

Meanwhile, talks will continue between the Government and Shri Laldenga. The Government are confident that talks would lead to an amicable solution of the problem in Mizoram, so that the energies of all sections of people in Mizoram can be directed towards their all-round development. The Chief Minister, Mizoram has also welcomed this initiative.

Government appreciate that Shri Laldenga has stood by his earlier commitment in which the Mizo National Front had acknowledged that Mizoram is an integral part of India and has resolved to accept a settlement of all problems in Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution of India.

14.05 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980—
contd.

श्री० सत्यदेव सिंह (छापा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के प्रति हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इतना सुन्दर बजट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं दी नहीं, तुमल हर्षध्वनि के बीच मुस्कराते हुए चेहरों से सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका स्वागत किया है। जहाँ तक विरोधी पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों का प्रश्न है, उनके मन में मजबूरी थी और मजबूरी यह थी कि पिछले सत्र में भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह ने जो बजट पेश किया था उसके चलते देश के सामने नये सिरे से मंहवाई आई, एक तरफ से उसके प्रभाव को रोकने का काम इस बजट ने किया है, इसलिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी सारे राष्ट्र के लिये स्तुत्य हैं, अभिनन्दनीय हैं। चौधरी चरण सिंह जो स्वराष्ट्र मंत्री के रूप में और वित्त मंत्री के रूप में इस देश के इतिहास में अमर रहेंगे। इस लिये कि गृह मंत्री के रूप में उन्होंने एक मात्र उद्देश्य अपने सामने यह रखा कि किस प्रकार से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को परेशान करें और इस उद्देश्य के चलते श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप, जी, आप जा रहे हैं, कृपा कर बैठिये, आप में भी बात करनी है... मैं निवेदन कर रहा था... (व्यवधान)... उन्होंने गृह मंत्री के रूप में यही कोशिश की कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को किसी न किसी प्रकार से परेशान किया जाय। श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी जो सदन में उपस्थित हैं, उस समय गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री थे। उस समय बिहार के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्परी ठाकुर

ने और श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी की पार्टी के लोगों ने बिहार में जात-पात के आधार पर समाज का बंटवारा किया, जिसके चलते वहाँ पर खून की धारा बही... (व्यवधान)... इजिनीयरिंग, मैडिकल कॉलेज और सभी कॉलेजों में, शहरों और गांवों में लड़कों का पढ़ना और रहना मुश्किल हो गया—यह आपकी देन है। इसीलिये आप भारत के इतिहास में अमर रहेंगे, क्योंकि आप लोगों के कारण बिहार में गौतम बुद्ध भगवान महावीर, अशोक और राजेन्द्र बाबू के बिहार में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हिसात्मक उपद्रव हुए।

आज भी मेरे पास डा० ईश्वरधारी सिंह 'केबट' का एक पत्र आया है जिसको मैं आपको दिखलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे संसदीय छापा क्षेत्र सारन जिले के सोनपुर थाने के अन्तर्गत सबलपुर दिवारा में गांव भाईटाला है, जिसमें मुख्यतया पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं। यादव समुदाय की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन इनके अतिरिक्त बीन, हजाम, दुसाध, चाई (जो मल्लाह जाति के लोग हैं) ये सब रहते हैं। उनकी मां बहनो की मर्यादा से खिलवाड़ किया जाता है। मुझे 5-7-80 को सोनपुर पंचायत विकास समिति की बैठक में जाने का मौका मिला और वहाँ मुझे यह सूचना मिली कि ये लोग उन पिछड़ी जातियों के साथ इस तरह का जघन्य पाप कर रहे हैं। मैं वहाँ स्वयं गया, पुलिस अधिकारी और मजिस्ट्रेट के साथ गया वहाँ के नौजवानों की आँखों से आसुओं की धारा प्रवाहित होने लगी। वहाँ पर जितना अनाचार होता है, शायद ही भारत में कही होता हो। आप लोक दल वाले यहाँ बागपत के काण्ड की चर्चा करते हैं, मैं श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप जी से निवेदन करूँगा, श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी से और अपने पड़ोसी श्री राम विलास पासवान जी से आग्रह करता हूँ—आप मेरे साथ वहाँ चले और देख वहाँ कैसा अत्याचार हो रहा है। यह पत्र हाजीपुर से छोड़ा गया है, जिस क्षेत्र से भाई राम विलास पासवान जी यहाँ प्रतिनिधित्व करने आए हुए हैं। वे लोग अपने कण्ठों के बारे में चिट्ठी भी नहीं डाल सकते हैं—दूसरे क्षेत्र में जाकर चिट्ठी डालनी पड़ती है। वे लोग उन अत्याचारों के खिलाफ बोलने में असमर्थ हैं, उनकी जुबान पर ताला लगा हुआ है, इतने निरंकुश अत्याचार वहाँ पर हो रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ पर गरीबों को पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को जाली मुकदमों में फसाया जाता है। सोनपुर प्रखंड की सबलपुर पंचायत के मुखिया तथा प्रखंड प्रमुख शिव शंकर राय ने सोनपुर थाने में उन लोगों को धमकी दी कि ये लोग मुकदमा वापस ले लें, अन्यथा पीपरा और पारसबिधा काण्ड की पुनरावृत्ति की जायगी। वहाँ पर सारे इलाके में आतंक छाया हुआ है, कोई बोल नहीं सकता है, यहाँ तक कि पल्ल तक हाजीपुर से छोड़ना पड़ा।

[प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह]

मैं विरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों में आग्रह करूँगा कि वे हमारे साथ बनें और देख कि वहाँ क्या स्थिति है।

कल माननीय सदस्य श्री जयपाल सिंह जी कश्यप इस बात की मांग कर रहे थे कि पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये आरक्षण होना चाहिये। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि आप पिछड़े वर्गों की बात मत कीजिये। सारे देश की बात कीजिये, सारे देश के गरीबों की बात कीजिये। आपके नेता लोक नायक जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने खुले-खुले शब्दों में कहा था कि गरीबी और आर्थिक दशा के आधार पर, जाति के आधार पर नहीं, आरक्षण होना चाहिये, लेकिन आपने उनकी बात को भी नहीं माना।

14.12 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

यह उन की धमर बाणी है, जिस का जनता पार्टी वालों को पालन करना चाहिए। क्योंकि वे जनता पार्टी के जनक थे संस्थापक थे। सभापति महोदय, सरकारी सेवाओं में हरिजनों को संरक्षण मिला है लेकिन आप यह देखेंगे कि इस से भी उन का उद्धार नहीं हो सका है। मैं तो यह चाहूँगा कि आप विरोधी दल के और हम सब मिल कर हरिजनों को और अधिक दें और उन के प्रतिशत को बढ़ाएं हम इस में आप का सहयोग करेंगे लेकिन एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 30 वर्षों में आजादी के बाद श्री धनिक लाल मंडल जी जैसे लोग मोटे से मोटे होते गये और गरीबों का, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का शोषण करते रहे। इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि अब और अधिक मोटा होने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। (व्यवधान) आप के श्री चरण सिंह जी जब गृह मंत्री थे, तो उन की जो नीति थी, उस नीति के आधार पर उन्होंने सारा काम देश का समाज का, नक्शा बिगाड़ दिया अपनी जिन्दगी की मुराद पूरी करने की कोशिश के लिए और वित्त मंत्री के रूप में और उनके बचत के चलते स्थिति इतनी बिगड़ गई कि अब संभाले नहीं संभली और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति तथा शान्ति व्यवस्था जख्म होती गई और जैसा रहीम कबी जी ने कहा है :

“बिगड़ी बात बने नहीं लाख करे किन कोय रहिमन बिगड़े हूध से मर्ये न माखन होय।”

इन्होंने इस देश को इतना नीचे गिरा दिया है कि संभाले नहीं संभल रहा है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि अब वहाँ पर पारसबीजा और पिपरा

कांड को पुनरावृत्ति की धमकी दी जाती है, इस को अविलम्ब सरकार को देखना चाहिए और उसमें कुछ सुधार किया जाए। विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य पिछड़े वर्गों के आरक्षण की बात करते हैं। पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की क्या दुर्दशा हो रही है, इसके बारे में कहा गया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . भाई रामवतार शास्त्री जी आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं। मैं तो ऐसा समझता था कि आप जात-पात में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से ऐसा मानता हूँ कि साम्यवादी दल के लोग जात-पात में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आरक्षण के लिए हमारा विरोध नहीं है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : शास्त्री जी पर बिहार में व्याप्त जातीयता का कुछ प्रभाव हो गया है। इसलिए वे इतना तिलमिला रहे हैं। जातपात से ऊपर उठो बरना साम्यवाद से हट जाओ (व्यवधान) . . . हरिजनों की बात कीजिए, आदिवासियों की बात कीजिए और जात-पात की बात मत कीजिए। हरिजनों को और आगे बढ़ाएँ, आदिवासियों को और आगे बढ़ाएँ। हरिजनों पर आप अत्याचार कर रहे हैं। आप इनका शोषण कर रहे हैं और यह साम्यवादी दल पर कलंक-स्वरूप है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अब मैं बिहार के संबंध में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। बिहार में जो कोयले की रायल्टी मिलती है, वह वजन के आधार पर मिलती है और कीमत के आधार पर नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए हम आपसे आग्रह करेंगे कि बिहार को रायल्टी का और ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए। हमारे जो अर्थशास्त्री नवयुवक मुख्य मंत्री आए हैं, उन्होंने बिहार में वृद्धावस्था पेंशन देने का क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया है, वह एक सराहनीय कदम है। खेतिहर मजदूरों को भी पेंशन देने का प्रस्ताव है और बिहार की आर्थिक दशा में सुधार लाने की वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के लिए भवन निर्माण की व्यवस्था की है, ग्रामीणों के लिये गांवों में पेय जल तथा सड़क की व्यवस्था की है, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने वहाँ पर यह बड़ा अच्छा कदम उठाया है। लेकिन बिहार की रायल्टी बहुत कम मिल रही है। खनिजों के मामले में बिहार बहुत आगे है लेकिन उसको सही रायल्टी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करूँगा कि बिहार की बिगड़ी हुई दशा को सुधारने के लिए वे बिहार को अधिक रायल्टी दें। तथा बिहार के आर्थिक प्रगति के लिए मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा 100 करोड़ रुपये के विशेष कार्यक्रम के लिए अर्पणित मांग की पूर्ति करने की कृपा करें। और हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार के हाथ को वे मजबूत करें।

मैं सभापति महोदय आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। छपरा नगर जो हमारे नगर का मुख्यालय है, वहाँ से जो रेल लाइन लखनऊ तक जाती है वह लाइन छपरा नगर

के उत्तर और दक्षिण दो भागों में विभक्त करते हुए निकलती है। छपरा कचेहरी स्टेशन के पूर्व और पश्चिम में दो रेल फाटक हैं जो दोनों फाटक बड़ी लाइन बनाने के लिए बन्द किये जा रहे हैं और उसके स्थान पर किसी ओवर ब्रिज या सड़क पुल का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है। इससे छपरा नगर के उत्तर से दक्षिण लोगों के आने जाने में कठिनाई हो जाती है क्योंकि लाइन के उत्तरी भाग को दक्षिणी भाग से जोड़ने वाली सड़क बन्द हो जाती है। इस तरह से दहिआवाटोला, प्रभुनाथनगर, खैरा, मबौरा, मशरक जाने वाले यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होगी। उनका आना जाना असंभव हो जाएगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस सड़क पुल का निर्माण करके हो इन दोनों फाटकों को बन्द किया जाए। साथ-साथ छपरा सोनपुर के बीच अवतार नगर स्टेशनों को 'बो' श्रेणी का स्टेशन बनाया जाए।

अभी श्री बी० डी० सिंह जो कि शायद जनता सैक्युलर के सदस्य हैं, ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी काम में विश्वास नहीं करती, वे तड़क-भड़क में विश्वास करती हैं। उनकी यह धारणा बिल्कुल निराधार है, प्राप्त है, सारा देश जानता है कि इस वीरागता ने जो उदाहरण हमारे सामने पेश किया है वह स्तुत्य और अभिनन्दनीय है। जनता एस के नेता चौधरी चरण सिंह जो को उन्होंने पतंग की तरह आकाश में खिलाकर उड़ा दिया और घागा तोड़ दिया जिससे उनकी फिर धक्के के साथ जमीन पर ला दिया। इसके बाद चौधरी चरण सिंह के होश ठिकाने आने वाले अब नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार श्री बी० डी० सिंह का सोचना गलत है। (व्यवधान)

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में इनकम टैक्स का एरियर बहुत बाकी है और लोग काफी करवचन करते हैं। रांची शहर में एक श्रीमती कनक कुमारी देवी हैं जो श्री श्याम सुन्दर शाहदेव (बड़ा वाला) की धर्मपत्नी हैं। वह एक बहुत बड़ा जमींदार घराना है, काफी पैस वाले लोग हैं। उनकी काफी शहरी सम्पत्ति है, आमदनी है। मकानों के किराये से उनके पास काफी पैसा आता है। इनके पास काफी टैक्स बकाया है। इन्होंने काढ़ी टैक्स की चोरी की है। ऐसे ऐसे उदाहरण हमारे देश में बहुत से हैं जिनके पास हजारों, लाखों रुपया टैक्स का बाकी है। अगर सरकार यह पैसा वसूल कर ले तो देश की आर्थिक दशा सुधर सकती है। दूसरी तरफ नौकरी पेशवालों से विशेष कर, प्राध्यापकों से जो महंगाई से तबाह हैं, आर्थिक परेशानी में चरित्र-निर्माण विधायियों का कर रहे हैं, उनसे आयकर लेना श्रेयस्कर नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कोई रिजर्वेशन जातीय आधार पर नहीं किया गया था। (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान बेब : (अजमेर) सभापति महोदय, आप इन पर नियंत्रण रखें और इन्हें इस प्रकार से न बोलने दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री जपाल सिंह कश्यप (भांवला) : आपने हर जगह बैकवर्डक्लास की रिजर्वेशन की है। (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान बेब : अगर हम बोलेंगे तो आपके नीचे से धरती खिसकेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप बाज्रिव बात कीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी आप बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। अगर आप ही ऐसा करेंगे तो हाउस कैसे चलेगा ?

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill is nothing but a technical exercise to legitimise the tax proposals put forward in the budget. It is a sort of routine affairs. The hon. Finance Minister knows that all his proposals will be passed by this House. And hon. Members also know that one of their suggestions will be accepted or given any importance by this House. So, this is a routine and to some extent dis-interested affairs. But still we were duty-bound to participate and say something and expect though we should not expect, yet we are supposed to expect—that our words will be heard and some importance will be given to them.

While replying to the general debate on the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister said that he had prepared his Budget according to the philosophy and programme of the Congress party. Naturally, they cannot be guided by the Marxists or Communists, or any other party. The guiding principle or growth philosophy of Congress (I) is mixed economy. (Interruptions) It is very difficult now to remember the names of the parties. Earlier, there used to be Congress and Janata. Now we have Congress (I), Congress (U), Congress (R) etc. We suggest that

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they start with A, B and C. They may start from A and end up with Z, so that they can be unique.

There is limited time at my disposal. I want to say that mixed economy cannot be a fixed policy. Our hon. Finance Minister should understand this and also assure the House that mixed economy is just a transitional stage. It cannot be a fixed or permanent policy. It is like standing. You cannot stand anywhere for a long time; you have to take a direction—left or right, towards capitalism or socialism. Secondly, this Government cannot have a socialist economy. But many of us expected some nationalistic economy, some national economy, which will depart from the past colonial mode of production and semi-feudal structures. (*Interruptions*) I will explain. We expected some sort of a national economy which will depart from the colonial debris of the past, and that we shall bury the semi-colonial economy, the feudal past, the colonial past and start a new life. That has not been fulfilled

The general parameter of a national economy would be self-reliance and a growth-oriented, employment-oriented policy which will divert the economy from the non-priority sector to the priority sector, and which will slash down and siphon off money from the other luxury and affluent sector. But no guideline is there in the entire tax proposals. (*Interruptions*) The Finance Minister has come out with the Finance Bill. I can see the economy of India from Dhanbad. Dhanbad is a mini-India. It has got all the core sectors, all the subsidiary and ancillary industries and all the features, of which India is composed. Let us take the coal industry, as a case study. For example, there is the fertilizer industry.

That industry was installed there in 1957 by no less a person than Pandit Nehru himself. He personally

went there to inaugurate that industry. It was based on coal; and it was in the coal field area. It was based on a self-reliant technology. After traversing 30 years, where have we reached? We are now auctioning that coal based self-reliant unit which is our first public sector enterprise. We like to say that this Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is presiding over the liquidation of the public sector in the country.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes. Mr Churchill once said that he was not the first Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. But this is the first Government to preside over the liquidation of the public sector. I can say that.

If you look at it, you will find that you are now substituting oil-based, petroleum-based factories there for which we shall ever remain dependent on the foreign countries, on the World Bank people and the American imperialism. These people are shouting against American imperialism; they are shouting loudly and publicly against it but surrendering surreptitiously and silently. That is the line that the Congress people are giving to us. The Janata Government was anti-socialist, and the Congress Government was pseudo-socialist. One was anti-socialist, and another was pseudo-socialist they are antisocial and pseudo-social, and we the poor people are in between, between frying pan and fire. We do not know whom to choose.

Another point that I would like to ask the hon Finance Minister is whether he is going to intervene in the matter so that in a coal-based factory in a coal-field area, we may not auction it and substitute and import an oil-based factory there, for which India will ever remain dependent on foreign countries. Is this your self-reliance? At least the national economy says that the economy should be self-reliant. Only a few days back, all people were shout-

ing that the public sector was not working well, and the Congress people were styling that they were the great protectors of the public sector. But only a few days back, we debated whether we should have a committed judiciary or not. I do not want to comment on that. But we must have a committed bureaucracy to run the public sector. The officers of the public sector enterprises should not merely be efficient but they must have some vision, some idealism. Otherwise, no public sector can run. And you know the officers of the Bureau of Public Enterprises who select the top officers for the public sector; in the Selection Board who is there? All the persons who do not believe in the basic theory, principle, philosophy of public sector are there; and one of them, everybody knows is Mr. Russey Modi, the Vice-Chairman of TISCO. A man who does not believe in the theory of public sector, who is leading the monopoly capitalist, is sitting in the Selection Board and selecting our officers. After that, our great benevolent Finance Minister, a valiant fighter for the public sector is expecting our public sector to operate efficiently.

Another point I would like to stress is that if you want to run the public sector correctly, you must have a committed bureaucracy who believe in the basic theory of socialism on which the public sector rests and not a man who believes in capitalism. If we do not get them, then dismantle it, remove them, but you must have a committed bureaucracy. If you can you can talk of public sector, you can talk; if you cannot, you better remain silent.

Another point is this. I have already said how they are going to hand over the Kumar Dubey Engineering Works to TISCO—these people who are fighting, they say, they are valiantly fighting against it—by circumventing the MRTP Act. And though the Bihar Government, only a few days back, in reply to a Calling Attention, ad-

vocated that the Kumar Dubey Engineering Works should be taken over by the Government, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, but these people are conspiring secretly, making a drill, so that the factory could be handed over to the TISCO; and after that, they are saying, they are believing in a mixed economy. They are saving our socialist core of the economy from the Janata. These Janata people used to be—one thing is very good—foolish no.1.

So, we could have understood them. But these Congress people, they are very efficient, very competent and very coherent, but only for doing wrong things. These people are capable of doing positive mischief which the Janata people were incapable of.

I want to say something about the black money. I would like to ask the Finance Minister who is always smiling. People have referred to Wanchoo Committee, etc. I do not want to go to that generalisation, but I put a question—concrete and positive question. What is the number of car owners, truck owners, dumper owners and bus owners in Dhanbad and what is the percentage to pay income tax? The answer received from the previous Government brings surprise. The number of cars was 5245 and only 5% of the owners give income tax. Can there be car owners who are incapable of giving income tax? The number of trucks is 4253, and only 50% of the owners give income tax. The number of dumper owners is 95, only 50% give income tax. The number of bus owners is 318, only 20% give income tax. The number of power driven vehicles is 4495 and only 2% of the owners give income tax. This is the efficiency of the income tax Department in my District.

In Dhanbad only 20 factories are listed. I can give the names also if you could give me time. They have taken money from all the banks. They are diverting total money into another sector. When we represent against

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them, there is nobody to listen. In this way they are having their mixed economy. They are building their national economy. They are saying that they will be building their own mode of Socialistic pattern of Society under the debris of post-colonial rule. Let there be democracy, dictatorship or autocracy, but this hypocrisy must end.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD (Jahanabad): The present Finance Bill is in pursuance of the wonderful budget, the best budget of post independent India, which our Finance Minister presented to this august House last month. I stand here to support the Finance Bill.

The 3 years of Janata rule has destroyed the economic fibre of the country. The country is passing through most difficult time. We have sky rocketting inflation and bone breaking rise in prices of all commodities. The whole population is living under fear of uncertainty of prices of almost every commodity. It is not a happy situation for any Government which calls itself welfare Government. Our democratic Government, which has concern for the people, will have to solve this problem and allay the fear of the people. How can this problem be solved? There are 2 ways:

(a) Check in population explosion by all means.

(b) Increase in production and supply.

Being a student of Economics, I know the price in the market in a democratic country is determined by interaction of supply and demand. More the supply, in relation to demand in the market, less the price, and less the supply, in relation to demand in the market, more the price. Therefore, for arresting the price and bringing it down, we will have to bring tremendous amount of improvement in the supply position. We will have to flood the market with supplies of material, while restricting the demand through population control. The supply can-

not be increased through a magic wand. To improve the supply, tremendous amount of increase in production is necessary. How do we increase the production? There are two ways: (1) There should be either influence of fear, as we can see in a regimented society like USSR and other communist countries, where people work hard, because otherwise they can lose their lives, or (2) There should be element of incentive and interest to produce more. Human being by nature is self and attachment minded. People do not like to part with what is attached with them. Ignoring the self, can be the act of stoic. But even being stoic minded is an act of selfishness. The act of benevolence and kindness also is predominantly an act of selfishness, because these acts are in pursuance of getting salvation for oneself. This is truth and no success can be achieved, in any sphere, by ignoring truth. Therefore, Sir, we should recognise the necessity of the element of incentive, while formulating our economic policies. Today what we find is the negligence of these important factors at the time of formulating government policies. Hence the chances of failure of four policies, and therefore problems for the people.

Today if the Government wants to get the people interested in national effort to increase production, the taxes, both at corporate and personal levels, will have to be reduced to the minimum, so that people get incentive and inducement for hard work. The Government itself is of the opinion that—

“Reduction in rates of income-tax will make people more honest and thus curb the generation of black money.”

The Government is also of the opinion that—

“Economic growth can be accelerated only through larger savings and investments.”

This is what the Government itself admits. It is also by implication an admission by the Government, and very rightly so, that high incidence of tax is detrimental to creation of white money. The money which is essential for increasing production. It is also an admission that because of high taxation policy of the Government, there is generation of unlimited amount of black money, which is not used for production purposes. This state of affairs is suicidal for the economy of any country which aspires to develop. Black money creates unnecessary demands. While money creates necessary supply. Today, the key to the solution of the Indian economic problem lies in the fact that there is larger amount of savings and investments. This is possible only and only through generation of white money. White money can be created only if black money is stopped, and black money can be stopped only if there is incentive to create white money by reduction in taxation. Today the incidence of taxation in India is so high that nobody feels interested in disclosing his or her income. The taxation policy of the Government is a great deterrent to disclosure of income, compelling the people to become dishonest. Today this policy of high taxation is telling upon the national economy. The problem today is not distribution of wealth which is, as a matter of fact, non-existent, but creation of wealth. Today it appears that the fight is for distributing pieces of fish which is still in deep water. It is also a fact, Sir, that Governmental expenditure especially in productive ventures of the Government, is wasteful to a large extent. It is so because of lack of incentive in Governmental expenditure and natural corruption among Government officials under the prevailing system.

While campaigning during the last Assembly elections, in Bihar, I met a Head Master of a High School, who complained that a crore of rupees, which starts from the Central Government, meant for villagers, becomes a big zero while passing through different Central and State Government

agencies. Mukhiyas get the last chunk of the loaf, while villagers for whom the money is meant get a big disappointment. In Bihar, I remember, several Mukhiyas, in connivance with Block and Sub-Divisional officials, on sharing the booty basis, took a large amount of money from the State Government in the name of digging well during severe drought period before 1970, though no well or a very few wells were dug. It is natural and nothing much can be done about it.

Because of lack of incentive in Governmental expenditure, in production sector, the Governmental expenditure becomes wasteful. We know the performance of several Government projects. Therefore, the lesser the Governmental expenditure, the better the result for the economy of the country.

Moreover, Sir, I propose to request the Finance Minister to formulate the Governmental policies, on the line that there is less Governmental expenditure, where the Governmental expenditure is wasteful; the generation of black money is stopped; and there is creation of white money. There is incentive to the people to create white money out of their savings and invest them in developmental activities of the country, by producing more and creating boom in supply. Such action will result in boom in production, creation of wealth and employment opportunity, increase in per capita income, increase in export because of more production, and increase in Government's earning and, therefore, building a good and great image for the Government.

To achieve all these, the Finance Minister should reduce the personal and corporate tax, including all surcharges, to 20 per cent from the present 66 per cent. If it is so done, the worst that can happen to the Government is that the Government will lose revenue of Rs. 2000 crores. At the moment, the revenue to the Government exchequer through personal and corporate tax is Rs. 1426 crores

[Shri Mahindra Prasad]

and Rs. 1515 crores respectively. But, this step of reducing taxes will resurrect the national economy and will create boom in every sphere of our economy. The whole economic picture of the country will change to the great advantage of the people of the country and the Government as well. Also, I feel, that the loss of Rs. 2000 crores because of reduction in taxes to 20 per cent is more notional than factual. In my opinion, the Government will earn much more than what they are earning now because of better compliance of taxes and because of lots of economic activity which will, in turn, bring more money to the Government exchequer by way of taxes from increased income of the people and different industrial units as well as excise duty on increased volume of production and sale. For immediate relief to the Government exchequer, even excise duty can be enhanced to net Rs. 2000 crores to the Government Exchequer. Though it is an unpopular suggestion, and it will no doubt be a burden on the people, yet for the national interest sometimes harsh steps are taken and sacrifices are made. But in any case, in the longer run, it will benefit the people, the Government and the country much more than the sacrifices made.

Wealth tax: I do not know when was the concept of wealth tax in our country introduced. To my mind, this is disincentive to the people who earn money through hard work. It is a psychological phenomenon. It all adversely affects the productivity of the country which in turn affects the supply position and price for different commodities and, therefore, the fate of the country.

Today, people while justifying the high incidence of taxation, talk of the high taxation in developed European and American countries. But these friends forget that when real growth took place in these countries, scores of years ago, there was either no taxation or it was nominal. The USSR and other communist countries developed under regimentation and influ-

ence of fear which comes out of bullet and bayonet.

Keeping in view the above enumerated factors and philosophy, I request our hon. Finance Minister not to insist on section 80J legislation, and that also with retrospective effect. It will adversely affect industries and the economy of the country, because of the same reasons which I have enumerated above. It will take away money from a sector, where the utilisation of money is cent per cent productive and where money helps developmental work of the country. While introducing this section 80J legislation, the hon. Finance Minister feels proud that one vigilant Income-tax Commissioner discovered that this section 80J gives double income-tax benefit to the industry, but the hon. Finance Minister forgets that people pay double income-tax on the same income, first in the form of corporate tax and again in the form of personal tax on income from dividend etc. though the source of both the income, corporate as well as personal, is the same.

Therefore, I will request the hon. Finance Minister not to be carried away by any fancy or the whim and arrogance of any officer, but to consider sympathetically the request to desist from the proposed legislation. At least the retrospective part of it must be taken out and, if nothing else, at least the small scale industries must be spared from the flurry of this legislation. My request is for the same reason, as I have described above, that it will discourage the incentive in industries as also it will encourage wasteful governmental expenditure.

The Government proposes to raise the exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 for income-tax purposes. The result will be that it will throw 6 lakh tax-payers out of the income-tax net. It will also result in revenue loss to the Government exchequer to the tune of about Rs. 18 crores. This is, no doubt, a popular step taken by the Government, and it will give relief to a large number of people and,

therefore, it should be welcomed. But it is not a remedy to the economic ailment of the country. Rather, it may add to the already depressing economic situation as, because of this tax concession, the earning of six lakh people, if they are not saved and invested, may be dumped into the market for purchasing luxurious and unnecessary commodities, thereby creating more demand in the market as a result of which overall price may tend to increase. My fear is that the beneficiaries of this tax relief belong to the category of people who have a tendency to spend money, rather than save and invest it. Therefore, the need today is to encourage saving through governmental tax policies by giving relief to a section, or institutions or firms, where the tendency is to invest in developmental activities of the country.

Sir, only a strong leader and a strong Government can take such a bold policy decision. Fortunately for India, we have got a strong leader and a strong Government right now. If such a strong decision cannot be taken now, it will never be taken. This is the most opportune time for such decision. Because, if this decision is taken now, it will start bearing fruit within two or three years and will get the support of the people as the result starts coming. If this decision is taken a few years later, it may create a bad image for the Government and may affect the election prospect, because the good result cannot be expected immediately after these decisions.

श्री काली चरण शर्मा (भिण्ड) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और स्वागत करता हूँ। मान्यवर, इस मौजूदा परिस्थिति में, पिछले वर्षों में देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को जो काफी धक्का लगा था उस सब के होते हुए भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो इतना अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं। फिर भी मैं बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। अस्ती प्रतिष्ठत हमारे देश में किसानों की आबादी है हमारे देश में अधिकतर कार्तकार ऐसे हैं जिन के

पास एक एक और दो दो एकड़ जमीन है। आज के इस महंगाई के युग में दूसरी चीजों के मुकाबले में अनाज के मूल्यों में बहुत कम वृद्धि हुई है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा जिन मूल्यों की सिफारिश की जाती है वे बहुत ही कम होते हैं। आप किसी भी वर्ष को आधार वर्ष मान कर देखें, आप इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि कृषि उत्पादन के मूल्यों में बहुत ही कम वृद्धि हुई है। 1971 को आधार वर्ष मान कर देखें तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि औद्योगिक उत्पादनों के मुकाबले में कृषि उत्पादनों के मूल्यों में कितनी कम वृद्धि हुई है। हमारे देश का किसान औद्योगिक उत्पादनों की खरीद करता है, सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं की खरीद करता है। जब तक उस हिसाब से आप उसकी उपज के दाम नहीं बढ़ाएंगे किसान आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। आप ऐसा आयोग बनाएं जो औद्योगिक उत्पादन और कृषि उत्पादन दोनों के समान रूप से मूल्य निर्धारित करे। तभी आप किसान को कोई लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में तीन वर्ष पूर्व गन्ने के मूल्य बहुत कम थे और किसानों ने अपना गन्ना खेतों में ही जला दिया था। मूल्य इतने कम थे कि उसको मिल तक पहुंचाने से उसको कोई फायदा नहीं होता था। तब 6 और 8 रुपये मन गन्ना और 6 और 8 रुपये मन आलू बिका था। इस बात को हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। उसी का यह नतीजा है कि आज हम को चीनी आठ रुपये किलो भी मुश्किल से उपलब्ध हो रही है। इस वास्ते मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप किसान के लिए इस बजट में कोई विशेष प्रावधान करें।

आप हजारों करोड़ रुपये का इनवैस्टमेंट देश में करते हैं। क्या प्रत्येक परिवार के आदमियों में से जिस के घर में कोई पढ़ा हुआ आदमी है, एक आदमी को आप नौकरी दे पाए हैं? हर एक को नौकरी दे पाना तो सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन एक परिवार में एक को भी आप नौकरी नहीं दे पाए हैं। शायद दे भी नहीं पाएंगे। इस वास्ते मैं आपके सामने एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। पशु पालन और कृषि एक ऐसा संयुक्त उद्योग है कि अगर इस को उन्नति के अवसर मिलें और इसको बढ़ावा दिया जाए तो किसान अच्छी तरहकी कर सकता है मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार जो हमारे देश में हैं उनके लड़के नौकरी कर सकते हैं, पढ़ लिख कर लेकिन मजदूरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप मध्यम वर्ग के परिवारों के लिए जो एक भैंस और गाय खरीद नहीं सकते हैं, उनको बैंक से सस्ते रेट पर कर्ज दिलाने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो हमारे देश की दूध की आवश्यकताएँ भी पूरी हो सकती हैं और किसान का वह फालतू भूसा तथा दूसरी चीजें जो खेती में वह उत्पादन करता है, उनका इस्तेमाल कर के वह दूध का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पशु पालन के लिए बहुत ज्यादा भाला में रकम की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि हमारे देश के बहुत से परिवारों को लाभ हो सके।

[श्री काली चरण वर्मा]

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में आप से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा प्रदेश सारे देश के प्रदेशों में सब से बड़ा है। वहाँ पर खनिजों के विपुल भण्डार हैं। इन खनिजों के लिए देश के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के वास्ते भी उद्योग धंधों का आवंटन करें तो हमारे देश की बहुत सी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है। हमारे यहाँ कोयला, लोहा, तथा दूसरी अनेक वस्तुओं के अनेक भंडार हैं। सिवरीली में तथा दूसरी जगह अगर बिजली के यूनिट लगा दिए जाएं तो काफी बिजली की मांग की पूर्ति हो सकती है। बस्तर में तथा दूसरे जिलों में आदिवासी लोग वनों पर निर्भर रह कर अपना गुजर बसर करते हैं। 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी उन गरीब आदिवासियों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचाया गया है मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप वहाँ वनों पर आधारित उद्योग लगाएं ताकि उनको लाभ पहुंचे सके। वनों तथा खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में और चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में खोले जाएं और इन खनिजों का दोहन किया जाए तो पड़े लिखे और वे पड़े लिखे लोगों को भी काम मिल सकता है। इसकी तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए और इसकी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

हमारे प्रदेश में रेलों की भी बहुत कमी है। अगर वहाँ रेल लाइनें दी जाएं तो जहाँ खनिज पदार्थ पाए जाते हैं तथा वन सम्पदा पाई जाती है, वहाँ लोगों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है और इससे काफी फायदा भी देश को हो सकता है। हमारे भिड़ और दतिया जिले में काफी समस्याएँ हैं। भिड़ और दतिया में एक एक बड़ा उद्योग खोला जावे। आप देखेंगे कि हमारे जिलों में खालियर राज्य में पहले कम्पलसरी रिक्लूमेंट मिलेस्ट्री में होता था। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आज भी अगर मिलेस्ट्री में हमारे यहाँ के लोग लिये जायें तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि वह काफी लड़ने और मरने वाले होते हैं, काफी मरबूत होते हैं। उस समय खालियर का मिलेस्ट्री में नाम था। हमारे यहाँ एक-एक एकड़ के काश्तकार हैं और 10, 10, 20, 20 आदिमियों के परिवार नौकरी पर ही गुजर करते हैं, इसलिये इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारे जिले में रेलवे लाइन गुना से इटवा का सर्वे करने के लिए मंजूरी की गई है, उसको अगर जल्दी ही बजट में लिया गया तो काफी तरक्की हो सकेगी।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मौजूदा इन्वेस्टमेंट में आप किसानों के लिए काफी राहत देने की बात करेंगे, और कृषि मंत्री भी इसमें सहयोग करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ। जयहिन्द।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance

Minister to a few important procedural questions which have come up during the course of the national debate on the budget proposals. I echo them in this House only in order that the House and the nation may know the reactions of the hon. Finance Minister to these suggestions.

Shri Palkivala, for example, has suggested that the Budget proposals need not always be shrouded in traditional secrecy. Let there be an open public debate throughout the length and breadth of the country on tentative budget proposals before they are presented in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Barring a few items.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This would allow us to influence the thinking and the principles that go into the formulation of the budget proposals. In the USA, for example, the Budget is communicated in a message by the President to the Congress well in advance of the time the Bill is introduced in the Congress. In the case of Finland, for example, the Finnish Parliament was discussing in June the tentative proposals that were to come before it later on in September.

Shri Palkivala says:

"Mr. Venkataraman is the man of right calibre and courage to make the momentous innovation of scrapping the shroud of secrecy and inviting an open debate before introducing his Budget next year."

So, let us have the reactions of the hon. Finance Minister to this important procedural question.

Another important point is that the Finance Bill in one clean sweep modifies, comprehensively amends, several taxation laws. For example, this Finance Bill amends several taxation laws. It amends several laws connected with direct taxes, namely the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Gift Tax Act and the Interest Tax Act. In the

same Finance Bill we find that several laws connected with indirect taxes are also sought to be amended, namely the Customs Tariff Act, the Central Excises and Salt Act, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, the Customs, Central Excises and Salt and Central Board of Revenue (Amendment) Act. There are some miscellaneous Acts also that are sought to be amended, namely the Indian Post Office Act and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act.

We therefore find that in one clean sweep the Finance Bill amends a number of laws. Here I must submit that amendments of the direct tax laws that are made through the Finance Bill do not get sufficient attention.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, you have told me to give all my views in five minutes on the several laws that are to be amended by this Finance Bill. Therefore, I suggest that as far as tax laws are concerned there should be separate amending bills. These amending bills should go to the joint select committees and thereafter fully debated in Parliament. In these select committees the Members of Parliament will have an opportunity to directly examine the evidence of those experts who are protagonists of some measure or the other.

Now, I come to the fiscal measures contemplated under the Bill. These fiscal measures do open up a new path in the budgetary policy. It is to the credit of the Finance Minister that in the face of heavy deficit he has managed to give us reliefs and incentives howsoever inadequate they may be. There is no doubt that these reliefs will swell disposable income thus adding to the demand and purchasing power and giving the necessary impetus in order to increase the supplies.

Mr. Chairman, there is also a remarkable feature of this particular Finance Bill. That remarkable feature is that the hon'ble Finance Mi-

nister has managed to increase the capital and revenue expenditure by as much as three thousand crores by just 285 crores by way of additional taxation and 1400 crores by way of deficit. We must, therefore, appreciate that the Finance Minister has been in a position to increase the capital and revenue expenditure of Rs. 3000 crores by taking only 285 crores by way of additional taxation and 1400 crores by way of deficit. This must be contrasted with last year's budget of Shri Charan Singh. In that budget the then Finance Minister took away 665 crores in taxes and the increase in capital and revenue expenditure was just 100 crores. I must, therefore, congratulate the hon'ble Finance Minister for this remarkable feature of the budgetary proposals.

However, there is one more fact that must be conceded and the hon'ble Finance Minister must concede it that the budget is a master-piece. It is a master-piece in showman-ship. The Finance Minister has received laurels. I do not grudge the same. I join in giving those bouquets also for slashing the excise duties on selected items of consumption and intermediate goods. The relief given is 43 crores. On the basis of that the hon'ble Minister has made a claim that there is reduction in the tax burden on articles of common consumption. I submit that this claim is not properly founded because the hon'ble Minister has increased across the board special excise duties on all other items—essential or non-essential—consumed by rich or poor...

Now I will make a few brief remarks with respect to industrial growth and incentives. I might say that these are not adequate. I will take up the point when I move my amendments to those particular Clauses. But I might now say that our industrial base was created in the year 1950. In the case of many industries there is now an outmoded technology. Therefore, the 50 per cent more depreciation than the normal rate, which is envisaged in the budget

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

proposals, is not adequate to induce industries to modernise assets and to plough back profits for growth.

Then, Sir, I would like to point out an unhealthy feature of the proposals. And that is, that many of them are with retrospective effect. I have to move several amendments with respect to that particular point and I will deal with them in detail at that stage.

I may conclude by saying that the question of unemployment and inflation must be tackled on a war footing. Inflation rate is now going up to 30 per cent. Our Finance Minister is going at a speed which is greater than the speed of SLV-3. Our entire calculations are bound to be upset. Therefore the matter needs more serious thinking and vigorous steps are needed to tackle the problem on a war footing. And in the case of unemployment, the private sector must also play its role and proper incentives should be given. If the private sector comes forward with any scheme to generate additional employment I hope that they will be considered and proper steps taken.

I hope that these few preliminary remarks, which I have made in the few minutes which you have graciously allowed me, will meet with deep consideration at the hands of the hon. Finance Minister. With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister...

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): I gave my name 3 days back. Mr. Lakshmanan told me, "I will be calling you". It is very unfair.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I am your representative. I will look after the same.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: It is very unfair. For three days I have been waiting for my chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am really sorry; I cannot accommodate you.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: He said he will allow me. What is this?

श्री सिद्धकुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस की भ्राम राय है कि सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाय ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Minister has conceded and the House also desires that we sit for one hour more to discuss this. But I would request hon. Members not to speak for more than 5 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When you reply, at 4.30 or 4?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: General Debate goes on up to 4. I will begin at 4 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I suggest 4-30 p.m. There are some committees working according to Speaker's direction at 3 O'clock, and some of us have to be there. Here is an important occasion when some of us have given our notice to the Minister. The Minister will naturally be covering some of my points. I have also asked questions with regard to importation of Pitts aircraft. I want to hear him. How can I be present at the Committee and the House at the same time?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will wait till Mr. Bosu comes and I will deal with that subject as soon as he comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am much obliged and most grateful to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kosalram.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much at the outset for having given me this opportunity.

I rise to support the Finance Bill moved by my friend, Mr. Venkataraman. I know Mr. Venkataraman,

who was my colleague in the Madras Legislative Assembly. His tenure as the Industries Minister of Tamil Nadu is being remembered as the Industrial Age of Tamil Nadu. Now, his tenure as the Finance Minister of India will surely be remembered as Economic Miracle Era of India.

Since the Finance Bill gives effect to his Budget proposals, aimed at economic revival, I have to refer to certain important issues. The Government of India envisages annual growth rate of 5 per cent during the Sixth Plan. But the proposed additional investment is 16.6 per cent. When the price rise is 20 per cent per annum. I would like to know, how the Finance Minister proposes to achieve the growth rate of 5 per cent with only 16.6 per cent additional investment.

Here it is necessary to point out that last year the savings increased by 22 per cent. I need not say that savings help capital formation. Unfortunately, there was no capital formation last year and as a result of that, the industrial growth rate was 'nil' in 1979-80. I would like him to throw light on this matter.

The hon. Finance Minister is also a Member of the Central Planning Commission. It, therefore, becomes his special responsibility to see that what he assures to the people is approved by the Planning Commission.

When he addressed Madurai-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, he assured them that Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin Railway line—because he happens to be the Planning Commission Member, I say this; otherwise, I would not touch this point—would be taken up for consideration this year. He will recall that from the Opposition benches, he led a delegation to the then Railway Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, of all MPs from Tamil Nadu, irrespective of political parties to which they belonged demanding that this Project should be taken up in 1979-80 itself. This year,

I interrupted the hon. Railway Minister, Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi while he was replying to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Railways and asked him: "What is meant by inclusion of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG line for consideration in the Railway Budget?—I wanted to know from him specifically as to what is meant by 'consideration'—and whether it would be taken up for execution this year itself." He replied: "This proposal has been sent to the Planning Commission and that as soon as he receives the recommendation of the Planning Commission, he will take it up for execution this year itself." Then, I contacted the Planning Minister, Shri Tiwari, and he told me that the Railways have sent this proposal along with ten other proposals and it would be taken up for consideration after the Plan frame for 1980-85 is finalised. This is the position. You are a member of the Planning Commission now as the Finance Minister and earlier on you were a member of the Planning Commission. You know fully well the position about this project.

The General Manager, Southern Railways, Shri Thomas on 24-7-80 has informed the press—the *Hindu* has prominently published it—that the Planning Commission is about to clear this proposal of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG line. I am at a loss as to whom to believe, you or Mr. Tiwari, and whom not to believe. As a member of the Planning Commission, you should see that your assurance to the people of Tamil Nadu is fulfilled by taking up this scheme for implementation this year itself.

The hon. Finance Minister was also kind enough to assure the huge gathering at Madras at my felicitation function that he has approved Rs. 200 crores BHEL project at Ranipotal in Tamil Nadu. He was holding Industries portfolio also at that time. Now, I understand that the office of BHEL which was opened at Ranipotal has been closed because the scheme has

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

been taken to some other State. I want to know how far it is true. I want a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman. I would like to know how the hon. Finance Minister is going to keep up his assurance to the people of Tamil Nadu. He had categorically assured it. The scheme has now been taken to some other State. I want to know whether this information is correct or not—I may be right or I may be wrong.

Now, I would like to point out that in 1979, of the total assistance of Rs. 16,026 crores given by commercial banks to industries, the four southern States, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have got only Rs. 3,194 crores which is about 19 per cent. Similarly, out of Rs. 1,247 crores sanctioned in 1978-79 by all-India term-lending institutions to industries, these southern States got only Rs. 311 crores. The amount actually disbursed was only Rs. 227 crores. These are all Reserve Bank of India figures. These are not my figures or those of the man in the street. These figures have been supplied by the Reserve Bank of India. How do you expect the southern States to develop industrially with this meagre assistance from commercial banks and term-lending institutions?

In this session, a Bill was passed for taking-over of the National Jute Mills of Calcutta to which the public sector financial institutions have given loans of Rs. 9 crores. But for the past three years, the Plastic, Resins and Chemicals Ltd., Arumuganeri near Tuticorin is lying closed. The Dhragandhara Chemical Works, a sister concern of PRC, is not interested to revive this unit because the management has exploited this unit fully and the machinery is rusting now while the product Resin is being imported to the value of several crores of rupees. The All-India Resin Manufacturers' Association passed a

unanimous resolution. They demanded that this unit be taken over by the Government. The loans extended by the financial institutions run to only about Rs. 3 crores. The Government may extend loan facilities to SPIC or IDL or Chemplast, so that this unit is taken over by anyone of them, and run successfully.

The Finance Minister has to ensure that the moneys provided are not allowed to lapse. The shortfall in 1979-80—revised estimates—under the head Fisheries, was about Rs. 31 crores. The reason given is non-completion of the fishing harbour projects at major and minor ports.

For the past 3 years, I have been running from pillar to post for the development of Chinnamuttom fishing harbour project. With an investment of Rs. 6 crores, this port will give Rs. 10 crores annually in foreign exchange. I am happy that this project will be taken up for implementation this year, as announced by Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Minister of State for Agriculture. I am sure that the Finance Minister will make necessary funds available for this.

श्रीमती उषा वर्मा (खेरी) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। ऐसा करते हुए मौजूदा राजनैतिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अपनी सरकार और शासक दल कांग्रेस आई को अपनी राय देना चाहती हूँ। हमारी पार्टी तथा सरकार ने यह बड़ा संकल्प कर रखा है कि भारत की गरीबी एवं बेकारी की समस्याओं को हम हल करेंगे तथा हमारे देश के लिए समाजवाद की स्थापना एक राम बाण औषधि है। गत लोक सभा चुनाव में भारत की जनता ने हमारी कांग्रेस आई के विरुद्ध किए गए इस प्रचार को मान लिया था कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी तानाशाही अर्थात् अधिनायकवाद—डिक्टेटरशिप—के जरिए समाजवाद की स्थापना करें।

इंदिरा जी के पुराने सभी निकटतम साथियों ने जो पहले उनके साथ थे और जो अब कांग्रेस (अस) में हैं या उसके नेता हैं या सदस्य हैं तथा अन्य सभी दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने मतदाताओं के सामने यही प्रचार किया था कि इंदिरा जी देश को तानाशाही की ओर ले जा रही हैं। इसके बावजूद जनता ने इस सवाल पर इंदिरा जी तथा कांग्रेस आई को प्रचण्ड बहुमत दिया और वो तिहाई सीटों पर

उसके प्रत्याशियों को विजयी बनाया और यह मैडेट दिया कि वह वर्तमान सड़ी गली व्यवस्था को समूल नष्ट कर अति शीघ्र—अधिनायकवाद (तानाशाही) के जरिए समाजवाद की स्थापना कर इस देश से गरीबी, बेकारी तथा अन्य सभी प्रकार की विषमताओं को समाप्त कर दें।

सारे संसार के मौजूदा राजनीतिक ढांचे को देखते हुए मैं अब पूरी तरह यह विश्वास कर रही हूँ कि अन्य समाजवादी देशों को देखते हुए यहां भी वर्तमान पश्चिमी लोकतंत्र की पद्धति पर चल कर समाजवाद की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती है। इन 33 वर्षों का कटु अनुभव हम समाजवादियों को यह सबक सिखा रहा है कि अब समय बरबाद नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मिश्रित धर्म व्यवस्था का परित्याग कर मौजूदा संविधान में मौलिक परिवर्तन कर संविधान के घोषणा पत्र में भारत को शीघ्र समाजवादी लोकतंत्र घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं जहां से मैं चुन कर आई लखीमपुर खीरी, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। इस जिले में सम्पूर्णानन्द नगर में बीनी मिल लगाने की योजना है। उसके वास्ते लाइसेंस प्रदान करने की कृपा की जानी चाहिए और उस योजना के वास्ते आर्थिक सहायता दे कर उसको चालू करवाया जाना चाहिए।

लखीमपुर खीरी में भयंकर गरीबी है। वहां पर लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना कराई जानी चाहिए ताकि गरीब लोगों की रोजी रोटी का प्रबन्ध हो सके।

जगह-जगह मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाती हूँ तो लोग मुझ को पिछली बातों की याद दिलाते हैं। जब मैं उनसे वोट मांगने गई थी तब मैंने वादा किया था कि महंगाई को बढ़ने से रोका जाएगा। लोग कहते हैं कि तुम ने महंगाई को खत्म करने का वादा किया था। लेकिन वह सब उलट हो रहा है, महंगाई दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे यहाँ कुछ फटि-काइजर फैक्टरी लगाने के बारे में कहा था, मैं उनसे आशा करती हूँ कि इस जिले में कुछ फटि-काइजर फैक्टरी, जूट मिल या शूगर मिल या सरकारी उद्योग लगाने की सूचना करवायें ताकि वहां की गरीब जनता और पिछड़े वर्ग के आदिमियों को रोजी-रोटी मिल सके, जिससे वह अपनी आजीविका चला सकें। वहां पर ऐसे कुटीर उद्योग लगाये जायें, जिससे वहां के गरीब आदिमी अपनी आजीविका चला सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री कूल चन्ध वर्मा (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have extended the time of the House and this

is the fag-end. If you do not want your friends to speak...

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुर डार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से वित्त मंत्री जी का समर्थन करता हूँ, परन्तु उनका जो बजट है, उसका समर्थन करने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ।

जब रुपये-पैसे के खर्च की बात आती है तो यह देखना चाहिए कि यह किस के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान सब के लिए है, हमारे देश में सब को समान अधिकार है। वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वे जो पैसे खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, वह किसी वर्ग विशेष के लाभ के लिए ही सीमित न हो। आजादी के बाद जितना भी रुपया पैसा हमने योजनाओं के रूप में खर्च किया है उससे कुछ ही लोगों को लाभ हुआ है जो बहुत ज्यादा गरीब हैं, उनको उसका लाभ नहीं मिला। गरीब लोगों को रोजी-रोटी, खाना, कपड़ा सब तरफ से ही दिक्कत उठानी पड़ रही है। इस देश में दो किस्म की जाति उत्पन्न हो गई हैं एक शोषण करने वाले और दूसरे शोषित। ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री जी का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि देखें कि देश की सर्वांगीन उन्नति के लिए जो पैसे वे खर्च किये जा रहे हैं वह सब के लाभ में आ रहे हैं या नहीं।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि हमारे देश में जो प्रापर्टी है, सभी नेशन की है, उसके साथ यहां की जनता को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए। सारे देश के आदिमी और बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में उनको समान अधिकार हो, हर क्षेत्र में उनका समान अधिकार हो। जो रुपया वित्त मंत्री जी खर्च करते हैं, वह हर आदिमी और बच्चे के पास पहुंच जाना चाहिए, न कि किसी थोड़े से आदिमियों का उससे उपकार हो।

जितने भी मोनोपली हाउसेज हैं, कल-कारखाने हैं उसमें दौलत को आगे बढ़ाने और जनता को आगे बढ़ाने के बदले उनमें घाटा हो रहा है और देश में बहुत से लोग गरीब और बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए जितनी प्राइवेट कम्पनी हमारे यहाँ काम कर रही हैं, उन सब को नेशनलाइज किया जाये और किसी भी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को न छोड़ा जाये। शिक्षा की और रहन-सहन की एक नीति होनी चाहिए।

अभी हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा में भी जो शासक दल है, जो शोषक दल है उनके लिए अलग व्यवस्था है, उनके लिए अच्छे-अच्छे स्कूल और कालेज बनाए गये हैं। उनके लिए व्यवस्था है कि वह शासन करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान में और विलायतों में धूमेंगे यह सब व्यवस्था है। इस तरह से शिक्षा में भी दो किस्म की व्यवस्था की गई जिसके कारण गरीबों के बच्चे सदा गरीब रहेंगे और वह कभी भी ऊपर नहीं आ सकेंगे। इसलिए आप इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था करें। जब वित्त मंत्री सारे देश के

[श्री पीयूष तिरकी]

नाम पर रुपये का प्रावधान करते हैं, तो उन्हें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उसका लाभ सही रूप में आम जनता को हो रहा है या नहीं।

आज हर फ़ैमिली का बजट गड़बड़ हो चुका है। जहाँ तक होलसेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स को सम्बन्ध है, वह 1970-71 में 100 था, अगर आज स्थिति इस प्रकार है : आल कामोडिटीज . 245.4, पयुअल, पावर, लाइट एण्ड लुब्रिकेंट्स . 337.2, फूड आर्टिकल्स . 198.8, प्राइमरी आर्टिकल्स : 226.7, नान-फूड आर्टिकल्स : 207.3 और मैन्युफ़ैक्चर्ड प्राडक्ट्स . 245.4। इस प्रकार साधारण आदमी के लिए बहुत ख़तरनाक स्थिति की सृष्टि हो चुकी है।

कास्ट आफ़ लिविंग इन्डेक्स 1960 में 100 था, लेकिन आज इण्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिए वह 373 है और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के लिए 364 है।

सरकार जो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल-स्केल, इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करने जा रही है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सारा रुपया मोनोपली हाउसिंग और एक्सप्लायटर्स के हाथ में चला जाये, जो देश की उन्नति के नाम पर गांवों में जा कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सप्लायट करेंगे।

जो लोग इंजीनियरिंग की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के नौकरी की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, मैं उनके कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ --

Engineering graduates including post graduates who were on the live register of Employment exchanges on 31-12-1979—

1. Civil—5054
2. Mechanical—7244
3. Electrical and Electronics—7368.
4. Chemical—1029
5. Mining—82

Persons who passed out from Industrial training Institutes and were on the live register of Employment Exchange as on 31-12-1979—

Engineering Trades—331382

Non-Engineering Trades—19,920.

The total comes to 3,51,302.

The number of job seekers on live register as on 30-4-1980 is 148.43 lakhs.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री यह बतायें कि देश के ये बच्चे देश की उन्नति के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं, क्या वे इस योजना में कुछ स्थान पायेंगे या नहीं। उन्हें काम पर लगाने का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि वे देश के लिए और अपनी जीविका के लिए कुछ कर सकें। (इति)

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : हाउस में यह कनवेन्शन रहा है कि फ़्री-एण्ड में कोरम के लिए इनसिस्ट नहीं किया जाता है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य इनसिस्ट करते हैं, तो मुझे बेल बजवानी पड़ेगी। उनके कई साथी बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : इतने बड़े मेम्बरों से काम कैसे चलेगा ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is unfair to all your colleagues here. Any how, the bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may start.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, at the outset, I must congratulate the Finance Minister, who has given a clear-cut picture of the economy of our country and has voiced optimism to combat the economic ills which have been created by the Janata conglomerate during the last three years. He has also tried to give relief to the poorer classes, middle class and middle industrial sector.

The country is self-sufficient in food production since February, 1976. All the infrastructural facilities created by Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime and all the techno-economic development created at that time have brought the country to this position. This is the best time to think as to how we can compete with the developing nations internationally. Now we are facing the problem of price rise and inflation. How can this be checked unless and until there is internal mobilisation of our resources? Unless we mobilise our internal resources, we will not be in

a position to compete with the developing nations. Just see the development of the East European countries and Japan. Japan with .3 per cent of the total area of the globe, with 3 per cent of the total population, has an industrial wealth of 10 per cent. They have surpassed USA in steel and car production. They have surpassed the Swiss in watch production. They have surpassed the whole world in electronics. Now is the best time when we should give more impetus to the development of science and technology. Our scientists are demoralised. During the three years of Janata rule, our scientists were treated as third-class citizens. You can know from the figures how they were demoralised and how many of them died out of frustration. The Finance Minister has provided some money for research and development and he has boosted the morale of the scientists and technocrats. But it is much less compared to international standards. For research and development, we are giving .6 to .7 per cent, but the international standard is 7 per cent for research and development. I would like to suggest a few measures for the scientific and technological development of our country. Now, there is a crisis of energy throughout the world. India is also affected by that. From 1980 to 1985, we have made a provision of Rs. 20,000 crores for hydro and thermal power generation including nuclear energy. I urge upon the Minister that we should think for a new power policy. We are producing 30,000 MWs of power in the country. We are envisaging to produce another 22,000 MWs of power in the next five years. It is a massive plan but we should spend money economically. I am not telling that we should stop producing energy. But with this capacity, for another five years without producing even a single MW of additional power, our economic development cannot stop. The reasons are there. The utilisation capacity of our plants is 44 per cent and the

international standard is 75 per cent. This utilisation capacity was 44 per cent during the Janata regime, now it has gone up to 48 per cent. If we can stop the forced outage, we can achieve the goal of 87 per cent. The USSR has achieved a goal of 66 percent capacity. At the same time, we should also economically use the generation unit. What is that? In all the agricultural pumps, we are not using capacitors. By that, we are losing 35 per cent of the energy. In other developing countries, the energy is utilised cent per cent. We are wasting valuable energy. With this 30,000 MW our capacity of energy should be much more than what we are achieving here. Take the steel plants. Have you seen that from the boilers of the steel plants how much energy is flamed out? By that we are losing 35 per cent of the energy. If the design parameters of the industrial sector are changed, definitely we will be successful in restoring the energy which we are losing.

We are now in a different mood because we are going to spend all our coal reserves in another 40 to 50 years as our mineable reserves are 30,000 million tonnes. The total reserve is 1.11 lakh million tonnes and the mineable reserve is 30,000 million tonnes. We should not consume our non-renewable energy source. The Minister of Finance belongs to Madras. The TNEB and a scientist, Mr. Chogalingam have evolved a formula for production of solar energy on the sea based on temperature difference. That should be tackled.

We are rich in mineral resources. The mineral resources are 4 per cent of the total world reserves. Our population is 15 per cent of the total World population. But uptill now, we do not know as to what are the mineral resources of the country. But this 4 per cent can be increased to 10 per cent if all the geological structures in the country are mapped. Uptill now, only 43 per cent

[Shri Krupasindhu Bhoi]

of the area has been mapped. So, we must provide much more money in the plan for that. We must provide 7 per cent of the outlay in that sector for detailed investigation so that we can know our position of mineral potential. Then we can think of establishing mineral based industries in the country. I suggest that the national mineral policy should be evolved within the next ten years so that we must know our position.

I hail from Orissa. I would urge upon the Finance Minister that Orissa is rich in mineral resources but the plan outlay has been very meagre. 70 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line and the plan assistance which the Central Government has provided is very meagre. We have requested the Finance Minister to increase the plan outlay but he has not done anything. I request him to increase the plan assistance. At the same time, the loans of the poor farmers should be written off because of very severe drought condition in that State. The Finance Minister has promised in his Chamber to do that. I hope, he will do it.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करना हूँ। आपके माध्यम से मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि व्यक्ति की टैक्स की सीमा जो दस हजार से बढ़ा कर बारह हजार की गई है वह अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन जिनकी आय बारह हजार से अधिक होती है उनके लिये यह सीमा आठ हजार ही रखी गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उसे भी बारह हजार की सीमा दिया जाए। पहले यह लिमिट दस हजार रुपये थी लेकिन अब मंत्री जी ने इसे बारह हजार कर दी है। लेकिन अब से अब तक रुपये की कीमत में काफी अन्नर आ गया है। इसलिए मैं उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे मेरी बात को मान लें।

इसी तरह से वित्त मंत्री जी ने वेल्थ टैक्स की सीमा भी एक लाख से बढ़ा कर डेढ़ लाख कर दी है। रुपये की कीमत काफी कम हो गई है। हम देखते हैं कि मकानों और दूसरी सम्पत्तियों की कीमत भी बहुत अधिक हो गई है इसलिए वेल्थ टैक्स की सीमा को भी तीन लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसी तरह से आय कर 80 आई० और 80 जे० में जो असेसी हैं उनको बोझ करने की छूट दी जानी चाहिए और अभी जो नये उद्योग हैं उनको 25 प्रतिशत छूट दी गई है उसको बढ़ा कर 45 प्रतिशत की जानी चाहिए और उसको रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, इन्फ्लेशन बहुत बढ़ रहा है। गैर उत्पादक व्यय में 229 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है और 1417 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। क्रूड पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स से 2100 करोड़ का हमको अतिरिक्त बांझ पड़ेगा कोल भाड़े स दो सौ करोड़ का और फटिलाइजर से तीन सौ करोड़ का बोझ पड़ेगा और एक्स्ट्रा एक्साइज ड्यूटी से 2433 करोड़ का बोझ पड़ेगा। यह सारा घाटा 2500 करोड़ का होगा। इससे वास्तविक रूप में हमारे देश में स्थिति भयावह है। बीस हजार करोड़ रुपये की हमारे देश में पाएलल इकोनॉमी चल रही है। इसलिए इन्फ्लेशन को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है।

सभापति महोदय, इंग्लैंड, ब्राजील, थाईलैण्ड, दक्षिणी कोरिया में बचत में हमें आकर्षक बैंक व्याज दरें प्राप्त होती हैं। इससे बचत को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। जो हमारे बैंकों की दरें हैं उन्हें ज्यादा किया जाना चाहिए। जब एक आम आदमी को, बैंक से कर्ज लेना होता है तो उससे 19 प्रतिशत व्याज लिया जाता है जब कि बैंक केवल सात प्रतिशत देने हैं। इसलिए इसे ठीक किया जाना चाहिए।

इतना ही संक्षेप में कहते हुए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो फाइनेंस बिल पेश किया है वह आज के आर्थिक हालातों में बहुत अच्छा है। मैं उस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करने हेतु खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज जो हमारे देश में आर्थिक हालात चल रही है, जो आर्थिक स्थिति चल रही है उसमें यह बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया गया है। हमारी पार्टी का जो 1980 का घोषणा पत्र है उसी के अनुरूप यह प्रयास किया गया है ताकि हमारे देश का जो आर्थिक संकट है वह दूर हो सके। यह विधेयक हमारे देश की आम जनता में आत्म विश्वास पैदा करने वाला है। इस प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक से हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्यों को उनकी आलोचना करने के लिए कड़ी मेहनत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, देश में जो हालात व्याप्त है, यह सभी के लिए चिंताजनक है। आज हमारे देश में कानून की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। समानान्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था, कालेधन की इकोनॉमी बढ़ती जा रही है। कालाबाजारी, मिलावटखोरी, बेरोजगारी, तस्करी आदि के बारे में भी हमें सोचना होगा।

अब मैं देश में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी की समस्या की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वे लोग रोजगार की तलाश में मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। वे सोच रहे हैं कि कौन सी ऐसी सरकार आए जो उनकी बेरोजगारी की समस्या को मिटा सके। इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

चुनाव प्रणाली भी हमारी त्रुटिपूर्ण है। इसमें भारी खर्चा होता है। इसकी वजह से भी हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है, आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। एम०एल०ए० या एम०पी०ओं को भी चुनाव में भारी खर्चा करना पड़ता है यह व्यवस्था भी बदलनी होगी। इसमें भी कुछ सुधार आपका लाना चाहिए।

जो आर्थिक असन्तुलन देश में पैदा हो गया है उसकी ओर भी आपका कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह आर्थिक और विकास सम्बन्धी असन्तुलन अलग अलग प्रदेशों में ही नहीं बल्कि एक प्रदेश के अलग अलग जिलों में भी पैदा हो गया है। इसको ले कर देश के एक कुछ हिस्सों में बहुत आक्रोश है, असन्तोष है। मैं जोधपुर में चुन कर आया हूँ। उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 1978 में राजस्थान के पश्चिमी हिस्से में जिम को हम रेगिस्तानी हिस्सा कहते हैं, इस आर्थिक और विकास सम्बन्धी असन्तुलन को लेकर एक आन्दोलन छिड़ा था। यह आन्दोलन वहाँ एक महीना लगातार चलता रहा। तब मरु प्रदेश बनाने की मांग सामने आई थी। इस आन्दोलन ने बहुत खतरनाक रूप अख्तियार कर लिया था। इंदिरा जी तब प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थी। उसके बावजूद भी जो सलाह उन्होंने मुझे दी जब मैं उन से मिलने आया था उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा। तब वकीलो, ग्राम नागरिकों ने मिल कर मरु प्रदेश बनाने की मांग उठाई थी, उन रेगिस्तानी इलाकों का एक राज्य बनाने की मांग की थी जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और जिन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। एक बहुत लम्बा संघर्ष चला था। दुकानें बाजार बन्द रहे थे स्कूल कानेज बन्द रहे थे। उस वक़्त जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थी, उनके सामने बहुत बड़ा संकट था, उनको तरह तरह से तंग किया जा रहा था, पार्टी के अन्दर और पार्टी के बाहर उनके ऊपर तरह तरह के आक्रमण हो रहे थे, अपना सन्तुलन नहीं खोया और मुझे सलाह दी थी कि इस प्रकार की, मरु प्रदेश बनाने की मांग जाँचे, इसको किसी प्रकार से बढ़ावा नहीं मिलना चाहिए। यह बात उन्होंने इसलिए कही थी कि इस तरह की मांगें हमारे प्रदेशों से भी उठेंगी और इससे आगे जा कर देश को नुकसान होगा। उस वक़्त यह मांग समाप्त हो गई। लेकिन जिस प्रकार की वहाँ आर्थिक हालत है उसको देखते हुए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि पश्चिमी हिस्से को भी विकास के पथ पर लाने का आप—यत्न करें। वहाँ जो विकास कार्य हाथ में नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं, उसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें।

अब मैं राजस्थान नहर की तरफ आपका ध्यान दलाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक राष्ट्रीय योजना है।

यह राष्ट्र के व्यापक हित की योजना है। इसको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी पिछले तीन चार महीनों में दो बार राजस्थान का दौरा कर चुकी हैं। उन्होंने वादा किया है कि इस योजना को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा। यह विश्व की सबसे बड़ी सिंचाई योजना है। अगर यह पूरी हो जाती है तो पूरे देश में अनाज का उत्पादन दस प्रतिशत बढ़ सकता है। इस नहर का पानी लिपट करके जोधपुर में भी लाया जाए जो कि एक बहुत लम्बे अर्से से पानी का प्यासा है। वहाँ पानी की जो समस्या है वह इस तरह से हल हो सकती है और उनको इस समस्या से छुटकारा मिल सकता है।

जोधपुर जिले में और पूरे पश्चिमी राजस्थान में बड़े उद्योगों की कमी है। राजस्थान में ब्राड गेज की कमी भी महसूस हो रही है। एक तो वहाँ बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाए और दूसरे अगर आप प्रत्येक जिले को ब्राड गेज से नहीं जोड़ सकते हैं तो कम से कम डिविजनल हेडक्वार्टर को तो ब्राड गेज में जोड़ दें। इस से वहाँ जो सम्पदा है उसका पूरा उपयोग हो सकेगा।

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद रेल लाईन का सर्वे कराया जा रहा है। उसको जोधपुर से और मारवाड़ जंक्शन तक जोड़ा जाए ताकि जोधपुर डिविजन को भी लाभ हो सके।

बैंकों से ऋणों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। उस में बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। छोटे कारोबारों और छोटे दुकानदारों की एप्लीकेशन्स पैडिंग पड़ी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंक अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया जाए कि वे निश्चित समय में सारे पैडिंग काम को पूरा करें।

मैं आप से एक निवेदन और करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ जो इनकम टैक्स, वैल्यू टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी अलग-अलग हैं, उनके कारण जो कर्गों की जटिलता बढ़ गई है, जिससे ग्राम नागरिक परेशान हैं, उन सब को मिला कर एक कर दिया जाये।

इस अलावा सेक्म टैक्स का सवाल है। जनता पार्टी के राज्य में इसको खत्म करने की बात आई थी, उस पर भी गौर करना चाहिए। यद्यपि यह राज्य का विषय है परन्तु इसके व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि गांव के विकास की योजना को बहुत ही प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लिया जाये। विद्युतीकरण, पीने के पानी, सड़क-यातायात और शिक्षा के प्रावधान को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे शहरों और गांवों का विकास साथ-साथ हो सके और देश के पुनर्निर्माण में हम आगे बढ़ सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री बिलास मुत्तमवार (चिमूर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने एक घंटे का समय और बढ़ाया। कराधान की नई नीतियाँ स्वागत योग्य हैं। इनकमटैक्स की सीमा में जो वृद्धि की गई है, उससे छोटे कारीगरों और मध्यमवर्गों के लोगों को तो राहत मिलेगी, लेकिन युवा होने के नाते मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बतलाऊंगा कि छोटे उद्योगपतियों को प्रोत्साहन, इन्सैटिव और कन्सेशन देने के इरादे से उन्होंने जो प्रावधान किया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। पिछले 30 सालों में हर बजट मैं हम इसका प्रावधान करते आये हैं। छोटे उद्योगों को जब तक आप मार्केटिंग की गारण्टी नहीं देंगे, तब तक इन्सैटिव और कन्सेशन का असर नहीं हो सकता। वह तो वही बात हुई कि फेडरल बाले पहलवान की कुश्ती हैवी वेट वाले ओलैम्पिक चैम्पियन के साथ करवा देना।

इन इन्सैटिव और कन्सेशन का उपयोग इमनिंग नहीं होगा क्योंकि इनको टाटा और बिड़ला जैसे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों से स्पर्धा करनी पड़ती है। समाज के हर क्षेत्र में इन लोगों ने कोई चीज छाँड़ी नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूँगा कि वह इन्सैटिव और कन्सेशन के साथ मार्केटिंग की गारण्टी भी दे।

जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने का मुझाव वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिया है, इसका मतलब है कि मूल्यों में कमी लाना, भाव कम करना। इसमें जीवन-रक्षक दवाओं का भी समावेश किया गया है। मैं कहूँगा कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करने से दवाओं के मूल्य में कोई अमर नहीं हुआ है किसी भी दवा पर 5, 10 पैसे कम हुए हैं। जब तक आप दवाओं की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रखते हुए दवाओं का नियंत्रण नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इसका कोई अमर नहीं होगा। इसलिए, सिर्फ एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कमी लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को ध्यान में रखते हुए जब आप दवा बनाने वाली कंपनियों की बैलेन्स शीट देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि दवा बनाने वाले तमाम उद्योगपति 400 और 500 परसेंट तक नफा कमाते हैं। इसलिए आपका जो ख्याल है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर के भाव कम करेंगे, इसका कोई आधार नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, कई बातें यहाँ पर कहने की थीं, लेकिन वक्त नहीं है, फिर भी वृत्तियों का एक अहम सवाल है। रेलवे, बीडी के बाद वृत्तियों का तीसरा नम्बर आता है जिसमें तमाम परिवार हाथ करघा उद्योग में लगा रहता है। उसकी भी बड़ी उपेक्षा हुई है। इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

विदर्भ, नागपुर और उसके आजू-बाजू में वृत्तियों बहुत बड़ी तादाद में है, अकेले नागपुर में ही 1 लाख वृत्तियाँ हैं, लेकिन उनका सवाल अनिर्णीत है।

यह कहते हुए मैं आपके आदेश के मुताबिक इस बजट का स्वागत करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करना हूँ।

16.00 बज

श्री पी० नामगियास (लद्दाख) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, पेश्वर इसके कि मैं कुछ कहूँ, मैं जनावे वाला से, और हाउस से, क्षमा चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक दूर-दराज इलाके का होने के नाते ठीक तरह से हिन्दी नहीं बोल सकता हूँ। फिर भी मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूँ।

जो फिनांस (नम्बर टू) बिल इस ऐवान में जेरे बहम है, मैं उसके बारे में चन्द एक लफ्ज कहना चाह रहा था, लेकिन वक्त की तंगी की वजह से मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूँगा कि जनाब फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह जो बिल इस ऐवान में रखा है, वह हर लिहाज से बैलेन्ड है और इससे हर एक तबके को फायदा हुआ है लिहाजा मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। साथ ही चन्द बातें मैं अपने इलाके के मुताबिक कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस बिल में दी गई एक बात हमारी स्टेट से खाम तोर से ताल्लुक रखती है। इसमें ट्रांसपोर्ट पर डिप्रिमिशन 30 से 40 परसेंट तक बढ़ाया गया है। जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट होने के नाते और एन्टायरली ग्रांड ट्रांसपोर्ट पर डिपेंडेंट होने के नाते इसमें वहा काफी फायदा उठाया जा सकता है। खाम तोर से लद्दाख जैसे जो इलाके है, वहा तो हम सिर्फ डमी ट्रांसपोर्ट पर डिपेंडेंट हैं। इसके लिए मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

आपकी नजरों से भी गुजरा होगा कि हाल ही में काश्मीर वैली में कुछ नाखुशगवार वाक्यात हुए हैं, जो एक मामूली एक्मिडेंट से—एक आर्मी की गाड़ी और एक आर्टो रिक्शा के दरमियान टक्कर होने से—स्पाक आफ हुए हैं। इस मिलमिले में मैं समझता हूँ कि हालाँकि यह एक मामूली नौऐयित का एक्मिडेंट है, लेकिन इसके पीछे मुझे एक बहुत बड़ा हाथ नजर आ रहा है। पिछले कई महीनों से वहाँ कुछ टेन्शन हमारी नजरों से गुजर रही थी कुछ लोग चाहते थे कि किसी न किसी तरीके से उस सेक्टर में कोई न कोई गड़बड़ कराई जाये और इसके लिए कोई बहाना ढूँढ़ा जाये। जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है, वे यह चाहते थे कि खसूसी तोर पर किसी फ्री जी गाड़ी या फ्रीजी पर्सनल के साथ टक्कर ली जाये, ताकि वहाँ के माहौल को खराब किया जा सके।

इस सिलमिले में मैं एक इनस्टांस देना चाहता हूँ। आज से दस दिन पहले की बात है कि वहाँ के यूथ फ्रन्ट नाम के एक प्रो-पाक आर्गनाइजेशन ने—हमारी नजरों में उनको कुछ हमारे ऊपर वाले भी शायद सहारा दे रहे थे—वहाँ के बिजनेस के तबके

के कुछ लोगों को बारनिंग इश्यु किया कि तुम लोगों को 28 जुलाई, तक काश्मीर छोड़ना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो तुम्हारे लिए डाइर कान्सीक्वेंसिज होंगे। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती समझिए कि उससे पहले यह एक्सिडेंट हो गया और उनको हालात को एक्स्प्लायट करने का मौका मिला, जिसके नतीजे में आज यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनाब होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस मौजूअ, पर इस हाउस में जरूर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए, हालांकि मैंने इस बारे में एक कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस भी दिया है।

ज्यों ही वहां पर हालात खराब हुए, तो जिन लोगों को नोटिस दिए गये थे, उन सब की दुकानें लूटी गईं। यह पहला मौका है कि काश्मीर वैली में किसी मंदिर या रिलिजम प्लेस के साथ छेड़-छाड़ करने की कोशिश की गई है, बल्कि उन्हें नुकसान भी पहुंचाया गया है। हालांकि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने हालात को कुछ सम्भालने की कोशिश की है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस हद तक ला एण्ड आर्डर मशीनरी को एक्टिवेट करने की जरूरत थी, वह अभी उन्होंने नहीं किया है। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हालात और भी ज्यादा खराब होने का अन्देश है। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से गुजारिश करूंगा कि जो बाकयान वहां पर हो रहे हैं, उन को लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिए, और उन को देखना चाहिए।

अब मैं अपने इलाके की दिक्कतों की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ हमारी बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं। पिछले दिनों जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर लड़ाख गई थी, उस वक्त हम ने उन से गुजारिश की थी कि हमारे यहां कुछ फण्ड्स की मुश्किलान हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर जो फण्ड हमें मिलना है उस में 90 परसेण्ट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सब्सिडी देती है और 10 परसेण्ट काश्मीर सरकार को देना पड़ता है। पिछले साल से वहां की सरकार ने यह क्राइटेरिया निकाला है कि हमारे लड़ाख रोजन में जिसमें कि दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं उनमें जो आबादी है उस के हिसाब से प्लान फण्ड को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जायगा। हम ने उस से कहा इस में सिर्फ आबादी को ही क्राइटेरिया न माना जाय, इस में दूसरी बहुत सी बातें हैं उन को भी देखा जाय। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारा जो लड़ाख डिस्ट्रिक्ट है वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एरिया के लिहाज से सब से बड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जिस का एरिया 97,000 स्क्वियर किलोमीटर है। हमें वहां जो भी चीज ले जानी होती है, उस का यहां से श्रीनगर ले जाने हैं, वहां से कारगिल होते हुए, नेह पहुंचाने हैं, बल्कि उस के आगे भी पहुंचाना होता है। उस पर बहुत ज्यादा फ्रेट पड़ता है, ट्रांसपोर्ट के चार्ज बहुत ज्यादा हो जाते हैं। इस लिए हार्ड-आल्टीचूड होने के नाते, एरिया बड़ा होने के नाते और कास्ट-आफ-लिविंग ज्यादा होने के नाते, हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट को पापुलेशन के बेसिज पर ट्रीट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। पापुलेशन के लिहाज से हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट सबसे छोटा है लेकिन एरिया के लिहाज से सब से बड़ा है, रोड-कम्प्यूनीकेशन पर बहुत

ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है—ऐसी हालत में अगर पापुलेशन के लिहाज से पैसा मिलेगा, तो बहुत कम मिलेगा, उस को हम कहां लगायेंगे और कहां नहीं लगायेंगे। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को खाम तौर से इस मौजूअ को देखने की जरूरत है। इसी के लिए पिछले साल लड़ाख डेवलपमेण्ट बोर्ड के सारे मेम्बर्स न एन-मास रेजिगनेशनज दिये थे, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कोई सुनवाई नहीं की, यही कहा गया कि ये लोग ज्यादा शोर करने रहते हैं। किसी जमान में होम मिनिस्ट्री में एक लड़ाख डेस्क हुआ करता था जबकभी प्लान्ट कमीशन या नेशनल डेवलपमेण्ट कौन्सिल की मीटिंग होती थी, उस में वह डेस्क हमारे इंटरैस्ट को देखा करता था। आज वह भी नहीं है। हमारे सुनने में आया है कि सेंटर में एक कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी बनी है और उसकी मीटिंग हाल ही में श्रीनगर में हुई है, लेकिन हमें पता नहीं है कि लड़ाख के बारे में वहां क्या हुआ और क्या नहीं हुआ। मेरी गुजारिश यही है कि हमारा इलाका जो है वह दो हॉम्स्टाइल कन्ट्रीज के बीच में है—एक तरफ चाइना है और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान। तो इन हालात ने हम को मजबूर कर दिया है कि हम कुछ न कुछ कहें और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस में देखने की जरूरत है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तो यह समझती है कि यह तो एक किस्म में हमारी कॉलोनी है। वे ये चीज भूल गये हैं, जहां तक हमारी नजर में है काश्मीर वैली जो है वह तो 50 लाख रुपये में मिली थी महाराजा गुलाब सिंह को। 50 लाख ब्रिटिश करेंसी में या 75 लाख मिक्ख करेंसी में खरीदा हुआ यह क्षेत्र है। अगर हिस्ट्री को देखा जाए तो हमारी पोजीशन अलग है।

काश्मीर खरीदा हुआ है और लड़ाख को तबबार के जॉर से जम्म् और काश्मीर में शामिल किया गया है। अगर इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि हम कोई अलग चीज चाहते हैं। जहां तक भारत देश का सम्बन्ध है हम जितने लायल हैं उतना और कोई नहीं है सारे हिन्दुस्तान में। आप जानते होंगे कि जब काश्मीर में दो तीन बार जग हुई जितना हम ने उस इलाके को डिफेण्ड किया है उतना किसी और ने नहीं किया है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि लड़ाखियों ने हमारे बोर्डर को बचाया है। आप ने सुना होगा कि 1962 में जो बाकयात हुए, नेफा में बिना किसी रेसिमटेम के काफ़ी एरिया सरेण्डर हुआ था। लेकिन लड़ाख ही एक ऐसा एरिया था जहां लोग लड़े और वहां से लोकल फ़ॉर्स ने उन की पोस्टों को केप्चर किया। वहां के लोग लड़ने वाले थे। इसी तरह से 1971 में हम ने तकरीबन 1200 स्क्वियर किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान से लिबरेट करवाया। वे भी लड़ाखी थे। इस के बाद भी हम देखने हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की भी यही नजर रही है कि वह इस बात को लाइटली ले लेती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के बारे में तो हमारा रोना है ही। तो मेरी यही गुजारिश है कि आप इन हालात

[श्री नाम गियाल]

को देखते हुए, उस इलाके की बैकवर्डनेस को देखते हुए, वहां की गुर्बत को देखते हुए, वहां तालीमी लिहाज से लोग पिछड़े हैं, उस को देखते हुए, उस एरिया की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

मैंने काफी वक्त ले लिया है। वैसे बोलना तो मुझे काफी था लेकिन और ज्यादा आप का वक्त न लेते हुए मैं यही कहूंगा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यहां पर फाइनेंस बिल रखा है वह हर लिहाज से बैलेंस्ड है और हर तबके के लिए वह एक अच्छा बिल है और इस बिल को मैं सपोर्ट करना हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a chit from the hon. Speaker saying that at 4.30 P.M. the Home Minister will make a statement on Assam. But I think that it would be all right if it is made after the Finance Minister completes his speech.

The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members for the deep interest they have taken in the Budget and in the Finance Bill that I have presented to the House. More than 51 members have participated in this debate and I should think, it is a record number of speeches made on the Finance Bill. Even if I give two minutes for each member, it would take more than 100 minutes and, therefore, it would not be possible to deal individually with each one of the members. I propose to classify the subjects into certain categories and then proceed to deal with them, no doubt, referring to the various points made by the hon. members, from time to time.

At the outset, I should like to thank all the hon. members particularly, the senior members on my side, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Chavan, the former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Sukhadia and a number of other senior leaders, who have participated in the debate and gave me the fullest support. I should also like to mention a number of younger members, who have parti-

cipated in the debate. Many of them made their maiden speeches. I should like to say that they contributed very effectively to the debate. I was impressed with the knowledge as well as command over the facts, when they presented their points of view. In brief, I would like to mention Shri Kamal Nath, Shri Anand Singh, Shri Tariq Anwar, Shrimati Brar and a few others. I do not want to read the whole list.

Sir, I shall be dealing individually with the hon. members from the Opposition who have made a very useful contribution. One thing you would have noticed that the entire debate has gone on without any bitterness or rancour. There has been a very free and frank exchange of thoughts. Though there have been differences of approach, there has been no bitterness and there has not been the slightest attempt either to run down anybody or even to take unfair advantage of anyone. I think this sets the tone for a good debate and, I am sure, it will be followed in all our debates in future.

At the outset, I should like to refer to some points of procedure before I take the subjects which have been dealt with in the debate. Shri Banatwalla as well as Shri Satish Agarwal questioned the need for this kind of secrecy in budgeting and said that there should be more open discussion of the budget proposals except those relating to customs and excise where there may be speculative activities if the budget proposals were known earlier. We are following the Cabinet form of Government and in the Cabinet form of Government, the Government takes the entire responsibility for the budget proposals and if any one of the proposals framed by the Government is lost or defeated in the House, the Cabinet resigns. Shri Banatwalla referred to the United States. The United States follow the Presidential system of Government in which even if the President's proposals which are sent to the Senate or the House

of the Representatives are defeated or lost, altered or modified, the President does not resign and the Cabinet does not fall. The basic distinction we should notice. Therefore, in the Cabinet form of Government where the responsibility for the tax proposals or the budget proposals rests squarely and exclusively on the part of the party in power, the responsibility for such proposals must rest with the party and it would be difficult to share the responsibility with anyone else.

At the same time, I myself have expressed, when I was on the other side of the House, and I also still continue to hold the same opinion, that in certain matters it is unnecessary to keep such a tight secrecy in certain matters like those dealing with some laws which even if one knows earlier, no difficult or unforeseen consequences would follow. It will be difficult to distinguish which of them will have serious consequences and which not. But by and large, I should think that there is scope for a little more open budgeting in respect of some matters at least. If I will not be taken to task and would not be asked to resign, I shall try some kind of a little open budgeting by introducing a kind of discussion on matters in which the public opinion should be elicited before the actual law is framed.

16:19 hrs.

[DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I will now proceed to deal with the various points raised in the course of the debate. Before I do that, I have just to make one statement. In the present Finance Bill, I have introduced one clause, clause 50, relating to the Appellate Tribunal. And this is certainly a matter which need not have been a closely guarded secret. This could have even been discussed in advance. But what I want now to say is that after this provision was placed before the House, a large number of representations have been received, which point out that the Income Tax Appellate

Tribunal which is of equal importance and which performs equally responsible functions, is put in a slightly lower category than that of the Customs Appellate Tribunal, with regard both to the status and emoluments. The emoluments have been mentioned only in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill. I want to make it clear that when the two institutions come into being, i.e. when the Customs Appellate Tribunal comes into existence, which I expect will be around the 1st of January, 1981, the law relating to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal will be amended so as to bring the status as well as the emoluments and the position of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal on par with the Customs Appellate Tribunal. I am sure this will allay the fears and doubts expressed by a large number of people.

People may ask, "why do you say that the Customs Appellate Tribunal will be able to function only from January 1981?" After the passing of the Bill, to select the location, accommodation for the tribunals, choose the personnel and frame rules etc. will take a few months. So, I am hopeful that the new tribunal will come into existence on the 1st of January. By that time, we will have another session of Parliament in which I will bring the amendments to the Income-tax Act, so that the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal is put on par, in respect of salary, emoluments, status as well as procedures, with the new Customs Appellate Tribunal.

A number of Members raised the question of the serious gap in the Budget, and expressed great anxiety over the deficit that has been left uncovered. Shri Dandavate, Shri Satish Agarwal and a number of other Members expressed concern. And some Members went to the extent of saying that the prices have been rising at such a rate that at the end of the year, the price rise will be of the order of 30 per cent. And they said that the previous budget left a deficit of Rs. 1350 crores, .

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and at the end of the year, it had brought about a deficit of Rs. 2700 crores. And it had brought about a price spiral of 25 per cent, they said, on that analogy if this budget which leaves a deficit of Rs. 1400 crores will leave another deficit of Rs. 3000 crores, and that the price rise will be 30 per cent.

I have been a student of logic. It is an elementary principle in logic that analogies are intended to illustrate, and not to prove. Analogies prove nothing; and in this case, I don't propose to follow the analogy of the previous Finance Minister. In fact it is because the previous Finance Minister did not take the corrective action when things were going wrong that the price spiral went on and on upto 20 per cent. And I intend to take corrective action as and when the situation calls for it. Now, if you analyse the price level, you will find that three items have led to the price spiral. One is the petroleum product. The second is gur and the third is edible oil. All the other items have only recorded a very marginal increase in prices. I will give the figures of the increase in respect of the petroleum prices now.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura): I do not know where our Finance Minister will take us.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): You must appreciate how much pains he is taking.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have got the figures. If you look at the petroleum and other products, their share in the increase in prices is 37.4 per cent. Then if you take gur, it is 24.9 per cent; nearly 25 per cent. And if you take all other commodities, it is only 10.4 per cent. If the general prices were increasing, then the prices in respect of all other

commodities should have increased at the rate at which the other commodities have gone up. On the contrary, all other commodities have contributed only 10 per cent.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): What is the wholesale price index?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Government is fully aware that when they increase the prices of petroleum and petroleum products the prices of these products will go up and it will be reflected in the prices. At no time, during the six or seven weeks when the budget debate has been going on in this House have I ever stated that it will not be reflected in the prices. Now the prices of these things have reached a level which is reasonable and possible to the extent to which the prices have been increased.

(Interruptions) and it has reached a level where it is reasonable to the extent of the increase in taxes, and therefore, it has levelled off. My point really is that the price of petroleum products will not increase further...

(Interruptions). If you want to hear me, I will speak. Otherwise, I can say, I thank you, and I can sit down and nothing will happen because the majority will pass it, and I lose nothing. I thought you were interested in knowing the point that I am really making is that the direct effect of the price hike in respect of petroleum and other products has worked itself out, and, therefore, it will not increase hereafter. It has reached the plateau and hereafter the price increase will not be as large and as fast or as high as it had been during the period when the prices of petroleum and petroleum products were increasing as a result of the petrol prices which were increased. With this in view. I say the other things which we are doing, viz. to improve the distribution system, to take effective action against hoarding and black marketing to see that the people do not profiteer, will hold the price at the level more or less at

which it has reached. My submission is, there is therefore, no apprehension whatsoever that the prices will go on rising at the rate at which these have been rising as has been put out by some hon. Members and some seemingly intelligent economists. Some of the people have gone on saying that the prices are increasing prices are increasing more outside the House than inside the House because they want to create a psychology of scarcity and do the profiteering on it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are living in your own dream land.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Some of these newspapers are really run by business people, big business and they are interested in creating this kind of psychology so that they can go on profiteering at the psychological demand or the kind of impression that is created in the public mind. The only way in which it can be dealt with as I have said, we have used the carrot we shall use the stick. The hon. Lady Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee said you have given all the carrots to the better class, the wealthier class and you have given only the stick to the common people. If she thinks all the concessions we have given in the Excise Duties are sticks, then I have nothing to say. It depends on how one looks at it. But if she is worried that all the carrots have been given to the industrial class, I can assure her that I will leave enough carrots for her as well as other house holders.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Thank you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That was a joke.

I want clearly to dispel this psychological atmosphere that everything is going wrong. On the contrary I pride myself, I have some luck. When I presented the Budget the situation was really bleak. One did not know whether the monsoon

would be good or bad. The power situation was at its worst. The price situation had reached its peak. The deficit in 1979-80 was Rs. 2700 crores and yet the Government took the risk of presenting a Budget in which it gave up a large chunk of revenue by way of concessions on which some people may agree, some people may not agree, but it is a fact that it is full of concessions and I am now happy to say that to-day the monsoon has been good and the prospect of agriculture with my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture on my side, is, perhaps the best in recent years. The power situation has just transformed as if by magic. There is no power cut at all and 100 per cent power is being supplied in the States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra, Orissa and Gujarat. M.P. is the latest addition to this list and Maharashtra is on its way to removing the cut. Bhakra-Nangal is filling up and within a very short time, it would be possible to say that except in one or two parts of India, there is no power cut in the rest of the country. If with this the industry is unable to produce, they have only to thank themselves. Therefore, I want to say that the outlook is so favourable and so good that it is time for people to come forward with their schemes for investment as well as for production. It has been the theory of various people that if you leave enough resources in the pockets of the people, i.e. of the common man, then you will be generating demand and you will also be generating investments. By reducing the surcharge by 10 per cent., I have left in the pockets of the people Rs. 84 crores and I do hope that this will reflect itself both in the purchasing power and in investment.

The concessions I have given in respect of industry is something which should encourage every entrepreneur to come with investment. He will get first of all the tax benefit under the tax holiday scheme; he

[Shri B. Venkataraman]

will get a depreciation allowance will get an investment allowance. he and he will also get an additional depreciation allowance. I can understand Mr. Unnikrishnan and people of his way of thinking protesting against it. But I cannot understand industries protesting against it. I cannot understand their saying that there is no incentive to investment. I suppose, incentive to investment for those people means giving away 100 per cent to them. I am afraid they do not know what is an incentive.

I will now deal with the criticism which has been made by Mr. Unnikrishnan and a number of other people of his way of thinking. I respect their opinion, because it represents a point of view. They are not wrong, but it represents a point of view with which we are not in agreement. In fact, it will be a sad world if everyone agreed with everybody else. We must have some differences of thought, approach and opinion, so that we may be able to pool our ideas and resources together to achieve some common system or method by which the country can prosper as a whole. Shri Unnikrishnan as well as a number of other members have said, "You have given too many concessions to the industrial class, you are very weak towards the multinationals" and so on. My answer is this. As I have explained earlier in the course of the debate, so far as this party is concerned, we are committed to a mixed economy. In this mixed economy, the public sector will have the commanding heights. At the same time, the private sector has a role to play within the parameters set for them. So long as they function within these parameters, they are entitled like any other group or section of society, to have the benefits from the Government in order that they may be able to contribute their share to the total national wealth. That is why, we have given these incentives. If we

do not give these concessions, then one sector which contributes somewhere from 30 to 33 per cent will not be effective and to that extent, the total national wealth will be reduced. If the total national wealth is reduced to that extent the distribution gets reduced. Therefore, my submission to Shri Unnikrishnan as well as to people of his way of thinking is that so far as the concessions which we have given, are concerned, they are in the national interest and not in the interest of the individual. It is in the interest of the nation so that we may produce more for more equitable distribution to the people. This disposes of many of the general points raised in the course of the debate.

I shall now deal with some of the specific points. Members objected that the plan size is not adequate. The Finance Minister has to be a magician; he cannot merely be an economist if he has to satisfy everybody. People want a larger plan, a lower tax and then no deficit. It is an impossible performance. If you want the plan size to be increased, then you will have to undertake a certain measure of resource mobilisation. And unless there is that amount of resource mobilisation in the country, the plan cannot be of the size which will yield benefit to the people. Taking the overall view, this Government came to the conclusion that an increase in the size of the plan by about Rs. 2000 and odd crores i.e. 16.6 per cent, would be the appropriate increase that can be managed within the various constraints now facing us.

Hon. Members have raised the question that the price rise has been 20 per cent and therefore, this 16 per cent increase in the plan size will not be adequate. My answer is simple. We have set before ourselves the target of achieving 5 per cent growth, in the GNP. This can be achieved in various ways. We would be able to achieve this 5 per cent growth by a fuller utilisation of the

existing capacity. In the last year on account of various constraints like lack of power, coal, transport and even water in certain cases, existing capacity could not be fully utilised. By fuller utilisation of the existing capacity we want to increase the GNP to a sizeable extent. The other Rs. 2000 crores which we are going to provide is a catalyst which enables further investment and new investment to come. ...I will concede that if I intended to raise the GNP by 5 per cent only on 16.6 per cent additional outlay, I would not have succeeded. On the other hand, my strategy is to use the existing capacity fully to increase GNP which can be further accelerated by an additional investment of over Rs. 2000 and odd crores in the next year's plan. Thus we will be able to achieve 5 per cent growth. Next year you can always ask me to account "you said there will be a 5 per cent growth; how it has been achieved?"; because I am sure it will be achieved, and you will have no opportunity to ask why it has not been achieved.

The next point which was raised was about the interest tax. Some hon. Members said that interest tax will act as a disincentive for investment. The simple answer to this question is this. As the hon. Members themselves said, when there is a price increase of 20 per cent, if the borrower pays only 10 per cent, I suppose he is paying negative interest; he does not pay any interest at all.

With the rise in price which has taken place, unless we are able to mop up the liquidity which is in the economy, we will not be able to control prices. The prices can be controlled by a two-pronged attack. One is to increase the supply of goods and services; the other is to decrease the liquidity in the economy. In order to decrease the liquidity in the economy, we make it a little more difficult for people to invest on unnecessary things in industry. By increasing the interest

by one per cent all that will happen is that the industrialists will think twice before keeping larger inventories. He would not cut production; but he will certainly cut on inventories and other expenditure which he is incurring. This is really a method by which you can enforce economy in the expenditure of some of the big business concerns.

There is a feeling in the rest of the world that the interest rates in India are pretty low. In fact, my friend Shri Unnikrishnan said the other day that the interest rate in other countries is so high that Indian nationals abroad are not willing to bring their money here. True. The prime rate of interest went to 18 and 20 per cent in Europe and America. Well, we cannot compete with them in the matter of raising the rate of interest. But we should recognise that when there is an inflation, one of the ways in which you can control borrowing is by raising the rate of interest. Even if I had not levied this interest tax, the Reserve Bank in the exercise of its functions, as the controller of money supply in the country, would have said that the interest rates should be increased so that the liquidity may be reduced. So, there is nothing which has been done which will effect investment. On the other hand, it will prevent the waste of valuable economic resources in unnecessary inventories and unnecessary expenditure.

Some members referred to the tax evasion which has been practised through the exemption given to poultry. In fact when I first amended this section it was brought to my notice that some of the people who have unaccounted money pretended that they had sold more eggs and brought it into the account as poultry income. I, therefore amended this section and initially provided that, so far as poultry and animal husbandry are concerned, the tax exemption will apply to either Rs. 10,000 or one-third of the income, whichever is lesser.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

So, if a person had a lakh of rupees—'showed' not had', no poultry man can have a lakh of rupees as income.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: In poultry farms in Punjab I have seen people are earning lakhs or rupees.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are also people like that in Andhra Pradesh. (Interruptions). Previously if a person showed one lakh of rupees as income from poultry, then he would get an income-tax deduction of Rs. 33,000 and at the marginal rate of 66 per cent—72 per cent at that time—he would have saved a large amount. And if he was an evader it is easy for him to show even if he had no legitimate income as if he had income from this source. There were representations that the provisions initially introduced to counter this benefit would adversely affect small units. Therefore, we have to change this and we said that the poultry farming people will get a maximum deduction of Rs. 15,000. Somebody has asked me to explain why we have brought this amendment. It has been brought because we want to give adequate protection to the small poultry units. That is, up to Rs. 15,000 of income from poultry will get total exemption, but if it is more than Rs. 15,000, they will have to pay tax like any other.

Mr. Satish Agarwal then raised this question about the provisional collection of Tax Act and said that on account of this Act restricting the time to 75 days after the presentation of the Budget sufficient time is not available to the House for discussion of the various Demands for Grants. I may point out to him that it is not the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act which stands in the way of sufficient discussion because budget was presented on the 18th of June and 75 days thereafter would take us to the end of August. But what really

prevents full discussion is the Vote on Account of which we normally take only for two months and within which the Appropriation Bill has to be passed both here and in the other House and therefore we have to fix a particular time within which the demands have to be discussed and then it is guillotined at the end of the period fixed. It is a matter for all the leaders of parties to discuss in the Business Advisory Committee and then reach an agreement on this issue. We can extend the time by another 15 days or 20 days or whatever it is so that fuller discussion can be had in the House. I for one have always felt that this is the only opportunity that the country has knowing what is happening in the Departments and if a large number of items are guillotined to that extent the country is deprived of the opportunity to know the functioning of various departments.

Sir, Mr. Bhatia referred to the Indus Waters Treaty and mentioned that so much of water which should be utilised in India is now going into Pakistan and we are losing it. Hon. Members are aware that under the Indo-Pakistan Indus Treaty agreement, the World Bank on behalf of the Government of India have paid Rs. 100 crores to Pakistan. We are entitled to the waters of three rivers, the Ravi, the Sutlej and another. The reason why we have not been able to use them is that the Thein Dam, which is the most important one, has not been constructed. It is a huge scheme, it costs Rs. 450 crores. I am unable to give an immediate solution to this problem, but I am willing to discuss this matter with the Rajasthan, Punjab and other State Governments which will benefit by the flow of water to arrive at a settlement, so that the Thein Dam may be taken up on a priority basis and constructed.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): It can be started and the agreement can be arrived at later on.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is where the trouble arises. The trouble actually is that we have not agreed among ourselves, and the result is that our valuable water is flowing into Pakistan. Our State Governments must come together on the utilisation of this water, and on that if we come to an agreement it may be easier to solve the problem. However it will not be easy for the state Governments which have no large resources to fund these big projects. It may be possible for the Government of India to find a solution to the financing of such huge projects. I will go only that far.

Similarly, the Rajasthan Canal, which Sukhadiji also raised, is another major project. Sukhadiji will remember that in those days we both used to go to the National Development Council. Shri Brahmananda Reddy and everybody used to be there. In the First Plan these big schemes were taken up by the Centre. In the Second Plan irrigation schemes were taken up by the respective States, and the States have not been able to execute any of these big projects on schedule. Therefore, there is scope for rethinking on this matter. The hon. Minister of Planning is by my side. He may take note of it because it is a very sad thing that in our country when we are starved for water, so much of water should go waste. We must try to find some solution both for the Rajasthan Canal and the Indus waters—the Narmada waters are also going to waste—and I hope some discussions will take place in which all the States will be able to come to some agreement.

There was one question in which all sides were equally interested, and that is with regard to the backward areas and regional imbalances. Sukhadiji raised it, and a number of hon. Members on the other side also very strongly pleaded. It is a result of a historical situation. When the British were ruling this country, two or three States developed—Bombay, Calcutta

and to some extent Madras—but the other States, and more particularly the princely States were all in a very backward state of development. The result is that industry naturally goes to that area where it has facilities, and there is a higher rate of growth in Bombay and Calcutta than in the rest of the States.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): But the fruits of that are not enjoyed by the people of Bombay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): Because they have elected Subramaniam Swamy!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What I am keen on saying is that in order to correct this imbalance, we have provided a number of incentives. If you start industries in the backward areas we give 15 per cent of the capital. A number of other concessions are given. Differential rate of interest is given, but all these concessions do not seem to have any appreciable impact on correcting the regional imbalance.

17.00 hrs.

Again, it is a matter in which all of us should put our shoulders together to see that effort is made to correct this imbalance, because unless the country progress as a whole it will not be possible for the country to be strong. We cannot have pockets of poverty. It is an old saying of the International Labour Organisation that poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere. Therefore, we should try to prevent the pockets of poverty in our country. Again, the Planning Commission is doing its utmost to see that the imbalance is corrected. (*Interruptions*).

A number of questions were raised about black money. About the black money, it is a million dollar question. In fact, any economist who can find a solution for the the black

(Shri R. Vankataraman)

money will get a Nobel prize for it. (Interruptions). You do not have to be impatient, because I will deal with everyone of the suggestions. One suggestion is by Shri R. L. Bhatia, namely to allow them to freely convert their money at a premium. He said, issue bonds with purchase price Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 face value or something like that, and allow freely the black money to be converted. There was the other side which said, demonetise the whole currency. Both these things are fraught with the most serious consequences. The unsettlement and the chaos that one would create if one disturbs the confidence in currency cannot be over-estimated and it will be very difficult before we can establish confidence. Therefore, any drastic suggestion which comes will have to be very carefully considered in the light of its repercussions on society. At the same time, I do not want to give any impression to anybody that I rule out any such suggestion. It is also possible to consider it in some modified form.

Similarly, I would like to say that so far as the issue of bonds is concerned it is also fraught with very unsavoury consequences because it will give an impression to the people you can go on making black-money and some day convert it into white. Therefore that also subject to some modifications can be looked into. At the moment I am only telling the House that I am seized of this matter and I shall try to do the best I can in the circumstances. It is not possible to take the House or anybody into confidence as to what one would do in this matter. But I am fully conscious of the impact of black-money on the economy. Many people think that black-money is held in the form of gold or silver or in the form of currency notes. Only comparatively ill-informed people do that. The more informed and the better class of black-money holders keep it in such a way that it cannot be

easily deleted. They keep them in scrap and commodities and durables and they keep them in godowns distributed all over the country so that it is very difficult for you to find it. They invest black money in things which are saleable. They use black money to corner goods in short supply. Suppose there is shortage of gur black-money reaches and corners it. There is shortage of oil, black-money reaches and corners it. Similarly we have had lot of difficulty with other Commodities. One of the ways in which we can handle the situation is to take drastic action. If the House will support me, certainly the Preventive Detention measure will be used for the purpose.

AN HON MEMBER: Do it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Use the Preventive Detention measure and tell us.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Some members raised the question of the beedi industry. In the Beedi industry a rather difficult situation has been created. What apparently is a sort of concession to the weaker sections has ultimately proved to be very difficult for the organised sector and the workers. This is the case of concession of excise relief to the unbranded bidi. Because unbranded bidi is not liable to the excise levy, a number of people who are really engaged in big business divide themselves subdivide themselves, and coming under the category of unbranded bidis, take advantage of the concession. I became aware of the situation in a few months' time after I took over. And if I did not levy any tax on unbranded bidi, it was only to escape criticism from you, because you will say, Mr. Charan Singh did not levy tax on unbranded bidi and you have levied this tax on unbranded bidi. We have received representations from various State Governments like Madhya Pradesh Kerala etc. where bidi industry is organised in co-operatives and

also labour unions, where they have organised themselves. So, this concession is more abused; this concession has been more to the detriment of the poorer sections than to the benefit of the poorer sections. As I said I will have to wait for better times to rectify the situation.

श्री भगवत जहा आज़ाद : आज ही कर दो ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It cannot be done because I can reduce the tax now but I cannot increase the tax now.

Now I have got to deal with one or two more points. I was expecting that my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu would come here. Because, he has written to me a letter in which he has asked me to explain certain points in the course of my reply to the debate. He said that only lower rate of duty was levied on Pitts Aircraft and he wanted my explanation. This is a case in which the customs duty on imported aircraft statutorily is 40 per cent. Then, there is an additional...

(At this stage Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu entered the House).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Think of the devil and he is there!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Think of the angel and there it is!

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I seriously object to this amendment by the Minister to my remark.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The import duty—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may listen—on aircraft and parts thereof, i.e., the statutory duty is 40 per cent. Then there is an auxiliary duty and then there is also what is known as countervailing duty. But every statutory duty has got what is known as an effective rate and the effective rate is notified by the Government and the effective rate is one which, as Mr. Satish Agarwal knows from his own experience, is framed from time to time

taking into consideration various factors. The effective rate on aircraft under notification no. 145—aeroplanes, etc. is 3 per cent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Dated?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly send a copy.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What is the date of the notification?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know, you won't be happy to give it either.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The date is 9th July 1977—Janata Government notification.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to have a look at that. Kindly give us a copy of that. It was my job for four years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: On the basis of this notification, the value was assessed and the tax of sixty one thousand and odd rupees has been collected. Therefore, to say that we have done anything wrong in this is certainly absolutely baseless.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never talked about the duty. I talked about the legality of the entry of the aircraft. (Interruptions). I will reply at the time of the Third Reading.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have got a copy of the letter which he has sent to me. I will read a portion of that letter:

"I talked to your Collector of Customs yesterday and I am told that the import duty on aircraft is fifty three per cent—total. He has stated that there is a lower rate of duty which has been put into force by a Government circular. I would like to have a copy of the same. In the meantime, kindly examine and

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

let me know as to how this duty was fixed when the declared c.i.f. value was Rs. 4.5 lakhs."

Now the point which he raised and the letter, which he wrote, implied that we had changed the notification and that we had charged three per cent. But this notification, as I pointed out, is dated 9th July 1977.

I will also try to recollect for the benefit of Shri Satish Agarwal...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the date of entry of the aircraft into India?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is not a Question Hour. I am not going to answer questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only if you yield, he can get a reply. He is not yielding.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I sum up? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's attempt to find something here is an attempt of the blind man in a dark room searching for a black cat that was not there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He who laughs last laughs best. Mr. Subramaniam defended Maruti and he has gone into oblivion. You have taken the role today. (*Interruption*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Allied to this is a question as to whether the Government should have the power to notify an effective rate as against a statutory rate. On this matter, the Public Accounts Committee also has gone into it and recommended that this notification of the effective rate should not be done by the Government. This has been examined by both the Congress Government before and by the Janata Government later and both the Governments came to the conclusion that in view of the circumstances in which the Government will have to vary the rates for the purpose of protecting trade, industry, export and all these things, they must have the power and, if it

exercises the power wrongly, it must be condemned, but the power must rest with the Government.

I am grateful to the House for the very patient hearing given to me and, I am sure, they will accept it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you tell us the date of entry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Third Reading is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: One clarification.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I had referred to the nationalisation of six commercial banks and also referred to a remark made by the Prime Minister regarding the Punjab & Sind Bank. I had specifically wanted a clarification on this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have consulted the Prime Minister and I was told that it is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Satish Agarwal.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you were not present in the House when the Finance Minister was replying to the debate on the Finance Bill. Only those who were present here. I can call. You cannot simply come immediately and put questions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. Is it not a fact that under the law the customs duty is charged on the imported article with regard to the date of importation of the article into the country? This is the considered opinion of the Attorney General. Because this plane was imported into the country prior to July, 1977, the duty should have been charged which was prevalent on the date of importation of the article into the country. This is the legal position and the considered opinion of the Attorney-General. If you are in a

position to reply now, you may reply now. Otherwise, later

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has been replying to the debate for more than an hour. If the hon. Members want any clarification from the Minister, they can write to the Minister. Before the motion is moved...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to add that the effective rate of basic duty on aeroplane has been 3% for the last several years, from 1949. The notification was re-issued on 9-7-1977

17.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will find out.

17.20 hrs

STATEMENT RE: ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, as the House is well aware, Government have been most anxious to bring about a satisfactory solution to the problem of foreigners in Assam. Time and again it has been made clear that Government have been and are willing for talks

2. The Chief Minister of Manipur, Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh has taken initiative to have discussions with all Assam Students Union (AASU) and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) in order that the agitation in all its aspects is withdrawn and talks with Government are resumed. Following his discussions, Shri R. K. Dorendra Singh has been assured that AASU and AAGSP will withdraw the agitation in all its aspects except the blockade of crude oil, if an announcement is made for:

(a) release of detainees who are involved in the agitation in a peaceful manner; and

(b) withdrawal of the notifications issued under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act.

3. The Government have accordingly decided to release all detainees who are not involved in violence and to withdraw the relevant notifications on 2nd August, 1980, on the clear understanding that AASU and AAGSP will withdraw the agitation as mentioned above with effect from the same date.

4. In order to create an atmosphere of good-will and understanding, Government have also decided to take action as follows:—

(a) to waive the recovery of collective fines imposed for acts of communal violence provided undertaking are given by representatives of affected communities to abjure violence and to live in amity and peace.

(b) to review the cases registered against persons who have not been involved in violence

5. As regards action against Government servants it is a matter entirely between the Government and its employees. The State Government will review disciplinary cases on merit. In this connection the Prime Minister has directed that the approach should be sympathetic.

6. The Government appreciate the efforts made by the Chief Minister of Manipur and others in this regard and trust that harmony and normalcy will now be restored in Assam. Government expect cooperation from all sections so that talks to find a satisfactory solution can commence soon.