्ड हुए तो उस समय ये कह रहे हैं कि अकाल राहत के पैसे पर क्लॉज एण्ड क्रिटिकल वाच रखनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि अकाल राहत के कामों को पोलिटिकल इश्यू नहीं बनाना चाहिए। डी० एम० के० के मामले को लेकर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम इस अकाल राहत का पोलिटिकल इश्यू बनाना चाहते हैं। मैंने स्वयं कहा कि अकाल राहत पर जो कुछ खर्चा होता है उसकी निगरानी होनी चाहिए और हमारे प्रान्त के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पीने दो अरब रुपये खर्च हुए और उस पीने दो अरब रुपये में से आधा पैसा बेकार गया है। रेबल बेकार ही नहीं गया है, भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार उसमें हुआ है। राजस्थान विधानसभा के वर्तमान राजस्व मंत्री जो हैं उनके खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गये कि अकाल राहत के पैसे में उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार किया है। राजस्थान के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जो इस समय मैसूर के राज्यपाल हैं उनके ऊपर तथा राजस्थान के वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री जो हैं उनके खिलाफ आरोप है कि अकाल राहत के पैसे का उन्होंने दुरुपयोग किया। मुझे पता नहीं तमिलनाडु के अन्दर करुणानिधि के ऊपर किस प्रकार के आरोप

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

हैं। लेकिन राजस्थान के अन्दर हमने आरोप प्रमाणित किये। वहाँ पर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जांच करवाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जैसा प्रमो कुरियन साहब ने कहा महाराष्ट्र में भी गड़बड़ हुई है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार है, राजस्थान में कांग्रेस की सरकार है और कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों ने अकाल राहत कोष में भ्रष्टाचार किया, उसकी जांच करने के लिए ये तैयार नहीं हैं। उस पर क्लोज एण्ड क्रिटिकल वाच रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। चूंकि तमिलनाडु में उनका पोलिटिकल झगड़ा है इसलिए वहाँ तैयार हो गये हैं।

एक बार फिर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बार जो हम बजट लेकर आए हैं ऐसे वक्त लेकर आए हैं जिस वक्त अकाल की स्थिति तमाम प्रांतों में खराब है यहीं नहीं कि तमिलनाडु की स्थिति ही खराब है। वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक नया रिलीफ फंड बनाया है और उस रिलीफ फंड में प्राइवेट सॉर्सेज से पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है, कि गुजरात की स्थिति भी खराब है, राजस्थान की स्थिति भी खराब है और आनेवाले महीनों में अप्रैल, मई में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय और भी भयंकर स्थिति होगी और भी अकाल की स्थिति पैदा होगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कहा कि जो सिक्स्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन ने नियम बना दिए हैं, उन्होंने के आधार पर काम होगा पैसा एलाट करेंगे और हम कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं करेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक मानवीय प्रश्न है और प्रिंसिपल के आधार पर, सिद्धांतों के आधार पर अगर आपने कुछ नीतियां बना ली हैं और उसके आधार पर पैसा खर्च करना चाहते हैं तो वह आपको नहीं करना चाहिए। अकाल नहीं आने देना चाहिए, लोगों को भूखों नहीं मरना चाहिए। क्योंकि हमने पिछले बार देखा है कि अकाल के अंदर, बाढ़ के अंदर देश में लोग मरे हैं और आने वाले समय में इस प्रकार की संकट की स्थिति और भी ज्यादा पैदा होगी। और

जो हम वोट ओन एकाउंट पास करने वाले हैं उससे तो और भी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा होने वाली है। इस वक्त आपको यह प्रश्न मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए पालिटिकल दृष्टिकोण से नहीं या किसी एक प्रांत के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं। तमिलनाडु की डी०एम०के० के साथ कांग्रेस का कोई झगड़ा है तो उसको पालिटिकल दृष्टिकोण से नहीं लेना चाहिए। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को विस्तार हृदय से इस गम्भीर प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री भूषेण गुप्ता ने आलोचना की सरकार की उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात की। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सदन के दोनों पक्ष मिलकर एक हो जाएं सरकार से लड़ने के लिए। मैं समझता हूँ एक पक्ष तो उनका अपना है और दूसरा पक्ष सरकार का है और दोनों पक्ष अभी भी एक हो हैं। शायद उन्होंने एक होने की बात इसलिए कही है ताकि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से व्यक्तिगत लड़ाई लड़ी जा सके। अभी उन्होंने धारिया साहब को निकाला कांग्रेस पक्ष से मिल कर और अब सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब के ऊपर आरोप लगा रहे हैं, उन पर आक्रमण कर रहे हैं। हों सकता है वे इनसे मिलकर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को भी निकालने में सफल हो जाएं। इनकी पार्टी का उनके साथ को-आपरेशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस प्रकार का को-आपरेशन चाहते हैं जिससे सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को हटाया जा सके? अगर वे बेकारी के खिलाफ लड़ने की बात करते हैं, गरीबी के खिलाफ लड़ने की बात करते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने की बात करते हैं तो उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में एक मूवमेंट चल रहा है और एक मोर्चा इस मूवमेंट के लिए तैयार हो रहा है उसमें वे साथ हैं। आप जानते हैं सी०पी०आई० को छोड़कर इस देश की तमाम विरोधी पार्टियां इन चीजों के लिए एक हैं। सी०पी०आई० बेकारी के खिलाफ नहीं लड़ रही है।

SHBI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal);
I congratulate you. You should be able to keep CPM with you.

Bill. 1975

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN (Kerala): Sir, Shri Kalyan Roy is completely misinformed. He is not keeping abreast with politics. It is time to join CPM. He should be a member of the CPM now.

SHRI VISWANATHA MESON (Kerala): Our line was always correct. We said Congress is reactionary and our line is correct. We have left Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, Kalyan Roy had not gone there for that. He had gone there to wrest CPM from the RSS.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उसभा-
ष्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर वर्तमान बजट खराब है, वर्तमान परिस्थिति अगर खराब है तो इस खराबी के लिए जिम्मेदार अगर कोई है तो वह केन्द्रीय सरकार है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्मिलित नीतियाँ हैं। इन नीतियों का जब तक आपकी पार्टी समर्थन करेगी और भूपेश गुप्ता की पार्टी जब तक उनका समर्थन करेगी तो इन सारी बुराई की जिम्मेदारी उनके ऊपर भी आएगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मीठा-मीठा तो खाए और कड़वा-कड़वा यूँ कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो कुछ अच्छी बातें होती हैं उनका श्रेय सी०पी०आई० स्वयं लेना चाहती है। एक व्यक्ति को, दूसरे व्यक्ति को कांग्रेस से निकालने की जो इन्होंने नीति बनाई है इससे देश का सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। इससे परिस्थिति के अंदर कोई सुधार नहीं होगा इससे परिस्थिति बिगड़ेगी। मैं जानता हूँ सी०पी०आई० यह चाहती है कि देश में परिस्थिति बिगड़े। अगर ऐसी बात नहीं है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ उनसे कि अगर वे मानते हैं कि गफूर आसन भ्रष्ट है तो इसके बावजूद भी वे उनका समर्थन क्यों करते हैं? इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे यह चाहते हैं कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार की स्थिति पैदा हो, इस तरह की कंडीशन क्रिएट हो जिससे बेकारी बढ़े।

भूपेश गुप्ता ने किस सैन्य में बात की मुझे पता नहीं। अगर उन्होंने बेकारी के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सबसे मिल कर के लड़ने की बात कही तो हम उनके साथ लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं।

मैं उनका आह्वान करता हूँ कि वे कांग्रेस का पल्ला छोड़ कर बाहर निकलें। आज देश के अंदर जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है और सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण जिस परिस्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है उसके खिलाफ संघर्ष का आह्वान हो चुका है। आप जानते हैं कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण 6 मार्च को यहां पर आए थे और उन्होंने कुछ मांगें सरकार के सामने रखी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ एक मांग मांगों को छोड़कर श्री भूपेश गुप्ता का उनसे विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। हो सकता है कि बिहार ऐसेम्बली को भंग करने के वे समर्थक न हों लेकिन बाकी सब बातों से उनका मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इलेक्टोरल रिकॉर्ड्स से श्री भूपेश गुप्ता का विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे देश के अंदर इलेक्टोरल रिकॉर्ड्स हैं, शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार हो, बेरोजगारी खत्म हो, इन सब बातों से सी०पी०आई० का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में सी०पी०आई० को कांग्रेस का पल्ला छोड़कर बाहर निकलना चाहिए... (Interruptions) उप-भाष्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश के अंदर जो परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हुई हैं और जनता की तरफ से जिस परिवर्तन की मांग की जा रही है उसमें सी०पी०आई० पीछे रहे, यह उचित नहीं है। इसलिए सी०पी०आई० को कांग्रेस का पल्ला छोड़कर कांग्रेस का अनावश्यक रूप से समर्थन करना बन्द करना चाहिए। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के खिलाफ रहकर या किसी अन्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध प्रचार करके काम चलने वाला नहीं है। श्री धारिया मंत्रिमंडल से चले गये, क्या इससे कांग्रेस की नीतियों में कोई परिवर्तन आ गया? मैं श्री भूपेश गुप्ता से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री धारिया के मंत्रिमंडल से अलग हो जाने के बाद भी आप बजट की

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर]

इन्हीं आलोचना क्यों कर रहे हैं यह श्री
अश्विनी या श्री मुखर्जी का बजट नहीं है
यह सरकार का बजट है और इस सरकार का
जब तक मोठ्ठी आई समर्थन करने रहेंगे
तक तब उन्हें मुधार का आशा नहीं करना
चाहिए और तब तक स्थिति में भा परिवर्तन
नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Tamil Nadu):
Sir, I have gone with Mr. Bhupesh Gupta in
opposing this Bill. This is the first time that I
have heard Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to club Mr.
Subramaniam along with Mr. T. A. Pai and he
said. Mr. Subramaniam is not a financial
wizard. Sir, if at all the twentieth century has
produced any financial wizard, it is Ludwig
Erhard of West Germany who brought out
West Germany from the Second World War to
be a very powerful country. And so far as
India is concerned, I am afraid that we have
got more financial humbugs than financial
wizards. So far as my friend Mr.
Subramaniam who is replying is concerned, he
took a lot of trouble in trying to convince all
members of the House but at the end, Sir, I find
that he not only did not convince the
opposition but, also did not convince his own
party men. I found Mr. Kulkarni, Mr. Chandra
Shekhar and even sober members of his party
to be completely disgusted with his reply. On
this side, Sir, I need not say. Mr. Kalyan Roy
and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta specifically asked
him what he is going to do for the monopoly
houses. He said that his philosophy was totally
different from their philosophy as if he has got
his own philosophy. I doubt very much
whether he has got any philosophy. His
philosophy is to stick to power and so the net
result is that he has taken the country to a very
deplorable condition.

His policy has been a failure. For example.
Sir, I could not read the full report of the
Statesman about the

meeting addressed in Madras and the
Statesman of Calcutta says that the meeting
was attended by about 200 people. That is the
average attendance at the Congress public
meetings here. The Congress President drew a
hundred more when he addressed some
months ago a meeting at the Marina Beach
along with a galaxy of speakers. Even Mrs.
Gandhi on a recent visit drew a poor crowd at
her meeting. I do not blame that Mrs. Gandhi
did not attract more crowd. She would attract
in her own way, in her own right, but
unfortunately she is surrounded by people of
very poor calibre and people with no imagina-
tion. That is the reason why, Sir, her own
party is in a terrible mess in Madras. If Indira
Gandhi had gone there on her own, she would
have collected not 200 but 2 lakhs of people
but due to the fact that she was accompanied
by Shri Subramaniam, a man whom Madras
threw out successively twice, she had such a
poor gallery.

Sir, while replying he said that he made the
speech in Madras about which he has not
denied but later on when he came over here,
Mr. Karuna-nidhi, Chief Minister of Madras
rebutted him saying that he would not accept a
pie from him so long as he continues to be the
Finance Minister. Then Mr. Subramaniam
must remember the fact that he is occupying
the seat which was being held by eminent
personalities like Mr. R. K. Shan-mukham
Chetty, Dr. John Matthai, Mr. Chintamah
Deshmukh, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Mr.
Sachin Choudhuri, Mr. Chavan and Mrs.
Gandhi. Sir, he must rise up to their level. If he
cannot rise up to their level, at least he must
try to do so, whereas I find he is behaving as if
he is a trickster. His entire activity is clownish.
He must have the courage to own up what he
said in Madras. Now, soon after his arrival
here I find the spokesman of the Ministry
coming out every day with a statement that
their intention is not to monitor accounts, etc.,
etc. Mr. Brabmananda Reddy is also here. He
was also in Madras. When the

C.Y.C. Hospital strike was called off he expressed satisfaction and issued a statement which is bristling with magnanimity. It also showed what type of person and gentleman Mr. Brahmananda Reddy is, but I cannot understand this man going to Madras, collecting 200 people and speaking in a most irresponsible way, throwing challenge right and left and questioning the integrity and honesty of the duly elected people of the Madras Government. What right has he? What does he think? Does he think he is the great descendent of King Solomon? That sort of high-handed method should be curbed. If he fails to do it, I am going to start a campaign for the dismissal of Mr. Subramaniam from the Cabinet. I am hundred per cent sure that Members on this side also would join me, because he has not satisfied anybody. If Mrs. Indira Gandhi wants to save her party, wants to save her Government, save the economy, she must here and now dismiss Mr. Subramaniam from the Cabinet. He is unfit to sit in the Cabinet, in a responsible position ...

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: On a point of order....

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I am on my legs....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA): He has raised a point of order.

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: I am on a point of order. We have accepted parliamentary democracy. Now, who is to be appointed as Minister or not, it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister. If anybody says that he is going to start a campaign against Mr. Subramaniam to force the Prime Minister to drop him from the Cabinet, is it his business?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA): Please sit down! - There is no point of order. I think the Member has the right to say that.

SHRI HAMID ADI SCHAMNAD: It is neither a point nor an order.

Bill, 1975

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: There is nothing for Mr. Choudhury to lose temper.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You have also the privilege to defend Shri Subramaniam. The Prime Minister should defend him, but you can also defend him.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Mr. Choudhury is a friend of mine. Anyway, Mr. Subramaniam has lost the confidence of the House. He has not satisfied anybody. His long, laboured speech has left everyone high and dry. It is high time we must see, to save the country, democracy, the economy of the country and the poor man's lot, that people of this type are sent out and I say it is in the interests of the country and in the interests of Mrs. Indira Gandhi herself. I am quite sure my friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, also joins with me in this campaign.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: On a personal explanation, I do not join with you in any campaign. I say that the economic policy should be changed. It is the privilege of such people to do it. You bring in your regionalism. Do not do it. Mr. Subramaniam's policies and the Government's economic policies should be fought.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: It is very good that Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has not opposed me. That is enough for me.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am not opposing you.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I respect him so much. He is the senior-most Member of the opposition. Whenever he speaks, he speaks with dedication and feeling. So far as he is concerned, I am hundred per cent sure about his stand. The very fact that he has not opposed me is itself enough. It is strength to me. I hope other Members would join with me to see that these people are sent out of the Government. Another facade is put up. Twice or thrice he has done it. Simply because he comes from the South he does not want to do anything for the South. What about Mr.

[Shri S. S. Mariswamy]

T. T. Krishnamachari? He also came from the South. He was responsible for the Nteyveli mines. There are so many other Ministers All of them had done the same thing to their own regions. He wants to be in the very good books of some of the fanatics who do not want some good to be done to any place; he wants to impress upon others that he is a puritan, that he is above all these things. He has not done anything good to the South. I am not complaining about it. But he is doing a great damage to the South. That is my charge. Let him not do anything out of the way. Let him not do any good to the South. But let him not do some treasonable thing about the South. That would bring him nothing but odium from the people of the South.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN (Kerala): Sir, I was hearing the Minister's Budget Speech and his reply. From that, I see in him a shrewed and intelligent advocate of monopoly capitalism. Sir, I *gee* Mr. Subramaniam not as an individual. Mr. Subramaniam is one who represents the Cabinet and also represents the Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. But here, our one-time leader, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, has propounded a new theory stating that Mr. Subramaniam is something else from the Cabinet. How can Mr. Subramaniam bring a Budget before Parliament without the concurrence or acceptance of Mrs. Indira Gandhi or her Government? So, actually it is the Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and that Government is protecting the interests of monopoly capital, the industrialists and the imperialists. Here is a Government which is headed from top to bottom by such people; here is a Government which is inefficient from top to bottom; here is a Government which has failed to solve any of the problems facing our country. Such a Government has no right to come before this House and ask for money for spending, against so many demands.

Ac the Government is spending for protecting the interests of the monopoly capitalists and the landlords, it is always oppressing all sections of the working people. And under this Government, people who are working in every walk of life are really frustrated—the students, the agriculturists, the labourers, the poor peasants, the middle class employees and so on. And they are all joining to give a fight to this Government. That is what is actually happening in our country today. And when the people are coming and fighting for winning their demands and also for removing this Government, the Government is restoring more and more to repression and it is bringing forward more and more repressive legislations. The DIR and the MISA are there. The public are demanding that these should be scrapped. But the Government is taking no steps to scrap these legislations and it is going forward in its repression.

I actually feel sympathy for Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. He is trying to see democracy inside the Congress. What has happened in Kerala? "What has happened in "West Bengal where democracy is ruling? In West Bengal, for the last five, years, more than a thousand people have been killed, and the election has ben rigged. It has been accepted by everybody. What has happened in Kerala where there is Mr. Achutha Menon's Government? Under Mr. Achutha Menon's rule, within the last 4 years, 46 peasants have been killed. With regard to bringing more land under plough and giving it to the agricultural labour and the poor peasants you have not made any progress. And still you are advocating the theory that the Kerala model of laws should be extended throughout India, in all the States and also at the Centre. They adopted a resolution at Vijayawada for implementing this theory throughout the Indian States and at the Centre. Now after hearing the reply from Mr. Subramaniam I do not know what they will do, where they will go.

Regarding the rise in prices, it has risen by 27.3 per cent in 1974-75 whereas the rise was 19.21 per cent in 1973-74. Will the Government be able to curtail this price rise? Similarly in regard to balance of payments, a steep increase in the prices of imports has occurred, even though exports increased to a certain extent. In 1974-75, the exports rose by 36 per cent while the imports rose by 54 per cent. There is an adverse trade balance of Rs. 425 crores. In the Economic Review it has been stated that unless there is a higher economic growth, even price stability in a poor country such as ours will elude us.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN: I am concluding within two minutes.

In 1972 at the Chief Ministers' Conference, a guideline was adopted for implementing land legislation. What has happened in all the States after 1972? In Bengal in the last Assembly session, a member from the Congress Party stated that 20,000 tenants have been evicted. What is happening in Bihar? More than 25,000 pataidars have been evicted from their lands. Tenants and hutment dwellers are being evicted. Harijans are being tortured and killed. That is what is happening in India.

SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN: I am concluding in a minute. Regarding the conditions of Harijans, in U.P. a study was conducted by a committee and it has been stated by the Committee:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Not wretchedness; poverty.

"... centuries of wretchedness has taken the fight out of the Harijan family. The family has become so depressed and uncertain about its social conditions that it makes no attempt to fight prostitution of

This has been stated in the report of the study. They have conducted such studies in so many villages. It has been stated in the report itself that Harijan girls are being taken from there to Delhi and other important cities, and they are sent to the prostitution houses. As a result, they have lost the capacity to fight for their demands. This is what is happening in India. With these words, Sir, I request the honourable Minister to consider their case and see that at least a portion of the land in the country is given to them and that some employment is given to them. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD (Kerala): Sir, I have heard very minutely the reply made by Shri Subramaniam, the honourable Finance Minister. We thought it would be very educative and impressive. Unfortunately, Sir, we were disheartened and disappointed after hearing his reply.

Sir, as far as the drought conditions in Tamil Nadu and the relief work there are concerned, he made certain sarcastic remarks. It is just like a father giving money to his school-going children for purchasing books and for paying the school fees and all that. When the child goes again to his father and asks for more money for additional expenses, the father would naturally be saying: "How many books have you so far purchased? What are your school fees and games fees and all that? Only when you give me a detailed account, I will give you further money." Sir, the Central Government is also like this and it is

very bad. After all, every State Government has got its own responsibilities and the statement of Mr. Karunanidhi is not the statement of one man, but it is the statement of a responsible Chief Minister of a particular State. The States have got their own Assemblies and if the State Ministers are corrupt or misuse any of the funds allotted by the Centre, the State Assemblies have got powers to go into these affairs. Therefore, Sir, I am really very sorry to say that Mr. Subramaniam should not have made those remarks in the public meetings in Madras.

Then, Sir, as far as the question of the drought situation in Madras is concerned, Madras is not a city belonging to Tamil Nadu alone. It is a metropolitan city and it is one of the biggest cities in India and after Bombay and Calcutta it comes and it is a very big commercial and cosmopolitan city. Further, Sir, in Madras, it is not only the people belonging to Tamil Nadu who are living, but also the people belonging to the other States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and other States are there carrying on business. So, it is the duty of the Government of India to help Madras to get over the drought situation.

Sir, Mr. Subramaniam has pointed out the importance of increased production. As far as agricultural production is concerned, he has said that sufficient allocations have been made. But, what is the position today? If you go to the rural areas, what is the position there? Sir, I am not talking about the big farmers and I am not talking about the farmers who are cultivating acres and acres of land. What about the small farmers? The small farmers do not get enough irrigation facilities. Water is there in the rivers. But it has got to be diverted to the dry lands and pumpsets have to be provided to the poor farmers. No schemes have been formulated by which such pumpsets could be supplied to the small farmers so that

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they can divert the water from the rivers to their dry lands.

Then, Sir, with regard to the credit facilities, today, no credit facility is being extended to the small farmers. They cannot go to the banks and get anything. Even today he is in the clutches of the big money-lenders and they go to the money-lenders and take money and cultivate their lands. At the time of the harvest these money-lenders go and stand in the paddy fields and collect whatever is due to them and they take back their money with huge interest and the poor farmers are nowhere. This is the position even now. Sir, when we speak of maximising production in agriculture, is there any national policy framed by the Government of India in this regard? For achieving production to the maximum extent, what should be the economic holding? It is absolutely necessary to fix this also. You must fix a minimum also for agricultural holding just as you want to have a ceiling on the maximum holdings that a man can have. It may be one acre or two acres. But there should be a lower limit also and we must decide on what an economic holding is which would enable us to have maximum production. Today land is being distributed, scattered from village to village. One farmer will have 25 cents in one place and 35 cents in another place. How can they move their bullocks from one place to another? ... (Time BeE Rings). How can the people use scientific technology when the lands are distributed? Economic holding has not been fixed yet—neither in Kerala, nor in Karnataka nor in Tamil Nadu. For the maximum production of paddy, for the maximum production of wheat, and for the maximum production of sugarcane, or whatever it may be, there should be minimum economic holding of a particular land. That has not been there. In Kerala, I know, there are hundreds and thousands of farmers who have only 36 cents of land.

[Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad] SO cents, 60 cents or To cents of land. There is no policy to coordinate these lands. And the farmers who have been deprived of that, should be given aubsidies like handicraft industry, poultry farms and things like that ... (*Time Bell Rings*). There is no policy framed so that these farmers could be benefited. It is absolutely necessary to have maximum production. We must have economic holdings. Fragmentation of land should be avoided ...

(*Time bell rings*)

One thing, Sir. Mr. T. A. Pai's statement has been objected to by many people. I do not find anything in what he has said. Mr. Pai has said that wherever people have surplus money they should invest that money in the Government of India's industries and they would be given dividend. What is wrong in that? Is it not good, Sir? Money that is shy and idle will be utilized in industries. This is being followed in Kerala where Shri Achhuta Menon is the Chief Minister -----

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is not here ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD: I am also a party to that Governmen

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: It is good.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN : It is a certificate to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD: In the Shipping Corporation, which has been initiated by the Kerala Government, shares are being sold to private individuals and the Government also have Rot shares in the Corporation. What is wrong in this? ...(*Time bell rings*). As far as sacking Mr. Subramaniam and others is concerned they are not a party to it This is the policy of the Government of India

(*Intemipttont*)

Sir, the only thing I would like, to say now is about the firing in old Delhi near the Jama Masjid area. We have been demanding' a judicial inquiry into the firing. But so far nothing has been done. I would like to use this opportunity to appeal to the Government and the Home Minister to agree to this demand. Not one, not two or three, but eighteen people were shot down like dogs ... (*Interruptions*). This has happened in the capital city of Delhi. We want that a Judge should be appointed ...

(*Interruptions*)

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. B. Raju) in the Chair]

Let him go into the matter to find out the causes of this shooting. This is precisely why a judicial inquiry may be conducted. Thank you.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on this point I would like the Home Minister to say something ...

SHRI HAMID ALI SCHAMNAD: It is not a question of Muslim League or Jana Sangh. It is a question of humanity...

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the scintillating debate. Sometime ago, a nice debate was going on on the General Budget. But this has been an additional hour of treat. Sir, various parties were trying to woo each other.

कांग्रेस का पल्ला छोड़ो और हमारे साथ आओ

But in spite of that perssasion, better sense has prevailed, and I am very happy to say that it provided us with food for thought. I would like to say that most of the ' points have been covered by the Finance Minister in the course ,of his reply such as monopoly houses, unemployment problem, Finance

Commission and also the land reforms. They are all very important points and I think that each of them has been taken up, thrashed out and discussed. I think the Finance Minister has expounded one each one of them. As a matter of fact, some of the parties had chosen to walk out in protest probably because they did not subscribe to his theory which is not his theory but the theory of the party and the Government. Before I go into other things. I would like to refer to the hon. Member who said, "What is the future; there is no future there is frustration, frustration and frustration". I would like to appeal to the hon. Member, not because it happens to be International Women's Year, but as a colleague and ask, "Does he believe in what he said and does he subscribe 20 per cent or 50 per cent to what he says?" Is it the spirit of the budget which has really frustrated his party so much that they think that there is no future for them whatsoever?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : After 27 years, Harijan women are being sold.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: All of us feel that we have to do something drastic about it. When the hon. Member referred to the plight of, the women, I understood him. This is one occasion and I think there are many more like that when we should not divide ourselves, but unite ourselves and see how these things can be improved so that the plight and the wretchedness—it is a very correct word here—can be obliterated and how the life of these people can be improved. It is not because of us but because of society and because of many other things which are existing. I think we have to unite on that platform, not because of frustration but because of pragmatism, reality and nationalism. I find that there was a tirade against Mr. Subramaniam. I was a little surprised because Mr. Maris-wamy is one of our cultured Members whom I respect. There may be other

factors that should have been raised at the local platform. It goes to the credit of Mr. Subramaniam that even in such a constraint on the economy, he has brought the prices down. There is a decline in prices which many other countries have not been able to achieve. There is a decline in spite of the climate of violence and hatred which has been going on around the country. If we find that there is a climate of confidence and stability into our life, then I think that just for that and for nothing else Mr. Subramaniam and the party which he represents and the budget which he has presented, deserve not brickbats but bouquets for a change.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: You are also a very cultured lady. I do not want to say anything. But would you subscribe to the view that the prices have fallen not because of Mr. Subramaniam but because of Mr. T. A. Pai?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Whether it is Mr. Subramaniam or Mr. Pai, it is the joint responsibility of the party. But since the credit Planning has been greatly instrumental in price decline, certainly Mr. Subramaniam is responsible. (Interruptions). I would only refer to the Finance Commission because it is the privilege of the House that the author of the Sixth Finance Commission is with us. I would like to convey to the Members that there was no politics behind it. There was a human angle, there was a financial angle and above all there was a National angle. I think all those fac-factors are taken into consideration.

I think I should refer to the words of the eloquent speaker, Shri Bhupesh Gupta. I think he was carried away by his own eloquence when he called Mr. Pai and Mr. Subramaniam as cobras. I think he really referred to the gems and the jewels which are carried by the cobras and not the veron or the poison which is carried by them.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

With these words, Sir, they should all agree and help us in passing this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Mr, I move:

"That the Bill be returned "

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

I RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE TRUST LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1975 (NO. 1 OF 1975)

II. THE TRUST LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1975

SHRI V. K. SAKHILECHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move:

"That this House disapproves the Trust Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1975 (No. 1 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 7th January, 1975."

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनिट ट्रस्ट के बारे में जो आर्डिनेंस गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने पहले आर्डिनेंस के रूप में इश्यू किया उसका

विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ है। जब आर्डिनेंस इश्यू करने के बारे में कोई कारणीभूत नहीं था तो किस कारण से आर्डिनेंस इश्यू करने की आवश्यकता पड़ी? स्वयं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने डिविडेण्ड्स के ऊपर जो रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाए उसी के कारण ता यूनिट्स का सेल कम हो गया लोगों ने उसको खरीदना बंद कर दिया; उसका कारण स्वयं भारत सरकार रहा और भारत सरकार ने जिस समय डिविडेण्ड्स के ऊपर इस प्रकार को रोक लगाने का निश्चय किया उसी समय उनको क्यों नहीं सूझा कि इसका असर यूनिट ट्रस्ट के ऊपर भी पड़ेगा और यूनिट्स की बिक्री के ऊपर पड़ेगा उसके ऊपर इन्वेस्टमेंट पर पड़ेगा अगर सरकार दूरदर्शिता से विचार करती, आगे की सोच करके विचार करती कि ज़ा कुछ कदम वह उठा रही है उसका क्या कांसीक्वेंस होगा, तो फिर उन्हें कोई आर्डिनेंस इश्यू करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती; जिस समय डिविडेण्ड्स के ऊपर रोक लाई थी उसी समय भारत सरकार को इस स्टेप के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए था कि यूनिट्स का सेल और बराबर कायम रखना है तो और छूट दी जानी चाहिए। जहाँ तक इससे 2,000 रु० तक इनकम टैक्स में छूट दी गई है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और वेल्थ टैक्स के अंदर जो आपने 50,000 रु० का छूट दी है उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इन कदमों का कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन विरोध सिर्फ यह है कि इतनी देर के बाद आपने एक आर्डिनेंस इश्यू करने का विचार किया। जिस समय आपने डिविडेण्ड के बारे में निणय किया था उसी समय इन सारी बातों का विचार करके तत्काल कदम उठा सकते थे। यूनिट ट्रस्ट एक्ट में अमेंडिंग बिल ला सकते थे, पास करवा सकते थे, लेकिन इस प्रकार से भारत सरकार की अचानक एक रोज़ नींद खुलती है, सेशन के पहले आर्डिनेंस इश्यू कर देती है इसका सिद्धान्तः विरोध करते हुए यूनिट ट्रस्ट के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।