14.08 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1983

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go on to the next item. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Just a minute : fifteen hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1983. If the House agrees, we may have 11 hours for the general discussion, three hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for Third Reading.... I think the House agrees.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the broad features of the main proposals contained in the Bill have been explained in my Budget speech. The details of the proposals have been spelt out in the explanatory Memorandum circulated along with the Budget papers. I would, therefore, not take the time of the House by traversing the same ground.

During the general discussion on the Budget, hon. Members made valuable suggestions in regard to some of the provisions in the Bill. I have also received a large number of suggestions from representative organizations, economists, tax experts and others. I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members and all others who have made useful suggestions.

After giving careful consideration to these suggestions, I have decided to modify some of the proposals contained in the Bill. In a democratic society like ours, a full and free discussion of the Budget by all sections of the people constitutes a valuable input into the budget-making process, from which I have benefitted greatly. While it is obviously not possible to accede to all demands and representations, I have tried to ensure that legitimate concerns of persons, organizations, trade and industry are taken into account while considering the Finance Bill. At this stage, I shall confine my observations to the main changes which I propose to the provisions contained in the Bill. I would first begin with the proposals in the sphere of direct taxes.

The hon. Members will recall that the Bill provides for the disallowance in the computation of taxable profits of 20% of the expenditure incurred on specified items. I introduced this measure as I believe that all possible economies must be exercised in expenditure, so that more resources are available for investment. After taking into account the various representations received on this proposal, I propose to exclude expenditure on travel by rail, motor-car, ship, powered-craft or aircraft from the ambit of the proposed disallowance. This will be of particular benefit to consultancy firms, certain professions and industry, where travel is a significant portion of essential business expenditure in our vast country. Further, in order to avoid possible hardship from the proposed measure in the case of small businesses, I propose to provide that the disallowance of 20% would be made only in respect of aggregate expenditure under specified heads in excess of Rs. 1 lakh.

I have also considered the various representations received from the exporting community. On various occasions in the House and outside, I have underlined the great importance of increasing our exports, in order to bring about viability in the balance of payments. A number of concessions have been provided to exporters in the field of direct cash assistance, duty drawbacks, differential rate of interest on credit, industrial licensing and import policy. In the budget for 1983-84, while withdrawing the tax concession under section 35B of the Act, which was linked to expenditure, I had proposed a new tax concession, with reference to incremental export turnover. After examining the merits of various representations, I now propose to liberalise the provision in the Bill to provide that Indian exporters would be entitled to a deduction equal to one per cent of the export turnover of the relevant year *plus* a further deduction in an amount equal to five per cent of the incremental export turnover over the export turnover of the immediately preceding year.

The effect of these concessions is estimated to be Rs. 40 crores.

It has been represented that some companies have been doing useful work in the field of rural development and the proposed withdrawal of rural development allowance would adversely affect such activity by the corporate sector. Having regard to the continued need for the involvement of the corporate sector in rural development, I propose to continue the existing provision relating to deduction in respect of expenditure directly incurred by companies and co-operative societies on approved programmes of rural development. However, with a view to ensuring that the tax concession is allowed only in respect of rural development programmes of high priority, I propose to provide that, in granting approval to programmes of rural development, the prescribed authority would follow the guidelines to be issued in this behalf by the Central Government.

While the Finance Bill seeks to withdraw the tax concession under section 35 CCA of the Income-tax Act in respect of donations to voluntary agencies for carrying out approved programmes of rural development, donations to on-going programmes would continue to be exempt if certain conditions laid down in this behalf are fulfilled. One of the conditions is that the programme involves work by way of construction of any building or other structure for use as dispensary, school, etc. and such work has commenced before 1st March, 1983. This requirement may result in hardship in cases where the donation has been made before 1st March 1983, but the institution does not commence work of this nature before the said date. With a view to removing hardship in such cases, I propose to provide that this condition will not apply in cases where the donation has been made before 1st March, 1983.

I had mentioned in my Budget Speech that the Government would shortly establish a Fund for Rural Development, donations to which would qualify for tax exemption. It has since been decided that the Fund would be called the National Fund for Rural Development. Donors to the Fund could indicate their preference for area, locality and the rural development programme for which their donation is to be used, as also the voluntary agency through which the programme may be implemented. Their wishes in this regard will be respected, as far as possible.

The Bill seeks to withdraw the special deduction allowed in respect of profits and gains from business of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming. The agricultural community engaged in these activities has pointed out that withdrawal of this concession may particularly affect smaller businesses. As I find merit in this representation, I have decided to continue the concession with reduced relief for those with higher incomes.

I also propose to make certain modifications in the provisions in the Bill relating to taxation of charitable and religious trusts. The Bill provides for taxation of business profits derived by all religious or charitable trusts and institutions. With a view to mitigating hardship arising from the taxation of profits derived by institutions for the blind, handicapped, orphans, widows, etc. from the sale of articles made by their inmates, I propose to provide that profits derived by an institution would be exempted in cases where the work in connection with the business is mainly carried on by the beneficiaries of the institution. It will, however, be necessary for the institution to maintain separate books of account in respect of such business.

Under the Bill, business profits would be chargeable to tax even in cases where the charitable or religious trust or institution has been notified by the Central Government under Section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act. These institutions are notified by the Central Government only if certain tests laid down in this behalf in the law are satisfied. It has been pointed out that the effect of the provision in the Bill will be that even certain reputed religious and philanthropic institutions would be chargeable to tax in respect of the surplus arising to them from certain activities incidental to their day-to-day functioning. In fact, apprehension has been expressed that even the sale proceeds of prasadam received by reputed temples would become chargeable to

tax. With a view to avoiding such results in the case of trusts and institutions of repute, I propose to withdraw the proposal in the Bill for the taxation of business profits of notified trusts and institutions.

It has been pointed that sometimes institutions set up wholly for public religious purposes take up publication and sale of books as a part of their normal activities. Even though profit-making is not their objective, some surplus may accrue to them from the sale of such publications. With a view to exempting the small surplus in such cases, I propose to provide that profits derived by trusts and institutions wholly for public religious purposes would be exempt from tax incases where profits are derived by them from the publication and sale of books. As such religious trusts and institutions may derive some profits from certain other activities also, it is proposed to empower the Central Government to notify such other activities, profits from which would be exempt from tax. The proposed exemption would, however, be available only if separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business.

The effect of the provisions in the Bill would be that persons making donations to trusts and institutions which derive even a part of their income from business activities would not be entitled to tax exemption in respect of such donations, even though the business income will be taxed fully. With a view to avoiding such a result, I propose to provide that such donations would continue to be exempt from tax if the trust or institution maintains separate books of account in respect of its business activities and donations received by it are not used for the purpose of its business. The trust or institution would also be required to give a certificate to the donee to the effect that it maintains separate books of account in respect of its business and that the donations received will not be used by it, directly or indirectly, for purposes of its business. I also propose to make certain modifications in the provisions relating to the proposed investment pattern of trust funds. Under the Bill, the proposed investment pattern will not apply in relation to assets constituting the original corpus of the trust as on 1st June, 1973. I propose to modify this provision to provide that assets, including equity shares, constituting the corpus of the trust, in contradistinction to the original corpus, as on 1st June, 1973 would be exempt from the proposed investment pattern, provided that such assets were donated to and not purchased by the trust.

Under the Bill, a trust which has other sources of income, besides profits and gains of business, is required to follow the proposed investment pattern, failing which it would forfeit tax exemption in relation to its income from other sources. It has been urged that it would be unfair to impose the discipline of the proposed investment pattern in relation to the after-tax profits of a trust or institution. I see the merit in this point and accordingly propose to provide that the proposed investment pattern will not apply in relation to the business profits of a trust or institution and they would be free to invest their after-tax profits in whatever form they please. However, this relaxation would be allowed only if the trust or institution maintains separate books of account in respect of its business.

There are certain other modifications on the Direct Taxes side which are of relatively lesser importance, as also certain other amendments to the Bill which are only of a drafting nature. I would not like to take the time of the Hon'ble Members in explaining these.

In the areas of indirect taxes, I propose to modify some of the original Budget proposals mainly for the benefit of small manufacturers of specified goods.

Hon. Members may recall that in the Budget, I had proposed certain modifications to the general small scale exemption scheme. While the upper limit of the exemption was increased from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, the limit of full exemption was reduced from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. Since the announcement of the Budget, several representations have been received against the reduction of the full exemption limit from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. Hon. Members have also expressed concern in this regard during the discussions on the Budget proposals. In view of this, I now propose to increase the full exemption limit to the pre-

Budget level of Rs. 7.5 lakhs while retaining the upper limit of exemption at the revised level of Rs. 25 lakhs. This measure would benefit a large number of units and would involve a revenue loss of Rs. 5.5 crores in a full year.

Hon. Members may also recall that as part of the Budget, the full exemption limit of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was reduced in the case of small-scale manufacturers of cosmetics and toilet preparations to a lower level of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Keeping in view the representations received against this reduction, I propose to increase the full exemption limit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. This measure would involve a revenue loss of about Rs. 75 lakhs.

As part of the Budget proposals, I had proposed to fully exempt aluminium pipes used in sprinkler equipment for irrigation. It has been represented that this exemption has resulted in an unequal benefit to aluminium pipes made by extrusion process and welding process. To ensure that the exemption announced in the Budget does not result in unequal benefit in the case of pipes manufactured by adopting different processes, I now propose to reduce the duty on aluminium strips used for making such pipes by welding process to the extent of Rs. 275 per tonne.

Hon. Members would recall that as a measure to combat tax avoidance I had proposed to change the basis of duty on paper and paper board from ad valorem to ad valorem-cum-specific rates. It has been represented that the revised rates of duties in respect of cheaper varieties of straw board and mill board have resulted in marginally higher incidence of duty. Accordingly, I propose to reduce the duty on such mill board and straw board by Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per tonne. This would result in a revenue loss of about Rs. 90 lakhs. The scheme of concessional rate of duty for small paper mills using unconventional raw materials is also being liberalised.

As part of the original Budget proposals, prepared or preserved foods and food products were exempted from that part of the excise duty as was relatable to the cost of the containers. It has been represented that such exemption would only be available where the finished food products pay central excise duty. In order to provide relief even in respect of some specified food products which are not required to pay any duty, I propose to grant exemption of the duty payable on metal containers used in such exempted specified food products, namely, baby food, milk powder and ghee. This proposal would involve a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 3 crores annually.

As part of the Budget proposals, pressure cookers were exempted from the levy of excise duty. I now propose to exempt specified parts of pressure cookers, namely, cooker body, lid and vent weight from the levy of excise duty. Revenue sacrifice in this proposal is not likely to be significant.

The concessions I have just announced in respect of indirect taxes would result in a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 10.15 crores. Notifications giving effect to these concessions are being issued today. Copies will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

I request the hon. Members to lend their support to the Finance Bill with the modifications I have proposed.

Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : There is one announcement by the Finance Minister which is welcome. Now, we have reached the concluding stage

of Parliament's exercise relating to this year's financial proposals. But, one must ask oneself what has been or is the role of Parliament in considering, approving and monitoring the financial proposals and their proper implementation. It is a requirement of the Constitution that every year annual financial statement of income and expenditure should be laid before both the Houses of Parliament. The principle behind this is that there will be no taxation without representation which means that every taxation proposal will come before the House and shall have the positive acceptance of the House before they are implemented and similarly all expenditure which is to be incurred, except those which are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, will have to have the sanction of the House. Therefore, the Budget and the consequential Finance Bill ought to be major documents in the set up that we have which require the specific sanction of Parliament. But, today we find that the procedure that has been adopted is, one may not like to call it nothing but a subterfuge, made to bypass the Parliament, it is diluting the role of Parliament and its authority and it also strikes at the basic principles of Parliamentary democracy. The Finance Minister is being applauded for giving some new concessions which he calls sacrifice of Rs. 10.15 crores after having imposed a levy of Rs. 716 crores. Even minimal concession in desirable sector one would like. But, what is the real situation we find ? Major levies amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000 crores have been imposed outside the Parliament's pale of scrutiny. Realisation of revenue, which should have been through the Finance Bill, has been achieved or is being achieved through administered prices of which the Parliament is only informed if it is in session. This has obviated the Parliament's express approval of those proposals or those levies. We consider this nothing but an affront to Parliament. What are those levies I am not going into that because by this time they are well known, but the result is that Parliament's role with regard to the budgetary proposals under Finance Bill and the levies is becoming more and more diluted and in due course, it seems, the Finance Bill may become unnecessary. Even part of this Rs. 716 crores could have been done by administered prices. When only 1/4th of the total levy of the year is processed through Finance Bill, one can understand the dilution in the importance of the Finance Bill. That is why, there is a feeling that the budgetary proposals and the entire Parliamentary exercise over it is becoming a non-event, if not a mere ritual. Certainly, it exposes the Government's so-called commitment to Parliamentary democracy and its avowed respect for Parliament.

So far as the Parliament's role as watchdog of Government's expenditure is concerned, what is the position ? The Communication Minister was saying that we have no opportunity to discuss the functioning of the Communications Ministry. Important social services like education, health, rural development, irrigation, food, civil supplies, science and technology we are not able to discuss on the Floor of the House. The process of guillotine we are adopting, but thereby we are also affecting the credibility of the Parliamentary process. Now levy is outside the budgetary process ; discussion on important subjects cannot be held. After all, the Parliament's role as envisaged by the Constitution of India is getting reduced day by day. Therefore, when this is the position, the common people's miseries are not being solved, the budget is losing all its significance to the people at large and to them the budget or the Finance Bill are no longer documents of hope and cheer, but they are documents of despair and extortion. This is the position we find and that is why I may call it—the hon. Minister had reacted strongly last time when replying to the Budget debate when some hon. Member said it was a rudderless document—a 'colourless parchment' presented before an almost leaderless House because we hardly see the leader, and with pointless objectives.

Sir, what is the position ? What does the Budget and what does the Finance Bill which contains the financial proposals of the Budget disclose ? Do they disclose the true state of affairs, the true state of the country's economy ? Does it clearly indicate which is the direction that the country's economy should take by means of fiscal policies and fiscal proposals ? Sir, to fleece the common people of this country more than they can bear, to provide relief to the multinationals and monopolies more

than they merit, to promote liberal importation more than this country needs and dumping of foreign consumer goods more than we can afford—all this has become the basic economic policy of this Government which, whether they agree or do not agree, has to keep the IMF malefactors pleased.

One cannot deny, and now it is established by the Prime Minister's speech during the Non-aligned Summit that the IMF has not got its Octopusian stronghold and stranglehold on our economy like other countries, and we find its indelible stamp on the budget proposals. I will come to it later.

Now, what is the hope and prospect for the common people of this country ? Unemployment is increasing day by day, chasm between the haves and havenots is ever widening, the purchasing power of the common people is going down steadily, the teeming millions are groaning in misery, destitution and deprivation of the minimum necessities of life, and to them this budgetary process is nothing but a dismal exercise for a hopeless future of the hapless millions.

Sir, after five Five-Year Plans, in December 1982, the total number of job-seekers was 1.98 crores registered with the Employment Exchanges. In 1981 one lakh of technicians were registered as unemployed. The number of educated unemployed in June 1982 was 90.4 lakhs. In 1977-78—was should remind ourselves in what context we are considering these proposals—the number of people below the poverty line was 30.46 crores which represented 48.13 per cent of the population. How is the poverty line drawn ? The estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month at 1977-78 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person. This is based on the national Sample Survey. According to it, more and more people are going below the poverty line. The all India figures show that out of the rural population, 20.42 crores were below poverty line in 1972-73 ; the figure has gone up to 25.28 crores in 1977-78. And so far as the urban population is concerned, it wert up from 4.73 crores to 5.19 crores.

Sir, on a percentage basis in this country, on the basis of the assessment of the National Sample Survey, nearly 50 per cent of our population has been living below the poverty line continuously over a long period.

May I quote from an official document, the Sixth Five Year Plan ? It says :

> "The majority of the poor live in the rural areas and belong to the categories of landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans including fishermen, backward class and tribes. These people have either no assets with very low productivity, few relevant skills and no regular full time jobs or very low paid jobs."

On the basis of this, our Sixth Five Year Plan has been drawn up. This is the realisation ! We must consider our Budget and the financial proposals in the context of the situation prevailing in this country. In 1977-78, 51.10% of the population was below the poverty line. In absolute figures, out of a total rural population of 495.2 million, 251.6 million people live below the poverty line. How do you describe this achievement ? As against this, what is the other side of the picture ? It requires every day reiteration of the position so that people in authority must realise it. The assets of multi-nationals have increased from Rs. 1837 crores in 1978 to Rs. 2160 crores in 1980. In two years these are Rs. 300 crores more and that of its branches increased from Rs. 1739 crores to Rs. 1893 crores in two years. The turnover of the subsidiaries of these multinationals has increased from Rs. 2498 crores in 1975 to Rs. 2547 crores in 1978-79.

So far as our indigenous monopoly houses —first 20 monopoly houses are concerned—its assests increased from Rs. 3054 crores in 1972 to Rs. 7571 crores in 1980. In eight years the increase is of more than 350% of the big monopoly houses. I have given the figures of people below the poverty line and figures of unemployment, against this is what I call inglorious non-achievement of this Government which has consistently been following the policy of robbing the poor to pay the rich. Let us see what this Finance Bill seeks to achieve. The additional revenue that is being raised by this taxation, even taking into consideration the sacrifice that has been announced to-day

because they are minimal, I do not think they will affect the calculation of the net additional revenue proposed in the Finance Bill. Only 14% is to be realised by direct taxes and the rest i.e. 86% is to be realised by imposition of excise duty and the customs duty. The effect of indirect taxation, every-body knows. What is the proportion of increase in the direct taxes and indirect taxes in this country ? I am quoting from the Government publication :

> "In terminal year of the First Five Year Plan direct taxes Rs. 171 crores, indirect taxes Rs. 313 crores".

It was Rs. 484 crores less than double. What has it become in 1982-83 ? Rs. 4334 crores was the estimate of direct tax and the indirect tax went up to Rs. 13280 crores. Now it is more than three times of the direct taxes. Indirect taxes are more than three times the direct taxes. The result is obvious. The indirect tax effects the common man much more ; the base is wider. While tax on personal income and Corporation Income since our independence has increased by 23 times, the tax on commodities has increased 44 times.

So far as the increase in the incidence of direct taxes is concerned, it is more than double or nearly double. Although the Government's own admission in the Budget speech is that the industrial production is likely to show an annual increase of only 4.5%, this year's Budget and the Finance Bill has proposed a 17% rise in excise duty alone. Now, who is to bear this ? The increased production is not going to bear it. Therefore, it comes as a heavy burden on the common people.

Now, I come to indirect taxation. It is known to you, Sir, that it enables the Government to cast the net wider than it is possible through the direct taxation and to lighten the burden on the affluent section of the community. The direct taxation percentage is going down and it is nothing but an indication of the strength of the upper income groups in influencing the distribution of Government financing and resisting to pay for the fruits of the development programmes. These heavy doses of indirect taxes including administered prices have been levied in order to reduce the budget deficit and a greater burden has been imposed on the common people. But the Government has to keep up its commitment to the IMF and has been acting according to the directions of the IMF and to the satisfaction of the IMF while ensuring at the same time that private savings and investment do not suffer !

Sir, I come to some of the specific levies which may be called welcome measures. I will call them welcome measures in isolation so far as the Finance Bill is concerned. A minimum tax of 30% on the Corporation is a very welcome measure although I find some more relief is being granted. Sir, 20% of disallowance so far as travelling allowance and advertisements are concerned is also welcome though some concessions are being given. Disallowance is a very welcome measure and I must congratulate the Finance Minister. I appreciate it. The disallowance and deduction in respect of certain statutory liabilities until they are actually discharged is also a good one. It has been misused ; there is no doubt about it.

Inspite of the concessions given today the proposal to tax the income of the religious and charitable trusts, which according to us is being misused, is also a welcome device. No doubt, Sir, we shall appreciate the welcome features in the Bill. I was going to make a very big point and the Minister has taken away the good point of mine about the small scale industries. I thank him for the announcement that he has made today.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : He pre-empted you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, he pre-empted me.

So far as certain other levies are concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister as to what is the effect of the indiscriminate import and what is the effect of higher excise duty on some of the items. I would like to mention some specific issues or specific instances.

Sir, Mavoor Pulp Factory manufacturing pulps for rayon in Kerala has been closed for more than 16 months throwing out of

employment over 4,000 workers who had directly been employed in the factory. I am speaking for the 4,000 workers who have been out of employment. Apart from this, employment for about 10,000 workers engaged in cutting bamboos from the forest and cutting them, loading and unloading them and transportation operations of the pulp have been rendered unemployed. So far as J.K. Synthetic, Kota is concerned, there is retrenchment of 3,200 workers where they were producing polyster yarn. The whole department of this factory has been shut down. The reason for this closure is, as it has been put forward, that the import of fibre and polyster fibre yarn is cheaper than the locally produced raw material. This is a matter which I would request the hon. Minister to see because the effect and imposition of excise duty results in a huge unemployment like this. In a country like ours, we cannot do away or wish away Birlas and JKs.

People are working there in those factories but they are closing down and throwing people out of employment. In electronics goods industry like transistors, radios and TV sets, they also say there is a strong demand for fiscal protection. There is a great scope for development of the electronic industry in this country. There is a great scope for giving employment to a large number of people including technicians But this industry has to be protected from unhealthy dumping competition from abroad.

So far as our own public sector industries are concerned like the Electronics Corporation of India, Keltron of Kerala and Instrumentation Ltd of Kota, they have developed systems of engineering in use in big undertakings. These public undertakings should be given all encouragement and it is absolutely necessary that in the spheres of their products, there should not be any importation allowed so that not only there will be proper encouragement of this industry but it will also do away with unhealthy competition. The other aspect is very important because it is having a direct effect on our economy. It is the extent and the magnitude of smuggling in this country and the availability of smuggled goods. This has to be tackled on a war-footing with all amount of seriousness. In this connection, one has seen the better results that have happened when there was a reduction on the excise duty on indigenously manufactured watches which was given in 1976 and it resulted in larger production of watches in this country and also reduction in the quantum of smuggling. So far as these aspects are concerned, I request the Hon. Minister to give his most serious consideration.

The other point is so far as pulp is concerned, the Birlas are producing that pulp for rayon yarn and weaving them in their factories in Ratlam and Gwalior. This shows that reduction is not sufficient to make them produce its intermediate raw materials in their own factories which are closed down. This is a total waste of assets created over many years. I am told it has been said that they have set up a factory in Taiwan and they will get the raw materials and the basic materials from Taiwan instead of manufacturing them in their factory in Kerala. It has become more profitable because the wages are very low in Taiwan and they make a profit on this. These are aspects which have to be very seriously taken note of.

So far as the tobacco is concerned, although there is now a little greater awareness to save the tobacco producers in this country, what is happening ? The tobacco which was recently exported to China by somebody who is very well-known, very close or within your party, Mr. Finance Minister, that was rejected by China because the quality that was supplied was not according to the contract. Now China has sent back the vessels. There has been dispute going on. The exporters from this county have agreed to pay penalty to China's importers. The penalty has not been paid. Disputes are going on and the result is that China has declared that they will not take an ounce of tobacco from any Indian exporter in this country.

Another very important aspect is the controversy that has been raised and rightly raised, with regard to the concessions or the provisions, the special provisions that have been made relating to taxation on income from specified assets in the case of non-resident Indian citizens and foreign nationals.

We are seeing in newspapers every day the controversy regarding the acquisition of shares of Escorts and DCM. If I am not correct, if my information is wrong, I shall stand corrected by the Hon. Minister. This is for the first time that concept of a foreigner of Indian origin has been thought of.

Non-resident Indians who are not Indians—Indians who are resident abroad. But Indians who have forsaken their Indian nationality and have become foreign nationals—because at one time they were Indians and they call themselves Indians or they have the Indian parentage, they are being given special favours and the socalled special incentives. Now the result is that it is said that one particular individual is trying to get the benefits. It is being openly said—I request the hon. Minister to clarify the position—it is being openly said that even before the budget proposals came, funds have been transmitted to this country to be readily available for the purpose of acquiring the shares in Indian companies which apparently are running well. We do not know the details. But why is this special favour being given to ex-Indian nationals who are outside India—to have the benefits of the special provisions which are contained in clause 36 of the Finance Bill ? I request the hon. Minister to clarify this position.

There is another provision which I will request the hon. Minister to consider. That is with regard to the exemption provided so far as gratuity is concerned. There is a considerable request and prayer and suggestion that a greater disallowance should be permitted.

So far as the sick industries are concerned, one would vainly go through the Finance Minister's speech or the financial proposals to see how in any way they support the sick industries in this country. Government-managed concerns have become more sick. Who should be responsible—the workers or the management ?

Carter Pooler—the Industry Minister has recently written to us—I got a letter and the bombshell came yesterday. He said—nothing doing, it is not viable, it has to be wound up. Who is thinking of the workers ? For whose benefit are these proposals—the financial proposals, the budget proposals ?..(*Interruptions*) I hope everybody is a good legislator at least. It is said union troubles, bad unions and all those things. However there are units which can be made viable and which can be made very good national assets like Incheck and National Rubber. The hon. Minister seems to be oblivious of these. So, what is going to happen to them ? Is there any study made ? Then who is responsible for the sickness—whether it is the workers or the management ?..

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is most important.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Without doing a study you say it is important. You are the Deputy Leader. Put some sense in them.

Therefore, who is making this study ? Without making this study, you have indiscriminately decided to send them for winding up and liquidation. You do not worry about the workers. ..

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Your non-co-operation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are too much in Delhi and too much near the seat of power. That is the trouble.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about your non-co-operation ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I will request the hon. Minister to make an announcement with regard to these sick industries. What is the policy of this Government ? Is it the policy of the Government not to extend the period of management which was taken over under the IDR Act and then just because you cannot manage, you say, 'Go to hell, you workers, you go to the streets.' Government has no responsibility ? Why do you call it a government for the people ? I do not know whether you at all call it so. Do something for the people, if you call it so.

These are matters which require immediate attention. But we vainly go through the Budget proposals. We vainly go through

the Budget speech or the financial proposals to see whether they contain any benefit and respite to these workers who are not at all at fault.

The other very important aspect on which we have to make our point very clear is the great injustice which has been done not only to my State of West Bengal but to your State also—Andhra Pradesh and every State. Prof. Ranga says, 'Why do you speak of West Bengal ?' Why should I not speak of West Bengal ? Because you are singling out West Bengal in many cases. Here you are indiscriminately discriminating against the State. That is the position.

Sir, the proposals which have been formulated under the new Finance Bill have been formulated in a manner so as to minimise the States' share of receipts from taxes levied by the Centre. There is no doubt about that. He has to admit it.

Sir, between 1978-79 and 1983-84 while the total receipts from taxes levied by the Centre have gone up by 73 per cent the States' share of the receipts increased by only 50 per cent. While in 1979-80 the States' share of the yield from taxes levied by the Centre was 28.4 per cent in the budget for 1983-84 it is only 25.1 per cent. Had the States' share remained at the 1979-80 level the revenue accruing to the States under this budget of 1983-84 would have been Rs. 5,893 crores instead of Rs. 5,189 crores—loss of Rs. 700 crores. Who is losing this money ? These things should be taken note of. The total tax revenue of the nation in 1981-82 was Rs. 22,182 crores of which the States collected Rs. 7,514 crores which represented 33.9 per cent of the total. Therefore, the States receipts amounts to 33.9 per cent of the total revenue of the nation but against this during the same year the total revenue expenditure of the nation was Rs. 28,000 crores of which States' share was 25.4 per cent. Therefore, we had to spend over 55.4 per cent of the total expenditure of the nation but our income is only 33.9 per cent. Thus, the expenditure is always out-pacing the receipts. Now, how do you try to resolve this distortion in the economy ? How can you have balanced development of this country ? The Prime Minister is now saying that she wants a strong Centre and strong States but the position is that you want a strong Centre at the expense of the weak States and for that matter some of the particular States are kept perpetually weak.

Sir, these are the official figures which I am quoting. Even then if you say there is no discrimination it is entirely for you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pranab Mukherjee also comes from your State.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are unhappy that he had to go to Gujarat. On a suitable occasion he may come back but so long as he treads a wrong path he has to be roaming here and there. If he treads a good path he will come back.

15 hrs.

Sir, therefore, the philosophy which is applied by this Government is to create a situation where States will have to approach the Centre on bended knees. Ministers from different States have to take pilgrimage here to get a little money for development. We are happy and thankful to the Finance Minister that in view of the illness of our Chief Minister he goes there and meets him but the other Chief Ministers have to come. Should this situation be encouraged ? It is a suicidal step according to us to under-mine the financial position of the States which is bound to have serious long-term repercussions as it is already having. Sarkaria Commission had to be set up, although it may be just to dilute the strength of the demand or delay the process which is bound to evolve. At the same time, the expenditure of the States is increasing. Income is not keeping pace with it. It is bringing in more and more distortion in this country's economy.

Why do I say distortion ? So far as the financial proposals in the budget or the Finance Bill are concerned, there have been changes in the Income-Tax Act ; whatever has been reduced, all the States, not West Bengal alone, will lose Rs. 28 crores. They will receive less this amount.

1501 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*].

Then, you have taken recourse to subter-

fuge. You have imposed surcharge on incometax to the extent of Rs. 207 crores knowing that you have no constitutional responsibility to share it with the States. You increase the direct taxation to the extent of Rs. 207 crores, call it surcharge and avoid sharing it with the States. And whatever you have to share with the States, you reduce the quantum. This is the result. Again, you are imposing additional excise duty. Minister will say that it will be distributed among the States, but it involves difficulties about the quantification of sales tax etc. The rates of additional excise duties are not keeping pace with the other duties, but realisation that is possible out of additional excise duty is not being put through for distribution. As a result, the States are suffering more. How can you have strong States ? By speeches alone, you cannot make the States strong.

In so far as injustice to eastern India is concerned,—Prof. Ranga has left unfortunately—there is a scheme called freight equalisation scheme. We have been asking about it, but not even once an answer has been given by the hon. Minister. This was evolved by Shri Krishnamachari as the Finance Minister of India. Shri Krishnamachari was not ashamed to help South India or Tamil Nadu. He has done good for South India, and we are thankful to him.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : He had not completed all that he wanted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Had he completed that, we would have been still happier. We want every State of this country to progress and develop to the utmost ability and capacity. In 1957, the scheme was evolved to equalise the freight of iron ore, steel and coal throughout India. Under the scheme, these commodities available in West Bengal, and Bihar would be supplied all over the country on the basis of equal freight.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Orissa also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, Orissa also.

As a result, these three important raw materials are available throughout the length and breadth of the country at the same rate. We do not grudge it at all. It is a very desirable policy. But what about the other raw materials like cotton, chemicals, salts and similar other raw materials which are required everywhere. Why have the people of those States where these are not manufactured to pay differential freight rate ? I do not grudge their getting coal and steel at the same price as available in Asansol, Burnpur or Dhanbad, but I have to pay more for cotton, as compared to the price at Maharashtra, if I have to bring it to Patna, Bihar, Calcutta or the State of Orissa. This is because, the usual freight charges will have to be paid. You will be surprised to know this. I tried to find out how much subsidy Railways have to be given for keeping this freight equalisation scheme working.

No figures are available. Railway Board is unable to give the figures. Even on inquiry from the Parliament Library, they say they are unable to give the figures because they have not got the figures. Now, what is to be done ? I am not saying you take off the freight equalisation scheme so far as steel and coal is concerned. I say make it available so far as the other materials are concerned. We do not mind. I am happy the Planning Minister is here, but I do not know whether he will be allowed to say anything. In 1975-76 the Planning Commission set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Marathe, the then Secretary of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Our information is that in 1977 a report had been submitted by Mr. Marathe, but the Government said that they were considering the Report. We understand that the recommendation of the Marathe Committee is that freight equalisation should be withdrawn even for coal and Iron and steel. But because this recommendation does not support a particular lobby or a particular section of the people in authority, that is not seeing the light of the day and no action is being taken. So, because this is vital for the country, we make a demand that either all key industry raw materials must be sold in different parts of the country taking into account the full freight or all such commodities and the raw materials should be sold at uniform prices all

over the country after according them the advantage of freight equalisation. Sir, if the latter policy is to be adopted, freight equalisation should cover not just the commodities currently included, but also petroleum, fertiliser, soda and, salt and light and heavy chemicals, cotton, jute, sugar, paper, pulp and industrial gas. Sir, this is our very strong demand and we request the Hon. Minister to consider it very seriously and let us know what is the position with regard to this freight equalisation.

Sir, I have to mention about some of the other aspects. Sir, it is unfortunate that there are serious charges of corruption in various public sector undertakings, specially in the banking sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already written about this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, I have written.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, while mentioning you will have to be very careful.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let there be no consternation. I would not mention any name. Sir, I am here for too long to get into the trap. I gave the notice, but I have got a reply from the Secretariat. I would not get into the trap. But at the same time I have to give full particulars. Before speaking I hardly had time to do that because I gave notice today. But, Sir, I am entitled to give the names of the Nationalised Banks —the Syndicate Bank, the Punjab and Sind Bank. Sir lurid details are coming out in the journals and magazines having large public circulation. There has been a search of the residence of the Chairman/Managing Director of one Bank. The Central Bureau of Investigation has lodged an FIR against the highest officer of a Nationalised Bank and he has not been suspended. Is there any departmental proceeding against him ? There are serious charges of undated letters of credit being issued without names being given. Sir, it has come out in the newspapers. We gave notices of call attention ; we gave other notices here for discussion on the serious charges which have been made about the sinking of two vessels and about the fraudulent attempts being made to realise moves from the Indian Insurance companies, public sector insurance companies, general insurance companies—they are all nationalised. So, we would like to know what is happening there. Is any proper inquiry being held ? What action has the Government taken against the persons concerned ? I have got the particulars where an employee was dismissed, because he was charged with misappropriation of a princely sum of Rs. 7.50. He was dismissed for misappropriation, allegedly, of Rs. 7.50. He was dismissed for a charge involving Rs. 7.50. But there is a charge involving Rs. 14 lakhs of misappropriation, and disproportionate assets to the extent of lakhs of rupees. It is not my version, it is not the employees' version. It is the CBI's version. I have got the photocopy of the FIRs. I shall send it to the hon. Minister, unless he has been told already about it.

What action has been taken ? How do you expect that people will have faith in this system ? It is being said that the banks have become the biggest source of corruption—I am very unhappy to say this, because we are firm believers in public sector. We want nationalization of even foreign banking.

About Mr Poojary's visit, there has been some confusion and misunderstanding. Probably some over-exuberance is there. He is a young man. But if by that process, people's faith in the public sector is restored, I would welcome it, because we are not happy that people will not have faith in the public sector undertakings, especially the banking sector, which is such an important sector. We have serious complaints also about its functioning—how they are discriminating in different spheres. But if this type of complaints are made, and if no action is being taken, Mr. Poojary, your visit to find out which employee was on his seat will not help, if they find that the officers occupying air-conditioned chambers are only working to misappropriate money—then your visits will be of no help. Probably, you will be in trouble if you touch them too much.

There is not one word about the black money in this Budget speech ; no proposal as to how to tackle black money in this country. I want to know from the hon. Minister : does he recognize, or does he not

recognize, the existence of a black economy in this country ? What is the amount, according to Government's computation, of the extent of black money corroding the economic system in this country ? Not one word.

We had very strongly opposed the Bearer Bonds Scheme, because we said—and we feel —that it was compromising with racketeers, black-marketeers and people who are the scums of society. They were being given special favour ; they have been given special favours. Even then, Government could not persuade them to bring out this cash. Today, which economy is ruling this country ? Is it RBI's notes, or the banking sector or the black economy which is running a parallel and more powerful economy in this country ? They are polluting the whole system. They are holding the whole country to ransom. But what steps are being taken ? Our Finance Minister has forgotten black money. How he has whitened it, I do not know. But he need not differentiate between the two, because even the little white money which is circulating in this county has become black by the process of his healing touch.

There is the other aspect which we must bring to the notice of this House, and of the hon. Members. The Minister is presiding over the Finance Ministry. About the Liberalised Pension Rules, the Supreme Court has given its orders. The revision petition has been thrown out by the Supreme Court. What is to be done ? Because they are no longer in your employment, you do not bother. This Liberalised Pension Scheme has to be applied to all Government employees. The 1972 deadline has been made, but the Supreme Court has not accepted it. I would request the Finance Minister to see that it is implemented as quickly as possible. Don't force them to get into a confrontation with the authorities further.

Another very important aspect is the terms and conditions of service or the negotiations that were taking place with regard to the Central Government employees. The Minister has taken recourse—I do not wish to be misunderstood—to a ploy, The Pay Commission,—as you know, you are such an experienced person,—is like this that if you want to avoid an issue, refer it to a committee ; and this is not like the committee, recently, in West Bengal, our Administrative Reforms Committee that presented its report within four months. Here, there was a solemn undertaking and a commitment was given in the meeting of the JCM in February 1982 that all major issues like wage parity with public sector employees, payment of interim relief and other demands having financial implications would be settled by 31st of March, 1983. How is it being complied with ? It is complied with by referring it to a pay committee. How much time the hon. Minister expects it will take, how much money will be wasted for this Pay Commission, I do not know. All the central organisations, all government employees' associations have said, they are not going to get into this trap ; they have rejected this Fourth Pay Commission's proposals. I have got a statement of the Chairmen of the Confederation of the Central Government Employees and Workers, Secretary-General of the Confederation of the Central Government Employees and Workers, The President of the All India Defence Employees Federation and our comrade ex-MP, Shri Banerjee. We have got all the statements. They have said that they are not going to accept it. All India Railwaymen's Confederation and P and T Employees have also said like this. Therefore, these are issues which I would request the hon. Minister to spell out very clearly and the Government's policy with regard to them. I would request him to announce today here and now the government thinking on the financial proposals, fiscal policies, the relationship between Centre and the States with regard to equalisation fund and with regard to some of the issues that I have already mentioned.

Therefore, if one analyses the proposals contained in the Finance Bill, one finds that it is nothing but tinkering with the proposals, taxation proposals and providing a sop here and a sop there. The fiscal measures which have been announced in the Finance Bill clearly fail to arrest the downward trend of the people's living conditions and to help in the process of ushering in of an egalitarian society, as far as possible, in this capitalist, landlord-dominated set up. The Finance Bill, according to us, is neither bold nor

imaginative. Of course, boldness is precluded because of the IMF stranglehold on our economy. He cannot afford to be bold, but within its parameter, a little more imagination might have helped. It is not development oriented, but it is designed to maintain *status quo* except for the common people because they have to suffer more and more.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो फाइनेंस बिल पेश किया है, उसके समर्थन के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं और समर्थन मैं इसलिए करना चाहता हूं कि दो वर्षों से, जब से वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रपोजल्स यहां पेश किये हैं, जो योजनायें और दिशा निर्देशन उन्होंने दिया है, उनके फलस्वरूप देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में निश्चित रूप सुधार हुआ है। बहस के लिए चाहे जो कुछ कहा जाए लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट के कारण और इसमें जो दिशा दी गई है, उसके कारण पूरे देश के कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में सुधार हुआ है।

आजादी के समय 1947-1949 में जो आर्थिक स्थिति थी, उसमें आज काफी सुधार हुआ है। चाहे कृषि के मामले में हो या उद्योगों के मामले में, स्थिति काफी सुधरी है। आज देश बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। विरोधी दल के लोग अपनी कुछ दलगत भावनाओं से भले ही यह कहें कि देश पीछे गया है, लेकिन यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि आज हमारा देश विश्व में दसवां औद्योगिक देश है। पहले हम इस मामले में बहुत पीछे थे। आज यह कहा जाता है कि कृषि के मामले में सुधार नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन आज हम इस क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर हैं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जिन परिस्थितियों में योजनाओं को चलाना पड़ रहा है उनको देखते हुए देश ने अभूतपूर्व प्रगति की है। इस बात से गांव के साधारण आदमी से लेकर शहर के आदमी तक कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। पूंजीवादी देशों और कम्युनिस्ट देशों की बात की जाती है। कम्युनिस्ट देशों में खासतौर से राइट एण्ड ड्यूटी में ड्यूटी को महत्व दिया जाता है। राइट को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। हमारे प्रजातंत्र में हमारे देश में ड्यूटी को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता, राइट्स को महत्व दिया जाता है। उत्पादन कम होता है, कल-कारखानों में व्यवधान होता है। इसके पीछे कुछ इस प्रकार की संगठित शक्तियों का हाथ है जो देश को पीछे ले जाना चाहती हैं। इतने दिन से यहां पर बहस हो रही है लेकिन विरोध पक्ष के किसी आदमी ने नहीं कहा कि बंबई की कपड़ा मिलों में जो हड़ताल चल रही है, उसके नेताओं की भर्त्सना की जाए। इस तरह की हड़तालें कल-कारखानों में होती हैं, इनको उकसाया जाता है। अभी गुट निर्पेक्ष सम्मेलन में कुछ विदेशी प्रतिनिधि आए थे। मन्त्री लोग भी आए थे और मुझको भी जाने का मौका मिला था। उन्होंने कहा था—"Why are such things being permitted in India ? They are taking India to the hell." मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो स्थिति है, उससे स्थिति अच्छी नहीं हो सकती थी।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का संचालन और अधिक सुचारू रूप से होना चाहिए। इनमें और ज्यादा सुधार की गुंजाइश है। पिछले दो सालों में इस क्षेत्र में निश्चित रूप से सुधार हुए हैं, उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा है। अभी भी उनमें सुधार की बहुत गुंजाइश है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों में हमारे देश में लगभग 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी लगी हुई है। इस अनुपात में रिटर्न बहुत कम है। इनकी कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाई जाए और इनको सुनियोजित किया जाए। इससे निश्चित रूप से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और आमदनी बढ़ेगी। आज अगर इस क्षेत्र में कुछ खराबी आती है तो विपक्षी लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकरण और सोशलिज्म की ओर उंगली उठाने का मौका मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इनके कार्यक्षेत्र को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए जिससे जितनी पूंजी इनमें लगी है, उसकी तुलना में देश को रिटर्न मिल सके।

कृषि के मामले में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि

हमारा देश बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। आज अगर दिक्कत है तो वह यह है कि किसान के लिए सही क्राप पैटर्न नहीं है। किसानों को उचित मूल्य न मिलने से उनकी रुचि खेती की तरफ जितनी होनी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं है। क्राप पैटर्न इस देश में तय किया जाए। कभी किसान अधिक गन्ना बोना शुरू कर देता है। इस साल आलू महंगा है तो अगले साल आलू बोना शुरू कर देगा। कभी गेहूं बोना शुरू कर देगा और कभी कोई चीज बोएगा। इसलिए, देश में एक क्रापिंग पैटर्न तय होना चाहिए और यह भी निश्चित किया जाए कि कौन-कौन सी क्रॉप बोयी जाएं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कृषि-जनक सामान हैं, इनका मूल्य पहले से ही निर्धारित किया जाए। फसल आने पर नहीं बल्कि पहले से ही निर्धारित होना चाहिए। उसके अनुरूप किसान जो चीज़ बोना चाहे, उसको बोए।

खाद का दाम भी कम होना चाहिए। कुछ खादों का कम किया भी गया है। लेकिन, यूरिया और डी० ए० पी० का मूल्य कम नहीं हुआ है। विदेशों से जितनी खाद आती थी, उसमें कमी आई है। इसका कारण है कि देश में खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ने से विदेशों से आने वाले तेल में भी कमी आई है। नेप्था, जो खाद बनाने के काम आता है, उसका भी उत्पादन ज्यादा होने लगा है। अगर, खाद का दाम कम कर दिया जाए तो निश्चित ही उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। भारत सरकार की तरफ से जो सिक मिल्स हैं, उनको उभारने के लिए ब्याज से अवकाश दिया गया है। उसके उपलक्ष्य में बजट में लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन, किसान को ब्याज से अवकाश नहीं मिलता है। अगर, सरकार लगान और बैंक के कर्ज की वसूली रोक दे तो इस बीच जितने दिन यह रुका हुआ होता है इसका भी ब्याज किसान को देना पड़ता है। इसलिए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जैसा सिक इन्डस्ट्रीज को ब्याज से अवकाश दिया गया है और उसकी वजह से 300 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा शासन को उठाना पड़ा है उसी तरह से जो छोटे-छोटे किसानों के ऊपर बकाया है, अगर वह स्थगित हो जाए तो उस समय के ब्याज से उनको छुटकारा मिलना चाहिए।

शिक्षा और बेरोजगारी के संबंध में यह सही बात है कि 1977 में दस मिलीयन बेरोज़गारी थी तो 1981 में 17 मिलीयन के लगभग आ गई। उसके दो मूल कारण हैं। पहला, बढ़ती हुई आबादी और दूसरा शिक्षा का हमारा दृष्टिकोण। शिक्षा आज भी लार्ड मैकाले के आधार पर बनायी हुई इस देश में चल रही है। शिक्षा, रोज़-गार-परक न होकर के केवल डिग्री-परक है। डिग्री लेकर के आज शिक्षित बेरोज़गार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कुछ समय पहले एक डेलीगेशन के रूप में हमें चीन जाने का मौका मिला था। चीन में जूनियर और सीनियर मिडिल स्कूल हैं। हायर एजुकेशन के लिए केवल तीन प्रतिशत लड़के ही क्वालीफ़ाई करते है। बाकी, जूनियर और सीनियर मिडिल स्कूल के बाद रोजी-रोटी में लग जाते हैं। वे चाहे देहात में जाएं या किसी टैक्नी-कल जॉब में जाएं। जब तक हमारे देश में शिक्षा मे अमूल परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक केवल कल-कारखानों या सरकारी विभागों में नौकरी देकर के बेरोज़गारी को समाप्त नही किया जा सकता। इसलिए, बेरोज़गारी को समाप्त करने के लिए शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करना ज़रूरी है। हमें बढ़ती हुई आबादी को भी रोकना होगा। अगर, 1950 में 34-35 करोड़ आबादी थी तो आज 67-68 करोड़ के करीब है। यह कहा जाता है कि 1977 में इतने लाख आबादी थी और 1981 में इतनी थी।

तो उसी हिसाब से अगर बेकारी बढ़ती है तो इसके लिए भी जरूरी है जनसंख्या, बढ़ती हुई आबादी पर भी अंकुश लगाया जाय। बढ़ती हुई आबादी पर अंकुश लगाने के बजाय धक्का देने का काम विरोध पक्ष ने 1977-80 के बीच सबसे ज्यादा किया। 1977 में जब नसबन्दी चल रही थी, हो सकता है कहीं कुछ खामियां रही हों,

लेकिन जितना उसको पीछे धकेला है केवल चुनाव में फायदा लेने के लिए उतना इस देश में किसी ने नहीं किया है।

प्रधान मंत्री का 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान है अगर उसका कार्यान्वयन सही ढंग से हो। लेकिन नीचे के स्तर पर वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। बिजली और सिंचाई दो मुद्दे हैं। बिजली के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश मंत्रिमंडल में थोड़े दिन रहने का मुझे मौका मिला था, जिसके आधार पर मुझे कटु अनुभव हुआ। आंध्र में विजयवाड़ा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट का 80 से 85 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन हैं, लेकिन शेष भारत में यह 45 से 50 परसेंट ही है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब विजयवाड़ा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट में, जो कि भारत में ही निर्मित है, 85 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन है, तो और प्रदेशों में इतना यूटिलाइजेशन क्यों नहीं होता है?

कहा जाता है कि ट्रांसमिशन में 18 परसेंट लौस होता है। यह गलत बात है! ट्रांसमिशन में इतना लौस नहीं होता। ज्यादातर स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड सफेद हाथी हो चुके हैं। गांवों और शहरों में पैसा लेकर अनऔथोराइज्ड बिजली लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं जिसकी चैकिंग नहीं होती, और उस लौस को भी ट्रांसमिशन लौस में शामिल कर लिया जाता है जो कि सही बात नहीं है।

इसी तरह से सिंचाई के मामले में रकबा सही नहीं दिखाया जाता है और पूरे देश का डेटा गलत है। एक ट्यूबवैल पर 250 एकड़ सिंचित जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश में मानी जाती है। वह ट्यूब वैल इतनी जमीन तभी सींच सकेगा यदि उसको 24 घंटे बिजली मिले। बिजली 6, 8 घंटे ही मिलती है, ट्यूबवैल की नालियां ठीक नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक ट्यूबवैल पर 250 एकड़ मान कर जितने देश भर मे ट्यूब वैल हैं उससे मल्टीप्लाई करके सिंचित जमीन बता दी। इसी तरह के नहर के कमान्ड एरिया में होता है। जहां नहर का पानी भी नहीं पहुंचता उसको भी सिंचित एरिया मान कर के रबी और खरीफ का उत्पादन जोड़ दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से खाद का इस्तेमाल भी जोड़ दिया, जब कि न खाद का इस्तेमाल होता है, न उतना सिंचित एरिया है और न रबी और खरीफ का उतना उत्पादन होता है। इन बातों को ईमानदारी से शासन को देखना चाहिए। सिंचाई का प्रावधान करते समय केवल नहर 10 मील बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जितना आपके पास पैसा है और पुल, पुलिया तथा सीपेज से बचाव की व्यवस्था कर सकें उतनी ही दूरी तक नहर बनाई जानी चाहिए। नहर का प्लान बनाते समय इन बातों का ध्यान रख कर ही पक्की नहर बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाय। केवल प्लान को पूरा करने के लिए ही आगे न बढ़ें क्योंकि उससे अन्ततोगत्वा सीपेज आदि के कारण नुकसान ही होता है। और जब यहां सवाल उठता है तो कहा जाता है कि उसके लिए पैसा नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एन० आर० ई० पी०, एन० आर० डी० पी०, स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान, मार्जिनल फ़ार्मर्स प्लान के बारे में योजना आयोग की एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि नीचे के स्तर पर इनका सही कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इलाहाबाद से आता हूं। गांवों में जाने पर दुख होता है। लोग कहते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने गरीबों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए जो पैसा दिया है वह सही माने में गरीबों को नहीं मिल रहा है। पैसा न मिले, ठीक है लेकिन पैसा जाये और उसका दुरुपयोग हो, यह लोगों को पता होता जा रहा है और यह कहकर हम इससे बरी नहीं हो सकते।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय यहां नहीं हैं, उप मंत्री जी हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज बैंकों की शाखाएं जो लौन दे रही हैं, उनमें भी भ्रष्टाचार पनपता जा रहा है। बिना कमीशन के लौन नहीं मिलता है। बैंक वालों की कमीशन जहां से माल की खरीद होती है, वहां भी बनी रहती है। आज बैंक भ्रष्टाचार से अछूते नहीं हैं। इन योजनाओं के कारण उनको चैक नहीं किया

गया, रोका नहीं गया तो वह भ्रष्टाचार के समुद्र में चले जायेंगे और फिर स्थिति दयनीय होगी ।

आज मार्जिनल फार्मरों को और हरिजनों को 50, 35, 25 परसैंट की छूट दी जाती है। इस छूट को यदि खत्म कर दिया जाये तो शायद भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाए। विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों में जो बन्दरबांट होती है, अगर इसको भी ब्याज से मुक्त कर दें तो ठीक हो। 5,000 रुपया जो आप देते हैं, उसे 10 साल के लिए ब्याज से मुक्त कर दें। अब आप 5,000 दे रहे हैं, 3 हजार उसको देना पड़ेगा और 2 हजार की छूट होगी। वह समझता है कि 2,000 तो मुफ्त है, इसलिए वह इसे तमाम अधिकारियों को बांट देता है जिनके ज़रिये उसे लोन मिलता है। 3,000 पर उसको ब्याज देना पड़ता है। अगर 5,000 पर 10 साल तक ब्याज न लगे तो छूट का पैसा भी मिल जाएगा और अधिकारी जो बन्दरबांट करते हैं वह भी अपने-आप समाप्त हो जायेगी और उन पर अंकुश लग सकेगा। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि वित्त मन्त्री इस सुझाव पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

मानिटरिंग ब्लाक स्तर पर हो। दिल्ली, लखनऊ वगैरह में जिला स्तर पर मानिटरिंग होने से कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं है। आम जनता तक अधिकारी जायें और वह पूछें कि कितना काम हुआ है और उसकी पूरी सूची संबंधित ब्लाक के आफिसर को दें।

मस्टर-रोल फर्जी दिखाये जा रहे हैं। नहरों सड़कों पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। रूरल एम्प्लायमैंट जैनरेट करती दिखाई जा रही है और मौके पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। जब तक मानिटरिंग ब्लाक और खंड स्तर पर नहीं होगी तब तक इसकी पकड़ नहीं होगी और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा बल्कि डिफीट होगा ।

डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम, वितरण प्रणाली में आज हमारे देश में कहीं न कहीं, कभी न कभी, किसी न किसी चीज में कमी रहती है। यह गई बीती है। शहरों में थोड़ी बहुत है भी लेकिन देहातों में नाम-मात्र की है। हालांकि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार यदि मूल्य वृद्धि पर अंकुश रखना चाहती है तो निश्चित रूप से वितरण प्रणाली को भी सुचारू, सुदृढ़ और कर्मठ बनाना पड़ेगा। तभी जनता को सही मूल्य पर, जो शासन की नीति है, सामान पहुंच पायेगा अन्यथा नहीं।

कस्टम, इनकम टैक्स और सेल्स-टैक्स का अरबों रुपया बड़े-बड़े लोगों पर बाकी है। अगर गरीब पर 1,000 रुपया बाकी हो तो उसकी कुर्की, नीलामी हो जाती है। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। जिन पर अरबों रुपया बाकी है, जिससे हमारे बजट में मदद मिल सकती है, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधर सकती है, उसके लिए सख्ती क्यों नहीं की जाती ? कानून में लूप-होल्स हो सकते हैं, न्यायपालिका दखल भी देती है लेकिन इन सब चीज़ों के लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा ताकि अरबों रुपए की पूंजी जो इतने दिनों से पड़ी हुई है वह जल्दी से जल्दी वसूल की जा सके और उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा सके।

एक बात मैं रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे विदेश जाने का मौका मिला लेकिन वहां पर मैं आकाशवाणी को सुनने के लिए तरस गया। डाक तो हफ्ते में केवल दो दिन ही वहां जाती है और वह भी सात दिनों के बाद मिल पाती है। यहां पर तो हम दूसरे देशों के रेडियो सुन सकते हैं लेकिन 67 करोड़ का भारतवर्ष, जो विश्व में दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है और जिसकी ओर सारी दुनिया की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं, उस देश की आकाशवाणी यदि मजबूत न हो तो दुनिया के लोग भारत की सही स्थिति को कैसे जान पायेंगे ? आज वायस आफ अमेरिका, बी० बी० सी०, मास्को और पीकिंग रेडियो जैसा भी प्रसारित करें उसी के अनुरूप भारत के सम्बन्ध में दुनिया

के लोगों की धारणा बनती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं देश की सुरक्षा और सही मूल्यांकन के लिए आकाशवाणी को सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिए।

इलाहाबाद देश की आजादी की लड़ाई का मुख्य केन्द्रबिन्दु रहा है तथा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक दृष्टि से उसका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है परन्तु टी० वी० के मैप पर उसका अस्तित्व नहीं है। 26 मार्च को जब मन्त्री जी वहां पर गए थे तो हमने उनसे भी इस सम्बन्ध में निवेनन किया था कि इलाहाबाद के लिए टी०वी० का प्रावधान किया जाए और उन्होंने कुछ आश्वासन भी दिया था, अब मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि पैसे की कमी हो तो उसके बावजूद इलाहाबाद में टी० वी० की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इलाहाबाद एक धार्मिक और ऐतिहासिक नगर रहा है। महाराज उदयन की राजधानी कौशाम्बी, जब भगवान राम वन जाने लगे तो श्रृंगवेरपुर में रुके थे और महाभारत की लड़ाई का लक्ष्यगृह इलाहाबाद और संगम-आज ये स्थान पर्यटन के मैप पर नहीं है। जो वहां पर लाखों की संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री जाते हैं और इस नगर की जो ऐतिहासिक स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए पर्यटन मैप पर इसको स्थान अवश्य मिलना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की ओर से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। 1971 से एक कर्मचारी को बाहर जाने पर 16 रुपए भत्ता मिलता था और होटल में 28 रुपए मिलते थे। माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने 16 को बढ़ाकर 27 और 28 को बढ़ाकर 50 रुपया कर दिया है जिसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त आजकल ए जी आफिस और सी डी ए (पेंशन) के आफिस में स्टैंगनेशन इन सर्विस बहुत ज्यादा है जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। बी०ए०, एम०ए० और पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट लड़के वहां पर जाते हैं। स्टैगनेशन इन सर्विस होने की वजह से वे डिमारलाइज़ होते हैं। इसको दूर करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय की ओर से निश्चित रूप से कोई कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक बोनस का सम्बन्ध है कुल 32 लाख केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों में से 28 लाख को बोनस मिलता है केवल 4 लाख रह जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ए० जी० आफिस और सी० डी० ए० (पेंशन) आफिस के कर्मचारियों के लिए भी बोनस देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ज्वाइन्ट कन्सलटेटिव मशीनरी की अधिक से अधिक बैठकें हों, जिससे कि उन समस्याओं को आपस में बैठ कर तय कर लिया जाय। इलाहाबाद को बी-2 से बी-1 नगर अभी हाल में वित्त मंत्री जी ने बनाया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको वधाई देता हूं। लेकिन आज इलाहाबाद का दर्जा ए-क्लास सिटी होना चाहिए। मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप इस पर विचार करें और इसको ए क्लास सिटी घोषित करें।

इलाहाबाद के नैनी एरिये में इण्डस्ट्री लगी हुई हैं। वहां पर 'भारत पम्प्स एण्ड प्रेशर्स', टी०एस० एल०, आई० टी० आई० के कारखाने चल रहे हैं जो प्राफिट में चल रहे हैं, उनमें कोई घाटा नहीं है। वहां पर औद्योगिक शान्ति है। वहां पर किसानों से 10 वर्ष पहले जो ज़मीनें ली गई थीं, उनमें से आधी आज भी खाली पड़ी हैं, जिन पर न खेती होती है और न कोई उद्योग धन्धा लगा है। वहां पर उद्योग धन्धे लग सकते हैं, सब प्रकार की सुविधायें वहां उपलब्ध हैं। मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे कोई उद्योग-धन्धा नैनी एरिया में भी लगायें।

इलाहाबाद में कोच फैक्टरी लगाने की बात काफी दिनों से चल रही है। उसका सर्वे भी हुआ था। उत्तर भारत में कोई कोच फैक्टरी नहीं है। इलाहाबाद मध्य में पड़ता है। मेरा अनुरोध है

कि रेल मन्त्रालय से कहा जाय कि वे कोच फैक्टरी इलाहाबाद में लगायें।

हमारे यहां शंकरगढ़ क्षेत्र में सिलिका-सैण्ड निकलती है जो एशिया में सबसे अच्छी सिलिका सैण्ड मानी जाती है तथा दुनिया में दूसरे नम्बर पर है। लेकिन शीशा बनाने के लिए वह सैण्ड रेलगाड़ी द्वारा बंगाल और बम्बई भेजी जाती है। वहां पर बड़ी रेल लाइन है, सड़क तथा पानी की व्यवस्था है, ज़मीन है तथा 10 हज़ार मज़दूर काम करते हैं। वहां पर ग्लास का कारखाना लगाने की बहुत सख्त ज़रूरत है, जिसका सर्वे प्रदेश सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कारखाना शीघ्र से शीघ्र लगाया जाय जिससे वहां के लोगों को रोज़ी-रोटी मिल सके।

फूलपुर में 'ईफको' की खाद फैक्टरी है। वहां 30 दिसम्बर, 1981 को कृषि मन्त्री जी गये थे और उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि वहां पर सोडा-ऐश तथा एमूनियम का कारखाना लगाया जायगा। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। भारत सरकार ने उनको 60 हजार टन सोडा-ऐश तथा 60 हज़ार टन एमूनियम का लाइसेंस भी 1982 में दे दिया था, लेकिन वह कारखाना अभी तक नहीं लगा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस कारखाने को भी शीघ्र से शीघ्र लगाया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः फाइनेन्श बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री दिलीपसिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैंने अभी विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य का भाषण सुना। मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि इधर-उधर की राजनीतिक बातों के अलावा इनके पास कुछ नहीं है। जिस तरह से हमारे देश ने तरक्की की है और कर रहा है तथा जितनी तेज़ी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह इनको अच्छा नहीं लगता है। ये लोग यहां हाउस के अन्दर क्या बोलते हैं और बाहर जाकर क्या बोलते हैं, यह इस बात का सुबूत हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र में हमने उनको कितनी बड़ी छूट दे रखी है। दुनिया के किसी भी देश में सदस्यों को इस तरह की छूट नहीं है।···(**व्यवधान**)···वहां पर जो हाउस में बोला जाता है, वही बाहर भी बोला जाता है।

···(**व्यवधान**)···

ये एमर्जेन्सी की बात करते हैं। मैं नौजवान आदमी हूं, 38 साल की मेरी उम्र है—आप देख लीजिए, ढाई साल के अन्दर ही जिस जनता ने इनको शासन पर बैठाया था, उसी जनता ने उतार दिया।

जब इनका शासन था, तब क्या हुआ। ये लोग इमर्जेन्सी की बात करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि लोग इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करते हैं और हम लोगों को दोबारा इसलिए शासन दिया गया है कि हम सही तौर पर शासन चलाएं। आज देश के अन्दर गुण्डागर्दी मची हुई है और मोरल नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है, करेक्टर नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है। लोगों ने हमको इसलिए वोट दिया है कि हम चीजों को सुधारें और उसके लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।···(**व्यवधान**)··· फैमीली प्लानिंग का हौआ खड़ा कर इन लोगों ने पहले वोट ले लिया था और उससे क्या स्थिति बनी, यह सब जानते हैं। इस देश के अन्दर जब तक हम परिवार नियोजन नहीं करेंगे, तो जो पापूलेशन बढ़ रही है, उस पर काबू नहीं पा सकते। अगर हम ने पापूलेशन के बढ़ने को कम नहीं किया, तो हमारे देश ने जिस तरह से तरक्की की है, वह तरक्की आगे नहीं कर सकता।

माननीय तिवारी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं और आप भी किसान हैं और मैं भी किसान हूं। भारत का किसान मेहनत करके इस देश को खुशहाल बनाना चाहता है मगर उसकी बहुत सारी आवश्यकताएं हैं, जिनको पूरा किया जाना

चाहिए। उनको उनके उत्पादन का अच्छा दाम मिलना चाहिए, अच्छे भाव उनको मिलने चाहिए और जो उसकी मेहनत है, उस मेहनत का पैसा उसको मिलना चाहिए। अगर हम विदेशों से अनाज लाते हैं, तो उसको बहुत दुःख होता है। किसान को 7-8 घंटे बिजली मिलती है और उसमें वह अपने खेतों के अन्दर पानी नहीं दे सकता। बेमौसम वर्षा से उसको बड़ी हानि उठानी पड़ती है। अभी हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में, हमने सड़कों से सफर करके देखा है, इस बेमौसम वर्षा से किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इसके अलावा जितना उत्पादन वह गेहूं का कर सकता है, उतना पानी न मिलने की वजह से और सूखे के कारण, वह नहीं कर पाया। किसान को इससे बहुत दुःख होता है कि हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इस देश को तरक्की करनी है, तो आपको एग्रीकल्चर को इन्डस्ट्री मानना पड़ेगा और किसानों को आप को पैसा देना पड़ेगा। अगर किसान खुशहाल होता है, तो देश खुशहाल होता है। महात्मा गांधी ने सबसे बड़ी यह बात कही थी कि जब तक गांव का आदमी, चाहे वह आदिवासी है, चाहे वह हरिजन है और चाहे वह किसान है, खुशहाल नहीं होगा, तब तक हम शहरों में चाहे जितनी भी तरक्की कर लें, हमारा देश खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी किसानों की तरक्की के लिए, उनकी खुशहाली के लिए आप कायदे-कानून बना सकते हैं, वे बनाएं और जितने भी पैसे की आवश्यकता उनको हो, उसके लिए हमें प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

बम्बई के कपड़ा मिलों में आज भी हड़ताल चल रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो बड़े-बड़े इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, इनको इस बात का भय है कि कहीं किसी दिन भारत सरकार इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न कर दे। इसलिए वे इन काटन फैक्टरियों में पैसा नहीं लगाते हैं और दो नम्बर के धंधा का जो पैसा है, वह दूसरी जगहों पर लगा रहे हैं। फैक्टरियों में जो पैसा इनको लगाना चाहिए, उनमें पैसा न लगा कर जानबूझकर ये इन में हड़ताल करा रहे हैं। इसलिए वित्त मन्त्री जी को कहीं न कहीं इसके बारे में निर्णय करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि ये जो बड़े-बड़े इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, ये जानबूझकर फैक्टरियों में हड़ताल करा रहे हैं और इस तरह से जो गरीब मजदूर हैं, उनको परेशान कर रहे हैं। सरकार को इन फैक्टरियों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और मजदूरों को इनमें हकदार बनाना चाहिए। मजदूरों की सहकारी सोसाइटी बनाकर ये फैक्टरियां उनको दे देनी चाहिए। जब हमारे देश के ये जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जो दो नम्बर का धन्धा करके जानबूझकर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं, तो उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ सरकार को करना पड़ेगा।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने दिया है। यह जो कार्यक्रम है, यह एक क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम है। इसको अगर ईमानदारी से लागू कर दिया जाये, तो इस देश के अन्दर गरीबों के लिए एक क्रान्ति आ जाएगी। जो पिछड़े हुए वर्ग हैं, आदिवासी हैं या हरिजन भाई हैं, उनके लिए एक नई क्रान्ति इस कार्यक्रम से आ जाएगी मगर जो निचले स्तर के अधिकार हैं, उनमें जिस तरीके की आइडियोलाजी होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है, ग़रीबों के प्रति जो हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए, वह हमदर्दी इस देश में नहीं बन रही है। अगर वह हमदर्दी समाज के अन्दर नहीं बनेगी, तो यह विरोधाभास चलता रहेगा। कितना पैसा रोड़ के बनने के लिए, उसकी रिपेयर के लिए दिया जाता है। वहां पर रोड़ बनी नहीं दिखाई देती है और केवल मिट्टी ही पड़ी हुई दिखाई देती है। इसी तरह से कागजों में दो-दो और तीन-तीन बार सड़क की रिपेयर दिखा दी जाती है जबकि उसकी रिपेयर होती नहीं है। कुओं के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है लेकिन उनकी रिपेयर नहीं होती है। उन इलाकों में जहां आदिवासी रहते हैं और गरीब लोग रहते हैं, कुओं के अन्दर से उनको पानी नहीं मिल रहा

है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जो पानी की सहूलियत के लिए खास तौर पर व्यवस्था है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

हमें बहुत खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार राहत कार्य कर रही है। मद्रास और तमिलनाडु में और अन्य जिन स्टेटों में सूखा पड़ा है वहां पर हमारी सरकार रेलवे के द्वारा पानी भेज रही है। हमारे आंध्र के मुख्य मन्त्री कहते हैं कि मैं साधु बन गया हूं। मुझे एक किस्सा याद आता है कि सौ सौ चूहे खाय बिल्ली हज को चली। यही वह किस्सा है। हमने वहां के लिए यही तो किया है कि वहां सूखा पड़ा है और लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, इसलिए उनके लिए पानी भिजवाया। वहां की सरकार लोगों को कहती है कि यह ट्रेन इन्दिरा गांधी ने भेजी है। यह कौन-सा कानून है? जब हमारे यहां भारत सरकार है, हमारा भारत राष्ट्र है और हम सब भारतवासी हैं, सब हम एक हैं और हम लोगों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो इसमें क्या बुराई है। इसके पीछे बुनियादी चीज़ एक ही है कि यदि आदमी को खाना खाने को न मिले तो वह कुछ घंटे रह सकता है लेकिन अगर उसको पानी को पानी न मिले तो वह कुछ देर भी नहीं रह सकता।

14.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पीछे एक ही भावना काम कर रही है कि कहीं हमारी नेता इन्दिरा गांधी पापुलर न हो जाएं। मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो राज्य सरकारें वहां चल रही हैं और जिन लोगों ने उन्हें वोट दिया है वे आज ज़रूर महसूस कर रहे होंगे कि ये राज्य सरकारें हमारी सेवा नहीं कर सकतीं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। वहां के लिए एक माही योजना है जिस पर 50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। मैं मध्यप्रदेश से आता हूं। मध्यप्रदेश की वह माही योजना प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हुई है। इस योजना के पूरा हो जाने से हमारे जिले और आसपास के जिलों के तमाम लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। यह योजना जहां भी पड़ी हो, चाहे फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास पड़ी हो, चाहे प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास पड़ी हो, उसको यहां से निकालें और स्वीकार करके मध्यप्रदेश सरकार के पास भेजें। इससे वहां के गरीब लोगों का लाभ होगा। इस भलाई के काम को मन्त्री जी जल्दी से जल्दी करें।

मध्यप्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। वहां सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां आप अधिक से अधिक सड़कें बनायें। अभी वहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। जहां यह सूखा पड़ा है वहां गरीब लोग, आदिवासी रहते हैं। वहाँ आप राहत कार्य के लिए सहायता प्रदान करें। वहां के लोगों को रोजी-रोटी देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को अधिक से अधिक पैसा देना चाहिए।

मध्यप्रदेश में रवी में चना बहुत ज़्यादा पैदा हुआ है। चना पैदा होने से दाम भी ठीक हुए हैं। वहां की मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी ने 15 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे मार्किटिंग सोसायटी की 15 करोड़ रुपये की मांग को पूरा करें।

यह जो बिल है, इस बिल के द्वारा हमारी इन्दिरा जी, भारत शासन गरीबों में खुशहाली लाना चाहता है। इसके द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाएं पूरा करना चाहता है। मैं अपने वित्त मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और हमारे गांवों के लोग खुशहाली की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। हम इन कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा आगे चलकर देश में क्रांति लायेंगे।

गरीबों के लिए हमारी सरकार और हमारी नेता ने जो कार्य किये हैं, उनके बारे में यह हाउस

चाहे कुछ न कहे, लेकिन मुझे बहुत सारे राज्यों का दौरा करने का मौका मिला है, वहां के लोग गरीब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने गांव-गांव में झोंपड़ियों और कुओं का निर्माण कराया। और भी बहुत सारी योजनायें चला रखी हैं। हमारी सरकार ने गाँवों के, किसानों के, हरिजनों के, आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए जो कार्यक्रम चालू कर रखे हैं वे बहुत स्वागत योग्य हैं। मैं इतना ही कहता हुआ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आपका समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद करता हूं।

15.59 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Failure of Government to ensure that religious places like Golden Temple, Amritsar etc. are not used in a manner to aggravate law and order situation

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is now nearly 4 O'clock. We will take up the adjournment motion.

Shri B.D. Singh.

16 hrs.

SHRI B.D. SINGH (Phulpur) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the House do now adjourn".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्थगनप्रस्ताव आपने स्वीकार किया है इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। आज पंजाब में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है वह हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मस्तिष्क को आंदोलित कर रही है। सरकार जिस तरह से समस्या को हैण्डल कर रही है उससे भी लोगों में क्षोभ व्याप्त है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को मानते हैं कि नानक निवास में अपराधी रह रहे हैं। ऐसे अपराधी हैं जिनके खिलाफ बहुत सीरियस केसेस हैं। हम उनसे कह रहे हैं कि इन अपराधियों को हमारे हवाले कर दीजिए। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि कोई व्यक्ति, जिसके खिलाफ 302 का केस हो, क्या वह अपने आप को खुशी से हवाले कर देगा कि मुझे फांसी दे दीजिए। इस मामले में सरकार फेल हो रही है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। माननीय चौधरी चरणसिंह जी अपने और दल के विचार पंजाब की स्थिति के बारे में रखेंगे। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि भिण्डरावाला को आपने ही क्रिएट किया है। वे अकालियों के हाथ में चले गए हैं और अब अकालियों के हाथ में भी वे नहीं हैं। वहां भी स्थिति दूसरी हो गई है। अकालियों की बात भी उग्रवादी मानने को तैयार नहीं है। आपके कहने से भी वे सरेण्डर करने वाले नहीं हैं। इसके लिए आपको कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी और इन अपराधियों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने कहा कि आज जिस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह एक ऐतिहासिक मसला कहा जा सकता है। इससे जुड़ा हुआ देश के भविष्य का सवाल है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। इसका प्रभाव कोई मामूली पड़ने वाला नहीं है। देश के भविष्य के लिए यह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

खालिस्तान की मांग या सिक्खिस्तान या सिक्ख स्टेट, कुछ भी कहिए, यह काफी समय से चली आ रही है। हिन्दुओं ने हिन्दुस्तान ले लिया, मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान ले लिया और हमारी डिमांड खालिस्तान के लिए है। इन अल्फाजों में नहीं तो दूसरे अल्फाजों में यह आवाज पहले से उठती रही है। सरदार पटेल के सामने मास्टर तारा सिंह जी ने करीब-करीब यही बात कही थी। अल्फाजों में फर्क हो सकता है। सरदार पटेल ने उनको बुलाया और उनसे कहा कि यह मुमकिन नहीं है। यह आपके लिए और देश के किसी नागरिक के लिए मुनासिब नहीं है। उन्होंने जो कहा,