

facilities of all concerned.

[*Translation*]

(xi) Need to provide electricity to all villages of Khalilabad Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is a land of villages, where, about 75 percent people live in villages. Of course the government has launched different programmes for development in the rural areas after independence and the rural population has also been benefited to quite an extent by them. But they are denied the benefits of modern amenities due to shortage of electricity in the rural areas. The State governments are trying to electrify villages with their limited means, but at this speed of electrification, they will not be able to complete the job in the next 50 years, and the backward and neglected villages will not be in a position to avail the benefit of power. Khalilabad parliamentary constituency falls in the most backward district Basti of Uttar Pradesh, where the number of weavers and economically backward people is the maximum but very little has been done to provide electricity in this constituency.

So I request the hon. Minister of State in the Department of Power in the Ministry of Energy to make arrangement for the electrification of villages falling in Khalilabad parliamentary constituency so that this neglected and backward area may also get full benefit of power.

(xii) Need to provide additional financial assistance to Himachal Pradesh to enable it to tide over its financial difficulties

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, prior to the formation of Hima-

chal Pradesh, it was decided that when Punjab government will increase the emoluments of their employees and the same will be applicable to the employees of Himachal Pradesh government and the same principle is being followed even now. When the government of Punjab increases the emoluments and D.A., the Himachal Pradesh government has also to follow it. This time Himachal Pradesh government had to pay Rs. 43 crores to their employees as a result of this increase in the emoluments of employees of Punjab. The State government, further spent Rs. 30 crores to meet the situation arising out of natural calamities. So the total expenditure comes to Rs. 73 crores. The State government has given this amount out of its own exchequer. I will request the Central Government to immediately disburse this amount to the State Government which was spent on drought relief and payment of increased emoluments of State Government employees.

11.35 hrs.

DIRECT TAX LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will take up Item No. 17, i.e. further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Tiwari.

[*Translation*]

Chaubeyji, let there be something about business of the day.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): We always do Sir.

[*English*]

Do not blame me, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Great persons earn name even they do irrelevant acts.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Tewariji, please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this bulky Bill ...

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Tiwari is looking right at you. He is giving all attention.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, our Tiwariji is not bulky but this Bill is really very bulky. I think a lot of injustice has been done to the hon. members in presenting this bulky Bill at a time when the House is going to come to an end.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you against the Bill or against its bulkiness? ..

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am not against the Bill, I only wanted that some more time should have been given to us so that we could discuss it thoroughly. I do agree with the aims of the Bill. We require the simplification of all the rules for taxation. At the same time we also require simplification of the people who take action, who are engaged in the duty of taxing people and extracting the tax from the common man, poor man and also the rich men. The aim of the Bill is quite a good. The officers of the Department have taken at least seven months to prepare this Bill and we have been given not even seven days to discuss it. This is my first point in this matter. Moreover, Sir, the Bill is brought at such a point of time when we really need it.

Sir, the country is passing through seri-

ous drought. Just now the hon. Members from Rajasthan told that they do not get even a glass of drinking water, and the friends from Uttar Pradesh hilly areas, from which our hon. Mr. Tiwari has come, have told that the same situation is there. This drought is all pervading and its intensity is growing. When such is the condition, we require more funds in the exchequer of the Government, we require the simplifications be made, we require that easily our Government can have easy access to the sources where from money can be drawn. We are noting with concern when Mr. Amal Datta was speaking that it was extravaganza. The entire Cabinet is being taken to Alwar, the abode of tigers and I do not know why this is being allowed by the Government.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV(Alwar): What objection you have got?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I have got an objection. Our hon. Speaker has the objection to sending the team outside Delhi and very rightly so, but you have no objection to send the entire Cabinet and spending crores of rupees without arranging drinking water for the poor people of Rajasthan.
(Interruptions)

So, Sir, the Government of India will become master by only going to the spot! We have heard from Chanakya 'Raja karne ni pashyati'.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Today it appears that Shri Choubey has become a Sanskrit scholar. Today he actually looks like Choubey.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Today he became Chhabeyji instead of Choubeyji.

[English]

Before the Christ was born, in the days of Chanakya, it was said 'Raja karne nī pashyāti'. But now Sir in the days of television, Raja had to see with his own eyes only, otherwise he cannot. *(Interruptions)*

The great marriage of Gwalior of the century...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What that has to do with this Bill?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The entire Government machinery of Madhya Pradesh was utilized for this, the District Magistrate, SP, Commissioner, who not, - everything was done. You have brought this Bill to revive taxation. We do require. But then at such a time when the country is passing through such a drought, such a tremendous marriage has been allowed to be performed by people who belong to your Cabinet. What happened in Gwalior? I do not know. What a shame. But it is not proper Sir.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Those people are actually shameless.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I beg to submit that Mr. Tiwariji be good enough to send this Bill to Select Committee, that is what I echo and what others have stated. We require this Bill. This Bill is required, I fully agree. But, you should have given some time so that the people can go through the Bill, can bring in some amendments and improve upon this Bill. I definitely suggest that this Bill should go to the Select Committee. I hope the hon. Minister in charge of Finance will consider the suggestion given here.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, I rise to

support the Bill, which has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister and I disagree to the proposition which has been just advanced by Mr. Choubey that the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. I request the hon. Members of this House and the hon. Minister that it should be passed as soon as possible, because it is very dynamic and it is in the interest of the general public, and as the levy of taxes are being imposed upon the persons to pay to the exchequer in the country, it should not be delayed.

Sir, the hon. Minister has made very progressive provisions for imposing the tax upon the persons who have the capacity to pay. But at the same time, I would like to inform that there is no provision for giving the relief to the female members who are earning, as expected in this legislation. Because as soon as the spouse earns, her income also is clubbed with the income of the husband. In that case, it is the husband who has got superiority over the finances. It is the husband who files the return. Therefore, this sort of provision should be there, because as soon as she becomes an earning member, the whole income becomes the income of the husband and he gets power to file the return before the ITO, while the lady will not have an independent status, she cannot enjoy that wealth which she is earning as she will have to pay tax according to the tax slab worked out after clubbing the income of her husband. Therefore, there should be a progressive legislation in this field also. If it is not possible this time, the hon. Minister, who is very progressive and dynamic, should give relief to the female in this regard so that she can have her independent income, independent return and there should be no question of clubbing the income of the wife with that of the husband's and the husband will not get superiority in so far as dealing with the income of the wife is concerned.

The hon. Minister has made a very good

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav] provision that the charitable institutions or the religious trusts shall also be taxed and money shall be clubbed with the income of the individuals. He has made a provision that even the trusts which have been set up in foreign countries, the assessee can contribute to that and he can give his income for the establishment of those trusts. I request the hon. Minister that in future no trusts in foreign countries may be created with the help of the finance which is being earned by the assessee in this country. If the money has been earned in other countries, then and then only the assessee can set up a trust in other countries. If the income has been earned in this very country, then he shall not be allowed to create a trust in foreign countries. There should be a specific provision in this respect also. There is no specific provision now. He has allowed to set up a trust in foreign countries and invest one's own income which one has earned in India. Therefore, these restrictions should be very clearly laid down.

So far as gift tax and wealth tax are concerned, my submission is that the hon. Finance Minister is required to see that the Act which has been repealed i.e. the Estate Duty Act, should be revived. Estate duty is very necessary. Estate duty can help in assessing at least once after the death of the assessee. His whole income comes to the notice of the Income Tax Department and he can be assessed. Therefore, the estate duty should be revived. It will be helpful to those people who have got income, jewellery, valuables and other things. At least at one particular time, that will come to the notice of the Income Tax Department.... (*Interruptions*)

As regards the income tax, I was expecting that the hon. Minister will make it more and more simplified. Even now it requires more simplification.

Of course, you have simplified it to a larger extent. You are going to set up a separate Directorate so that all exemptions which are being given by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, they will be given by that Directorate. That is a very good provision. I will give consistency and it will harmonise and no inconsistency will occur in any part of the country. At present, there are so many circulars and some of the officers do not know about those circulars. Those circulars are not available in the very small office of the ITO. Sometimes, he bona fide commits a mistake. Therefore, you have taken a very good decision in setting up a separate directorate which will deal with all the exemptions on a uniform scale. Now they have given the concession that up to the returns of Rs. two lakhs, there will be no need of any scrutiny. I will say that it may be extended up to Rs. three lakhs so far as the salaried persons are concerned because the salaried person, who files the return, is always very well scrutinised by the department. Therefore, if that is done, the work of the department will be lesser and liberalised also. So, this concession should be up to the extent of Rs. three lakhs so far as the salaried persons are concerned.

Sir, today I have read in the paper that Income-tax officers and other employees have given a call of strike. Today is the 15th of December, the date on which the advance tax returns are to be filed and the tax money to be deposited. Since the hon. Minister is very dynamic and has always been interested in the welfare of the low-paid employees, I request him to invite the concerned people or the concerned unions so that talks may be held amicably and their genuine demands may be considered at his level. This is my earnest request to him. With these words, I support the Bill and hope the hon. Minister, at a future time, will take more appropriate steps to simplify these taxation laws.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this Bill had been introduced for consideration and passing by this House on 11th of this month, which was scheduled to be the last date of the session of the Parliament. This Bill has been so introduced by getting your permission under section 198 of your Directions, and to get your permission, the Minister has stated that it is necessary to have this Bill passed now because some of the clauses of this Bill take effect from first April, 1988 and for that sufficient time has to be given to the administration and to the taxpayers. So, it appears that at least three months or more time is required for the administration to adjust itself to the effects of this Bill, the same time is required for the assessors, but for the House, no time is required because originally the House was scheduled to go into recess after 11th. The Members of Parliament have not been given any opportunity to consider the effects of the various sections of this Bill. If you see this volume, it is a very large Bill and it is not possible for us - I can challenge anybody who says that it is possible for him - to understand the implications of the Bill and discuss it with any degree of coherence and knowledge. This is not a new Bill. If it was a new Bill, absolutely on no material before, then one could even understand. Now, as an amending Bill, it has to be read along with the existing provisions. Is it possible to understand as to what has been the provision before, what has been its effect and what will be the beneficial or harmful effect of that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, it is as big as Thakkar Commission's Report

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is much bigger and much more complicated. Thakkar Commission's Report went on repeating the same thing *ad infinitum*, but this is not the same thing. So, Sir, I will very humbly submit to yourself that in future if this kind of permission is given by you, please think of us. Don't

think only of administration and other people. Last night we went home at 11 O'clock and after that is it possible...

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You have to make amends for the time lost.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Not this way, Sir. We have to do justice to the legislation. Later on people will say: "You were in the Parliament at that time. How this kind of silly provisions were passed?" There are number of silly provisions in this Bill but if I am to explain those, it will take a long time. Our gracious Parliamentary Affairs Minister, who is just going out, has already warned me not to speak so much. Shrimati Sheila Dikshit is just going out. The Minister has already said not to speak too much. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, this is the violation of Rule 105.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Not so, but she said not to speak too much.

MR. SPEAKER: At least that we are agreed now

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I will only say that so far as these provisions of this Bill are concerned, they are merely making certain cosmetic changes. They do not have a focus either in trying to plug the leakages which are currently occurring mainly to curb the evasions by those tax-payers who are not complying with the law. It does not show that the Minister will be able to show any particular section where these leakages have been plugged. Now, in the Objects and Reasons, I do not know whether he has brought out these into focus. He has not done so

Then, Sir, there are ways of decreasing the tax liability by what is called tax planning which really means, in common parlance,

[Sh. Amal Datta]
 tax avoidance. So, one arranges one thing in such a way that the tax liability is minimised. Now, I come from Calcutta where the dominant commercial community belongs to one particular caste of a State. Now, I find that every member of that family has the income-tax file. Even the child of one month old has an income-tax file.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How do you know?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: They have a particular system of family law by which a child as soon as it is born, immediately becomes a co-sharer in the Undivided Hindu Family Property.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh): Even when the child is in the womb, even when it is conceived, it becomes a co-sharer in the family property.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: File cannot be started by that time. It becomes notionally an owner even it is in the womb. So file starts when it is born. I think the hon. Minister should know these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have to maintain file for award to pregnant women also, Sir.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: They should because sometimes even those who are not pregnant give birth to children which would increase the number of files in the family. Not only that. What happens is that they form within the undivided Hindu Family, they have a small Undivided Hindu Family. As a result, if you look into it, you will find that a family of this particular community having 20 members will have at least 40 files because they have small undivided Hindu Families which are allowed by the Department. As a result of this, the income is spread over 40 entities which should have been possibly taxed in

one only. The tax liability thereby is spread in that fashion and this has been started by the Department for a long long time. That is number one. That is, of course, the question of Personal Law. It is not that the Income-tax Department cannot put a different interpretation to the Personal Law for the purpose of taxation. That can be done. But that has never been attempted because we have seen the Government is subject to manipulation. Yesterday that was the main matter of discussion in this House. Now, this is being done by these business communities and many others who stand to gain that the family laws of different Indian citizen being different, the direct taxes are different in their case. The income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax, etc. everything is minimised in their case. So, no attempt has been made and this has been one of my main complaints against those set of amendments which are to be passed by the House today. Nothing has been done to decrease this kind of practice, to discourage this kind of practice, to put disincentive to this practice and to see that tax collection increases.

12.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, there is another thing. There is a new provision, new innovation being made. A Directorate of Exemption is being created. The Directorate of Exemption will give exemptions on a uniform basis. I do not know whether the creation of a new wing of bureaucracy is a good thing. I do not think so because that means it will be centralised and the centralised decision-making will take long-long time. But I am not only against it, what I am against is what appears in the Financial Memorandum from which it appears that new officers are again going to be recruited, new offices are going to be opened, cars, furniture and everything will require expenditure. We know that because of the Government's direction that no

scrutiny is to be made on incomes returned below Rs. 1 lakh last year and below Rs. 2 lakhs this year, the work of Income-tax Department has been considerably reduced and of course, the Income-tax Officers and others have lodged a protest against this kind of thing as to why they should be debarred from even opening or scrutinising cases where there is a suspicion that income has been reduced to be able to get advantage of this direction given by the Government. What has, in fact, happened is that Income-tax Officers' work has been considerably reduced, they are now apprehending and that is why they are going on strike, they are now apprehending that some of them will be declared surplus and retrenched. I would like the Minister to tell this House what is the intention or what is the plan of the Government in this regard, if they want to retain these officers, how they are going to retain the officers to whom they are not able to provide work or not able to provide enough work. If that is the case, where is the scope for recruiting more officers, where is the scope for making any additional expenditure even for the new Directorate which you want to put up? Sir, this is something unique that on the one hand we see in the same Department people are becoming redundant and on the other hand more and more money is being spent by recruiting more people and by opening new Departments. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, some of the well-known ways of evading taxes is by creation of trusts. These are used to be called religious and charitable trusts. I do not know why in this secular country religion is being given this kind of exemption from taxation, and it is through religion the people lower down are exploited. The money is concentrated in a few hands through donations coming from people who have very small means. Sir, I know a particular place — Anand Margis as you know Sir, are creating a lot of problem for the Government, but they are also religious trusts and

they have a post office inside their complex because that post office is to handle thousands of money orders which come from the disciples all over India. Rs. 2, Rs. 3, like that everybody sends every month in small amounts and this is the money of the poor people, it gets concentrated in the hands of a few people who can threaten them with religious consequences in the other world. So, as a result there is no case for religious trusts of this nature and for that matter as far as I am concerned, of any nature to be exempted. 'Charitable' is a different thing. But by this so-called religious activity — you know, Sir, what is the kind of activity which the Anand Marg is indulging. This is all subversive activity, this is anti-social activity, but in the name of religion they do it. Therefore, their income is exempt. Why should it be? Let the Minister consider these things. Unfortunately I find very little application of mind has gone into these changes which are now proposed. There has been no focussing of attention to fiscal policy for the purpose of increasing the activities in the welfare State. Concessions should have been given on a differential basis for the purpose of encouraging rural development, for removal of illiteracy, for women development, for agricultural development, for development of agro-based industries. Then, it should also be differentiated not only between rural and urban but between backward and not-so-backward districts and so on so that you give incentives to people to go and spend money in these activities. There are a lot of people sitting in the urban areas who have the necessary expertise, who can go and use their expertise for the purpose of upliftment of the rural community provided you allow them that money to be spent and you give them that incentive. Now the incentive that is given, that will mean, half the money which goes into this kind of activities has to come from their own pocket. The other half is given by the Government. But in the backward district, when you are giving so much subsidy and incentives and so on for develop-

[Sh. Amal Datta]

ment, still you are failing. You are failing for the last two decades. Therefore, why don't you allow these people who are genuine social workers, who want to do something for the rural community to go into the field, by giving incentives which would fully replenish them with the amount spent by them in these areas, in these kinds of special subjects like health, family welfare, education etc. This is a kind of strategy which you should have devised to focus this change. You have failed to do so. Nothing has been done in this direction. I would like to know how economic development will be there, how economy will be benefited by this kind of amendment which is being brought in.

Last point is, the Government says that they have got a new code in mind. Even if the new code is in mind, there is no reason why, these small cosmetic changes should have been brought in now.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I am very thankful to hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. I am also thankful to my friend and colleague, hon. Member from Andhra and leader of the Telugu Desam for his suggestions. He along with, some of the other veteran Members have suggested that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. They have been good enough to suggest names also. I am thankful to them. But my difficulty is that the Government stands committed to Parliament, at least, I think, so many times as it has been said on behalf of the Government and on demands of hon. Members that this Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill will be passed in this session, that session and so on. Even last year, when my colleague and my predecessor, Vishwanath Pratap Singh Ji laid it on the Table of the House on August 14, 1986, therein also it is very clearly mentioned, the amendments now proposed will go a long way in rationali-

sing the provisions and simplifying the procedure. The paper is being published for eliciting public opinion. After considering the comments and suggestions received by 30th September, 1986, a comprehensive taxation laws Bill will be introduced in Parliament in the Budget Session, 1987

Now, this Bill was to be introduced during the Budget Session.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why didn't you do that? All that you were saying. But you did not even give us 7 days' time.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: My distinguished friend, Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee will appreciate this. Suggestions were sent by 30th September, 1986. Now all this has been done. We have had so many discussions at different levels, with hon. Members individually, collectively in the Consultative Committee. This represents a consensus. Again I would say that many valuable suggestions have been made by my friend and hon. Member from Alwar. The Direct Taxes Code Bill is yet to come. This is Simplification and Rationalisation Bill. It is also very important from the assessee point of view, because it introduces. I would say, a revolutionary measure as far as assessee are concerned because it gives them a cause for self-assessment and to be truthful in their declarations. If any assessee declares the return truthfully, there is no problem for him. It lessens procedural difficulties and it takes at face value a truthful assessment. The whole modus operandi is being simplified as demanded in this House and also outside, by many association, by the ordinary tax-payers. Why should we wait for a bigger Bill to be brought? We thought that we should come forward with these items on which we are unanimous more or less.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You have not given us a week's time. This is what I am

complaining.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: In legal terminology, there might be differences. But the basics are the same. We agree on that. Only you can say something about the drafting or the wording. You can go through. You have X-ray mind and X-ray eyes. I am very sure about that. If there are any amendments, verbal, routine or grammatical, they also come up to their notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has infra-red eyes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: He is Trinetra. He has got third eye!

When we say that some of the provisions of this Bill will be brought into force from 1st April, 1989, it would reflect that the accounting year has to be one. Another reform is that accounting year would be one. You have to keep enough time so that there is one uniform accounting year. Many accounting years start from September. From the income-tax point of view, some of the accounting years have already started. Therefore, it is very essential that we adopt this Bill now so that we can implement it. We can implement some of the provisions from 1st April, 1989 given so much margin of time.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I want a clarification. You have deleted Sections 11, 12, 12A and 13 and in their place, according to your notes, a new Clause namely 80F will be introduced. What will be the revenue implication of this?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Of course, we have revenue implications. It is difficult to calculate exact revenue implication. The basic thrust is to simplify tax procedures.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will it not open the doors for leakages?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: If you look at the Objects and Reasons, one of the Objects is to avoid the increase in the cost of avoidance.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: By this amendment, more money through taxation will come, because the income through the charitable or religious trusts is clubbed with the income of an individual assessee.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have mentioned that yesterday. If you look at Clauses 4, 12, 63 and 118, this again is increasing the cost of avoidance.

This will provide an effective deterrent against evasion which the hon. Member said.

I would not take much of the time of this House. I would suggest let us prepare that direct taxes code. I would be inviting hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion especially after that. I will have separate meetings with hon. Shri Madhav Reddi, Shri Amal Datta and Shri Ram Singh Yadav and Shri Narayan Choubey and all others, who-soever wants.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Invite us also.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Yes. I would request that this Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment moved by Shri C. Madhav Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was Put and Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 189 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 189 were added to the Bill

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, this is for the first time in the History of Parliament that all the Clauses - Clauses 1 to 189 - have been passed without any amendment.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

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

SHRI NARAYAN DATT T'WARI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

PETITION RE: RE STRUCTURING OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER THE PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS, NATIONALISATION OF ALL BANKS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND FOREIGN BANKS ETC.

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri K.K. Nair, General Secretary, Indian National Bank Officers Congress and Shri R.P.K. Murugesan, General Secretary, Indian National Bank Employees Federation and others and countersigned by me regarding restricting of Public Sector Banks Parliamentary control over the Public Sector Banks, nationalisation of all banks in the private sector and foreign banks etc.

12.17 hrs.

COMMISSION OF SATI (PREVENTION)
BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the next item.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): On behalf of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Sir, I beg to move: