

(Rr. Speaker)

ter. Saying that his decision is wrong, is not a reflection on his character. (Interruptions). I am on my legs. Now you please go on, Mr. Raj Narain.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Rule 377 is only in respect of matters of urgent public importance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is an urgent matter according to him. I don't decide.

Mr. Raj Narain, please read your statement.

You have come up to the last paragraph.

**श्री राजनारायण :** अतः सदन में इस प्रश्न को उठाते हुये मेरी मांग है कि बिहार राज्य में होने वाले इस नेता पद के चुनाव को रद्द किया जाय । राज्यपाल को लिखे गये पत्र की प्रतिलिपि अन्त्य समय हम अलग से दे देंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की गलत प्रतिक्रियाओं पर सदन रोक नहीं लगायेगा तो अपने देश में संसदीय जनतंत्र के स्थान पर संसदीय तानाशाही आ जाएगी जो जनता पार्टी की घोषित नीति के पूर्णतः विरुद्ध होगी । मूल बात यहां पर ध्यान देने की यह है कि नेता पद का चुनाव किसकी अध्यक्षता में हुआ और नेता कौन चुना गया । इसकी जानकारी राज्यपाल को किसने दी ? जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि श्री समर गुह द्वारा दी गई जानकारी पर राज्यपाल को कार्यवाही करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । श्री समर गुह पार्टी के आंतरिक चुनाव को सम्पन्न कराने की प्रक्रिया की केवल देख-रेख करने वाले थे न कि राज्यपाल को सलाह देने का अधिकार उनको था ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will now go to the next item.

**SHRI RAJ NARAIN:** On a point of order.

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि संसदीय प्रथा को कंवरलाल जो गुप्त भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं ।\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a point of order. Do not record.

#### FINANCE BILL, 1979

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Charan Singh on the 24th April, 1973, namely:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the Financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration.”

Before we proceed further, there was a suggestion yesterday that we should sit till 7.00 O'clock today and tomorrow, otherwise we will not be able to complete discussion on it by tomorrow. Is it the pleasure of the House that we sit till 7-00 P.M. today and tomorrow?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House will be sitting till 7-00 P.M. today and tomorrow.

Shri Heera Bhal

**श्री हीरा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल वित्त मंत्री जी के वित्त विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहा था । मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे जो पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं उन में शिक्षा का प्रसार हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नयी शिक्षा नीति के अन्तर्गत पांच साल के लिए कालेज खोलने पर बैन लगा दिया गया है लेकिन फिर भी उसमें यह प्रावधान रखा गया है कि जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं वहां पर कालेज खोले जाएंगे और वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी से खोले जायेंगे । इसी प्रावधान के अनुसार राजस्थान सरकार ने बांसवाड़ा जिले में कुशलगढ़ और सांगवाड़ा में कालेज खोलने का निर्णय लिया और वहां पर कालेज खोले

जाने का राज्य सरकार ने आदेश दे दिया। लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार की सकारिया के बाद भी शिक्षा बोर्ड ने इस पर ब्रेक लगा दिया। हमारे यहां कालेज खोलने का जो राज्य सरकार ने निर्णय लिया था उसको वहां के शिक्षा बोर्ड ने रोक दिया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से सरकार के निर्णय को आफिसरों से बने बोर्ड ने रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया है। इस तरह से हमारे क्षेत्र के आदिवासी लोगों को शिक्षा से वंचित रखा गया। अगर सरकार यह परम्परा बनायेगी तो यह लोकतंत्र की हत्या होगी। सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है कि आदिवासी एरिया में कालेज खोला जा सकता है, उसी निर्णय के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि वहां कालेज खोला जाए। इस पर शिक्षा बोर्ड का रोक लाना उचित नहीं है। शिक्षा बोर्ड ने यह रोक इसलिए लगायी है कि जिससे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के आदिवासी दूसरों के मुकाबले में न आ सकें। इसीलिए यह टालमटोल कर के वे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के रास्ते में अड़चन डाल रहे हैं। अगर इस तरह से सरकार आफिसरों के कहने पर लेती रहेगी तो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास की बात जो आप कहते हैं वह नहीं हो सकेगी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने में आप सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। मैं दुबारा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है और प्रस्ताव पास करके कालेज खोलने का जो फैसला किया है वह कालेज अगले सत्र में खुलवाने का वह प्रबन्ध करें।

सरविस में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में परसेंटेज के बारे में अब मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। आपने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए आल इंडिया परसेंटेज निर्धारित कर रखा है।

लेकिन जहां 99 प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं, जिले में कहीं पर 99 प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं जैसे झाबुआ में है या कहीं पर अस्सी और कहीं पर नब्बे प्रतिशत हो सकते हैं जैसे पंचसहल जिला है, बांसवाड़ा है, डूंगरपुर है, उदुपपुर है, चित्तौड़ है, वहां पर आल इंडिया परसेंटेज के आधार पर आपको उनको सर्विस में नहीं लेना चाहिये बल्कि उनकी आबादी जितनी है उसके आधार पर उनको आपको सर्विस में ले लेना चाहिये। पूरे देश के लिए तो आपने परसेंटेज निर्धारित किया है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन जहां नब्बे प्रतिशत या अस्सी प्रतिशत आदिवासी रहते हैं, जो आदिवासी एरिया है वहां पर आपको इस आधार को नहीं अपना चाहिए और उनका आनादों के आधार पर सर्विस में लेना चाहिये। आजकल देखा जाता है— कि वहां पर दिल्ली से आकर और कलकत्ता आदि से बलाकर लोगों को नौकरियां दे दी जाती हैं। ऐसे एरियाज में सर्विस में स्थानीय लोगों को ही लिया जाना चाहिये और आबादी को ही परसेंटेज का आधार माना जाना चाहिये। मैरिट लिस्ट के आधार पर यह भी देखा गया है कि अगर आदिवासी पहले नम्बर पर भी आ गया तो एप्वाइंटमेंट करते समय उसको छोड़ दिया जाता है और शहरी लोगों को ले लिया जाता है और जो आल इंडिया परसेंटेज है उसको ही ध्यान में रखा जाता है। अगर शहर वालों को, बाहर वालों को ले लिया जाएगा तो फिर आदिवासियों के लिए कहां स्थान रह जाएंगे जिन पर उनको भरती किया जा सके। ऐसे एरियाज में आपको जनसंख्या के आधार पर स्थानीय लोगों को नौकरियां देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

मेरा क्षेत्र एक पहाड़ी एरिया है और पहाड़ी एरिया होने के कारण अगर पानी ज्यादा गिर जाता है तो भी फसल सड़ जाती

है और अगर कम गिरता है तब भी फसल को क्षति पहुंचती है। इस वास्ते वहां पर हमेशा भकाल की स्थिति बनी रहती है, भकाल की काली ऊ या सवारा रहती है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां पर नहरों की व्यवस्था हो सकती है वहां पर नहरों की व्यवस्था करके सिंचाई का साधन उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिये और तालाब बना करके सिंचाई साधन उपलब्ध किये जाने चाहिये और जहां नहरी पानी नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है वहां पर ट्यूबवैल और कुएँ बना कर सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध आपको करने चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान को सीमेंट आदि का जो कोटा दिया जाता है वह वही है जो 1970-71 में निर्धारित किया गया था। वही कोटा आप आज भी राजस्थान को दे रहे हैं। विकास की गति को देखते हुए आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस कोटे को आप नई दरें निर्धारित करें और ज्यादा कोटा सीमेंट आदि को आप राजस्थान को दें।

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH** (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to speak on the Finance Bill which is the linchpin of the budget proposals and documents. I am overwhelmed by a sense of inadequacy of time allotted for this important debate. Over the years I find from the facts and figures at my disposal that there has been an erosion of time of total time, allocated for the budget discussion in the Lok Sabha, and it is high time now that we gave serious thought to this matter, because the budget session is the most important and the budget discussion is the most important for the economy of the country in the coming months. I should therefore suggest that in order to secure more time for discussion of important matters, the Finance Bill and the ministries' demands, we should see to it, we should try to ensure that the House does have more time than

it can get at present. Unfortunately, because of the constraints of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act and the compulsory, mandatory provision there, that there should be only 75 days between the introduction of the Finance Bill and the passing of the Finance Bill, all these difficulties crop up. I have given notice, I have introduced as a matter of fact a Bill seeking to raise that period, the time between the introduction and passing of the Finance Bill from 75 to 90 days and I do hope within this year, with the support of the entire House, including government's support, that Bill will become law so that next year we will have a more satisfying discussion, I do not say just more satisfactory discussion, but a more satisfying discussion on the Budget and the Finance Bill and connected matters.

While I am on that subject I should also like to suggest to the government to seriously ponder over the necessity for changing the financial year. The financial year we have got, April 1 to March 31 of the following year has been tailored to the British financial year, was tailored by the British regime. It is a hangover of the British regime; it still persists; after 30 years of Independence we still have that hangover.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Was it very intoxicating? Hangover is connected with intoxication.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Those who are in power get intoxicated. There is a saying in Urdu:

शराब का नशा उरता है लेकिन रक्ता का नशा बढ़ता जाता है, और लेकर डूबता है।

I am not going into that. You made a wise observation and I responded; I quoted that. I do not know whether I have satisfied you.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You always satisfy me.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Thank you for your appreciation. The Administrative Reforms Commission of which the Prime Minister was the first distinguished chairman, and I a humble member, a member from the then opposition parties—the Prime Minister continued to be the chairman till he was inducted as Deputy Prime Minister in 1967—that commission examined this matter—as far as my memory serves, as far as my memory can recollect, changing the financial year. I do not know whether we made a recommendation. When Mr. Hanumanthaiya was the chairman, after Shri Morarji Desai left, we referred to that matter in one of our reports. I personally think that it is high time we changed the financial year, and we had it from Diwali or round about that till the following Diwali, 1st November or 31st October and if the budget session commenced just before or after Dasherā and the discussion goes up to Christmas, I think that would give us a lot more time than we get at present. As I said earlier, you were also disposed to agree somewhat, not totally.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have not said anything for or against.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** A few days ago you gave a recipe in your Bombay and Madras discourses. I had suggested that the total time for the Lok Sabha sessions should be increased from the present five and a half or six months to seven months in a year. The Prime Minister also in a letter to my hon. friend, the late Shri Asaithambi mentioned that the Lok Sabha sits at present for seven months in the year. I do not know wherefrom he got that information. I have gone through all the records for the last 27 years since 1952. I have got facts and figures. The Lok Sabha never sat beyond 6-1/2 months, that too in one or two years—I am not talking of the working days but the total duration of the sessions. Except for one or two years when it was 6-1/2 months, otherwise, it was only 6 months, and even 5-1/2 months in some years. That is

not fair to Parliament and to the people of this country. This great Sabha, the Lok Sabha of the largest democracy on earth, elected directly by 60 million people must do justice to the national problems and to the people who have sent us here. I would seriously plead with the Government that they should think over this matter and first increase the total time allotted for the sessions from 6 months or 5-1/2 months to 7 months in a year, and the financial year also should be changed so as to subserve the needs and requirements of our country. Soon after the monsoon it would be better to have the budget session when the kharif crop comes in. When I raised this matter in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the total number of sessions and the duration of the sessions—I had moved an amendment also that there should be a constitutional provision for at least three sessions every year not only for Lok Sabha but for all the State legislatures—Dr. Bedkar was perhaps very optimistic—I was not so optimistic as he was—and he observed at that time, "I appreciate Mr. Kamath's amendment. But I personally would like to tell him that there will be so much business before the Houses of Parliament and State legislatures that they will require to have more than three sessions in a year". If he were living today, he would see how some of the State legislatures behave—one budget session, a one-week session after that, a one-day session, as I remember in Haryana.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiraynkil):** In U.P. there is not even the budget session!

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** I think the Constitution should be amended if need be to provide for three sessions a year for State legislatures. Here in Parliament the total duration of the sessions should be 7 months in a year, and the financial year should be changed from 1st April—31st March to 1st October—30th September. The Government may consider this matter. The duration of the period between the introduction of the

Finance Bill and the passing of the Finance Bill should be raised from 75 to 90 days so as to provide for a fuller discussion in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I agree with you.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Shri Satish Agarwal referred to it yesterday. He indicated his implicit support for that and I hope he will convert his colleagues in the Cabinet. I am sure that with his persuasive powers, he will be able to persuade his colleagues.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 10 minutes on preliminaries.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Kindly give me a few more minutes. I have not spoken on many Ministries. I have got some points to make. If you wish, I will just make the points and not speak at all.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be better is that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But it will be rather bland and dull, if I make the points without embellishing them.

The senior Deputy Prime Minister...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What does he mean by senior? There is no senior or junior Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is a statement of fact, I think because he is No. 2 in the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on the peripheries, there will be no time left.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If there are two, I would like to refer to one as senior...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the subject of discussion now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If they are equal, one is not equal than the other!

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection, but I have to ring the bell in another two or three minutes!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Call A and E.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If you prefer that, I would leave it to you.

The senior Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister wanted to have a break with the past and he has tried his best to go forward on that path. I would like to invite his attention—he is not here, but his able deputies are here; I would draw his attention through his deputies; deputy in the sense one who deputises for him...

AN HON. MEMBER: Junior Minister or Minister of State.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not quarrel over words.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am not quarrelling; they are quarrelling; so, I have to respond.

On the 22nd of July, 1977, the new Finance Minister, the then Home Minister, who was physically more robust, more vigorous at that time—I hope he will once again become robust and vigorous, I am sure, by God's grace he will become as robust as he was then—at that time, on the 22nd of July, he made a very brief speech with regard to my Resolution on the Emergency, pledging this House and the Government; you were in the Chair and you may also remember the walk out by some members...

MR. SPEAKER: My eyes are always on the watch.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: There he referred to the socio-economic revolution. I am not reading one part of the revolution, because it may be objectionable to some members on the other side, where I have talked about Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her gang. Shri Charan Singh, at that time Home Minister, accepted the Resolution in

its entirety. He said on behalf of the Government—these are his very words

"I have nothing much to say because I accept the Resolution moved by Shri Kamath in its entirety. There is no question of a reply from me. Only I have some difficulty about the amendments. I think the amendments are not necessary. If my friends on this side agree with me, I request them to pass the Resolution as it stands."

The relevant portion of the Resolution, the last part, reads:

"and solemnly pledges its earnest endeavour for the speedy accomplishment, in close co-operation with the people and by peaceful, legitimate methods, of a socio-economic revolution, illumined by democratic standards, vivified by socialist ideals, and firmly founded on moral and spiritual values, for which Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose suffered and sacrificed, lived and died, and for which Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan"

—may he live long—

"three years ago, called the nation to battle."

Now the Finance Minister has got a golden opportunity to accomplish the socio-economic revolution.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 15 minutes. I will give you 5 more minutes for your very valuable contribution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will require another ten minutes time so that I can at least mention the points.

The socio-economic revolution....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You spell out the socio-economic revolution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you fall in his trap?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will not fall in any body's trap.

MR. SPEAKER: Young men are always troublesome.

13 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Chairman, I shall be brief, concise and precise, try to be; because, it is a very vast canvas. I do not know what to do; I am at a loss; you please give some light and guidance to me. There are so many points, I have to curtail them or gloss them over.

Now, Sir, the blue-print, or outline, may I say, of the socio-economic revolution was given in the election manifesto of Janata Party in the Lok Sabha election of 1977. I am glad, Sir, and the House is proud, and I am sure the country is proud, of the achievements of the Janata Government during the first year of its regime, of its rule. The political charter was completely accomplished and fulfilled, I mean all that was specified in the political charter of the manifesto. Now, the social charter and the economic charter have yet to be implemented, and I will not tire the patience of the House by reading in *extenso*, in detail, the items listed in those two charters. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that the main thrust of socio-economic revolution, that is to say, the land reforms and the employment problem or unemployment problem, are still staring us in the face, and have not been achieved. The law and order problem is also there, and probably no revolution can be achieved with a difficult law and order situation. To that extent it is necessary, but the States are empowered under the Constitution, and it is difficult perhaps for the Gov-

ernment to direct the States to do the needful. But, Sir, the Central Government can put the law and order situation in order, improve it in their own Union Territories.

AN HON. MEMBER: Goa?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Goa, Delhi and everywhere—and set an example to the States.

Having said that, I would say that there is a question of priorities. I am racing against time. On the question of priorities, I nowhere find here in the social charter or economic charter any reference to the implementation of prohibition. I am all for prohibition in principle, and I hope that all the world may go prohibitionist, stop drinking, but, Sir, to my mind this is a question of inverted priority. Prohibition should come, but whether it should come today, tomorrow or day after is the question. Today what is important is land reforms, cottage industries and employment problem, then the price situation and the law and order situation. These are far more important than prohibition. As a matter of fact, to my mind what a person eats or drinks is his own business so long as he does not become a nuisance to other people, and he does not do it at the cost of his family and his dependants. Otherwise, what he does is his own business absolutely. I don't ask what my friend, Mr. Ravi drinks in the morning or I don't know what Mr. Sathe does or my colleagues do here. I do not want to, and I should not.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Toddy is very good in Kerala.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes. And therefore, Sir, what does our Constitution has to say? Article 47 is invoked for the implementation of prohibition policy. What does that say? It says:

“...the State shall endeavour to bring about the prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal

purposes of intoxication drinks . . .”  
What may intoxicate me, Sir, may not intoxicate you or Mr. Mavalankar.

“...and of drinks which are injurious to health.”

I am sorry that the Supreme Court—there is charas and bhang and all that, I do not know whether they are also prohibited, they should be prohibited, if they are injurious to health. I do not know whether the Supreme Court has given a final verdict or interpretation of this as they have done already on the Article relating to ban on cow-slaughter. The Supreme Court, I wish, in some case referred to them gave an interpretation of this Article—what exactly is indicated by ‘intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health’. And if drugs injurious to health are referred to here, what about smoking also? Smoking should also be prohibited. Smoking is more injurious also to the person near the smoker. Suppose Mr. Kodyan is smoking—he does not smoke, I know—and I sit by his side, it is injurious to me also, but if he drinks and I sit by his side, it is not injurious to me at all. Therefore, I would like to have a clear interpretation of this matter.

Two more matters, and I have done. One is Panchayati Raj in consonance with article 40 of the Constitution—it has been a long-neglected article—which says:

“The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.”

The report has been submitted by Shri Asoka Mehta and the senior Home Minister the other day replied to my question saying that it has been referred to the State Governments, but it appears are dithering and dilly-dallying, I will not say shilly-shally-

ing. So, I hope the Constitution will be amended some time to provide for this new set-up from *gram raj* to the *kendra*, Delhi raj, the Centre, and you have five Lists if necessary—the Union List, the State List, the District List, the Block List and the Panchayat List, for financial and administrative powers.

Then there is the question of the administration. Unless corruption is eradicated, no economic revolution, no rural revolution, no real change can be brought about. No radical change can be brought about unless the administration is made efficient and incorruptible. You cannot totally eradicate corruption. Nowhere in the world has it been done, human nature being what it is, you are likely to face it, it cannot be completely eliminated, but you can minimise it. I hope Government will seriously address itself to this task. The Lokpal Bill has been pending for a long time. During the now extinguished regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi it lapsed twice, but at least we hope to get it passed in this session, so that a major step towards the eradication of corruption will have been taken.

One more point and I have done—a small point which I will develop on some other occasion. There has been talk of nationalisation. Nationalisation has very often meant governmentalisation, it should be real socialisation, but it has meant only governmentalisation and bureaucratisation.

राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं, सरका करण हो गया । समाजीकरण नहीं हुआ ।  
It has become *sarkarikaran* and *afsarikaran*. That is why it has not shown good results all these years, as the reports make out. The Prime Minister, if I remember aright, recently told some public undertakings conference, he made a speech, asking them to show results or get out. That is how the press has reported. I am glad he has taken this attitude. Otherwise, I am afraid, they would become undertakers of the country and not undertakings. I do hope they will gear

up their machinery and show better performance in the coming years.

The press and public relations of the Government should be improved. Achievements tend to be played down, while failures, party bickerings and in-fighting in the party tend to be played up in the press and the other media. The senior Deputy Prime Minister described himself as a farmer's son. He said he was not a farmer, but a farmer's son. He is a chip of the old block, as it is called. The son is better than the father sometimes. So, a farmer's son may be better than the farmer father. But there are farmers and farmers as you are aware, big farmers, chhota farmers, medium farmers, majhle farmers, sanjhle farmers. I do not know, to which category the Finance Minister belongs. He has been a good farmer. I do hope that in India, it being a vast rural country, during his regime, there will be a better deal for all farmers, big, small and medium and not for one category of farmers alone. All parts of the country should be linked as an organism, they should be integrated. There should be no conflict between the rural and urban areas. They should be linked together to subserve the national economy.

One last word. The Finance Minister—he has been a very able administrator—is new as Finance Minister at the Centre. I am sorry to say that the bureaucracy, which is ruling the roost in many Ministries also, do not just like some Ministers, implement the directives of the Parliament and the resolutions of the Parliament in the spirit and the letter in which they have been adopted. The attitude and style of the administrators to general work and performance could be summed up as follows, briefly—I hope that suits the picture, the administrative scene today—

“If you can, don't move;

If you must, move slowly;

If pushed, move in circles;

If cornered, appoint a Committee.”

I do hope and trust that the Minister will not get trapped in this



**Chakravayuha** of administration. He is not an *Abhimanyu*. He is a tried warrior. He is not a young *Abhimanyu* or an amateur *Abhimanyu*. He will have to come out of this administrative jungle. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once referred to the administrative jungle. Referring to the lowest class employees, he said: "When I became Prime Minister, there were 6,000 chaprasis and now there are 18,000. We must do something about it." At that time, I was not in the Ruling Party, I was in the Opposition. I pleaded with him and said:

"What do you mean by 'we must do something about it'? Why not you do something about it? You are now in the Government and you must do something in the matter."

I do hope that in the coming months, the economy will brighten itself and we have to watch the situation as regards the tax proposals; whether they will really narrow the disparities and all that, will have to be seen at the end of the year. We cannot judge anything just now. This is the first budget of the Finance Minister and I wish him good luck not merely good luck but also good cooperation from his colleagues, from the people in the accomplishment of a socio-economic revolution to which he pledged himself, the Government, the Lok Sabha and the nation on the 22nd July, 1977.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill that has been placed before us is a constitutional obligation on the part of the Government. Yet it provides an opportunity to the members to draw the attention of the Minister to various economic aspects so that ultimately wisdom prevails. Here, making the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister—I should call him, the Deputy Prime Minister—made a proud declaration that it is a farmers-oriented Budget. And that he is giving a new look to the Indian economy.

So far as the Indian economy is concerned, I cannot find anything new in it. He said about the up lift of the

farmers. I believe, the hon. Minister, Mr. Satish Agarwal, will agree with me as an educated person and thinking that he knows, there was a man called Mr. S. K. Dey from his State of Rajasthan who once upon a time became a Minister here. May I ask him what was the role played by Mr. Dey in the Indian Parliament? If you go through the whole history since Independence of this country, starting from the First Five Year Plan to the Fifth Five Year Plan, it can be seen that the Congress Government had given not only due attention but the entire planning oriented towards the development of agriculture and thus the villages. That is why the Community Development Scheme had been initiated by the Congress Government and a separate Ministry was constituted by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru for the Community Development. Mr. S. K. Dey was a Minister in-charge of the Community Development. I believe, Mr. Kamath was himself a Member of Parliament in those days. With all his political prejudices against the Congress Party, he can't say that the Congress Government had completely neglected rural development or community development. I think, it is an unfair charge, an uncharitable charge, which was made against the Congress Government.

I would like to quote some figures here for the information of the House. There are two aspects. One is, how many villages are there in the country and the other is, what is the population. There are 5.75 lakh villages. Out of these 5.75 lakh villages, 3.1 lakh villages are having a population of less than 500. When you speak of villages, you cannot ignore the population; you cannot ignore the topography of this country and the scattered villages. A population of 500 means 100 or 80 families. They are scattered all over the country. It is only 6,333 villages, as in 1974, with a population of 5000 or more. When you speak of villages, it is easy to say that there are 5.75 lakh villages. But what is the population of these villages? You cannot ignore the fact that the population has

increased rapidly when you think of Indian economy and the National growth. If you ignore these facts if you are not linking the national growth with the rise in population in the last 30 years, I can only say it is a mere ignorance.

I must draw your attention to the population figures. In 1951, the population was 361 million; in 1961, it was 439 million and in 1971, it was 548 million and in 1976, it was 600 million. When you calculate the per capita income or the national growth, can you ignore this fact also. I heard Mr. George Fernandes with all his vocabulary and demagogy abusing the Congress Government, saying that in the last 30 years, they did nothing. There was the Community Development Scheme enunciated by the Congress Government. I heard a member from the Janata Party abusing the Congress Government, saying that the Congress Government ignored the rural areas while formulating the Five Year Plans. Is it fair? there was a separate Department of the Community Development. There were the Community Development Blocks, which divided the country into blocks for Development. In my State of Kerala, a block means almost an Assembly segment. There are gram sewaks, gram sewikas, block development officers, etc. and the entire planning has been based on that. A block covers rural areas and the planning has been done at the block level, taking into account the needs of the block concerned. The block development means the development of rural areas and the rural areas mean rural population. I was not a Member of Parliament in those days. Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister. Except a few, many of them were party to the Community Development Scheme. Many members of the Janta Party should be proud of what they have done. I am not abusing them because they are in the Janta Party. They were in the Congress Party once upon a time. Of course, some of them were in the RSS. That is a fact. If Mr. Charan Singh claims that this is the only Budget, the only

attempt towards rural development, he is accusing himself, because he was a Congressman. He was the first defector in the country; in 1967 he defected to become the Chief Minister. It may be his political game; I do not want to blame him for that. But he was the first defector. The ulcer of defection was injected into the Indian politics first in U. P. in 1967 when he lost the leadership to Mr. C. B. Gupta; then he defected and became the Chief Minister. Till that time he was a Congressman in U. P.; he was a Minister. If it is said that from 1947 to 1967 for 20 years, the Congress Government ignored the rural population then that means, that Mr. Charan Singh was also responsible for it. Mr. Morarji Desai was also responsible for it; all those who were in the Congress then were responsible for it. But I am not prepared, for a moment to point and accusing finger at them and say that they committed a crime because no crime was committed. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the greatest leaders of the Indian politics, he was one of the greatest administrators that we have ever seen, he was one of the revolutionaries that India has produced; he understood the Indian problems, the problems of the rural population, and he was instrumental to framing the Five-Year Plan giving top priority to community development which means rural development. I can quote the figures here. But I do not know how much time you are giving me.

Anyway, the point of population has been raised because you cannot ignore that fact. May I ask a simple question of Mr. Agarwal? Do you think that you came to power because you posed economic question to the people? No. Don't think that people are fools. You had only one slogan, *Nasbandi* and *Emergency*. Nothing more. You look at the speeches that many of the Janta Party members made during election. Still you want to cash in on *Nasbandi* and *Emergency* from your political banks, but you are bankrupt now. So, you had only one slogan then. Did you have;

during your election campaign, any economic slogan to say that the Congress Government had failed on the economic front? You had only 'Nasbandi' and Emergency. Now what is happening today? You are also doing the same thing. I do not want to waste my time on *Nasbandi*. The Janta Government is also taking into account the threat of population growth and is trying to control it. You have only changed the name from 'Family Planning' to 'Family Welfare'. You have only changed the name without any substance. It is a ridiculous thing. This is all hypocrisy.

Last time, Mr. George Fernandes, with his demagogic utterances on the floor of the House said that the Congress Government had made 5,000 foreign collaborations but their Government had cleared only 300 collaborations in a year. If, in 30 years, the Congress Government had made 5,000 foreign collaborations, it works out, on an average, 150 a year, and the Janata Government has made 300 collaborations in a year! I can understand if you had reduced the number. But you have not reduced it; you have increased it. The same Congress Government, which entered into foreign collaborations, introduced the FERA in this country making 40 per cent limitation of foreign ownership. I can understand if Mr. Agarwal introduces a Bill reducing it further to 20 per cent and takes pride on that account. But you have not done it. Then what right have you to criticise the Congress Government's performance in 30 years? Mr. Fernandes says that he will go for any technology available anywhere in the world for this country. In 1947, can you enlighten us, Mr. Agarwal, whether there was enough technology in this country? What kind of technology we had in 1947? We had no technology. Naturally the Congress Government had no other option but to go in for foreign technology. That is how the whole progress has been made. I can come to our achievements one by one, but I do not have much time. I will only come to the agricultural front. Many

of the hon. Members coming from other States also know about the agricultural development, the development in food production. In my State there are irrigation projects and hydro-electric projects. The other States are also having these projects. I am not claiming, for a moment, that everything was perfect. But look at the whole investment which was made for agriculture in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans. The food production in this country, in those days, was very much less, it was being rationed, and we were depending on PL-480 supplies. Mr. Krishna Menon, who was criticised by the RSS and other reactionaries in this country, had always opposed PL-480. Shri Krishna Menon always took up the position that PL-480 would do harm not only to the development of India but will also harm the Indian farmers. He wanted that the farmers should come out with vigour to produce more and more foodgrains. All the time he felt that if we depended on PL-480 what would happen to our country later? So we should completely stop not only PL-480 Funds but we should completely stop the import of foodgrains. The food production has gone up and we are now in surplus. It has gone up to 110 million tonnes in 1976. With water and fertilisers the production has gone up. If food production has gone up, it is due to rains and if it had gone down Shri Bhattacharya would take to agitation and abuse the Congress Government. This is the double standard.

Sir, the food production has gone up thereafter. We are self-sufficient now. I have no hesitation to pay a compliment to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which had invented a variety of seeds. It is really a great achievement of the Indian Scientists which is a contribution towards food production. We have given water, fertilisers and that is why the productivity has gone up. This is the achievement in science and technology which the Congress Government has given to the country. You will

be surprised to know that in 1951 or so only 47 million rupees were spent; in 1972-74 it has gone up to 2,500 million rupees for the development of science and technology. What has happened in agriculture? Now you are in a comfortable position on the agricultural front. I remember on the floor of the House Mr. Filoo Mody was accusing the Congress Government and condemned for its failure to contain the abundance of production. Punjab is now producing not only wheat but also rice. Now they have gone to such a stage that schools and other institutions have been given holiday because there is no storage space to store the foodgrains. With all the infrastructure provided by the Congress Government the production has gone up to 126 million tonnes today. It is not because of the Janata Government's coming to power. Can you imagine so much of infrastructure being provided? Why then you go on accusing the Congress Government all the time?

Sir, I remember in my school days I got a slip from the school when I was studying in IV or V standard in order to get a piece of cloth and kerosene. It was over. Now, after thirty years, Congress rule in two years' of Janata rule, the people have to stand in queue for getting kerosene. Not only that. Even the vehicles have to stand in queue to get diesel oil. It was the Congress Government which could contribute to the production of the one-third requirements of oil of this country. It has now gone up to 40 per cent of crude production in Gauhati, Assam as well as in Bombay-High. Can you deny that this was due to Congress rule? Now you are rationing kerosene. The reason behind this you may say, is the political turmoil in Iran. Even the Americans said that there was no oil in India. But the Soviet Union said that there was oil available in India in Assam.

Congress Government's achievement was in finding oil in Bombay High and in Assam. Otherwise, I do not know what the Janata Government would do. Even the small turmoil in

Iran made the Janata Government people's and people have to stand in queue for their kerosene. They are taking this country back to the 1949 position. They are claiming many things. But, you cannot give kerosene to the people. That is because of the turmoil in Iran? Why go on abusing the Congress Government?

Coming to budget, I have a lot of things to talk, after hearing the speeches of the hon. Members abusing the Congress Government. I am proud of my being a Congressman and thirty years of Congress rule. The Congress regime contributed highly to Science and Technology. You expect to spend money in Khadi and Village industries now. That is because the Congress regime spent money already for other things. So, Sir, I am proud of my party.

Sir, Mr. Bhattacharya and his party always indulge in destructive activities. The agitations in the public sector as well as the private sector rattle this country. Their policy is to have agitation for the sake of agitation. Mr. George Fernandes once said that he will bring about a railway strike on the question of bonus thus resulting in fall of the Congress government. Now, he is there in the government for the last two years but he has not been able to pay bonus to the railway men. Sir, he made this demand of bonus when the railways were running at a loss and now when the railways are running at a profit they have not been able to pay bonus to the railwaymen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Lastly, word about the economic policy. You are trying to tamper with the Indian economic system. That will prove very disastrous. You may remember, Mr. Agarwal, we criticised your gold policy. Now, an ordinary citizen cannot get his daughter married. Sir, I know of Kerala there is demand of ten to twenty Sovereigns in each case of marriage and a Sovereign costs one thousand rupees. You have failed in your policies one by one. The results will be disastrous if you tamper with the economic system without a proper per-

spective of socio-economic goal. We are sitting on a volcano. So, I appeal to the Minister to have a realistic economic policy.

Sir, IDBI has become an institutions of corruption. I find only the relatives of some of the Directors of the IDBI are being appointed in different institutions to represent IDBI. Many cases have come in the court. Even the government of Tamil Nadu took exception to the appointment of a Managing Director to a firm in Madras. He was related to the Executive Director of the IDBI. I do not want to name him but his name you know is Mr. Punja. Five of his relatives have been appointed as Director or Managing Directors to various firms. Is IDBI meant for appointment of relatives of IDBI directors?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am concluding in a minute or so. Then, Sir, When Janata government came in power they removed some of the officers in the banking institutions but, I find they have come back from the backdoor. The former Chairman of the IDBI who was removed because of his alliance with the caucus has managed through the Industrial Finance Corporation to become the Chairman of Sylvania Lamps through the backdoor. Although you removed the old caucus people, yet I find they are again operating the banking institutions. Those are bad people. They should not be allowed to be there.

Lastly, a word about match industry. The matches are now being sold at twenty paise each but according to your taxation proposals it comes to seventeen paise. Due to coinage difficulty this three paise is going to the trader. So, when you were calculating your tax proposals you should have arranged in such a way that it should come to fifteen paise.

For the last many years the organised sector, WIMCO has not increased the production. The demand for matches is increasing every day in the country. So, the cottage industries must take up more and more of production. They must be able to

cope up with the demand. We must encourage the cottage industries which do only ten per cent now. 50 to 60 per cent of the production is concentrated only with one family in Sivakasi. They are taking more money under your taxation system also. So, you must consider this problem in all seriousness. A little more concession should be given to this sector to fix the price of these matches at 15 paise. I request Shri Agarwalji to consider all the points which I have raised and I also request him to advise their Janata Members not unnecessarily to abuse the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, who had ruled this country under the Congress regime for quite some time. With these words I conclude.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा (रामपुर) :  
सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के फिनांस बिल के समर्थन के आधार पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

इस वर्ष इस वित्त विधेयक के बारे में ग्राम जनता में, और इस सदन में, तरह तरह के विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं। सच्चाई यह है कि इस बजट के द्वारा इस देश के सभी समुदायों पर, चाहे वे किसी भी वर्ग के हों, चाहे वे नगर के रहने वाले हों या देहात के रहने वाले हों, करों का बोझ लादा गया है। टैक्सेशन के द्वारा 946 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त भार इस देश की जनता पर लादा गया है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का कहना है कि देश के डेबलपमेंट के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ रीसोर्सिज की जरूरत है, जिनके माध्यम से देश का डेबलपमेंट किया जा सकता है। यह बात अपने स्थान पर सत्य है, लेकिन झा कमेटी ने कहा है कि अधिक से अधिक टैक्सेशन लगाये जाने के उपरांत लोगों में टैक्सों की चोरी की मनोवृत्ति बढ़ेगी। यह बात देखने में आ रही है कि हमारे देश में ग्राम व्यक्ति टैक्सों से बचने की कोशिश करता है, और यह बात सबसे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। आज इनकम टैक्स

डिपार्टमेंट के लोग अच्छी प्रकार जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से टैक्स इवेजन की कोशिशें की जाती हैं। इस विषय में मैं सर्व प्रथम यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अपने इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को क्रियाशील बनाना चाहिये और उसमें उच्चाधिकारी ईमानदार लोग रखने चाहिये। जब वे स्वयं लोगों को उन गतिविधियों में मंत्रग्न हो जाते हैं, जिनके द्वारा वे टैक्स इवेजन करना चाहते हैं, तो इस टैक्स इवेजन को रोका नहीं जा सकता है।

1974 और 1976 में यह कोशिश की गई कि जनता पर टैक्सेशन का बोझ घटाया जाय और उसके अच्छे परिणाम देखने को मिले। उसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष भर के उपरांत टैक्सों में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है। किसी हद तक यह आवश्यक है कि देश के डेवलपमेंट के लिए टैक्सों के माध्यम से धनराशि जुटाई जाये। लेकिन अगर संसार के अन्य देशों के टैक्सेशन से तुलना की जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि भारत की टैक्सेशन की राशि बहुत अधिक मात्रा में है, जो बहुत दुःखदायी बात है।

इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पांच वर्षों में टैक्सेशन का जितना बोझ जनता पर लादा जाना चाहिये था, उसका 75 परसेंट पिछले दो वर्षों में लाद दिया गया है। अगले तीन वर्षों में कितना एक्स्ट्रा बर्डन जनता पर लादा जाएगा, इसका अंदाजा लगाना कठिन है।

हमारे देश में आज जो व्रैंक मनी की पैरालल इकानामी रन कर रही है, उसके विषय में वित्त मंत्रालय ने किसी प्रकार का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया है, जो अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने वालंट्री डिस्कलोजर की एक दो बार सुविधा प्रदान की लेकिन मैं उससे विशेष सहमत नहीं

हूँ। मेरा इस विषय में यह कहना है कि आज हाउसिंग प्राबलम, रूरल एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट की प्राबलम देश के सामने बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन कर खड़ी है। सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी-बड़ी एरियाज के अन्दर कोजोनीज डेवलप करनी चाहिये और वहाँ पर व्रैंक मनी के लोगों को अवसर देना चाहिए कि वह वहाँ पर उसको इन्वेस्ट करें, उसके ऊपर सरकार उन लोगों को छूट दे। इसी तरह से रूरल डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत भी उन लोगों को सुविधा प्रदान करनी चाहिये ताकि देश को उसका लाभ पहुंचे, अन्यथा इस व्रैंक मनी ने हमारे देश की इकोनामी को बिल्कुल चौपट कर दिया है। आज हर व्यक्ति की क्रय शक्ति गिरती चली जा रही है और इन्फ्लेशन की मात्रा देश में लगातार बढ़ रही है।

हमारी कर-नीति इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिये जिसमें कि देश के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन और ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिले। जहाँ तक ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन का प्रश्न है, देश के अन्दर आज इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ हमारी जनता सरकार ने उत्पन्न कर दी हैं कि किसान जुटा हुआ है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था जुटाई गई है, अन्य साधन जुटाये गये हैं, आज चौधरी साहब ने किसानों को बहुत सुख सुविधाएँ दी हैं जिसके कारण हमारा ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों के अन्दर ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की जो दुर्गाति हुई है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। काटन को देख लीजिए, पोटेटो को ले लीजिए, शूगर केन को ले लीजिए। किसान को उसका उत्पादन-मूल्य भी वापस नहीं मिला। इसके लिए सरकार को सुनियोजित ढंग से लम्बी योजना के आधार पर इस तरीके की कोई नीति घोषित करनी होगी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान को उसका उत्पादन मूल्य सही

मात्रा में मिन सके, अन्यथा आने वाले वर्षों में जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के भण्डार अपने देश में दिखाई देते हैं उनकी स्थिति डावांडोल हो सकती है। पोटेटो के भण्डारों की, उसके रखरखाव की व्यवस्था और विदेशों में उसके निर्यात को समुचित व्यवस्था करना सरकार का सब से बड़ा कर्तव्य है और यह सबसे पहले होना चाहिये। पोटेटो को आज कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह मदन अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि 5 रुए मन आलू बिक गया और कई जगहों में आलू का लोगों ने नदियों में ऐसे हों फेंक दिया क्योंकि उसके रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। ऐसी स्थिति में किनासा कया कया सहयोग मिल सकता है ?

इस बात की बहुत चर्चा हुई कि ग्रामीण अंचलों के अन्दर इम टैक्स का भार नहीं पड़ा। बेशक, नहीं पड़ा। लेकिन उम के दूरगामी दूसरे परिणाम सामने आए हैं। पिछले एक वर्ष से कोल, केरोसिन आयल, पेट्रोल, डीजल और अन्य इस प्रकार की चीजों की जिनको कि देहात के लोग भी इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं और शहरों के लोग भी इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं, उन की प्राइस में किस तरह से वृद्धि हुई है यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। आज एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन की बात हम जहाँ करते हैं उसके साथ-साथ इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन की जो हालत है उम का मुख्य कारण कोल, सीमेंट और पेट्रोल आदि का उपलब्ध न होना और इस के साथ साथ उम की प्राइसेज का आसमान को चढ़ जाना है।

पिछले दिनों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लोगों ने माननीय वित्त मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया और उस पर अनेक संसद् सदस्यों के द्वारा सस्तुतियाँ भी लिखवाई

गई। उस के द्वारा आइटम 68 में यह मांग की गई कि जो 30 लाख रुपये तक की एग्जणन थी उस को घटा कर 15 लाख जो कर दिया गया; उसको समाप्त किया जाये। आज बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखा जाय तो उस को 30 के स्थान पर 50 लाख करना चाहिए था। अगर हम अपने देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को जीवित रखना चाहते हैं, उसे जिन्दा देखना चाहते हैं तो हमें हर प्रकार से उन के अन्दर सहयोग देना पड़ेगा। पिछले वर्षों में आइटम 68 में एक प्रतिशत से ले कर 8 प्रतिशत तक एकमाइज इयूटी बढ़ाई गई। आज ये लघु उद्योग धन्धे लड़खड़ाती स्थिति में हैं। यदि सरकार इन की दयनीय स्थिति पर विचार नहीं करेगी तो अन्ततोगत्वा इम के दूरगामी परिणाम देखने को मिल सकते हैं।

पब्लिक सेक्टर पर हमारे देश में 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी व्यय की गई है। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर की क्या स्थिति है यह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री इस बात के विरोधी हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में और अधिक व्यय किया जाय। उमपर और अधिक व्यय करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर केवल उसी देश में पनप सकता है जहाँ नेशनल करेक्टर और मॉरल ऊंचा हो। दुर्भाग्य से पिछले तीस सालों में कांग्रेस सरकार ने दहाँ नेशनल करेक्टर को टफना दिया और परिणामस्वरूप बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी आज उसका अपना मान कर नहीं चलते जिस का परिणाम यह है कि वहाँ करोड़ों रुपये के लासेज का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अच्छाईयाँ हैं, वहाँ बुराईयाँ भी हैं लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर की देख-रेख के लिए सरकार ने हर स्थान पर नियन्त्रण लगा रखा है परन्तु

हमारे अधिकारी उनको तोड़कर तरह तरह से मनमाने ढंग से काम करने के लिए उनको सुविधा देते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा जो यह घोषणा की गई है कि सरकारी खर्चों की व्यापक जांच के लिए आयोग की नियुक्ति की गई है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इस स्वागत के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि उनको एक व्यवस्था और भी बनानी चाहिए। अभी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो बड़े बड़े उच्चाधिकारी होते हैं वे अगर अच्छे रिजल्ट्स नहीं दिखाते तो उनको मुँह की खानी पड़ती है। उनकी पाँच हजार की तनख्वाह समाप्त, गृहविन समाप्त, उनको बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर का दुर्भाग्य है कि एक उच्चाधिकारी द्वारा करोड़ों का नुकसान करने के बाद भी उनको और अच्छा स्थान दे दिया जाता है। मिमाल के लिए इंडिया स्कूटर्स लि० लखनऊ में एक आई० ए० एस० उच्चाधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया जिसने दो वर्ष में कई करोड़ का नुकसान पहुंचाया लेकिन उसके बाद भी उनको गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया में ले लिया गया। आए दिन हम प्रहार की मिसालें मिलती रहती हैं। वास्तव में तो ऐसे अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि उनको सबक मिले कि अगर हमने किसी प्रकार की बदनीयती की या गड़बड़ी की तो हमें उसकी सजा मिलेगी।

सरकारी धन का अपव्यय किस तरह से हो रहा है उसकी स्थिति मदन के सामने स्पष्ट है। अनेकों मंत्रालयों द्वारा करोड़ों रुपए पानी की तरह बहाए जाते हैं। हरिजन समाज कल्याण विभाग के द्वारा तरह तरह के जो व्यय किए जा रहे हैं उससे आम जनता को हरिजन भाइयों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। इस तरह की सभी चीजों

पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

आज हमारे देश के कृषकों की क्या स्थिति है, अगर पिछले तीस वर्षों के आंकड़े देखे जायें तो इस बात की मत्तना सामने आ जायेगी कि ग्रामीण अंचलों और अरबन एरियाज में वित्तना बड़ा अन्तर कांग्रेस सरकार ने रखा—मैं आपके सामने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ तथ्य प्रस्तुत करना चाहूँगा। आज अन्तर एक और चार बा हमारे सामने है। 1978-79 में कुल कृषि की आमदनी को उनकी पूरी जनसंख्या पर यदि वितरित किया जाए तो औसतन प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी प्रति वर्ष 2 हजार 90 रु० बैठेगी और प्रति दिन के हिसाब से 5 रुपए 70 पैसे बैठेगी। अब 5 रुपए 70 पैसे में कोई भी श्रमिक अपना तथा अपने परिवार का जीवन-यापन नहीं कर सकता है। अपने ही देश के अन्य लोगों की तुलना में कृषकों की यह आमदनी बहुत कम है अन्य देशों से तुलना करने की बात ही क्या है।

इस बार बजट के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन आयल की प्राइसेज बढ़ाई गई हैं जिससे आम जनता बड़ी प्रभावित हुई है। विशेष रूप से कृषक वर्ग तथा छोटे छोटे लोग बहुत ही प्रभावित हुए हैं। अभी जैसा कि बहुगुणा जी से संकेत मिला है, प्राइसेज और भी बढ़ाई जायेगी। मैं नहीं समझता गरीब जनता किस तरह से अपनी इन चीजों की जरूरत को पूरा कर सकेगी। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, विदेशों में एक लीटर पेट्रोल पर सात पैसे की वृद्धि की गई है जबकि हमारे यहां 55 पैसे बढ़ाए गए हैं। यह जनता के साथ अन्याय है जिसको रोकना चाहिए। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा जो अपना



प्राफिट लगाया जाता है और जो यहां पर कूड प्रायल तैयार होता है उसको समान स्तर पर रखने के लिए इस प्रकार की कोशिश की जाती है। पिछले पांच वर्ष में ट्रैक्टर की प्राइस 30 हजार से बढ़ाकर 80 हजार कर दी गई है। कृषकों के लिए भी किसी चीज की सीमा होनी चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता है कि किसानों से खेती कराने का विचार ही छोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस विषय पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए। ट्रैक्टरों तथा दूसरे इलानेन्ट्स की जो प्राइसेज बढ़ाई गई हैं उन पर नियन्त्रण लगाया जाए।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक टैक्सेशन तो वह है जो शासन के द्वारा लगाया जा रहा है लेकिन इस के अतिरिक्त एक इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन और है जो हमारे देश में बुरी तरह से व्याप्त है। जब तक हमारी सरकार उस पर कन्ट्रोल करने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी, तब तक हमारी जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करती रहेगी। इस इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन को मैं करप्शन का नाम दूँ, तो गलत न होगा। चाहे शहर का रहने वाला हो या देहात का रहने वाला हो, जब तक वह इस इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का पेमेन्ट नहीं कर देता, उस का जेन्यून काम भी कोई करने को तैयार नहीं होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब चीजों के बारे में अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करें कि करप्शन को समाप्त करने के लिए वे क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। हम ग्रामीण लोगों की बात करते हैं, उन लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक पम्पिंग सेट जो ढाई हजार और तीन हजार रुपये का आता है, उस के लिए उस को

पांच हजार रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं और किसान को इतने पैसे जुटाने पड़ते हैं। उस को अगर कुछ पैसा सरकार की तरफ से दिलवाया जाता है या दूसरी एजेंसियों से दिलवाया जाता है, तो उस पैसे को अगर वह जमा नहीं करवा पाता है तो उस को जेल में डाल दिया जाता है लेकिन उस का पैसा जो फैक्ट-रियों के पास या दूसरी जगहों पर होता है, वह उस को नहीं दिववाया जाता है। इस से बड़ा अनर्थ और क्या हो सकता है।

आज हमें अरबन और रूरल पब्लिक के बीच में कोई भेदभाव खड़ा नहीं करना है आज शहरी जीवन क्या है और एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति की क्या स्थिति है, यह आप देखें। मुझे मालूम है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर हजार, आठ सौ रुपये में भी दो कमरों वाला मकान उपलब्ध नहीं होता। ऐसी स्थिति में हम आशा करते हैं कि लोगों को किस प्रकार से न्याय मिल सकेगा, इन सब चीजों पर जो मैंने प्रकाश डाला है, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन चीजों में सुधार लाने की व्यवस्था करें।

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA** (Tamluk): This is the first time that I am taking part in the debate on the Finance Bill and therefore there is a possibility that I may commit mistakes. To this Finance Bill I should give my all out support and I am giving it. In its election manifesto of 1977, the Janata party declared that in the economic sphere the Janata party will give primacy to agriculture and rural reconstruction and it will continue to be the base of our planning and development. What the Janata government have done in the last two years, I do not like to mention. But in this budget at least the Finance Minister and the finance ministry has rightly taken up this particular point, primacy to agriculture. Due to that the entire budget

has been very much rural oriented. Anyone who knows that will not say that it is a kulak's budget; it is not at all a kulak's budget. It is a budget for the farmers' benefit and for the benefit of the small industries, poor people and weaker sections. Let me quote some remarks which were published in the 'Commerce of Bombay on 3-3-1979,' just three days after the budget was presented here:

"Mr. Charan Singh had made a significant shift in the budgetary strategy in three directions, a strategy which, if pushed further may have the potential of far-reaching consequences. First, he has taxed capital-intensive urban oriented production and has given relief to employment-intensive production in the decentralised sector. Second, he has given massive relief to agriculturists who have adopted modern methods of farm production. Third, he has laid special emphasis on increased production and employment in contrast to investment. If this budgetary strategy is implemented more vigorously the imbalance between urban and rural areas may be rectified over a decade."

Now it is the question of implementation. Certainly the budget itself and its implementation are two different things. There may be a big gap between these two. For the last 32 years, we have seen many good budgets, but in the case of implementation, there had been a very big gap. So our country has been made poorer and poorer. As a result of that, the percentage of people under poverty level has risen to more than 70 per cent. I will read another comment:

"Entrepreneurs and the middle class in the urban areas must understand that they are no more than the branches of the tree of the Indian economy. If the rural roots of the tree continue to remain starved for decades, the tree will wither away. The recent crises of the economy could be traced to this relative neglect of rural areas. The fact that India with a population of

nearly 650 million people has a market of only 60 million people should also convince the urban affluent class that its industries just cannot prosper with such a small market of restricted purchasing power."

There is no purchasing power with 80 per cent of the population living in the rural areas. Therefore, our consumer goods and industrial commodities cannot be sold and industries cannot prosper. The big industrialists and affluent people should understand it. I had talks with some friends in industry and big commercial houses very recently after this budget was presented. They were very much critical of it and I tried to convince them calmly saying that they have earned much and now they should look after the most poor people who have been deprived for decades and who should not be allowed to be deprived any more.

In spite of all this, the Finance Minister has made very significant provisions for so many good things. He has made a provision of Rs. 1488 crores for irrigation and flood control, Rs. 1811 crores for agriculture and rural development and Rs. 254 crores for special programmes in 2000 out of 3000 blocks. That means, each block will get at least Rs. 12.70 lakhs. It is not a small amount. For drinking water, the Budget has provided Rs. 80 crores. Though we have in our country more than 1.60 lakh villages without any drinking water facility, yet this Rs. 80 crores will do something for those villages. For rural electrification, Rs. 285 crores have been provided. For Food for Work, Rs. 100 crores have been provided in this Budget. But here, I have one experience in our State of West Bengal. Last year, they got Rs. 1 crore from the Central Government for Food for Work. But to my knowledge, not more than Rs. 25 lakh worth of work has been done. I do not know what is the fate of the balance amount of Rs. 75 lakhs. The Finance Ministry should look into it. Now, they are

providing Rs. 100 crores. There will again be a big gap in implementation. It should be looked into very carefully. When the Centre is giving grant to the States of such a huge amount, it should also see that it should be properly utilised.

14 hrs.

We have announced categorically several times that there is disparity in the country. Chaudhary Sahab, our Finance Minister, has been fighting for removing disparity between urban and rural people, between rich and poor and between upper class and weaker sections. The disparity should not be maintained or should not be fostered in our country. But I have one experience. In this Bill, the Government has not made any provision to remove disparity between the Government employees and the Government undertaking employees. We have a good number of undertakings and those have their employees. I shall particularly mention about the house rent of the employees of the Government undertakings. On 21st June, 1978, the Vice-Chairman of the Steel Authority of India wrote to the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes. In his letter, he mentioned:

"The steel plants of SAIL have got their own townships for the benefit of their employees. The residential accommodation in these townships is allotted to the employees both executives and non-executives against payment of monthly rent."

In the third para he has mentioned:

"Scales of pay and allowance of executives upto the scale of Rs. 2100-2600 were revised with the approval of the Government of India and revised scales were introduced with effect from 1st January, 1975. According to the relevant order, the house rent recovery from the executives who have been allotted quarters by the Plants will be at 10 per cent of the revised pay etc. etc.

Now those employees have been asked to pay the house rent according to the market rent; by payment I mean that their income will be calculated, will be assessed, according to the market rent. Suppose an executive is paying Rs. 200 for his own unfurnished quarter, the market rent of that quarter will be about Rs. 900 per month which means Rs. 700 more per month or Rs. 8,000 per year; which will be added to his income and he will have to pay income-tax on that Rs. 8,000 also. It would be a very great hardship on him. At the same time, in the case of Government servants it is not so. I am not saying that the Government employees should be harassed for that; my only request is that they should be treated at par, because they are all employees of the same Government, though not strictly speaking Government servants.

Then, para 4 of that letter reads:

"As per the Rules framed by the Government for allotment of Government quarters to Government employees, the rent is determined as a percentage of the basic pay (it is normally 10 per cent but is lower in the case of low paid employees) or standard rent, whichever is lower. From the above it would be seen that the same principle is being followed by the Company."

The last para reads:

"In view of the foregoing it is requested that in case of employees of Corporations / Companies coming within the purview of Income Tax Rule 3(a)(ii) be treated at par with the employees of the Government for purposes of determination of the value of unfurnished residential accommodation and no distinction be made between Government employees and the employees of the said Public Sector Undertakings/Corporation/Companies as pay scales of the employees of such Corporations/Companies are determined with the approval of the Government which also takes with regard to prevailing wage structure in the Government.

In any case, the perquisite value of such furnished accommodation be determined at 10 per cent of the salary or standard rent (as fixed under FR 45-A), whichever is lower."

In the Finance Bill nothing is mentioned about this.

Another point is regarding conveyance. There are five categories made under rule 163(c)(ii):

(a) employees not receiving any conveyance allowance (who may or may not be maintaining a vehicle);

For them a sum of Rs. 3,500 have been deducted from the pay when the assessment is made. But, in the case of the other four categories, only Rs. 1,000 is deducted. This is a disparity which should be changed or removed.

The Choksi Committee has recommended in Chapter V (Para 1-5.9) that "the standard deduction under section 16(1) may be calculated at the uniform rate of 20 per cent at all levels of salary and the monetary ceiling may be increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,000." This should be taken up.

Then, in para 63 of Chapter V they have stated that in the case of an employee having the use of a conveyance, the limit over the deduction under section 16(1) should be raised to Rs. 2,500 from the present limit of Rs. 1,000. Further, in the case of an employee who is in receipt of conveyance allowance, the ceiling should be fixed at Rs. 5,000. This is the Report of Choksi Committee. So, we should accept it. Otherwise the disparity would be prevailing.

Another thing is, we have a deficit Budget of about Rs. 1,300 crores. We can tide over the deficit. How? I would mention a very unpleasant thing which may not be relished by many people here. But I must mention it. We have black money of about Rs. 10,000 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He said Rs. 10,000 crores?

In 1970 it was Rs. 3,000 crores and it is growing at the rate of Rs. 1,400 crores every year.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: According to Wanchoo Committee Report, it is Rs. 10,000 crores. However, there is black money. It may be more or it may be less, that is another matter. But there is black money. How to get this money out? Our Finance Minister or Finance Ministry should give some soft-peddling to the owners of black money and give some sympathetic consideration for them so that black money may come out. During the last 30 years we have failed to take out that black money. Black blood is very bad for health, so black money is also very bad for the economic health of the country. If that black money can be taken out and the deficit can be tied over. Deficit budget means price uprise. We cannot avoid that price uprise. So, if we want to get that money, some method should be found out. According to me, let the Government take decision that black money be invested as premium in the LIC or for the purchase of any certificates of any savings organisation or financial savings organisation with the approval of the Reserve Bank. Then that saving should get some rebate in income-tax. If they invest money in rural development, in irrigation for desalination of water or for any other social service activities recognised by the Government of India then that black money may get some tax relief and Government will not take any penal measure against the people with black money. In this way the black money can come out and we may have more resources for getting funds. Let me request the Ministry to think over this so that we can tie over this deficit system which is in vogue in the country for the last 32 years.

With these words, I request the Ministry, through you, to bear this in mind that we have already invested Rs. 1,500 crores in producing fertilizer, the installed capacity being about 20 lakh metric tonnes. But they are producing 50 per cent of this, that is,

[Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara]

10 lakhs metric tonnes a year. We have 30 crores acres of cultivable land. So, this production of fertiliser is very insufficient. Only the gobar gas plant can be of great use. By gobar gas plants we can produce at least 70 to 80 crores metric tonnes of manure every year very easily. So, let me request the Finance Minister through you to think over the establishment of gobar gas plants in large number throughout the length and breadth of the country.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** This is one of the most unusual Budgets, and the authors are either quiet about its clear implications, or it is a part of a plan and they have produced this Budget. I am very sorry that it is amounting to throwing dust in our eyes in the name of revival of the rural economy. Ritual is inevitable in a capitalist economy, but you are adding fuel to the fire and creating an alibi with hollow assurances that the impact will be negligible. The Budget has earned the name that it is an One Per Cent Budget.

A PTI survey dated 4th March, 1978, says:

"Consumers all over the country have begun to feel the pinch as traders are charging even more than what the all-embracing leaves warrant."

I do not know how Mr Zulfikarallah will react to this news item. Official figures admit that the rate of inflation has risen from 2 to 5.4 per cent, and I feel that North Block is not quite in India, it is outside India, because it has no relation with the reality that is to be seen in the country.

On the one hand, they are abetting inflation or creating inflation, and on the other hand, they are themselves directly increasing prices. Take for example cement, steel and coal. The price of cement—I am talking about the controlled price, not the black market rate, which is 300 per cent more—was Rs. 174 per tonne in 1968 and

Rs. 412 in 1978, but again they have added another Rs. 20 to the controlled price.

The price of steel bars, which is a very important item amongst all the steel products, in 1973 was Rs. 1570 per metric tonne and in 1978 it was Rs. 2230. The present market price, if you ask me, is Rs. 3,400.

Coal, at the time of nationalisation, was Rs. 37.50 per metric tonne. Now, although the official rate is Rs. 64.90, in Ahmedabad I came to know for certain that a tonne of metallurgical coal costs as much as Rs. 1,100.

The Janata Party manifesto contains pre-election promises. There is always a gap between promise and performance. The voters are the people who must be taken for a ride. What did it say? The garbi hateo of 1971 and the Janata Party's manifesto have to be weighed in the same taraju. It said:

"A New Economic Policy: Social justice is not an abstract concept indicating good intentions, but is a basic philosophy which must be translated into action and lead to the welfare of the masses on the principle of equality and prosperity for all."

Very brilliant.

"There cannot be two societies, rich and poor, in which the latter category is made to subservise the goals of elitism, consumerism and urbanism. The Gandhian values of 'antodaya' and austerity must be accepted and implemented if the vicious circle of the poor becoming poorer and the rich richer is to be broken. Hence the Janata Party affirms..."

Then it also talks about "End Destitution in Ten Years" It is a very good vote-catching gadget, but in 1982 you have to bring out some jargon, and even then you will be hardly able to bring 90 per cent of your chaps here.

The full employment strategy, promised of.....

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** 90 per cent will be good enough.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I said, 90 per cent will not be able to come.

The present Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister shows concern for the rural population. But strangely enough, the corporate sector, which is making unprecedented and fabulous profits at the cost of the weakest sections of the society, has been left untouched. Similarly the rural rich, piling money, have not only remained untouched but have been given a bonus.

Now your Economic Survey of 1977-78 says (page 51, para 8.23):

"The predominance of low incomes and poverty in the rural areas should not make us overlook the fact that income distribution in rural areas also is uneven and that there are well off farmers who do not pay direct taxes and who receive a number of agricultural inputs at concessional prices. Therefore, ways should be devised to make this section also to contribute its fair share to the exchequer. Otherwise, the country would not be able to move forward sufficiently fast. At the same time care should be taken to ensure that such taxation does not act as a disincentive to higher production."

What is the existing provision for helping the rural rich? If you read the Economic Survey of 1978-79, it says (at page 8):

"Despite these development, institutional credit still meets less than half the amount of agricultural credit actually needed. Moreover, a greater part of such credit goes to the relatively better off farmers. Therefore, the share of the small and marginal farmers which is already 37 per cent in the direct credit by scheduled commercial banks is to be raised to a minimum level of 50 per cent."

बजौर साहब, फरमाइए, यह आप को ही लिखी हुई किताब में है।

I expose these things and you are throwing dust in the eyes of others. I will now come to how the corporate sector, the multinationals are being fattened. I will quote one company to start with viz. the Union Carbide, which has got its tentacles all over the sphere. The profits after tax and the net fixed assets of Union Carbide India Limited during the 10 years ended 25th December are as follows:

1969—Profit after tax Rs. 316 lakhs

1978—Profit after tax Rs. 504 lakhs.

Net Fixed Assets—1969—Rs. 1833 lakhs 1978—Rs. 3693 lakhs.

Approvals given by the Reserve Bank for remittances by the Company during the ten financial years ending 31st March 1978 are as follows:

Dividend—1968-69 : Rs. 28,47,263.

1977-78 : Rs. 1,32,67,800.

On Technical know-how account, they have sent out 50 per cent more than what they have sent out earlier. The multi-nationals plunder money unabated and their sphere of activity is mostly the consumer goods, which are high profit-yielding and low priority areas. They are producing sub-standard goods and this Government has become a silent spectator. Take for example, Hindustan Lever, which deals in most of the consumer items. The total fatty content in their soap, which was agreed to be 72 or 74 per cent by a Committee where a representative of the Hindustan Lever, I think, was the Chairman or at least a Member, has been brought down to 54 per cent. This is in regard to the toilet soap.

बजौर साहब, थोड़ा मेहरबानी कर के इनका भी खबर कीजिए।

only the other day, in Ghaziabad, in their factory an oil tanker was caught with adulterated oil for the manufacture of Dalda. Now in this country, if you are willing to spend money and engage the best of lawyers and if you can move in the court of law I would not call it a bribery or corruption in judiciary. Then you can get out of anything. I am not surprised that they

have been able to get out of it. But the fact remains that this Company was caught red-handed in possession of adulterated oil for the production of vanaspati.

Coming to Hindustan Lever; the profit in 1972-73 was 969.48 lakhs; in 1975-76, it was 1506.92 lakhs and in the current year, it is much more. I have been writing to Parliament that the Parliament Library must have the latest Annual Reports and Profit and Loss Accounts of private sector companies which have the paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore or more. But it has been deliberately avoided because we cannot get readily such figures which we must know.

Take, for example, Cigarette Manufacturers, like, India Tobacco Co. They are enjoying a total monopoly and middlemen dealing in tobacco had a windfall profit of Rs. 60 crores last year. I wrote to the Finance Minister for mopping up all this windfall profit or force them to reduce the price to benefit the consumer. But nothing was done because the India Tobacco Co. lobby is everywhere with plenty of money and other amenities waiting for the people in power who can enjoy themselves and fatten themselves to fleece the poor farmer and the poor consumer.

In the current Budget there is on all time record taxation and deficit financing of Rs 1355 crores. The new tax imposts amount to Rs. 665 crores and in the next four years, these will amount to Rs 2600 crores. You cannot dispute it. I am giving actual facts and I am charging you. As regards additional taxation, the target for five years is Rs. 7750 crores and in the first two years alone, two-thirds has already been imposed. In the current two years, the Plan outlay will be only 1/3 of the original targetted amount which is bound to create inflation. You cannot escape it. Last year's deficit financing plus this year's deficit financing has added fuel to fire. You have no control over the economy and you are running a hand-to-mouth operation.

Regarding transfer of money from the Centre to State, of the total devolution, in 1978-79 it was 40 per cent. Why is it in 1979-80 when they are demanding greater autonomy and more economic powers you have the courage to reduce it to 37 per cent? I am alarmed to read in papers that you are now wanting to prune the State plans. The pretext is that they have not been able to raise their resources. But you have got the master key to the entire economy of the country in your hands and you are flogging the State Governments to raise the resources. You tell us from which source will they raise the resources. They cannot raise resources.

Now, let me talk about export subsidies, how you are drawing out money and what disastrous policies you are following. I quote:

"According to an official report recently quoted, a cash assistance of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was given for the export of a commodity which brought in a gross total of Rs. 3.88 lakhs, after using imported materials worth Rs. 3.79 lakhs. The cash assistance of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was thus given for a net foreign exchange earning of Rs. 4,000 or \$470, which meant an implicit rate of Rs. 245 of cash assistance for each dollar earned."

You tell us what sort of economy is this? I have many more things to say. But I do not want to take the time of the House on this.

Regarding the rural rich, out of Rs. 1500 crores lent by banks in the rural areas, Rs. 1200 crores have cornered by kulaks only; Rs. 240 crores have gone to marginal farmers and merely Rs. 60 crores have gone to landless labourers and artisans. Duty relief on diesel oil and fertiliser means benefit specially to the rural rich. How many poor peasants own pumps and tractors? How much fertiliser is he able to buy? Kindly make a trip to the eastern region and Madhya Pradesh area and count the number on your finer tips as to how many tractors you will find in a district and

how many pumps are there. You are shifting resources to the rural rich. But there is no off-take from them. It is dangerous. 1 per cent of rural household accounts for 20 per cent of the rural assets. No special effort is being made to ensure remunerative prices for agriculturists and, as a result, the small and the marginal farmer is becoming poorer and poorer. The growers of cash crops, like tobacco, sugarcane, jute, cotton are being fleeced from year to year, every year, by the industrialists and the Government is a silent spectator.

In the Janata Party manifesto, before the elections for vote catching, you promised that the difference between the highest wage and the lowest wage should be 1:20 and you wanted to reduce it to 1:10. What have you done about that? The vote is over; you have been brought into power and, therefore, you kick them and you do not allow them to come inside.

What are your banks doing? The banks are failing to maintain the statutory liquidity ratio. Why is it so? Coming to Indian banks in public sector and private sector and foreign banks in the private sector, and, against the specific directive of the Reserve Bank of India, this constitutes a penal offence.

I would like this to be covered in your answer as to what action you are taking against these offenders. How good you are to big houses! Kapadias and Kohinoor mill people swallowed Rs. 28 crores belonging to the Central Bank of India. The Central Bank had a paid-up capital of Rs. 17.4 crores. Not only has the entire capital been wiped away, but also they have taken another Rs. 10 crores with them. Kapadias are still at large but you cannot touch them because political parties with your philosophy cannot live without them.

Mr. Minister, your senior colleague proposed two Committees for finding out the impact on government expenditure—

results and financial effect on productivity in regard to the various reliefs and rebates given through taxation. Mr. Minister, we are sick and tired of Committees and Commissions. Do you know what the Taxation Law Committee of Parliament of which I happen to be a Member, had to face? You will find from the Note of Dissent that your bureaucracy refused to produce certain documents and, as a pretext, a false statement was made. All the time by your bureaucrats, your back-seat drivers you are made to tell a lie on the Floor of the House, and then face Privileges. As I said the other day, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said the settlement grant was Rs. 840 crores while it was only Rs. 200 crores. About fixing responsibility they say the gentleman has gone back to the State cadre and they cannot touch him. Why take the steering and sit in the front seat when you don't know how to drive? There are cases like this. In the case of the Taxation Law Committee, if you go through the Note of Dissent, you will see that they refused to produce documents. The same thing happened to the Wanchoo Committee. What was the outcome of the Wanchoo Committee's Report? In its interim report it was said vigorously that if you want the economy to be on a sound footing, demonetisation was the only answer. But you dare not do that because your coffers will go dry and you cannot run your political establishment.

The Expenditure Committee is another joke. It is an asylum for retired bureaucrats. Since Independence, I understand that no less than 22 Committees have been appointed to enquire into Income-tax, Customs, Central Excise etc. But, improvement apart, they were unable even to stop deterioration in our economy. Recently the B'ia and Big Houses Enquiry Committee after spending 185 lakhs of rupees during a period of nine years, pulled their shutter down. And you have gracefully done it. Why don't you go and celebrate it that the Big Houses Commission has been done away with.



I find in the Finance Bill an amendment, a very important amendment—from our point of view it is causing concern—to the Income-tax Act regarding Settlement Commission. It is based on Choksi Committee's report. I have nothing against Mr. Choksi personally. But to whom does Mr. Choksi stand for? Is he not a proxy for Mr. Palkhiwala? And to whom does Mr. Palkhiwala stand for? I wrote to the Finance Minister that the recommendations were highly controversial and that, without a proper debate in Parliament, nothing should be done. But so far nothing tangible has been said. In fact, Choksi substituted for Palkhiwala. I regret, an inspired report was planted in the press prior to the submission of the Choksi report and the unseen hand of Palkhiwala, who stood for big business, multi-nationals and vested interests was there. Please read the chapter on removal of disincentives to non-foreigners to invest in India to find out the truth of the statement. Mr. Palkhiwala himself created many trusts. The major recommendations were about relaxation of restrictions placed by Parliament, right from 1961, when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister, to check abuses by big industrialists through charitable trusts to avoid payment of taxes. The Tyagi Committee, the Law Commission and Parliament—each—deliberated about the Income-tax Bill of 1961, but failed to stop this misuse. The glaring case was Lok Shiksha Trust. The Choksi Committee recommended deletion, not involving the carrying on of profit. The famous Beach Candy Club of Bombay is considered in the eye of the taxation people, an organisation for charitable purposes. So, scrap the Choksi Committee's recommendations. It is only to feather the nest of the rich people. The Settlement Commission is another racket. It is theoretically not meant for interfering in cases where concealments have been detected and penalties imposed. Originally the Income-tax Act provided for this. If a Commissioner feels that there is a case of fraud or concealment, the benefit of settlement should not be given. He could

object to entertainment by the Settlement Commission of such application. I am horrified to see the amendment in the Finance Bill; it means that even if the Commissioner says 'no', the Settlement Commission can admit the application. What are you after, kindly tell us. Even if you do not tell us, we can understand what are you after. I can give an example the case of Mr. Bhattacharya of Calcutta who received a huge commission from Westing House for supply of substandard thermal power plants to the West Bengal Electricity Board. The Incometax Department never enquired about this also. We wrote to so many people. When the matter came up before this House, his house was raided and his involvement with one John Drubo was revealed. He jumped bail with the connivance of one Jaspal Kapur, one of the persons of the Indira caucus. Mr. Bhattacharya's house was raided. The Commissioner objected to his petition being entertained by the Settlement Commission. You have to tell us why it has been ruled out. What is the consideration which has made you rule it out? Strangely, the Finance Ministry is filing an appeal to the Supreme Court against the action of the Settlement Commission, its own creation. The amendment should be withdrawn.

Now, in the new budget, we have Rs. 665 crores of taxation, mostly indirect taxes. In the corporate sector, they have left scot free parallel earnings in bonus shares. There is extensive tax evasion. If you read the report of Central Excise Self Removal Procedure Review Committee, in the chapter 'Evasion', on page 112, you will find all the details...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not reading it, Sir, I will take two more minutes.

Sir, about the indirect taxes under which the poorest people, the weaker

sections are groaning, even if you are able to collect a fair share and realise that, you would have been able to reduce the taxes. But, you are following the capitalist path of development, a system under which, you are helpless. You cannot do anything.

Now, we would appeal that you please consider this that all the items of commonman's use should be freed. Instead, you should have taxed the luxury items, the items that are used by the affluent sections of the society. (Interruptions)

Mr. Minister, are you aware that the Executive Board that you have created in the Ministry is enjoying powers to reduce or completely waive the taxes through notifications? Are you aware of this? The Public Accounts Committee, before emergency, when I was the Chairman of that Committee, detected in one case the I.C.I. (Imperial Chemical Industries) and Synthetics and Chemicals where they got customs exemptions amounting to about Rs. 340 crores. Mrs. Gandhi had granted the exemptions, of course, for a consideration.

Now, ten days before the Election in 1977, concession of Rs. 1.76 crores was allowed through an executive notification on import by Ahmedabad Mill, a Tata concern. Kindly go through it and the reply that was given. If you call for the file, it will reveal the consideration behind the unjustified concession.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL):** I have removed that order.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Please cover it in the reply. I shall be grateful.

**SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:** I am saying this on the floor of the House that I have done this. It is about Rs. 1.40 crores of concession.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The India Tobacco Company, a multinational obtained a huge concession on 19th of March, 1977. If my informa-

tion is correct, the exemption was granted by Shri Pranab Mukerjee. I am told that the amount was about Rs. 90 lakhs. Please find out as to why this was done. This is the role of bureaucrats. In this system, mere change of Government does not affect them. It is a collusion between big industry, big officials and big politicians. It continues unabated. Therefore, Mr. Minister, coming to the budget, your budget has added fuel to the fire. The groaning millions are worst victims of your budget and there are many avenues for taxing the affluent provided you have a political will which you are lacking. The Janata Government is no better and no worse compared to their predecessor and, on economic issues, they are just as bad as the others. One small thing is about your taxation policy on matches will throw out thousands of people from the match industry. WIMCO workers have no welcome to Delhi because they feel that they are going to be thrown out on the streets and they will starve. I appeal to you for averting this.

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this budget, as it has been presented by the Deputy Prime Minister, gives an additional thrust to the policy of the Janta Government for reorientation of the countries economy.

Sir, the philosophy behind this budget has been enunciated by the Deputy Prime Minister himself in his booklet which says:

"As an Economist has very correctly said, India is a rich country with poorer people. That is, we have enough resources to provide our men, women and children a fairly decent living. But the vast millions of our people continue to be as poor as before and, in fact, in some respects, poorer than others."

... "The answer to the Indian riddle—the riddle of massive development or developmental potential and massive poverty—lies in non-utilization or the faulty mode of utilization of our physical and

human resources. Poverty, unemployment and disparities of income or wealth are not an accident of development. They are built into the mode of development we have adopted. Modernisation of production has taken place in India in a circumstance of simultaneous modernisation of consumption. Industrialisation, important in itself, was capital intensive with the result that, even for the massive investments, relatively fewer people could get jobs.

As a very eminent economist put it: "Large scale industries in our private sector, which mainly cater to luxury consumption, are, so to say, an agglomeration of tiny island of riches surrounded by a vast sea of poverty."

Sir, he goes on to say:

"This man appear to be terrible indictment of our planning process, but this is no more than some realistic stock-taking of what has been achieved and what that achievement has done to life styles in India—is life style of abject misery, massive unemployment on the one hand and a life style of conspicuous consumption on the other."

It is against this that the Finance Bill and the budget are directed. The Finance Minister has taken three measures. First, he has taxed the capital-intensive urban oriented production and given relief to employment intensive production in the decentralised sector. Second he has given massive relief to agriculturists who have adopted modern methods of farm production; and, third, he has laid special emphasis on increased production and unemployment in contrast to investment. This is designed to rectify the imbalance between the rural and the urban areas. It is a shift from an economic strategy which concentrated more on pseudo-modernisation than meeting the basic necessities of the poor.

Sir, the question that has to be seen is whether for implementation of this policy such massive mobilisation of resources through taxation was called for and is going to be utilised in the proper manner. It is for the first time that since the coming of the Janata government that we have abandoned the theory of percolation which meant that if there is a higher growth i.e. the total national product goes higher up, then its benefits will percolate to the people—to the lowest and the lowliest. That theory has been exploded by experience. After thirty years of planning we have come to a stage where we find that despite massive investment, poverty and destituteness and large scale unemployment and under employment persist, also there are shortages of basic materials, coal, oil, electricity, cement, steel etc. which go into the production of almost all the industrial goods. Where there are surpluses there is glut in the market, as also is demand recession, because of lack of purchasing power. There is, therefore, widespread sickness in industry which persists. About 8,000 small units, 300 large units are stated to be sick. How long can our development processes go on in this manner? These massive doses of taxation, in good measure, touch the pockets of the poor who are living below the poverty line. The number of those people has increased. We have to reconsider whether the path which we have followed so far is the correct path which can take us to one goal of eradication of poverty and unemployment. The question is, what is the justification for these massive doses of taxation. It is true that we had hitherto reached only upto the black level in our planning process. It is now for the first time that we are looking to the needs of lowliest person. We have got the antyodaya programme. We have got the programme of integrated rural development; we have got the programme of minor irrigation works. We have got the small scale and cottage industries development programme which will promote employment for our youth.

All these rural development programmes will provide facilities for the poor who are living below the poverty line so that their condition may be improved. The social infra-structure has yet to be built up, like education, health communication and soon. Of course, this requires heavy investment. The benefits of these measures, however will take some time to materialise and reach the people. But the impact of the budget on prices will be immediate. Because of the imposition of indirect taxes on articles of daily use, the common people have naturally been hard hit. It is not a question of urban or rural poor. High prices will hit both the rural and urban people equally, whether it is kerosene or matches or soap or other necessities of daily life. Practically every item has into the excise net. The hon. Finance Minister may have been able to redress the imbalance between the urban and the rural poor. But the imbalance between the urban and the rural rich and the rural poor remains still unredressed. For the concessions given in the budget will not benefit the poorest who use neither tractors nor tillers nor power. Their implements are simple with which they do their cultivation. Their funds are very small. So, most of these concessions that have been given in indirect manner are likely to benefit the rural rich and not the rural poor to that extent. The question therefore again arises whether such heavy taxation was desirable? Could the resources not have been raised otherwise than by imposing this heavy dose of taxation? The first question is about the Government expenditure itself. Of course, a Committee has been set up to go into it. But Committees take time to give their report and recommendations, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has pointed out. We know it for a fact that out of the benefits of the monies that have been provided in our plans barely 2/3rds it may be only half, that actually reaches the poor. So while the Finance Minister has taken steps to cut production of luxury and semi-luxury items of goods, he should also

show sufficient courage to curb Government consumption. During the past two decades, Government expenditure has risen from Rs. 2500 crores or 17 per cent of G.N.P. in 1960-61 to Rs. 27000 crores or nearly 30 per cent of G.N.P. today. In other words, Government Expenditure appropriates Re. 1 worth of goods and services out of every Rs. 3 of goods and services produced. On top of these budgetary deficits of both the State and Central Governments, it contributes to inflationary pressures. The state of the economy is thereby undermined by huge Government expenditure and deficit financing. The fact that budgeted deficit itself is a matter of concern and it shows a tendency to rise at the end of every/year. The current year is now expected to close with a record deficit of Rs. 1590 crores, compared with the budget estimate of Rs. 1071 crores which underlines the continuing inability on the part of the Government to effect the much needed economy in Government expenditure.

Sir, the general impression is that while the fruits of development have been clearly visible in the proliferation of the bureaucracy and its high standard of living, they have been conspicuously absent from the life of the common people of this country. Some 70 per cent of our children still go to bed hungry every night.

The other point is about the massive investment in public undertakings which is not yielding sufficient return; this year, it is showing an overall loss of 14 crores. I wonder how long this continue at the cost of the tax payer. One wonders at times why some of the other Asian countries have made good while we have lagged behind. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore raised this question. "It is pertinent to ask how is it that the Asian countries like Japan, Hongkong, Taiwan, Thailand and Malaysia have achieved success while countries professing socialism have failed to produce satisfactory results". These small countries, which have not the same resources that this country has, have made much better progress and ac-

conomic development than we have been able to do. We have to review our policy as to how much curbs and constraints we should place on the industry. The Government have ample fiscal and regulatory powers to curb and crush any waywardness on the part of the private sector without taking over ownership of their undertakings, particularly the efficient ones. The private sector should be allowed to function in a manner which gives them sufficient scope for the exercise of its initiative and skill.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to make one more point. Apart from the proliferation of bureaucracy there is widespread corruption everywhere and unless something is done to root it out, nothing is going to reach the common man. He is at the mercy of the officialdom through whom we seek to confer the boons of welfare on them. As a matter of fact, these boons become curse when they descend from the files into the fields.

Finally there is need to change our ideas about development. We are using the non-renewable sources of energy which are very scarce, that is why we are confronted with shortages at every stage. We have to have a new approach to this question. The strength of this approach lies in that it is aimed at not only the regeneration of villages but also the regeneration of science. So far the stress has been on taking technology to villages in which the farmer was conceived as the passive recipient of instructions; and the thing to be doled out was technology, that is, a set of practices, possibly evolved in another environment. Instead, the emphasis inherent in the suggested approach is on making villages the bastions of science. Questions relating to science will well up when there are efforts to unravel the mysteries of recycling in its varied forms and the endless variety of inter-relationships woven by inhabitants of the soils and the plants. All these questions will be stimulated by the demands of a truly scientific agricul-

ture and the needs of remodelling a village society in a way which is not repellant to Nature. This is a way which does not destroy, but gives scope to recreate, an eco-system on the basis of partnership between man and Nature.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (सीवान) :  
सभापति महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आकाश में धूप और वायु के जरिए नदी, नाले और समुद्र सब जगहों से पानी उड़ कर जाता है और वही बादल बन करके बरसता है इसी तरह से सरकार को भी हक है कि हमसे कर ले और उस कर से फिर हमारे देश की सुरक्षा हो, उस से हमारे कल्याण और विकास के सब काम वह चलाए और हमारी उन्नति करे। नहीं तो सरकार चल नहीं सकती। शासन के लिए यह परमावश्यक है, ऐसा उसे करना ही पड़ेगा।

15.04 hrs.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair.

लेकिन यह तब तक ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो सकेगा जब तक कि लगाए हुए कर का खर्च ठीक ढंग से न हो। नहीं तो होगा यह कि कुएं में से चलनी से पानी भरने जैसी बात होगी। दिन भर भरते रहेंगे, चलनी से एक बूंद पानी आप के पास आएगा नहीं और आज यही हाल हो रहा है। मैं दो एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे सामने यह है—आप के सरकारी उपक्रमों में बेहिसाब खर्च और वह भी वैसा खर्च जो होना नहीं चाहिए था। जैसा कि मेरे सामने यह है :

"Lavish spending on Air-India bosses."

इसके बारे में सारा पढ़ने में तो बहुत समय लगेगा, मैं दो एक उदाहरण ही देना चाहूंगा। यह पब्लिक अण्डर-टेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"The Committee finds that Air India spent Rs. 20.74 lakhs in 1974-75 Rs. 22 lakhs in 1975-76; Rs. 22.89 lakhs in 1976-77 and Rs. 29.90 lakhs in 1977-78 in providing perquisites to 46 of its executives drawing Rs. 2,000 and above."

यानी मैलरी या वेतन के ऊपर ये परक्वीजिट्स सुविधायें हैं। कहा जाता है कि परक्वीजिट्स पर टैक्स लगता है, कुछ हद तक छूट देकर, लेकिन कैसे लगता है और कितना लगता है—इसके बारे में कुछ शंकायें हैं, आपका कानून बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है। कुछ बातों में वह बतलाता है और कुछ बातों में नहीं बतलाता है। अब इसकी आप सीमा देखें :

"The average annual value of perquisites per officer in India is of the order of Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 39,000 .... In other words, the value of perquisites enjoyed by each of the executives cost Air India as much as Rs. 3250 per month in 1977-78."

अब इसमें मुझे पता नहीं टैक्स खाते में कितना जाता है, कितने पर टैक्स लगता है और कितनी छूट दी जाती है।

बत अब चरम सीमा पर यों आती है। मैं नाम नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ क्योंकि नाम पढ़ने की पद्धति यहाँ पर अच्छी नहीं मानी जाती है।

"The expenditure on perquisites enjoyed by ...." I will not mention his name. He was the chairman-cum-managing director."

मैं नाम नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ये अफसर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के चेयरमैन-सह-अबन्ध-निदेशक थे।

"was of the order of Rs. 81,905 in 1975-76; Rs. 89,111 in 1976-77 and Rs. 91,796 in 1977-78. The former managing director .... out stripped him by spending as much as Rs. 88,772 in 1975-76, Rs. 92,817 in 1976-77 and Rs. 24,910 during the 4 months prior to his retirement in July 1977."

शिकायत की जाती है प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कि उन्होंने अपने मैनेजर्स को इतना दिया, इतना दिया लेकिन आप क्या कम देते हैं ये परक्वीजिट्स सुविधा, अतिरिक्त भत्ता किस खाते में जाते हैं ?

आगे चलकर एक चीज और आती है। सभी सीनियर अफिसर्स को गाड़ियाँ दी हैं और उनके साथ ड्राइवर्स भी दिए हैं :

"The chairman is allowed to use petrol upto 250 litres a month while other executives are allowed 160/200 litres. The rates of recovery for all these facilities are "a ridiculously meagre" Rs. 150 a month from the chairman and Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 from others."

इस तरह से यह है और वह भी तब जबकि यह उःक्रम घाटे पर चल रहे हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे उपक्रमों में भी हुआ है। कमेटी ने गेस्ट हाउस के बारे में भी बताया है।

इसके अलावा कल ही जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट हमें मिली है उस में मैंने पाया है कि एलआईसी के बारे में कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले कम्पनियों को सूद की आमदनी साढ़े तीन फी सदी फी साल थी और अब सात परसेंट नेट इन्ट्रेस्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट पर मिल रहा है। साथ ही यह बात भी जानी हुई है कि मोर्टेलिटी रेट यानी मरण दर पहले से बहुत घट गया है लेकिन फिर भी अभी कुछ इसी में डूब गया क्योंकि एक्सपेंस रेशियो खर्च का दर बढ़ता ही जा रहा है।

मैं यहाँ यह स्पष्ट कर देना जरूरी समझता हूँ कि एक थ्रेसहोल्ड लेबिल होता है यानी कम से कम यहाँ तक इन्ड्रेस्ट या मूद न आए तो घाटा होगा क्योंकि खर्च और मरने वालों के बीमे का घाटा पूरा होना है सूद से और मूद के अमुक दर पर मुनाफ़ा और घाटा दूरा हो जाता है। इसके साथ ही साथ मोरटालिटी रेट की बात है और ये बातें साढ़े तीन परसेंट पर चलती थीं और बीमा कंपनियाँ उसी में से लाभ कमा कर बोनस देती थीं और जब नेशनलाइज नहीं किया था तब तो यह थ्रेसहोल्ड लेबिल यानी घाटा न हो वह नूद दर 3 परसेंट से नीचे था। अब आज जब नूद दर ऊंचा हो गया है सात परसेंट है जब कि मारटेलिटी रेट में आशा से अधिक सुधार हुआ है तब भी आप बोनस ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहते हैं। क्यों इसलिये कि खर्च बेहिसाब बढ़ गया है। मैंने दो सस्थाओं का नाम उदाहरण के तौर पर लिया है। क्या आपने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि जो इनपुट बेटन के रूप में आप अपने कर्मचारियों को दे रहे हैं उसके अनुरूप काम भी हो। अगर इनपुट के मुकाबले आउटपुट कम होगा तो दिवाला निकलेगा ही और निकलता जा रहा है। अगर आप कड़ाई से यह देखें कि इनपुट के मुकाबले आउटपुट भी अच्छा हो तब यह बात नहीं होगी। अगर ऐसी हालत में थोड़ा इनपुट बढ़ भी जाये तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि दोनों के बीच में कुछ भाँजित रहता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को किसी भी गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं देखा, मैं आपकी शिकायत नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि लेबर के वोट लेने के इसलिए काम अधिक करो उपज बढ़ाओ इस तरह की बात लेबर को कोई कहने का साहस नहीं करता। उत्पाद और बेटन में निश्चित सम्बन्ध रहना चाहिये ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं बना है।

एक बात तो यह है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ थोड़ी कंजूसी भी कहीं कहीं परकी जाती है।

जहाँ पर रकमें ज्यादा लगी हुई, शिथिल ज्यादा लगी हुई है मैं वहाँ की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन यह एक छोटी सी रशि की बात है फिर भी उसके पीछे भावना बहुत बड़ी है। सरकार राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को कुछ पेंशन दे रही है उन राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को जिन्होंने देश के लिए अपना सब कुछ बलिदान किया था, सरकार पेंशन दे रही है। आज ही यह सवाल उठा था कि यह पेंशन उन लोगों को भी मिल रही है जिन में से बहुतों के बारे में बाद में हफ़ता चला कि उनकी आमदनी 500 रुपये माहवार से से ऊपर है। इसलिए उनकी पेंशन बढ़ कर दी जाए। ठीक है, चन्द कर दीजिए लेकिन मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों है। अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने मुझसे कहा कि मैंने अपनी राजनीतिक पीड़ितों वाली पेंशन बनवा करवा दी है क्योंकि यहाँ आकर मुझे संसद में 500 रुपये बेटन मिल रहा है मगर मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि क्या सरकारी अफसर के लिये भी ऐसा बतल है जो सरकारी अफसर संसद सदस्य बन कर आते हैं, उनको सरकारी पेंशन मिलती है। संसद बनने पर उनकी सरकारी पेंशन नहीं जाती तो फिर यह राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के लिए ही क्यों होता है? उन्हें पेंशन देना गरीब को दान देना नहीं है। यह हमारा पुनीत कर्तव्य है। इसके अलावा राजनीतिक पीड़ितों का एक दल और भी है, जिसको क्रान्तिकारी, विप्लवी दल कहते हैं और जिसकी नीतियों से, जिसके कार्यकलापों से हमारा कमी मतैक्य नहीं रहा और हम हमेशा उस दल के बारे में यही मानते रहे हैं कि वह गलत रास्ते पर है। यह वह दल था जिसने हिंसा का रास्ता अख्तियार किया और जिसने अपने जमाने में अंग्रेजों को, अंग्रेज परस्तों को मारा था या मारने का प्रयास किया था और उसमें किसी को सफलता मिली और किसी को नहीं मिली। किन्तु रास्ते के गलत होने के कारण उन के लिए मेरे मन में प्रेम, आदर और श्रद्धा के भाव तो कम नहीं होंगे क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि

हमारा और उनका दोनों का लक्ष्य एक ही था, जो हमारा और आपका लक्ष्य था, वही उनका भी था लेकिन रास्ते भ्रमल भ्रमल हो गये। उन्होंने अपने उतावलेपन में वह रास्ता पकड़ा, जो हमने समझा कि गलत है मगर उन्होंने जो त्याग किया, जो बलिदान किया, उसके कारण हमारे मन में उनके लिए आदर कम नहीं हुआ। उन में भगत सिंह जैसे नौजवान फांसी के तख्ते पर झूल गये और चन्द्रशेखर आजाद ने गोली का जवाब गोली से देते हुए वीरगति पाई पर सभी का ऐसा सौभाग्य रहा हो, ऐसी बात नहीं थी। उनमें से अधिकांश तो ऐसे हैं जो तिल तिल कर के गल गये और जलते जलते उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी वित्ताई। उनमें से बहुत से गलते, जलते मर गये मगर थोड़े से आज जिन्दा रहे हैं परन्तु उन्होंने जो यातनाएं सही, जो कष्ट सहे, उनकी हम सहज में कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते।

यहां वालों की बात मैं छोड़ता हूँ। पिछली फरवरी में मैं अण्डमान गया था। वहाँ जाकर मैंने सेल्युलर जेल को देखा। जो बच्चा हुआ सेल्युलर जेल है, उसको देखा। जो हमारे देश के विप्लवी थे, उनको वहाँ रखा गया था। हमारे साथ बहुत सारी बातें उन लोगों ने की जो कि अब जीवित बचे हैं और संयोग से हमारे साथ एक ही जहाज में गये थे। अपने सुख-दुःख की सभी बातें उन्होंने की। उनके बारे में बहुत कुछ साचा जाता है कि उन में से बहुत से तो मर गये हैं और बहुत से जो बूढ़े हो गये हैं वे भी मर जायेंगे। लेकिन उनकी हालत आज क्या है? उन्होंने जो किया, अगर मान लिया जाए कि वह उन्होंने न किया होता तो वे भी वैसे ही होते जैसे कि हम और आप सब कोई हैं। उनका भी परिवार होता, उनका भी घर-बार होता अपने बच्चों को व भी उसी तरह पढ़ाते लिखाते जैसे कि दूसरे। वे घर से दूर बर्षों बन्दी रहे और उन्हें यह कभी उम्मीद नहीं थी कि वे बापिस लौट

जायेंगे। उनमें जिनकी आयु शेष थी, जिन्दा थी, अपने-अपने परिवार और अपने देश के सौभाग्य से अकथनीय यातनायें सह कर भी बचे और आज तक जीवित हैं। वे बूढ़े हो गये हैं। उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई, शिक्षा-दीक्षा कुछ नहीं हुई या हुई तो बहुत कम हुई। उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाने वाला यहाँ कौन था? कुछ और लोग उन में बूढ़े हो गये हैं जो जवानी में बिना ब्याह जेल गये थे। अब इस बुढ़ापे में इतने सालों के बाद विवाह का सवाल ही नहीं है। उन्हें देखने वाला कौन है? तो क्या यह गलत है कि अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि आप उनको भी वही दर्जा दो जो किसी समय हमारे देश ने भीष्म पितामह को दिया था,—जिनके कि कोई सन्तान नहीं थी। पिता पितामह का तर्पण आरम्भ किया जाता है भीष्म के नाम के तर्पण से।

अपुत्रकाय भीष्मवर्षणे तर्पयामि ।

मैं उनकी दो-चार जो मांगें हैं, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उनकी पहली मांग यह है कि सेल्युलर जेल कोखाली राष्ट्रीय स्मारक कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। वहाँ पर यह व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि लोग वहाँ जायें, आयें और वहाँ से प्रेरणा लें। वहाँ कोई म्यूजियम बनाया जाए और उसकी व्यवस्था सुचारू रूप से की जाए।

उनकी दूसरी मांग यह है—यह कहने में तो बहुत कठिन है लेकिन इसके पीछे एक भावना है—कि सेल्युलर जेल की चार शाखाओं को तोड़ कर जो अस्पताल बनाया गया है और जिसका नाम पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत हस्पताल रखा गया है—वैसे पंडित गोविन्द-वल्लभ पंत जी के लिए उनके दिल में बहुत आदर और सम्मान है और पंडित जी ने उन्हें वहाँ से लाने का भी प्रयास किया था—वह नाम किसी व्यक्ति विशेष पर न रख कर व्यक्ति निविशेष जैसे शहीद अस्पताल या कुछ और इसी तरह पर रखने की व्यवस्था हो।



इसमें पंडित जी के भावर और सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचाने की भावना नहीं है। इसी तरह से वे चाहते हैं कि ग्रण्डमान का नाम भी बदला जाना चाहिए, पोर्ट ब्लेयर का नाम भी बदला जाना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ वे यह चाहते हैं कि बड़ा हर साल लोगों को जाने का अवसर मिले और पुरानी स्मृतियों को याद करने का अवसर मिले। साथ ही साथ उनके बच्चों को भी वह स्थान देखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए जिससे कि उन्हें प्रेरणा मिल सके कि उनके पिता कैसे थे और उन्होंने कौसी कुर्बानी की। वे भी देश के लिए कुर्बानी देने में सक्षम हो सकें।

इसके अलावा अब मैं दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे इनकम टैक्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना है। टैक्स के बारे में आपके निर्णय स्पष्ट होने चाहिए। आप कुछ निर्णय लेते हैं और वे जा कर के आपके आफिसरों के पास रुक जाते हैं। ऐसा क्यों होता है, पता नहीं चलता। मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखूंगा। अभी आपने निर्णय किया उत्पादित शुल्क के बारे में। तीस लाख से कम जिसका उत्पादन हो उस पर यह शुल्क अब तक नहीं लगता है इस छूट राशि को घटा कर 15 लाख कर दिया है। यानी जिसका 15 लाख का उत्पादन होगा, उसके बाद उसे टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। यहाँ दो सवाल उठते हैं। उत्पादन दो किस्म का होता है। एक

तो शुद्ध उत्पादन होता है और दूसरा वह होता है कि ठेका ले करके काम कर देते हैं, दूसरा कोई उनको कच्चा माल दे देता है और उस कच्चे माल को तैयार करके वह उसको दे देते हैं। इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स के जजमेंट्स हैं। उनको कोट करके मैं आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। इन में कहा गया है कि इस तरह के जो काम होते हैं उनकी कीमत वहीं लगाई जाएगी जोकि उनका खर्च पड़ना है या उनको पैसा मिलता है बनाई का, मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्रोसेस का क्योंकि कच्चा माल दूसरे का है और पक्का माल भी उसी का है जिस का कच्चा माल है वह तो सिर्फ बनाई का पैसा ही देगा। लेकिन आप के यहाँ बनाने वाले पर पूरा टैक्स लगा देते हैं, यानी 15 लाख की छूट में ठेके के काम का मूल्य पूरा का पूरा जोड़ देते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि शुल्क के लिये उसका उत्पादन पंद्रह या बीस लाख से अधिक का हो जाता है। मत्र चार्ज का उसी साल के अन्त में जा कर पता लगता है कि कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ और पहले वह इसको जानता नहीं है। अब मवाल यह पंदा हो जाता है कि तीस या 15 लाख की छूट से अधिक उत्पादन होने पर शुल्क तीस या पंद्रह लाख से अतिरिक्त उत्पादन या शुरू से सभी पर। अगर शुरू से लग जाए तो वह ग्राहक से कर भी ले सकता है— अतिरिक्त कर का उसको पता हो

उसको देना पड़ेगा तो वह ग्राहक से ले भी सकता है लेकिन बाद में उत्पादन बढ़ जाने से शुरु से लगाया गया कर कड़ा से और किस से वह वसूल करेगा ? छूट तथा ठेके के काम के बारे में एक समान निर्णय सब जगह नहीं होता है । भिन्न अफसर अपनी अपनी करते हैं । यह कानून में दोष नहीं है, शेर के आरके प्रबन्ध में, आपकी व्यवस्था में, आपके शासन में । सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक के जजमेंट है लेकिन फिर भी आपके अफसर वही करते हैं जो उनके मन में आता है, कलकत्ता में कुछ और बम्बई में कुछ और ही होता है, जहां जिस के मन में जैसा आता है वह करता है । इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

बात आ गई हिंसा की लेकिन वह हिंसा ऐसी थी जिस के विरुद्ध मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । उन आदमियों के त्याग की मैंने प्रशंसा की है । लेकिन आज एक हिंसा हमारे सामने—ऐसे रूप में आ रही है जिस की जितनी भर्त्सना और निन्दा की जाए कम है । उसके भी दो रूप हैं । एक वह रूप है जिस पर हाल ही में बहस हो चुकी है जमशेदपुर को ले कर । उसके बारे में मैं अधिक नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि वह बात हो चुकी है । लेकिन जो नियोजित गड़बड़ होती है, जो नियोजित रूप से हिंसा का सहारा लिया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि हमारे नेता के विरुद्ध तुम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, कुछ न करो अगर मुकदमा चलाया तो मुकदमा चलने नहीं देंगे, अदालतों को चलने नहीं देंगे इसकी चर्चा मैं करना चाहता हूँ । अदालत किसी की दो साल की सजा दी और उसके बाद कचहरी में जो दंगा हुआ, अदालत के दरवाजे तोड़े गये मूश्किल से जज को ही पुलिस बाहर निकाल पाई और सभी को धमकियाँ दी गई वह सब आपके सामने है ।

नेता को संसद ने सजा दी, इस के विरोध में हवाई जहाज को भी लोगों ने पकड़ लिया और नेता ने इसे लड़कों का चुलबलापन कह कर मामला खत्म किया है । उसके बाद भी जो कुछ हुआ कर्नाटक में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर और जिन में कितने ही आदमी मारे गए, सारे देश में सत्याग्रह के नाम पर दंगा हुआ वह एक चेतावनी है इस बात की कि आगे भी वैसा कुछ हागा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस देश की अदालतों में नहीं होगा और क्या वह सड़कों पर होगा ? क्या जलूस निकाल कर न्याय प्राप्त किया जाएगा ? क्या इस तरह से न्याय की हत्या होते हुए हम बरदाशत कर सकते हैं ? क्या आप इस डर के मारे चुपचाप बैठ जाएंगे और कुछ करेंगे नहीं ? जब इनका राज था तब तो ये किसी से पूछते भी नहीं थे और न अपील न दलील और कोर्ट, कुछ भी नहीं चलता था । जिस को चाहा उसकी बन्द कर दिया जाता था । किसी ने इंस्पेक्टर का नराज किया या क्लर्क को राज किया या किसी नेता को नराज किया सब एक समान था और उसको बन्द कर दिया जाता था । चाहे उसका दोष हो या न हो यह देखा तक नहीं जाता था । बोलने तक की लोगों को छूट नहीं थी । हम कहते हैं कि जो काम होगा कायदे से और कानून से होगा और जो कुछ जज कहेंगे वही होगा । अगर जज ने कह दिया कि छोड़ दो इसका दोष नहीं है तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है उसको छोड़ देने में । अगर जज कहता है कि दोषी है और उस दोष की वह सजा देता है तो वह सजा तो उसको मिलनी चाहिये । हम नहीं कहते हैं कि कोई दोषी है या निर्दोष है, सारे मामले को सुन कर अभियुक्ता की सफाई सुन कर, यह जज बताएगा । लेकिन ये लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा नेता दोषी

है इसको हम मानने के लिए ही तैयार नहीं हैं और नहीं मानगे। हम तो कहते हैं कि किसी के ऊपर इल्जाम है तो उसका फैसला होना चाहिये और फैसला अदालतों से ही हो सकता है। लेकिन ये लोग कहते हैं कि अदालतों से फैसला नहीं होने देंगे, अदालतों को नहीं करने देंगे। क्या यही आपका तरीका है? अगर यही तरीका है तो दुनिया के सामने यह भी साफ साफ आ जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र है। इस में सभी बराबर हैं। साथ ही साथ यहां कोई भी कितना भी बड़ा क्यों न हो, उसका कोई भी स्थान क्यों न हो, किन्तु सब के ऊपर कानून है संविधान है और कोई भी व्यक्ति कानून और संविधान के ऊपर नहीं है, यह हमें मानना है, सभी को मनवाना है।

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):** Sir, for nearly two decades I have been representing my constituency in the legislature and I have been observing every year after the conclusion of the budget, the Finance Minister ceremoniously introducing the Finance Bill and getting it passed by the majority. This kind of conventional introduction and passing of the Finance Bill in a great country like ours should not be done in a very righteous and customary manner unless certain improvements, suggestions and certain directions are contained in the Finance Bill. Yesterday I was hearing the great Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, No. 2 in the Cabinet, announcing small concessions with great pride in his mind that he was making the budget more progressive. First of all, I would like to know whether the finances of the country are safe in the hands of a person who is not even an expert in finance. I will not call him by any rude word but he is a quack economist and with his rustic background, he wanted to please the electorate. But there are no land reforms, no progress

and no pragmatic approach. On the whole, the budget presented by him has been criticised not only by this side but even more vehemently by the other side. They have also stated very categorically that this present Government ultimately belying this great country. This is the outcome of the budget and the great Finance Bill, even after the small concessions announced by him.

For many years, in the matter of mopping up resources and avoiding wasteful expenditure in the various ministries, several ways and means of introducing a change have been suggested by various committees. The great committees have met, deliberated, wasted time and money and even the most pragmatic and progressive suggestions made by them have not been implemented. This is how the finances and the economy of this country are in a complete mess and in shambles. Take even the Choksi Committee, the Jha Committee and other committees. From out of the various recommendations made by these expert committees, we have not yet picked up certain good proposals in order to make a meaningful change in the Finance Bill and some structural changes in the taxation methods. This is not my view but the view of experts. The Minister of State for Finance has made a statement. There is a news report saying Rs. 70,000 crores taxation effort in the sixth plan. Every year the taxation system is creating strain on our planning and the planning economy of this country. We have introduced a certain planning system. All these planning systems have been completely eroded because every budget is not in conformity with the planning objectives envisaged for a planned economy of this country. Therefore, to balance this, to suit the needs of the Planning Commission, you are resorting to hotch-potch knitting and tailoring to meet the needs of the bureaucracy. The Planning Commission which operates and ultimately the Ministry which operates. This is how the Budget of this country has been framed for

several years and it is no exception for the last two years also. Therefore, Mr. Satish Agarwal reportedly told a Seminar in New Delhi:

"But the frail of spirit or the weak of heart need not get frightened. We have it on the authority of the published Draft Five Year, Plan 1978-83, of the Planning Commission that the Central and State Government resources at existing rates of taxation are expected to contribute 12,890 crore rupees, while additional resource mobilisation by the Centre and the States by way of taxation is expected to bring in 13,000 crores. In other words, the share of tax revenues, both Central and State in financing the Sixth Plan, will aggregate 25,890 crores. Of this 13,000 crores are to be secured through additional taxation imposed during the period of the plan."

I do not know in what taxation measure he is an expert. I know that he is a brilliant advocate. A brilliant advocate in a court is relevant. But he is arguing his case in a different court in the peoples' court where 80 per cent of the people are rural, illiterate and unfortunate under-dogs of the country. You have to prepare a Budget for them.

There are many notions prevailing for many years in your bureaucratic system and you are parrot like repeating the same figures given by them. And you are mopping up the resources by additional levies and more taxes in this country. But I want to quote one example. In this Budget, Rs. 200 crores have been provided to the Ministry of Education for adult education. This is the education system that this great man, Mr. Chunder has created. He comes from Calcutta. Probably, he was a professor there. Now, his career has been spoiled by becoming a Minister here. Even he cannot reply to many of the questions that we put to him in the Parliament. The political conspiracy of the Janata Party is being entertained, influenced, introduced and also

translated into action by providing this Rs. 200 crores to the 'ghatakwad' of RSS camp. They are your Janata Party ultimately. Therefore, they have to be fed at what cost?—at the cost of the poor people. By taxing these poor people, you want to infiltrate a political organisation. You want to misuse the tax proposals for your political purposes. Will you kindly reply whether this money has not been infiltrated into the RSS camps? When we raise this issue, there is no answer from the Government. This is not the spirit in which the people voted you to power. But in a negative approach you have come to power. Now, the Janata Party is tottering. Their days are numbered. This Government cannot run in this fashion. This is how the money is being squandered. This is how the entire money is being misused and abused.

The Minister further says:

"The draft plan's dependence on Government borrowings is also quite considerable. As a matter of fact, recent or current experience suggests that the Government may plan to mobilise somewhat larger resources through small savings and market loans than is anticipated by the Planning Commission."

Because the Planning Commission requires a planned economy, you have your Budget proposals to show direction to the States and to the Centre and to different Ministries. But where does the Planning Commission stand and where do the taxation measures stand, these have to be considered. There is a vast gap between taxation measures and planning. The States are not allowed to function. The States are not given full powers to raise taxes; nor are they given financial help to complete the projects which they have already taken on hand. In my State of Karnataka alone projects costing Rs. 150 crores are pending, awaiting allocation of resources by the Central Government. We are not getting any benefit for the money we have already spent. Because of

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

the delay in implementation, the cost of implementation goes up and there is additional taxation to cover that in the Central budget.

Take the utilisation of aid. All the resources have to be utilized, the economy of the country has to be prepared and given a direction according to the will of the people of this country. But the question is whether the Government has got a will.

You have not come forward with any land reforms. You say this is a kisan-oriented budget. How are the kisans benefited by this budget? Take the case of the small cultivators. Their requirements are very few, like a bag of urea costing Rs. 5/- or a little kerosene. You are not able to provide them either. You say that the petroleum prices have gone up. So, you are introducing ration for kerosene. Then how can you create wealth?

Then money cannot be generated unless there is investment, and investment is not possible without savings. Take the capital gains. Three Finance Ministers, including Shri T. T. Krishnamachari have changed the taxation system. The previous Finance Minister, the present Home Minister, under whose regime people are slaughtered now—after cow slaughter, now people are being slaughtered—said that the exemption should be abolished by the present Finance Minister.

It is said that there will be a tax holiday for the small scale industry, there will be labour-oriented and industrial-oriented programmes and the whole country will be ruralised, and not urbanised. In spite of all these tall promises, unfortunately, this sector is suffering very much. It is said that there is a tax holiday for new entrepreneurs. Today you are allowing the multi-nationals and foreign companies to have re-grouping, because there is a lot of milking there. You are driving out one group and allowing another group to take its place. The present Government is helping the

multi-national to regroup themselves. What is the tax holiday for the new entrepreneurs? You have now abolished it. Then you say you are labour-oriented. What is happening in WIMCO match factory? They have given me a long memorandum which I will pass on to the Minister. I cannot refer it in my speech. The hosiery industry, the beedi industry, they are all suffering because of the bad economic situation which you have created. There is genuine suffering, so far as these people are concerned, while people who invest money in unproductive work, like black-marketeers and hoarders will get the benefit. Sir, this is relevant and I would like to quote it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, you will have to conclude the speech now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This amount of 500 million roubles and also other foreign loans advanced for developmental activities have not been utilised. They are not only utilised. The aluminium project and other power intensive projects are still pending without the money being utilised and even when we borrow money for them and put it in the projects, still the projects are not coming up in time and the entire money is not utilised. It is not a great shame for the economy of the country and what are the reasons for all these amounts not being utilised? When the question was put on this last time, the Minister told that he was not in a position to give an answer.

In this connection, I would like to read an extract from the Economic Times dated 15th December, 1977:

"In the case of the Soviet Union, for instance, the entire 250 million rouble aid offered remains unutilized. The Finance Ministry is so desperately on the look out for rupee-backed projects that it has suggested that out of 250 million, 200 million may be used for the Rs. 800 crore aluminium project. The External Affairs Ministry is

opposed to this suggestion because the alumina project is part of the production operation programme and foreign exchange for the project is likely to be earmarked by USSR as and when the project comes through. Moreover, even if the suggestion of the Finance Ministry were to be accepted, it would not solve the problem of non-utilization of Soviet aid because the alumina project will take at least two more years before it can absorb the 200 million rouble aid suggested for it by the Finance Ministry."

"A comparison of aid utilization during the two years 1975-76 and 1976-77 shows that there was a drop of Rs 300 crores. For instance there was a big fall in the utilization of aid from EFC countries.

The problem of creating rupee resources is engaging the attention of the Government. A section of official opinion has come to the conclusion that the solution to the problem would lie in increased resort to deficit financing."

Therefore, I would like to say that the manner in which the Finance Ministry is handling the Budget in its preparations and in the operations for the last two years is not only not conducive to this country, but at the same time it is making this country not progressive and it is destroying the edifice that was built for the last 30 years. By all efforts the present government wants to destroy it for their political ends. I know that the hon. Minister is capable of answering in the Parliament and I know he will argue well. But I think now young men may be coming up in politics. So, I request him to kindly take into account the progressive thoughts and ideas from whichever section or from whichever party they come. You kindly consider these things and see that something is done in this regard.

With these words I conclude.

श्री रामचारी शास्त्री (पदरीना)

सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले

उन्होंने इस तरह का बजट प्रस्तुत किया जो शहरों की ओर से गांवों की ओर देखने का प्रयास करता है। शायद यह भारतवर्ष का सबसे पहला बजट है जिसने नगरों के अलावा गांवों की ओर देखने का प्रयास किया है और इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी तथा वित्त मंत्रालय को जितनी भी बघायी दी जाय वह थोड़ी है। इसकी जरूरत क्या पड़ी? अब तक 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए तमाम योजना में खर्च किए गए। 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाया गया। बहुत बड़े-बड़े उद्योग इस देश में विकसित हुये। कल-कारखाने लगाये गये। बड़े बड़े पावर स्टेशन लगाए गए। लेकिन नतीजा अब देखा गया तो मालूम यह हुआ कि बेकारी रोज बढ़ती गई और जिस हकूमत के लिए अभी एक मिनट ने चर्चा की कि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ की, तो यह भी उनकी एक उपलब्धि है कि आज अगर हिसाब लगाकर देखें तो 5 करोड़ के करीब इस देश में बेकार हैं और यह बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। जब तक इसको रोका नहीं जाएगा मजबूत और ठोस कदम उठाकर तब तक यह बढ़ती जाएगी और सारे मुल्क के लिए एक समस्या बन कर खड़ी होगी।

इस सरकार के सामने समस्या क्या थी। इस सारे विकास के बावजूद क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस देश में 60-70 फ्रीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज भी केवल 20 प्रतिशत लोग शहरों में बसते हैं और 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में बसते हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज जहाँ 80 फ्रीसदी जनता बसती है वहाँ कोई सड़क नहीं, कोई रास्ता नहीं, कोई बड़े कल कारखाने नहीं? उनके लिए कोई कालेज, यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं हैं। अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार को कोई न कोई आधारभूत क्रान्तिकारी

कदम उठाने होंगे । जब तक क्रांति-कारी कदम नहीं उठाये जाते और ग्रामों का विकास नहीं होता तब तक यह समझना कि यह गांवों का बजट है, इसमें शहरों को उपेक्षा की गई है या यह छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों का बजट है, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की इसमें उपेक्षा है—यह बिल्कुल गलत होगा । जब तक 80 प्रतिशत जनता का विकास नहीं होगा, उनमें संबृद्धि नहीं आयेगी तब तक बड़े बड़े कलकारखानों में आप कितना ही उत्पादन करें उसकी कोई खपत नहीं हो सकेगी और न ही इस देश का विकास हो सकेगा । इसीलिए वित्त मंत्रालय ने और जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि गांवों का और बजट जाये, यह बजट गांवों का और देखे तथा शहरों का और देखने का प्रक्रिया कुछ ढीली हो ।

सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 1950-51 में जहां गांवों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी 198 रुपए वार्षिक थी वहां नगरों में काम करने वालों की 399 दानी 400 के करीब थी । 1977-78 में यह स्थिति हुई कि गांवों में काम करने वालों की आमदनी 198 से घटकर 196 रुपए रह गई जबकि शहरों में काम करने वालों की आमदनी 399 से बढ़कर 813 रुपए हो गई । गांवों और शहरों में काम करने वालों की आमदनी का अनुपात जहां पहले 1 और 2 का था वह आगे चलकर 1 और 4 का हो गया । इससे आप भ्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि गांवों की किस प्रकार से उपेक्षा की गई है, छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की किस प्रकार से उपेक्षा की गई है । गांवों में छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले बढ़ई, लोहार, बर्जी, जूता बनाने वाले यह सभी लोग बरबाद और छवस्त हो गये हैं । कर्षे पर काम करने वालों की कैसी उपेक्षा हुई है उसका यही सबूत है

कि 1951 में जो 1 और 2 का अनुपात था वह बजाय कम होने के 1 और 4 हो गया । इससे बड़ा अन्धाय हो नहीं सकता है । ऐसी हालत में वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो बजट रखा है वह स्तुत्य और प्रशंसनीय है । बजट में पहली बार गांवों का और देखने का प्रयास किया गया है । हमारी मांग थी कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर कर भार घटे तो वित्त मंत्री ने अपनी पहली घोषणा में 31.45 करोड़ को छूट का घोषणा की और कल पुनः उन्होंने 16.29 करोड़ छूट घोषित की । मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हमारी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ठोस होती, उसका विकास ठीक ढंग से किया गया होता तो जिन चीजों के दाम बढ़ने नहीं चाहिये थे फिर भी बढ़ गए वह बढ़ने नहीं पाते । सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ठीक न होने की वजह से ही दाम बढ़ गये । कल राज्य सभा में मंत्री जा ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि 3.8 प्रतिशत चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं । केरोसिन के दाम 8 प्वाइंट बढ़ गये हैं और बनस्पति में बड़ी भारी वृद्धि हुई है । यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि जो प्राइवेट उद्योगपति हैं वे थोड़ा सामीका मिलने पर भी किस तरह से लूट खसोट कर सकते हैं । बनस्पति का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक कौन है ? लॉवर ब्रदर्स । बनस्पति उत्पादन में छोटे छोटे उद्योगपति नहीं हैं । तो जैसे ही उनको मीका मिला उन्होंने लूट खसोट करनी शुरू कर दी । इसीलिए सरकार को मजबूर होकर घोषणा करनी पड़ी कि अगर यही स्थिति रही तो बनस्पति के भण्डार को लेकर सार्वजनिक वितरण करना होगा । सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आप देखें कि कोझापरेटिज का एक जाल बिछाने की योजना है, सरकार उसका प्रयास कर रही है । लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगा कि वस्तुओं के दाम तब करने के समय अभी तक सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि उपभोक्ताओं की ध्यान में रखा जाये ।

चाड़े प्रताप हो, झालू हो, गन्ना हो, चीनी हो उसका दाम निश्चित करते समय उप-भोक्तार्यों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है तथा किसानों की बराबर उपेक्षा होती जा रही है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के मुताबिक एक क्वींटल चीनी पैदा करने में औसतन 230 रुपये खर्च होते हैं मगर जब चीनी का दाम मिलों में गिर गया और वह 160-185 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल बिक्री और बाजारों में 2 30 रुपये किन्तो हमारे यहां पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में बिक रही थी और किसानों के गन्ने को कांई पछने वाला नहीं था, तब अखबारों में यह आवाज नहीं उठाई और राहत देने वाला कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया लेकिन जब चीनी का दाम मिन-मालिकों की सांठ-गांठ से बढ़ा, सरकार की कोई कृपा इस में नहीं हुई बल्कि मिन-मालिकों ने एक प्रकार से रिलीज मिन्टम को अपने हाथ में रखा और चीनी तीन रुपये किलो बिकी, तो लोक सभा में भी यह सवाल आ गया और सारे अखबारों में चर्चा होने लगी और खाद्य मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि 275 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल से अधिक अगर चीनी बढ़ेगी, तो सरकार इस में दखल देगी। ठीक है, यह पालीसी का सवाल है कि सरकार क्या करेगी? लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर चीनी मिले, इसमें हमारा एतराज नहीं है लेकिन सरकार किसानों की कीमत पर ऐसा न करे, सरकार अपने खजाने से सठ्ठी दे। उत्पादन व्यय क्या पड़ता है, इस का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से झालू का मामला है। आज झालू 5 रुपये मन बिक रहा है ऐसा अभी एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा। हमारे फरुखाबाद में एक रुपये का पांच किलो झालू बिक रहा है और कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि मेरे सामने एक किसान दो टायर वाली गाड़ी लेकर झालू नैनीताल जिले में ले गया लेकिन वहां पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज वालों ने कहा कि हमारे पास इस के रखने के लिए

जगह नहीं है। आप को यकीन नहीं होगा कि उन दोनों गाड़ियों के झालुओं को उसने वहीं पर रख दिया और कहा कि जिस भाव झालू लेना चाहते हो ले जाओ क्यों कि यहां से इस झालू को ले जाने का जो खर्च पड़ेगा, वह झालुओं के दाम से अधिक होगा। चुनावों उसने उन झालुओं को वहां किसी भी कीमत पर बेचना उचित समझा। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ घरेलू उद्योग धंधों को छूट दे देने से या गांवों का नाम लेने से किसानों को लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को बचाने के लिए कम्पलसरी बीमा योजना हो, फसल का कम्पलसरी बीमा हो। इस पर आप को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

आज जो झालू पैदा होता है, उस पर कितना खर्च आता है। रुद्रपुर में पन्त नगर की एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी जो है, वह कहती है कि एक क्वींटल बढ़िया झालू पैदा करने में 40 रुपये खर्च होते हैं। आप हिसाब लगा लीजिए। सरकारी फार्म में जितना खर्च होता है, उस पर जो बैंक 13 प्रतिशत सूद देता है, उस सूद को जोड़ कर किसानों को दाम दे दीजिए। आप उन से उस दाम पर झालू ले लीजिए। इसके लिए कोई आप को नहीं रोकता है लेकिन इतना तो कम से कम होना चाहिए। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी तादाद में, बड़ी संख्या में कोल्ड स्टोरेज का निर्माण एक वर्ष के अन्दर हो जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो झालू का संकट अगले साल भी पैदा होने वाला है। आप इस को इस तरह से बैठ कर रोक नहीं पाएंगे और मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से श्री मोहन धारिया आज तेल विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं, दालें विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से आगे चल कर झालू भी विदेशों से मंगाने पड़ेंगे। इन की जो नियमित पालीसी है, वह इस बात पर परखी जाएगी कि वे इस तरह की चीजों के



लिए क्या करते हैं। इन की जो निर्यात पालीसी है, वह इस पर बँस नहीं करती है और इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे चालू किये जाएँ।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि के विकास के लिए, यह ठीक है कि इस पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि जो ट्रेक्टर रखने वाले किसान हैं, उन को इस बजट से कोई बहुत फ़ायदा नहीं होगा क्योंकि ट्रेक्टरों के दाम पहले से बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और डीजल के दाम भी बढ़ गये हैं, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर खेती को विकसित करना है, तो इस देश में जापान की तरह छोटे-छोटे ट्रेक्टर आप को बनाने पड़ेंगे। अगर आप ने छोटे ट्रेक्टर बनाने का कोई कारखाना स्थापित नहीं किया, जिस की और अब तक आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है, तो आप की कृषि विकसित नहीं हो सकती है। आप को याद है कि रूस के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री क्रुश्चेव के खिलाफ़, जब उन को निकाला गया तमाम चार्जज जो उन पर लगाए गये थे उनमें एक लिखित चार्ज यह भी था कि आपके जमाने में ट्रेक्टर का निर्माण कम हुआ जिससे रूस में अनाज का उत्पादन कम हो गया। यह एक बड़ा भारी चार्ज था और नं० 1 चार्ज श्री क्रुश्चेव के खिलाफ़ था, लेकिन हमारे देश में क्या है कि लोग तबाह हो गये, तो भी कृषि मंत्री जी नहीं निकाले जा सकते, जमशेदपुर में मुसीबत आ गई, तो भी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस्तीफ़ा नहीं दे सकते और सरकार के कान पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगती। केवल कहने से ही कुछ होने वाला नहीं है' उस पर अमल कीजिए, उस पर अमल करने का प्रयास कीजिए तब जा कर हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि बहुत सी चीज़ें मिलती नहीं हैं और लाइन लगानी पड़ रही है राशन के लिए लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तो जनता पार्टी की सरकार को आए हुए दो साल हो हुए हैं।

मगर उसके पहले, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि चीनी लेने के लिए, बनस्पति ची लेने के लिए चोर की तरह बन्दों खंड रहना पड़ता था। उस समय यह पता नहीं था कि फलों चीज कल संबेरे मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन आजकल यह सालत नहीं है। हां थोड़ी बहुत महंगाई जरूर है। लेकिन आज वह हालत नहीं है कि घंटों चीजों के लिए लाइनों में खड़ा रहना पड़े। आज किसी चीज की परेशानी नहीं है। अगर परेशानी है तो गांव वालों को डीजल की परेशानी है। जो लोग शहर में रहते हैं और ट्रक चलाते हैं उनको डीजल की परेशानी नहीं है मगर गांव के लोगों को अपने ट्रेक्टर के लिए डीजल मिलने में परेशानी होती है। इस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर इस बजट के पीछे एक और भारी मवाल है। मारी दुनिया में पश्चिमी अर्थ व्यवस्था चल रही है—आदमी मशीन के लिए है। आज हमारे देश के सामने यह बड़ा भारी आधारभूत मवाल है कि मशीन आदमी के लिए है या आदमी मशीन के लिए है? अब तक यह चला आ रहा है कि आदमी मशीन के लिए है। कारखाने में कितनी मशीनें लवेंगी और उनके लिए कितने आदमियों की जरूरत होगी। अब तक हमारे विकास का क्रम उलटा जा रहा था। पहली बार यह प्रयास हो रहा है कि मशीन जो बने वह इन्मान के लिए बनें। यह सारा औद्योगिक विकास और कृषि का विकास सब मानव के विकास के लिए है। यह सारा विकास इज फार दि फुलेस्ट एण्ड फ्रीएस्ट डेवलपमेंट आफ ह्यूमन बीइंग। इसी के लिए ये मशीनें हैं। पहली बार इस दृष्टिकोण से बजट में प्रयास किया गया है कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग पनपाये जायेंगे और गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे-छोटे कारीगर उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। उनको टैक्सों में अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दी गयी हैं जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में आज पांच करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं—पढ़े-लिखे और बेपढ़े लिखे दोनों। आजकल विश्वविद्यालयों में आए दिन जो झगड़े देखे जाते हैं वे इसीलिए होते हैं कि पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद भी लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता। उनके मां-बाप सोचते हैं कि लड़के ने हाई स्कूल कर लिया, अब काम नहीं मिला, इन्टरमीडियट करने के बाद काम मिल जाएगा, फिर भी काम नहीं मिला तो सोचते हैं कि बी० ए०, एम० ए० या रिमर्च करने के बाद मिल जाएगा। लेकिन उनको काम नहीं मिलता। इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में यह कहा गया है कि हम काम के अधिकार को फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल करेंगे, हम इस बात को करेंगे कि जो सक्षम है उनको कामकाज का अधिकार मिले। मगर इस बजट में भी उसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता, जब तक मजदूरों का काम देने की कोई सर्वांगीण योजना नहीं बनती तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े कारखानों में काम के आठ घंटे निर्धारित हैं। उनको 6 घंटे किया जाए। सप्ताह में 48 घंटों की बजाय 36 घंटे काम लिया जाए। हिन्दुस्तान में जनसंख्या और बेरोजगारी को देखते हुए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। आई० एल० ए० के कंवेन्शन में हम ने यह कहा था कि हम इसको लागू करने का प्रयास करेंगे मगर इसको अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए आप कारखानों में काम के 8 घंटों को घटा कर 6 घंटे करें।

मान्यवर, एक बात और आप से कहनी है। इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि तमाम सरकारी महकमों में जो फिजूलखर्ची व्यय है वह कैसे दूर की जायेगी और वहां मितव्ययिता अपनायी जाएगी। मगर आप सरकारी

महकमों की फिजूलखर्ची कम कर देते हैं तो आपको करों में कटौती करने में और दूसरी चीजों पर करों में कटौती करने में आसानी हो जाएगी।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे वित्त विभाग में एक यह तरीका बना हुआ है कि जो खर्चा हम ने इस बजट में निर्धारित किया है वह खर्चा कैसे और कहां होगा, यह वर्क आऊट हर साल दिसम्बर तक किया जाता है और फिर जनवरी और फरवरी तक पैसा मिलता है और महकमे मार्च तक उसको खर्च करते हैं। इसमें बड़ी फिजूलखर्ची होती है। जब तक इस तरीके को नहीं बदला जायेगा, तक तब कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

16 hrs.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद ने जिम विषय की चर्चा की उसके बारे में मैं भी दो शब्द कहूंगा। सिस्टम पर बहम मैं नहीं करता हूँ। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दो सौ रुपये महीने की पेंशन दी जाती है। पचास हजार से ज्यादा दरखास्ते आपके सचिवालय में, मोह। सिंह प्लेस जो कनाट प्लेस में हैं वहां पड़ी हुई हैं, और दस बीस बाबू भी वहां बैठे हैं लेकिन वे दो दरखास्तों पर भी रोज फाइनल आर्डर पास नहीं करते हैं, न मंजूरी और न ना-मंजूरी के। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी आप इस काम को निपटाएं तब तो यह काम चलेगा नहीं तो यह चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को पुरस्कार स्वरूप सौ रुपया महीना पेंशन देती है उसी तरह से दिल्ली की सरकार को भी संशोधन करके देनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बजट के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The new Finance Minister's Budget this year has been his first full-fledged exercise in trying to use the

well-known economic instrument of the Annual Budget to promote the political social and economic philosophy of his and of his Party in power. But the budget and the full-fledged exercise which the Minister has gone into, although they contain many good and even noble intentions and I welcome them all—I am afraid that I am bound to add that they are also combined and coupled with many in-built hindrances and handicaps.

I do not want to make a complaint that the Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister is not present in the House when the House is discussing the Finance Bill . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): He is indisposed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. That is why I am not complaining. I hope he will berecovering very soon, but if he were here, I would have liked him to answer some of the questions pointedly which I am trying to raise.

Choudhury Saheb wrote a book which was published last year entitled India's Economic Policy. A Gandhian Blueprint." When I saw the book I bought it and read it twice—once before he became Finance Minister and the second time after he became Finance Minister—to find out what has been done, now that he is in power, to put into practice what he has, in a very romantic style, put into this book "India's Economic Policy". I am bound to say that the book tries to give rather simple solutions, if not simplistic solutions, to India's complex economic problems. This is not to suggest that the book is not worth reading. But the point is, the attitude to the whole problem of using financial exercise to transform the Indian society from a mass rural, poor, sick and deprived society into a modern, new, Scientifically and economically developed society is a Herculean task and I don't think anybody who undertakes this task can afford to have a mere simplistic or simple view of these problems.

Choudhury Saheb is a simple man and he described himself yesterday as a farmer's son. But I find that his strong likes and dislikes have not merely 'crept' into the Budget but, I am afraid, his strong likes and dislikes about many matters of public life, including financial matters, have 'got hold' the Budget! I would not have objected if they had merely crept in but they have got hold of the Budget and, to that extent, this Budget is somewhat prejudiced and has some premeditated intentions.

Now, look at the dose of taxation. The dose of taxation that he has given is of course partly to meet the budgetary deficit but, even after the taxation, he hopes to get only six hundred and odd crores and so, even thereafter, the deficit runs into many more crores.

Now, what has he done? Not only is the dose excessively heavy and terribly widespread, but the point is that the excise duties are both erratic and excessive. What happens is, when the Finance Minister begins to have an eye on a number of commodities, the manufacturers of even those commodities which have escaped his notice—either deliberately he has avoided them or unintentionally—increase their prices. I can give you the example of the match-box. Of course the mechanised sector has been taxed; excise duty is there and it is good, because the non-mechanised sector should get promotional facilities and development. But even those units which are in the non-mechanised sector have increased their prices. They have also increased the price of the match-box to 20 paise. "Wimco" has raised the price by 20 paise, among others. So, what is the difference between a taxed item and a non-taxed item? Have Government no agency to find out what items are wrongly taxed? Have they no control of any sort to ensure that customers are not unnecessarily and wrongly charged or unjustly charged by the fact of the manufacturers raising the prices because, in the same field or in the same sphere some taxes or excise duties have not been levied?

This problem needs to be probed into more seriously by the Government because from year to year I notice that whenever excise duties are levied, the prices of even those commodities on which duties have not been levied begin to rise, and Government seem to be helpless about it. They say that they cannot help if prices are rising because of the tax. They also say that they cannot do anything if prices are rising even though those commodities are not taxed. How can you have the consumers taxed in a double way—on both taxed items as well as non-taxed items? I want the Government to go into this.

If I had the time, I would have gone into the interesting paragraph from this book of Chaudhuri Charan Singh which I have mentioned earlier. In that book he says how indirect taxes put an extraordinary burden on the consumers. But after writing that paragraph, when he became the Finance Minister, I am afraid, he has forgotten the consumers. The burden on them is not only large enough, as he has mentioned in his book, but it has been phenomenal; the urban poor, the rural poor, the urban middle class and the fixed income-group people cannot bear this burden. Therefore, I would like the Government to go into the question of extensive excise duties creating all kinds of harassment, including harassment to traders and manufacturers. Sometimes these excise duties are put in such a way that the consumer, in the last analysis, has to pay three or four times because everybody goes on adding the excise duty to the commodity with the result that the thing becomes very expensive. This also needs to be look into.

Of course, I welcome some of the tax-reliefs which the Minister gave earlier and also welcome another small bunch of tax-reliefs he gave yesterday. I should have thought that the Finance Minister would wait for announcing those reliefs until the debate was over. Why should he

have announced them earlier, unless, of course, as I would like to believe, he has a third and final lot of giving reliefs? If that is so I welcome a good start and a better finish at the end of the debate on the Finance Bill.

I am glad that he has given some relief to the people who would get money because of capital gains. I am glad that he has mobilised those people who will get the capital gains to invest that money in rural development projects. I had already suggested—the Minister will recall this—that it may go into public investment, for rural development. So, it is good. But I do not know whether the sacrifice that he is asking for is good, especially when the period is seven years and the rate of interest is 7.5 per cent. Perhaps, that may need some kind of sympathetic examination, if not this year, may be the next year.

I now come to price stability. The DAVP, on behalf of the Finance Ministry, has produced some booklets, which are telling us what kind of a situation is obtaining in the market. In this booklet—Meeting Everyday's Needs at Stable Prices—the very first paragraph is to be challenged. The paragraph says;

“Government has succeeded in maintaining general price stability and an easy availability of most of the commodities.”

As regards the latter, namely, 'easy availability' of most of the commodities, I will agree with the Government that most of the things are available. But it would be wrong to say that the things which are available are available at stable prices. In fact, many of those commodities have become more expensive in the recent months. Therefore, that claim cannot be accepted. I say this because, if the price rise is not checked—and the price rise is a reality—then this phenomenon of rising

prices will ultimately damn and destroy the Janata Government. You will recall, as I do, that my maiden speech in this hon. House on 14th November, 1972, was on an Adjournment Motion by my friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, who had given the Adjournment Motion on rising prices. That was the subject on which I gave my maiden speech, and I am sorry to say that, after nearly six years or more, I am constrained to sound a similar caution today. If this new Government, if the Janata Government, do not take effective, concrete and timely steps for seeing to it that the price rise is checked and checked sufficiently, then they will also go the same way as the earlier Government had to, that is, they will be opted out by the people of this country.

Now, the Minister says that prices have not risen compared to the world figures. In many countries of the world prices might have risen more than they have risen in this country. But, how can we get a consolation? Because, after all, the comparisons are odious. Even statistically, it may be true that India has been able to maintain a certain price stability. None-the-less, Indian consumer cannot feel satisfied by your telling him that 'All right, you look at the other countries and be happy and then console yourself that you are paying less here.' After all, what is important is this. This kind of comparison may help and satisfy the statisticians, publishers and printers of the publications. But, it will not satisfy the consumers. That is my point.

Now, Sir, you will see that the taxation structure has been gone into by various Committees—Wanchoo Committee, Choksi Committee on Direct taxation and the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxation. I would like to say, why not government go into those recommendations in a more sensible, serious and rational way and see that whatever is practicable—I think a good part of them

is practicable—you implement them fully?

About governmental expenditure, I want to say something. I am one of those who believe that all kinds of Committees are not good. But some Committees have got to be appointed as otherwise Government cannot function without proper and careful studies by those Committees. Government is going to appoint a Committee or a Commission to go into the governmental expenditure and to see that Governmental expenditure goes down. That Committee must work in a record time. By spending lots of money, for example, on Commission like Sarkar Commission and other Commissions where crores of rupees are spent, the result is not only zero but it is minus. On the question of governmental expenditure I want to say that those who are appointed are not with high salaries and higher perquisites. That only makes a mockery of the whole thing. The poor man is being cheated and you make a fun of it. It is a most intolerable situation. The gap between the very rich and the very poor is all the more increasing. I would, therefore, like you to make a beginning in changing your life-styles. The life-styles of V.I.P.s, Ministers, the M.P.s the M.L.A.s must be so tuned that we give an example in modest living and high thinking and concrete acting.

With the remaining few minutes at my disposal, I would like to touch upon the Ministry's Key Role because it does involve taking crucial and major decisions in regard to coordination, allotment of limited resources, and in deciding right priorities and ensuring prompt and proper and judicious implementation of the same. If that is so, then, I would like to say that the Finance Ministry must be more energetic in this regard. Two more points and I have done. That is about the relationship between the Ministers and the Secretaries and the higher officials. I find that barring a few exceptions and

barring a few honourable exceptions, by and large, our Ministers are neither applying their minds nor they are finding any time to look into the files and in deciding on time and on merits. I would like to say that the result is that, in the meantime the bureaucracy merrily goes on and with more powers. This increased power of bureaucracy must stop.

Finally, I would say that there are certain favourable factors like the food surpluses, foreign exchange reserves and economic growth rate which is slowly but steadily growing and is better than what it was. We should take advantage of these economic factors and tackle the basic problems which are still starting, and starting more and more into our eyes—the problems of poverty, disease, ignorance and unemployment. If these problems are tackled, then, I am quite sure, the new Finance Minister and the New Deputy Prime Minister will have achieved some concrete results.

If not, I am afraid, it will be a massive exercise in futurity. I am one of those who believe and it must be said—and I say it with a great agony—that our Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance and his colleagues the other Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister should sit together and sort out all their major and minor and petty or whatever their problems and difficulties may be, their ambitions and whatever, and settle them once for all. Then only this country can have a sensible, good and effective government, and then only the people's problems are solved effectively. We are sick of this politicking and in-fighting and I am bound to say this on behalf of the toiling millions of this country, because their voices must be reflected on the floor of this honourable House.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (धर्मतर) :  
सभापति महोदय इस वर्ष के जी बजट प्रस्ताव

है उनका अन्तिम चरण वित्त विधेयक के रूप में स.न के सामने है। मैं वित्त मन्त्री की ईमानदारी पर शक न करते हुए खेद के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जित लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों को ले कर यह बजट पेश किया गया है इस बजट से उनमें से किसी भी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। न तो इससे विषमता डिस्पैरिटी कम होंगे न इस से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, न ही बेरोजगारी खत्म होगी। सरकार का जो अपव्यय है, सरकार की मशीनरी की जो फिजूलखर्ची है, उसको दूर करने के लिए भी इस बजट में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। और वह खर्च इतना अधिक है कि जहाँ 1960-61 में सरकार की मशीनरी पर खर्च 433 करोड़ रुपये था वहाँ 1978-79 में वह बढ़ कर 4000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

इतनी गरीब जनता की कमाई का इतना रुपया नीकरशाही से खर्च किया जा रहा है, सिर्फ यही बात नहीं है बल्कि आज नीकरशाही देश के विकास के रास्ते में एक दीवार बन कर खड़ी हुई है। आज अगर हमारे देश का अधिक विकास नहीं हो रहा है बहुत से काम रुके हुए हैं तो उसका कारण है नीकरशाही लालफताशाही—दफ्तरों में फाइले एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं जा रही हैं। आज हम रुपया भी खर्च कर रहे हैं और देश का नुकसान भी हो रहा है।

इस बजट से इन्फ्लेशन, मुद्रा-स्फीति बढ़ेगी कीमतें बढ़ेगी और गरीब जनता पर भी बोझ पड़ेगा। मैं सक्षेप में बत ना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के कारण शहरी क्षेत्र में अमीर आदमी का घरेलू खर्च 30 परसेंट मध्यम वर्ग का 20 परसेंट और गरीब आदमी का चाहे वह शहर का हो या देहात का 10 परसेंट बढ़ जायेगा। वित्त मन्त्री के पास कोई लील नहीं है कि यह खर्च नहीं बढ़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि कीमत 1 परसेंट से ज्यादा

नहीं बढ़ेगी। लेकिन हालात बता रहे हैं कि कीमतें अभी से इतनी ऊपर चढ़नी शुरू हो गई हैं, कि सरकार उन्हें कंट्रोल कर सकेगी इसका पता नहीं चल रहा है।

इस बजट के जरिये 1356 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ देश की जनता पर डाला गया है, जिसमें रेलवे का किराया, पोस्ट्स एण्ड टेलीग्राफ्स करेट्स में वृद्धि और सी०डी०एस० वगैरह शामिल हैं। इस रकम में से 356 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ रूरल गरीब लोगों पर और 1000 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ शहरों के अमीर, मिडल क्लास और गरीब लोगों पर डाला गया है।

पिछले तीस सालों से बजट जिस ढंग से पेश किये जा रहे हैं, में उसका विरोध करता हूँ। सरकार के पास अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने का केवल एक ही तरीका है : वह इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स को बढ़ाती चली जा रही है। आखिर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स को बढ़ाने की कोई सीमा तो होनी चाहिए। आइटम 68 पर पहले 1 परसेंट टैक्स रखा गया था, और वह भी रेवेन्यू कलेक्ट करने की दृष्टि से नहीं रखा गया था, बल्कि वह इस लिए रखा गया था कि हम आंकड़े इकट्ठे कर सकें, जिससे पता चल सके कि हम किस किस आइटम से रेवेन्यू प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। वह टैक्स आज कितना है? पिछले तीन सालों में वह 1 परसेंट से 2 परसेंट, 2 परसेंट से 5 परसेंट और 5 परसेंट से 8 परसेंट हो गया है -- तीन सालों में वह आठ गुना हो गया है।

हम ने छठी योजना के बाकी तीन सालों में 45 000 करोड़ रुपये के और साधन जुटाने हैं। मुझे तो खबर नहीं आ रहा है कि सरकार ने साधन जुटाने के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी के अलावा और कोई तरीका खोजा है। हमें बताया जाता है कि हम इस लिए साधन जुटा रहे हैं कि हमने योजनाओं पर खर्च करना

हैं बेरोजगारी को दूर करना है और उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। लेकिन : हां खर्च हो रहा है? प्लान पर खर्च पिछले चार सालों में लगातार कम हो रहा है। 1976-77 में प्लान पर पिछले साल की अपेक्षा 31 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हुआ। 1977-78 में पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 27 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हुआ और 1978-79 में पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 17 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हुआ। इस साल 5 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है लगातार टैक्स बढ़ रहे हैं और प्लान के ऊपर जो हम खर्च बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह बढ़ नहीं रहा है। इस में ने कुछ खर्चा जो प्लान का है वह नान-प्लान में डाल दिया गया अगर वह भी मिला लें तो पिछले साल से 15 परसेंट ज्यादा है। हम 30 परसेंट से 15 परसेंट पर आ गए हैं और टैक्स लगातार बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि अगर टैक्स नहीं रहते एक नया पैसा भी हम न बढ़ाते तो 658 करोड़ रुपये टैक्सों से अतिरिक्त आमदनी होने वाली थी। बम्पर क्राप है, एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में आज बहुत उत्पादजनक स्थिति बनी हुई है। तो फिर और टैक्स लगाने की कहीं पर कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। एक गैप छोड़ा जा सकता था। अगर हमें इकट्ठा चाहिए था तो मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक से 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया ऋण ले सकते थे फोरेन एक्सचेंज के अग्रेस्ट और अपनी योजना पर जो हमें 12511 करोड़ रुपया रखा है उस के बजाय 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना बना सकते थे और उसे को एनलार्ज कर सकते थे। तब हम कुछ न कुछ जिन लक्ष्यों को अपने सामने रख कर चल रहे हैं उन में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते थे। हम ने आज टैक्सों की भरमार लगा दी है और योजना पर खर्च बढ़ाया नहीं है। वह जैसे का बैसे है। तो उत्पादन : हां से बढ़ेगा? और विषमता को देखें, आज कल काम कहां मिलता है? अगर उद्योग बढ़ेंगे, काम शुरू

होंगे तो लोगों को काम मिलेगा। लेकिन हम तो काम कम करने की तरफ कदम बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं।

जो पहले कुछ रियायतें दी गई थीं जिस के बारे में 70 के करीब लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्यों ने एक मेमोरेंडम भी उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री को तथा प्रधान मंत्री को दिया है उस में यह कहा गया है कि जो स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को आइटम नम्बर 68 में 30 लाख रुपये के टर्न-ओवर पर एग्जेंप्शन दी गई थी वह कम कर के 15 लाख कर दी गई। वजह बता दी गई है? कोई वजह नहीं है। 30 लाख की क्यों एग्जेंप्शन थी, उसकी वजह है कि दस लाख रुपये की एक सीमा है, स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में दस लाख रुपये का कैपिटल लगाने की एक सीमा है और वह यूनिट तभी लाभप्रद यूनिट हो सकती है जब जितना उस का कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसका तिगुना उस का टर्न-ओवर हो। यह अनुपात 1 और 3 का होना चाहिए। अगर दस लाख रुपये का कैपिटल स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में लगा रखा है तो 30 लाख का काम जब तक हम नहीं करेंगे, 30 लाख का टर्न-ओवर जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक वह वायबल यूनिट नहीं हो सकती उस को वायबल यूनिट बनाने के लिए 30 लाख का टर्न-ओवर होना चाहिए। तो सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण था कि उस को हम कोई प्रोत्साहन दें, उस को कोई रिलीफ दें जिस से कि वह यूनिट जो बड़ी यूनिट्स हैं उन के मुकाबिले में खड़ी हो सकें। वरना आप देखें एक किलोस्कर इजन बना रहा है और एक छोटा इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट पंजाब के अन्दर बैठा हुआ अपना उद्योग चला रहा है जिस की फैक्ट्री में दो, तीन या पांच आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। एक दस हजार का प्रोडक्शन कर सकता है एक महीने में और वह दस का भी प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर सकता। तो दोनों की बराबरी कैसे हो सकती है? ऐसी हालत में जहां पर उन लोगों को

एक रिलीफ दी गई थी वह उन लोगों से वापस ली जा रही है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही हमारे बजट का क्रम रहा तो यह 15 लाख की एग्जेंप्शन भी अगले साल खत्म होने वाली है। स्माल स्केल सेक्टर काटेज इण्डस्ट्री और हैंडलूम की बात की जाती है लेकिन इन को जहां पर रिलीफ देने की बात आती है वह हम दे नहीं सकते। क्यों नहीं दे सकते, मैं उस का कारण भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिग् इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी लावा इतनी स्ट्रॉंग है और ब्यूरोक्रेसी के साथ उनकी मिली भगत इतनी मजबूत है कि यह सरकार या कोई भी सरकार आए वह उन को कुछ कर नहीं सकती, उनकी उस लाबी को हम समाप्त नहीं कर सकते।

माननीय मन्त्री सतीश जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, उन को पता है कि हेड प्रोसेसर्स के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी। ये हेड प्रोसेसर्स कौन हैं? दो दो, चार चार, पांच पांच आदमी इन में काम करने वाले होते हैं। सरकार का वहां पर पूरे तौर से पालिसी डेसीशन था कि इन के ऊपर कोई लेबी नहीं लगेगी। लेकिन लग गई। कैसे लग गई, यह कोई महकमे वाला नहीं बता सकता। मैं इन से मिला। ये खुद हैरान कि कैसे लगी। ये खुद उस को प्लीड कर रहे थे। किसी तरह दो महीने बाद फिर सरकार ने उस को विदड़ा किया। यह क्यों लग गई, क्योंकि इस के जो बड़े बड़े यूनिट्स हैं वह समझते थे कि जब तक यह इन के ऊपर नहीं लगेगी तब तक हमारा कारोबार नहीं चल सकता और उन्होंने नौकरशाही से मिल कर के चोर दरवाजे के रास्ते से इन के ऊपर यह लेबी लगवा दी।

पिछले साल एक केस मैं इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के साथ प्लीड कर रहा था। आप जानते हैं पंजाब के अन्दर हैंडलूम बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लगे हुए हैं। शाडी यार्न से गरीब आदमियों के लिए कम्बल और कपड़ा तैयार होता है। आज वह शाडी वूल बाहर से आता



है। उस बूल से यार्न बनाने के लिए कुछ स्पिनर्स एसोसिएशनस हैं वही उस काम को करती हैं, वही उस का यार्न बनाएंगी। छोटे इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और हैंडलूम बीबर्स की तरफ से मैं डेपूटेसन ले कर इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के पास गया और उन से कहा कि ये लोग खुद इस काम को करलें तो इस में आप को क्या एतराज है? उन्होंने कहा कि कोई एतराज नहीं, इस में किसी को क्या एतराज हो सकता है? यह तो हमारी नीति है कि हम इन को रिलीफ देना चाहते हैं, यह हो जाएगा। लेकिन आज उस बात को डेढ़ साल हो गए। कह रहे हैं कि इसमें अड़चन है। अड़चन बड़ी लाबी की है—चाहे वह टाटा हों या बिड़ला हों—वे कभी भी हैंडलूम को, स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को चलने नहीं देंगे। वे सरकार से कोई न कोई एक्साइज लगवायेंगे जिससे कि यह उद्योग पनप न सके। आज नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैंने इस सदन में यह बात उठाई थी कि पंजाब में 50 हजार छोटे कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं और आगे भी होंगे क्योंकि स्टील नहीं मिल रही है, कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। फिर कहाँ से वे टैक्स देंगे और कहाँ से अपने मजदूरों को तनख्वाह देंगे? सरकार के पास इसका कोई हल नहीं है। लेकिन यह ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति है जिसमें सरकार को कुछ न कुछ रिलीफ देनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक उत्पादन का सवाल है, आज एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर आगे बढ़ रहा है लेकिन उसके मुताबिक हमारा इण्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर नहीं बढ़ रहा है। पंजाब में अब शूगर-केन का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है लेकिन शूगर मिल लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जा रहा है। क्या रुकावट है, मुझे पता नहीं। नौकरशाही की रुकावट है या बड़े मिल वालों की तरफ से रुकावट है—पता नहीं। लेकिन आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि रेडटेपिज्म को खत्म करके प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए शूगर मिल के लाइसेंस दिए जायें। जितना शूगरकेन हो रहा है उसके

लिए आप किसान को क्या राहत देंगे? इसी तरह से काटन बहुत पैदा हो रही है और उसके भाव गिर रहे हैं। सरकार पर जोर डाला जाता है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस निश्चित करे। लेकिन अगर टेक्सटाइल मिल खोलने का सवाल आता है तो ब्यूरोक्रसी की रुकावट आती है, एम.आर.टी.पी की रुकावट आती है। दो साल हो गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक कम्पोजिट टेक्सटाइल यूनिट खोलने की बात तह नहीं हो पाई है।

इसी तरह से पेपर मिल की बात है। वहाँ पर इतना, अधिक व्हीट का हस्क है, टेक्नालाजी भी उपलब्ध हो चुकी है। लेकिन पेपर मिल नहीं लग सकती है। चाबल की इतनी ज्यादा हस्क है जिससे कहते हैं सीमेंट तैयार किया जा सकता है लेकिन दो साल बात करते करते हो गए, परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं निकलता है। अगर आपको प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना है तो फिर रुकावट क्या है? सरकार को वार फुटिंग पर ध्यान देना होगा। जबतक फील्ड में जाकर मिनिस्टर्स निर्णय नहीं करेंगे तबतक ब्यूरोक्रसी कोई काम नहीं होने देगी।

जहाँ तक बरोजगारी दूर करने का सवाल है, आज कारखानों में अगर वीवर्स चाहिए तो वे नहीं मिलते हैं। बरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सरकार को एजुकेशन में अमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए स्किल्ड लेबर चाहिए, बी.ए. और और एम.ए. पास नहीं चाहिए। एक वीवर का काम बी.ए. या एम.ए. पास नहीं कर सकता है। हमारे पंजाब में इण्डस्ट्रीज बहुत हैं लेकिन उनके लिए स्किल्ड लेबर नहीं मिलते हैं।

मैं पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा आज टेलीफोन देने के लिए सरकार की एक नीति है। वह नीति है—मोनो योयर टेलीफोन। उसमें 75 परसेंट प्रायर्टी है।

अगर कोई 5 हजार खर्च कर सकता है तो उसे फौरन टेलीफोन मिल जाएगा। मानलीजिए 100 टेलीफोन देने हैं उसमें 75 ओ वाई टी वालों को मिलेंगे। बाकी रहे 25 परसेंट। उसमें भी 10 परसेंट जनरल और 15 परसेंट में स्पेशल कैटेग्री वाले हैं।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Retired Government officers and Class—I officers are coming under 'special category'.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : जो पांच हजार खर्च कर सकता है वह आज ही टेलीफोन ले सकता है। दूसरी तरफ जनरल कैटेग्री वालों को 13-13 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन टेलीफोन नहीं मिला। मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से जवाब मिला है कि 13 साल तक टेलीफोन नहीं दिया जा सका। तो ऐसी नीतियों को रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा। इसमें कहीं न कहीं कोई गलती है। कोई पांच हजार देता है तो कल टेलीफोन मिल जायेगा। तो क्या हम यह समानता लाना चाहते हैं। सरकार इस बात पर सोचे कि हमें दो साल हो गये हैं और अगर दो सालों में नीतियों में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते, तो कभी भी नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इतना कह कर मैं यह बात फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि लघु उद्योगों के ऊपर, स्माल सेक्टर के ऊपर जो 30 लाख से 15 लाख आप ने कर दिया है, उस पर आप फिर से विचार करें। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का इस बात के लिए स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ रिलीफ दिये हैं लेकिन केरोसियन आयल के ऊपर, लघु उद्योगों के ऊपर और पेट्रोल के ऊपर भी जो रिलीफ देने की आवश्यकता है, उसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी विचार करें और कल या परसों जब अपना जवाब

दें, तो इन पर रिलीफ की घोषणा करें। ऐसी मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I was listening to the speech of the hon. Minister of Finance. I was reminded of the saying of Alaxender Pope. He said: "Blessed is he who expects nothing for he shall never be disappointed." Yesterday, pre-empting the discussion on the Finance Bill, a most unusual procedure was adopted by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister by announcing further tax concessions at a time when he was introducing the Finance Bill. Obviously, it seems that he has decided to close his ears to the debate even before it took place. Otherwise, if he had all this in mind, surely the final announcement should have come when he is replying to the debate, because already this budget has shown what a bankrupt budget it is. This is not at all a budget. This is a bankrupt budget of a bankrupt government— one concession, then another concession, then one more concession and so on. In practice, even before the budget comes into being as a totality, you start changing here and there.

Now, firstly, I would like to refer to one thing and that is that the bureaucrats sitting in the Secretariat had indicate, according to the Press, that the increase in prices would be to the extent of just 1 per cent. And yet within a few days of the budget, everywhere the prices started going up of the essential commodities, apart from petrol, diesel and kerosene. Kerosene, in my opinion, is an essential commodity, particularly in the rural area about which the Deputy Prime Minister is never tired of speaking. where the hon. Minister of Energy has not been able to reach and give electricity, how do the people in the rural areas lit their huts

and houses at night, may I ask? Do they just do it by Aladdin's lamp or something like that? Not at all. They have to use kerosene and, therefore, I consider that kerosene should be considered in our country as an essential commodity until such time as the Minister of Energy is able to bring all energy under his control without it being erratic as it is today in almost every State in the country—both coal and electricity.

Take the case of prices of essential commodities in my State of Tamilnadu. The rise in prices, after the budget on 9-4-1979, was like this: Take cabbage. This is a vegetable. In case the Minister does not know and perhaps he does not know. It was from Re. 1 to Rs. 240; carrot—from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 2.40; tomatoes—from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 a kilo. This is supposed to be 1 per cent. (Interruptions) I am talking about Tamilnadu. Obviously, you are as ignorant as usual about the South. Beans—from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.40 a kilo? bringal—from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.20 a kilo; There the summer comes earlier and therefore the prices go down earlier. Groundnut oil—Rs. 7.80 a kilo; refined oil—from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 a Kilo black gram—from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.45; I do not have to tell you about what has now become virtually a national dish—idddie and dosa. They cannot be manufactured without blackgram which is a very essential commodity. I am sorry, this is what is happening in spite of you or because of you.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is in South.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: So, this is what is happening.

Once the price goes up, it is common knowledge and common sense

in a capitalist economy like ours, they do not come down. Therefore, a traders' budget is being sold to us as rural oriented budget. I can see hardly any rural orientation in it.

Similarly, we had expected that Chaudhuri Charan Singh would at least come forward and indicate what measures would be taken to prevent further black marketing and black market money being generated and also what measures will be taken to mop up what is already existing there, it is said to be to the tune of Rs. 14,600 crores. Nothing is done about that. Instead, further loopholes are being opened again in the name of rural development. Because, you are giving tax rebate, income tax rebate to the corporate sector for carrying out so-called word of rural development or for contributing to rural development training on programmes that have been approved. What is going to be the monitoring machinery? We know what happened last year. In the name of rural development money is siphoned off. Will you please tell me what monitoring you have done to find out whether this was a worthwhile exercise or not, to find out whether you are going to get adequate returns in terms of development by giving such a tax rebate. No such picture is there in the Economic Survey nor has it been given by the Minister. It is common talk that this is precisely a method by which the corporate sector can generate their black money. We know that the corporate sector has gone into the agricultural sector. Today you have capitalism in the agricultural sector also; those people are not being taxed today. On the other hand, there is not a word about land reform, not a word about what employment schemes are going to be drawn up for the rural people. On 20th March you witnessed here a great sight all the newspapers said that it was historic not seen since Independence. Over five lakhs of agricultural labourers came to Delhi; they

were most peaceful and did not disturb the social or economic life of Delhi. Though five lakhs turned out, they did not go to tea shops to finish off the tea or they did not go into the restaurants to finish off the food that was there; they came with their own food packets. They came here with one voice; see the writing on the wall: The people in the countryside are now on the march. They have come after the announcement of your budget. It is not that they felt that your budget was going to deliver the goods. They know very well from their experience what your slogans mean. There was once the slogans *garibi hatao*; one lady said: *garibi hatao*, she was 'hataoed'. You are now saying: "rural development" you will be developed in a different direction altogether; you will become under-developed in the country sooner or later if you do not look out. There is the writing on the wall. You have given the green light to the corporate sector and said to them: Go along, boys, people are talking of black market money; now you do rural development and you will get income-tax rebate. So much as eleven crores of rupees are to be collected from big business houses by way of tax arrears. An ordinary man, a middle class employee cannot evade your tax. How can he? Because these are deducted at source. But these people have got their methods. It is common talk everywhere that the corporate sector has two lots of account books: one for the tax inspector and the other for themselves and their families. Then when they start squabbling, government has to come in and take over. Therefore, I should like to remind the hon. Minister that the concessions to the corporate sector are something that should be abandoned. I hope there will be further announcement that there is going to be tightening up of the corporate sector.

Then the other thing I would like to know is; the financial institutions in this country are giving a large scale credit—such as the LIC, IDBI and so on, to various companies and you have your Directors on the Boards of those

Companies. May I know what check up or what monitoring is done about the work of those Directors? I think if you take statistics, the position is not satisfactory. Unfortunately; we could not discuss Company Law Affairs. That is why I have to raise it now. I would like to know how many of your officers are regularly attending the meeting, checking and going through the manner in which those Companies are functioning. I do know that many of the Directors are over-worked. The same person is put on so many companies. I do remember when we had to take evidence of Agro-Industrial Corporation, we found that the Government representative there, or the financial institution representative there, quite often was only attending one out of the three meetings so that he does not lose his membership. What monitoring is done? Are your calling for the Report? Are you going into it? I do not know what the minions in your Finance Ministry are doing, apart from coming out with this ridiculous—1 per cent business.

You have got a deficit budget of Rs. 1,000 and odd. You are creating deficit in every single House except the higher income group in the country. There is a deficit budgeting of 15 per cent in every household and the officials claim 1 per cent. Obviously they are not doing their home work and they are not bothered absolutely as to what is the reality outside. Therefore, it is important that you have this monitoring and you have to see what the financial institutions representatives are doing in the various Boards of Directors of the different companies.

Now I come to the question of small scale industry. This kind of juggling with figures—Rs. 1 lakh and so on, I am not convinced by it because exemption, as one hon. member said, was originally given upto Rs. 30 lakhs. Now you have brought exemption down to Rs. 15 lakhs. Then you are giving 4 per cent between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 lakhs. Above Rs. 30 lakhs you get into 8 per cent again. In what way

is it relief to the Small Scale Industry. I would like to know? I can tell you because I come from an area that has got a very wide net work of small scale industries in hosiery, in engineering and so on. If 2 per cent is the return on Rs. 15 lakhs, that goes. Because when they reach 30 per cent, 4 per cent tax is there. Then what remains? In the small scale industries or in the small proprietary concerns, there are not people with big reserves to fall back upon. Therefore, I would request that the Minister should concede, that the earlier ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of small scale industry should be restored. This 4 per cent should not be there.

I do not want to go into the question of State resources because many hon. members have already spoken about it. Therefore, in view of the short time at my disposal, I am not going into that.

Lastly, I would like to come to a very important point. That is the point of the old age pensioners. Year after year this matter is being raised and year after year one Finance Minister goes and another comes, whether they belong to the Congress or whether they belong to the Janata, the same thing continues. We have Pension Act of 1871 and we have been free since 1947. But the rules of that Pension Act and the spirit of that Pension Act continue haunting the pensioners in our country. Every time you amend the Pension Rules. It does not effect those who have retired earlier. The result is that many old age pensioners who retired before 1973 do not get the benefit of all the new amendments that are there for the pensioners now. These people who have loyally served the country and the Government during their years of service are being asked to continue on a pension that was based on a cost of living which was much, much lower than it is now.

Inflation has been galloping in this country. You may have checked it now. But during those years when inflation galloped, their pension has remained unchanged. Here, I have

got some figures. For instance, now those who retired before 1973, someone was getting pension of nearly Rs. 400/-. Somebody who retired in the same grade in 1977 will be getting Rs. 519/-. Somebody who retired in between 1977 to 1979 will get Rs. 554 and so on. This is slightly higher. But there are some who are getting a pension of only Rs. 60, 90 or Rs. 120. Do you think it is moral that this should go on? Why should they be penalised because they retired earlier? If you change the rate of pension, why should it not have retrospective effect? Don't tell me it is going to cost crores and crores of rupees. Rs. 11 crores are just going like that. You have collected arrears. I know, Mr. Satish Agarwal, you have been very energetic and I accept that your excise collections have shown a good crop. I would congratulate you on that. Why don't you also have a look at the pensionary benefits?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am not in charge of that; I am in charge of revenue collection only.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KHISHNAN: We have made an amendment to the Pension Act whereby if a Grade I retired officer or a Supreme Court Judge happens to become Minister or Speaker, he continues to draw his pension and his salary as Minister or Speaker. But the poor pensioner who is getting only Rs. 60 should not be given relief by amending your Pension Act!

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): The wife of the ex-Commander in Chief, Gen. Rajendra Singh—the widow—is getting only Rs. 300 as pension. I agree with you.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is giving more facts. Take it. Every day the pensioners are writing to us. Where can they go except to the Government and to Parliament? Therefore, I would request the Minister to give an assurance that the pensioners' case will be gone into and they will be given relief that they are asking for. Why should you penalise them for committing the crime

of living longer than you expected them to live. You say, "You must die on such and such date because your pension is commuted". If he does not die by that date he is to be penalised whereas there are many rejas who are living off the fact of the land!

Lastly, I would like to add my voice to what has been said about WIMCO workers. There are 8000 workers who are likely to be thrown out on the street, 28 per cent is all that the manufacturing sector is contributing. In January 1979, the manufacturing sector had a meeting with Mr. George Fernandes, the tub-thumping Minister on the Treasury Benches, and an agreement was reached that they would not expand and they would give their technical know-how to the hand-made sector. Now, why should they be penalised? Whatever you do, please see that these 8000 workers continue in employment on the same wages and same conditions as they are having now. Also please guarantee that the workers in the cottage sector will also get sufficient wages commensurate with the needs of their livelihood, because remember to years out of the 10 years for eradicating unemployment have already gone by. You have got only 8 years and you have increased unemployment. I would like to know how with this sort of budget is ever going to reach your ten year target because in any case in another three years you are out."

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN (Deogarh):** Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, containing the financial proposals that the Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister announced in the House in his budget speech. Other speakers have criticised that this Bill and the budget would not serve the purpose of the nation, nay the purpose of the announcement that had been made by the Janata Party before going to elections. In my view the purpose of the announcement future budgets will definitely serve.

We the political parties, political people and politicians, mostly run with

the hare and hunt with the hound; That is our characteristic. The meaning is that we go on demanding money from the Government to be distributed to persons on the one hand and on the other hand, when the Government imposes taxes, then go on criticising the Government and creating stumbling blocks on the path of the Government to realise money, to impose taxes. I think, this double dealing on the part of the politics will neither help the society nor the nation at large.

While supporting the Bill from the core of my heart I would say rather appeal and after appeal, I demand from the Finance Minister, Mr. Charan Singh who is known in the country to be a clean politician and clean administrator, that he must look into the fact that of the entire sum of money that is given to the bureaucracy for expenditure for developmental works, 50 per cent is mis-spent in the form of interception, embezzlement, misappropriation, bribery, extravagancy luxury and misuse. How it is misused, I have a rough calculation. Political interception 15 per cent. It does not mean the ruling party alone but all the political parties. Official extravagance 12.5 per cent, contractors' profit 12.5 per cent, labour exploitation 4 per cent, donations 3 per cent and luxuries 3 per cent. Thus, it comes to 50 per cent. It may be a little more...

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** From where did you get this 12.5 per cent?

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN:** This is my experience. This is not the venue to disclose that.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He is a former Chief Minister.

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN:** The Finance Minister who is a clean person and clean administrator, supposed to control the finances of the nation of the Government. Till now from the very beginning after Independence, it has been earmarked in every Parliament, in every state Legislature, everywhere it is spoken, remarked and criticised that there is bribery in bureaucracy which has become rampant and open. But

no Government till now has made any effort to check it. I expect that the present finance Minister will make efforts and schemes so that it may be checked; if not in one year, yet at the end of three years it can be checked upto at least 90 per cent. I can say from my experience that if efforts are made sincerely and seriously, it can be checked upto 90 per cent. This misuse of money is mostly taking place in the public sector organisations.

Now there is the bogey of nationalisation and socialisation of everything. From my experience and information I am bold enough to say that of all the nationalised and socialised public concerns, 90 per cent are running at a loss because of this interception, bribery, bureaucracy, lavish expenses and so on and so forth. There is a demand to nationalise this industry or socialise that business.

116.56 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

Well, you may do it; I have no objection to that. But unless the nationalised and socialised industries and corporations which are under the different Ministries show profits, you have neither the moral right nor administrative right to further nationalise or socialise any industry or business in the interest of the nation.

I read in the papers the other day that the Prime Minister had remarked that if any industry cannot be run profitably, then the blame will be laid on the head of the corporation and he should be removed. The nation expects that when the Prime Minister has said something, the Government must act up to that. Since two Ministers of State of the Finance Ministry are present here, they should try to implement it. If any Corporation under the Government is running at a loss, the head should be asked to explain it and if he cannot explain it satisfactorily, he should be removed from service. Under the present law, their inability to run

the business or industry is sufficient enough to prove that they are incompetent and so they should be removed without assigning any reason. Let them go to the court of law; the court of law will not accept what they say; if you proceed properly.

The money that goes to the States from the Centre is also meeting the same fate. Even though the Centre has no direct control over the State Governments, in my opinion, you are a supervisory and inspecting authority. But your officers neither supervise nor inspect properly with sincerity and wholeheartedness. This is my experience.

17 hrs.

Then I come to the fact how this Government money which is to be spent for the development and the well-being of the nation is being mis-spent. For the last two years this Janata Government has launched a scheme to be executed in the rural areas to give employment to those persons who are willing to do manual work and get employment. Another thing is that wheat valuing hundreds of crores of rupees is being sent to the different States. In my opinion and from my experience I can boldly say that in some cases a maximum of 40 per cent grain has been properly utilised, in some cases 30 per cent, in some cases 25 per cent and in some areas not even 10 per cent. But the result has been shown to be cent per cent. This Government gives money, gives grain, gives commodities and every thing, but it does not take steps to see whether this is properly used or not. I would say that wheat had been given to the different States. The Government's rate of wheat by then, that is, 2 years back, was about Rs. 130 or Rs. 140 a quintal. But this wheat was given to the contractors who took charge of doing the work. The contractors sold Government wheat at the rate of Rs. 80 a quintal. This is a known and a proven thing. I support the Government, the people support the Government, they are ready to pay

their taxes. They are not opposing it. It is we that political people, we the press people, we the vociferous people who are objecting to that. But they are not objecting. What they are objecting is that the money which is being spent for them is not reaching them. 50 per cent of it is going under misappropriation, embezzlement, distribution, donation etc. and the rest of the 50 per cent has also been destroyed this way or that way. So, the complaint made by the masses is that the money that is to be spent for them should be controlled properly. But they are not complaining that you imposed one paisa for one match box. That is not their complaint but that is my complaint because I am partisan, I am fond of getting votes and I am running with the hare and hunting with the hound.

Now, the question of removal of unemployment has been raised by some hon. Members. As I have previously said—today also I have said—no government on earth in the entire world under the circumstances which are now in existence in India will be able to eradicate educated unemployment within a specified period. Neither Indira could do nor my Prime Minister and my Finance Minister can do that. But they are promising to get the unemployment problem removed in 10 years. Let them do it. I shall be happy. But unless and until there is control of the birth rate, change of the education system, you cannot remove unemployment even in 20 years to come. As the years go on the number of educated unemployment will go on increasing because now-a-days the students are not reading. They simply mark their attendance, that is sufficient. Whether it is 11 plus 2 plus 3, at the end of 13 years they get a degree of graduation, and then they say: We are graduates, give us jobs, or we will gherao you or throw stones or soda bottles at you. So, the Ministers are obliged to make piece-meal, half-hearted happy-go-lucky, provision and give some employment, half employment or under employment to some of them.

So far as garibi hatao is concerned, Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried to remove poverty, but instead of removing poverty, she behaved in such a way that the poor were removed in great numbers. We are also trying. Let our efforts be successful. Poverty can be removed only if the person who is poor tries his level best, sincere best, to remove it. How can you remove the poverty of a person by giving Rs. 2000 to him to construct a house? I do not accept this theory that by giving a poor man Rs. 2000 for getting a house constructed, you can remove his poverty, because out of that Rs. 500 will be taken by the contractor and Rs. 300 by some political workers of my party or your party or any party. With the remaining Rs. 1000 how can you remove his poverty, I do not understand it. So, efforts should be made to help sincere people who are determined to remove their poverty, so that they become better off.

With these words, I expect that the Finance Minister, the Ministers of State and the Ministry will try their best to control the finances so that what the nation desires may be fulfilled.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** Today, while speaking on the Finance Bill, I thought I would take the opportunity of rising certain fundamental issues of the economy, rather than go on the routine debate about the figures and the provisions made under various heads, which is a clerical exercise that the administration does, the routine budget methodology. I thought I would utilise this time to ask the question: have we thought, or are we thinking at least now, in view of the fact that the parliamentary system has found a missing gap of having an alternative party of having a national dialogue about the basic, fundamental economic propositions? All of us desire that India and the entire people of India, 64 crores now, should have a balanced all-round growth. Right from the beginning, every leader has been saying this. Actually, the whole economy,



the planned economy that we adopted was to achieve this objective. Let us evaluate at least now—I have said it before also; it can be said that because there was all one party, they did not bother and they had their set ideas and all that, alright—at least now let us think nationally whether our direction is correct or not. If you adopt a system of economy, where the effort of economic activity leads to capital formation and that capital information is allowed freely to be accumulated in the hands of the few in the name of freedom, free enterprise or whatever you may have, then the result will be the present structure that we have, the state of economy that we have. We have seen that a question was asked some 15 years back, where is the wealth going, where is the growth going? It was found, when a Committee was appointed for this purpose, that there is a parallel economy growing in this country, the economy of black-money. The last Select Committee, which was appointed to find out, the extent of black-money in this country and how to narrow it, found that approximately the extent of block-money and unaccounted income in this country would be to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores, not in cash, but in assets, liquid assets and properties. Now, are we going to have a system as long as this continues—call it capitalism; if you do not like it, call it whatever you may like—where a few grow at the cost of many, where a vertical growth takes place and a horizontal periphery of poverty persists? We have seen that today the people who have the purchasing power in this country to buy any consumer goods in the market are about 3 crores, whose monthly income is about Rs. 200 per month.

My friend, the hon. Finance Minister can find out and let us have the figures, if my figures are wrong. I have been saying about this for so many years. I would like to stand corrected, if I am wrong. Those whose

monthly income is above Rs. 1,000 are hardly 1.7 per cent. Those, whose annual income, assessed to income-tax, is above Rs. 1 lakh, are about 3000 individuals and corporate bodies and they pay about 80 per cent of your tax. The entire nation's economy is, in effect, controlled by these 3,000 assesses. This is the result of allowing a capitalist system of economy to continue. It is not the fault of the capitalists; it is the fault of the capitalist system which is inherent in the economy itself. That is why it was agreed and decided that we must adopt a different system. That system was socialist system.

Some people have objection even to that word. I will not quarrel. But let me quote here Gandhi. We now talk of Gandhian socialism. What has Gandhi to say about the concept of socialism? What are the basic criteria of economy? If it is to be an egalitarian, a just economy, what should be the basic criteria? This is what Gandhi had to say in the book entitled "The Coming Struggle for Trusteeship" by Kamala Gadre, on p. 42, under the heading—Destroy Capitalism, Not Capitalists. I quote:

"By the non-violent method we seek not to destroy the capitalists, we seek to destroy capitalism. We invite the capitalist to regard himself a trustee for those on whom he depends for the making, the retention and the increase of his capital."

Further, he says:

"Socialism was not born with the discovery of the misuse of capital by the capitalists. As I have contended, socialism, even communism, is explicit in the first verse of *Isopanishad*."

That verse is well-known.

इशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यत्किञ्चित् जगत्याम जगत् ।  
त्येन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जीथा : मागृह्यः कस्य स्विद्धनं ।

He says, "All this whatsoever moves in this moving world, is pervaded by God. Through such reunciation you may enjoy. Do not covet; for whose, indeed, is wealth?"

Later on, he says:

"There is no other choice than between voluntary surrender on the part of the capitalist of superfluities and consequent acquisition of the real happiness of all on the one hand, and on the other, the impending chaos into which if the capitalist does not wake up betimes, awakened but ignorant famishing millions will plunge the country and which not even the armed force that a powerful Government can bring into play, can avert."

This is the warning Gandhiji had given a long time back:

"A violent and bloody revolution is a certainty one day unless there is a voluntary abdication of riches and the power that riches give and sharing them for the common good."

This was the concept of Gandhiji. Then, later on, in preparing his formula for trusteeship, these were his points:

"Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one. It gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself. It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption.

It does not recognise any right of private ownership of property except so far as may be permitted by society for its own welfare.

It does not exclude legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth.

Thus, under state-regulated trusteeship, an individual will not be free to hold or use his wealth for selfish satisfaction or in disregard of the interests of society."

How succinct and how beautifully the whole concept of socialism, within the framework of a democratic set-up, has been put! What are we doing about it? As I have said, it is not the fault of an individual: it is the fault

of the system. Today you have willy-nilly accepted a capitalistic system. And what is the crux of that system? It is that capital formation must be allowed to take place in the hands of a few; they must be free to do that. And you, as the Government, will only ask for a share of it in the form of taxation so that you may use it for running the Government and also for welfare activities. So, first you give the freedom to earn capital and accumulate capital, and then, by taxation, you try to get part of it. When he is given the freedom he says 'why should I give it to you? I will hide part of it and show you only a small portion; you can tax that'. So, in the system itself, the fault lies.

Then, you have the budget. What is the budget? It is a system of taxation, a capitalistic system. You can go on experimenting years on end, and every day or every year you can prepare a budget, read it out and then bring the Finance Bill. I beg of you, let a man like Choudhury Charan Singh, who has dynamic ideas about the welfare of the rural people, start a national dialogue, to think of this basic issue. Are we going to continue with the system which breeds the growth of exploitation by the few of the many? This is inherent in the system. I am not particularly enamoured of these words, but Gandhiji used them when he said 'I am more of a socialist and a better communist than many socialists and communists'. All right, if you do not like the words 'socialist' and 'communist', I am not going to quarrel with you. I am only asking, whether there should be a change in the system or not, whether a change in our democratic set-up can be brought about.

Economic activities are two-fold: they are productive and distributive. If you have a control on national production, why should there be this dichotomy of two sectors, the public sector and the private sector? There is only one sector in the country, the people's sector or the national sector. So, why should there be this difference,

in the distribution also? Therefore, if you have this idea, then the entire national trading activities can be brought under one umbrella. Just as the Medical Practitioners are compulsorily registered under the Indian Medical Council's Act,—otherwise they cannot practice—the entire trading and industrial community should be registered under one industrial national society. Then you can decide the priorities. Priorities must be decided as an in-built mechanism. For that I would suggest that in every industry there should be a 'Trimurti' of control—that is, an equal proportion, in the management, of workers who produce, of entrepreneurs or capitalists who have got the money and of the Governmental or financing agency which today provides 80 per cent of the finances. Imagine having this structure in every industry. Today the main blood-money is made by manipulation of the stores that you buy and what you sell—the raw material and the finished product. It is there that the whole thing is manipulated. So if the 'Troika' or 'Trimurti' is there, it will be able to safeguard all interests. An in-built mechanism must be provided in the running of the system. Do it for all industries in this country, at the national level, for distribution and production also. If you have one national marketing organisation, every retailer will be a member of that organisation as also the wholesaler. Let it be headed by a wholesaler; it does not matter. Then you will be able to regulate and say: 'Look, what is your profit at the wholesale point?'. My friend Shri Agarwal is a knowledgeable person in the field of trade. Will 1½ per cent be all right? All right, you may tell the wholesaler that he can take 2 per cent. He should be very happy. My friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta should also be able to tell us about this, because he is connected with trade. Is 1½ per cent all right?

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I am not connected, but I know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have collected it from his brother Shri Bhaniram Gupta who is President of the Wholesale Traders Association.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then you quote him and not me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All right I will quote Mr. Bhaniram Gupta. He said, 'one and a half per cent'. I said, 'If I give half a per cent more

और वह तो माला माल ही जायेंगे सहव ।

He said that they would be very happy. So, two per cent there. Then, coming to the retailer 2½ to 3 per cent is their return. Give them five per cent. All the retailers—they may be in any corner of the country—will be very happy. See the difference now. I am coming to the crucial point in which Mr. Charan Singh is interested. You want to give a remunerative price to the agricultural producer without affecting the consumer. Is it not? If you want to improve the standard of life in the rural areas and have better minimum wages also for the workers, how can you do it unless you give a remunerative price to the producer? Now, you can say, 'I want Rs. 130 to be paid for a wheat producer; Rs. 100 for a rice producer'. You say that and see the beauty. What is the margin in between if there is a national marketing organization to regulate all trade? If seven per cent is added, it comes to Rs. 140 or Rs. 143. Now, at the last retail shop in the country, without any harm to the trader, without exploiting or harming the trader, you can sell it for Rs. 140 per quintal. And how happy the consumer will be! Today the consumer is paying Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 in the black market. What I am trying to emphasize is this. There has to be a national regulation. There cannot be a half-hearted method...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about transport?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All that is included in that two per cent.

सुतली का टुकड़ा तक ।

This was what Mr. Bhani Ram told me. Even assuming that transport is not added there and you add it now, it cannot go haywire; in between the cost cannot become Rs. 2 per kilo. Therefore, with an inbuilt mechanism for distribution, a National Marketing Organization, we can achieve this. If any one defaults, his licence must be cancelled and he should be put in jail for the anti-social and anti-national activity. Don't have any mercy there.

Now you can determine—once you have this marketing control—what should be produced in the rural areas. Now what is the difficulty about production in rural areas? You are so much interested in rural areas and employment. This is the crux of the problem. Why is employment not possible? Whatever they produce, there is no market because the market is only in the urban areas. I always give this example of soap. A soap produced by an intelligent matriculate or chemist in a rural area will not sell because the big companies who produce soap advertise their soap in every village. Any one listening to the transistor or radio feels that he or she must use the Lux. Why? Because Hema Malini uses Lux. That is the advertisement. How much money is spent on advertisement? What kind of economy are we having? It is an artificial economy.

Take, for example, chappals. That has been monopolised by the big houses. The other day Guptaji and myself were discussing in that Committee. We found that a pair of chappals or sandals worth Rs. 30 are sold by Bata in the shop for Rs. 79.99. You will be amazed to hear this. This is the exploitation. How can you run the economy? How can you give employment in rural areas, I ask you, with this economy running a Mini-India for three crores of people? The entire productive activity in this country is for these three crores which constitute the real market. The 60-crore people do not constitute the market at all. What kind of a thought are you giving to this, I ask. This has nothing to do with the Party. I beg of

this Government: let us have a small group—Mr. Agarwal, you and some others—of people who are willing to give thought to this basic issue; Let us come together. Let us have a national dialogue on this. It is only then we can solve it. I tell you there is so much manpower in our country. So many goods can be produced. The goods are there. If you give the purchasing power to the man in the rural areas, as I said, you should, immediately there will be employment and you can flood the world with goods. So such labour force is there in this country.

The economy has to be changed. A structural change in your economy will have to be brought about. The capitalist structure will have to be destroyed. Of course, Gandhiji wanted it to be done in a peaceful manner and in a democratic manner and unless you do that, there is no use of all this budgeting. This budgeting and taxation is nothing but wanting a share in the loot. That is what your taxation idea and concept is.

Therefore, if you want to go ahead, with this go ahead. God bless you. Go ahead with this pigmarolo of our whole exercise of a capitalist economy. But you will not be able to solve the problem of this country. Employment is impossible because you have no wherewithal to provide either the productive activity or the market and you do not want to control. I say it is possible within the democratic set up. For heaven's sake I appeal again. The time has come. We are going astray on non-issues and on non-priorities in this country. On the basis of caste, religion and everything, the whole nation is going to get derailed. This is the only economic and real problem. Let us all get together. I would beg of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and everybody in the Janata Party and everyone in this country. Let us start a national dialogue and the time is now.

श्री बन्धुना प्रसाद शर्मा: (रीवा) माननीय सभापति जी, वित्त विधेयक पर जब हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो हमें कुछ अन्तर्निरीक्षण करना होगा और यह सोचना होगा कि पिछले 2 वर्षों में हमने क्या किया है और अब कितना समय हमारे लिये बाकी है। इस बजट के बाद अब वर्तमान सरकार को केवल 2 बजट और पेश करने हैं, दो बार ही मौका उसे मिलेगा, फिर 1982 का बजट तो नई सरकार पेश करेगी। हमने जो वायदे किये थे, उनकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि यह हमारा बजट सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का निर्देशक होता है। हम इस बजट द्वारा देश में आर्थिक पंि वर्तन ला सकते हैं, समूचे सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाने की क्षमता इस वित्त व्यवस्था में होती है। जब इसको हम अपने सामने रखकर वर्तमान बजट पर दृष्टिपात करते हैं तो यह बात सही है कि हमने एक सही दिशा को, जिसकी ओर देश को जाना चाहिये, पहचाना है। पुरानी राह को छोड़कर हमने कम-से-कम इतना तो समझा है कि यह देश गांवों में निवास करता है और गांवों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये हमको इस देश की आर्थिक सत्ता का उपयोग करना चाहिये।

इसलिये इस वित्त विधेयक में जो प्रावधान है, गांव के पुनर्निर्माण और गरीबों की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने के लिये, अन्तयोदय के कार्यक्रम के लिये, फूड फार बर्क के लिये, इंटिग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिये, वह स्वागत योग्य कदम है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि उन्हें अच्छी तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जाये, ईमानदारी से, नई स्प्रिट से यह मानकर कि हमारे सामने कोई लक्ष्य है, थोड़े से समय में हमें इसे पूरा करना है, इसके लिये सारी शक्ति लगा देनी है,

अगर यह सोचकर हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ें, तो सचमुच देश को एक नई राह पर हम आगे बढ़ाकर ले जायेंगे, मंजिल तक पहुंच जायेंगे, यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन मंजिल की तरफ बढ़ने का यह एक अच्छा और शुभ प्रयास है।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आशयें देश की जनता को थीं, वे धीरे-धीरे कुछ धूमिल होती चली जा रही हैं, और जो भगीरथ प्रयास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। हमने कुछ वादे किये थे। हमने वादा किया था कि हम आमदनी, वेतन और कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्धारण करेंगे। दो वर्ष बीत गये हैं। क्या इस बजट में भी हमने आमदनी, वेतन और कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित की है? क्या कीमतों पर हमारा कोई नियंत्रण है? क्या हम कुछ सोच पाये हैं कि विभिन्न आमदनियों में क्या रिश्ता होना चाहिए? हमने वादा किया था कि हम आमदनी में 1 और 20 का फर्क रखेंगे। क्या हम उस तरफ थोड़ा भी कदम उठा पाये हैं? क्या हमारा बजट उस दिशा में जरा भी आगे बढ़ा है?

यह सही है कि सम्पन्न बगों पर टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज का बोझ गरीबों पर इतना अधिक पड़ने वाला है कि गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच में अन्तर और अधिक बढ़ने वाला है, कम नहीं होने वाला है। इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज का बोझ और प्रभाव केवल गरीबों पर ही पड़ता है, और यह बात हम सामने देख रहे हैं। बजट पेश होने के बाद से गरीबों के उपभोग में आने वाली चीजों की

कीमतें बहुत अधिक बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। हम सम्पन्न वर्गों से कितना टैक्स ले पायेंगे, उसमें तो संदेह है, क्योंकि हमने टैक्स इवेजुन पर रोक लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। यद्यपि माननीय उपप्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम काले धन को बाहर निकालने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास करेंगे, लेकिन वह प्रयास क्या होगा, अभी तक वह परिभाषित नहीं हुआ है, अभी तक उसकी कोई रूप-रेखा सामने नहीं आई है। हम सम्पन्न वर्गों से कितना टैक्स ले सकेंगे, उसमें तो संदेह है, लेकिन इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों से गरीबों पर जो प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, वह हमारे सामने है।

हम देखते हैं कि जो मिट्टी का तेल पहले 1.28 रुपये प्रतिलिटर या 1.30 रुपये प्रति-लिटर मिलता था, आज उसकी कीमत 1.60 रुपये प्रति-लिटर है, और देहात में तो वह 2 रुपये प्रतिलिटर के हिसाब से मिल रहा है। भले ही कोई कहे कि इस बजट से कीमतों पर केवल एक ही प्रतिशत प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है, लेकिन वास्तविकता को नजर-अंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। छोटे लोगों को जो झुगतना पड़ रहा है, उससे हमें आँखें बन्द नहीं करनी चाहिए, बल्कि उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

केवल मिट्टी का तेल ही नहीं, बल्कि गरीबों के उपयोग में आने वाली छोटी-छोटी चीजें महंगी हो गई हैं, जैसे कपड़े और वनस्पति की आज महंगाई है। नमक से बढ़ कर उपयोगी चीज, उससे अधिक आवश्यक और अनिवार्य वस्तु कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। यद्यपि उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है, लेकिन चूँकि अन्य चीजों पर टैक्स लगा है, इस लिए उसके दाम भी बढ़ गये

हैं। अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्स का प्रभाव नमक पर भी पड़ रहा है। आज देहात में नमक रुपये का डेढ़ या दो किगो बिक रहा है। यह गांधी जी का देश है, जिन्होंने नमक के लिए सत्याग्रह किया था। हम गांधीवादी नीतियों को अपना रहे हैं। हम ने उनकी समाधि पर शपथ ले कर काम करना शुरू किया था। इस लिए हमें कम से कम यह व्यवस्था तो कर देनी चाहिए कि इस देश के लोगों को नमक तो सही कीमत पर, सस्ते भाव पर, उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। बजट का प्रभाव नमक पर भी पड़ा है और वह अत्यन्त महंगा बिक रहा है, देश के गरीब लोगों की पहुंच के बाहर होता चला जा रहा है।

हम असमानताओं को दूर करने की बात करते हैं। असमानतायें तो अनेक किस्म की हैं। शहर और गांव के बीच में असमानता है, जिस को दूर करने के लिए माननीय उपप्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया है और उसकी तरफ कदम बढ़ाया है। लेकिन केवल शहर और गांव की असमानता ही नहीं है, गांव में भी धनी और गरीब के बीच में असमानता है, क्षेत्र और क्षेत्र में असमानता है। प्रदेश और प्रदेश में कितनी बड़ी असमानता है। क्या हम उस असमानता को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं? हमारे देश में एक प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेश में असमानता की कितनी बड़ी खाई है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और गुजरात में जो प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय है, उसकी एक-तिहाई भी मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं है। उड़ीसा में, राजस्थान में, मणिपुर में उस की एक तिहाई भी आमदनी नहीं है। इतनी बड़ी असमानता है प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय में। हम लोग दुनिया में बाँट कर ले जाते हैं कि ईंगलिटैरियन एंड

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

जस्ट वर्ल्ड एकोनामिक आर्डर होना चाहिए, समतामूलक अर्थ-व्यवस्था दुनिया की होनी चाहिए, दुनिया के अन्दर विषमता समाप्त होनी चाहिए। हम यह कहते हैं। लेकिन अपने देश के अन्दर हम क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं उनकी असमानता को दूर करने का कोई प्रयास है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की तरफ से ग्राम विकास के संबंध में जो एक प्रतिवेदन हम लोगों को दिया गया है उस की तरफ मैं ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। इस के पृष्ठ 9 को देखें। जो इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम हमारे देश में सन् 76 में चला, जो अभी भी चल रहा है, उस में हमारे देश के कुछ प्रान्तों के जिले लिए गए हैं जिन में यह काम चल रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट के नवें पृष्ठ पर लिखा हुआ है कि किस किस जिले में, किस-किस प्रान्त में यह इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। मैं अपनी स्मरण शक्ति से बता रहा हूँ—आंध्र में महबूबनगर, आसम में कामरूप, बिहार में रोहतास, कर्नाटक में टुंकुर, केरल में कन्नानोर, महाराष्ट्र में वरधा और चन्द्रपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी गढ़वाल और मिर्जापुर। इस में मध्य प्रदेश का एक भी जिला नहीं है। यह सरकार को दी हुई रिपोर्ट है। हरियाणा में हिसार, पंजाब में होशियारपुर, ये जिले लिए गए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा के हिसार और पंजाब के होशियारपुर जिले क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भी जिले से अधिक गरीब हैं और पिछड़े हैं? मध्य प्रदेश का एक भी जिला बताइए जो इन जिलों से बहुत नीचे स्थिति में न हो। हम अन्वेषण की बात करते हैं। इस में मध्य प्रदेश का नाम नहीं है, राजस्थान का नाम नहीं है, जम्मू और काश्मीर

का नाम नहीं है, मेघालय का नाम नहीं है, मणिपुर का नाम नहीं है, अरुणाचल का नाम नहीं है, मिजोरम का नाम नहीं है, त्रिपुरा का नाम नहीं है। ये कितने पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं? फिर हम कहते हैं कि इन पूर्वी प्रदेशों में पृथकतावाद की बात चलती है, ये देश से अलग होने की बात करते हैं। क्या चाहते हैं हम? अगर हम क्षेत्रीय असमानता को बढ़ाएंगे तो इस देश की अखंडता को हम कायम रख सकेंगे क्या? मध्य प्रदेश के लोग यह बात नहीं कर सकते चाहे उन के साथ कितना बड़ा अन्याय क्यों न हो? राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिए जितना बलिदान आप चाहते हैं वह करने के लिए वह तैयार हैं। लेकिन उनके साथ यह अन्याय होना चाहिए क्या?

इसके बाद इस पुस्तक के चौदहवें पृष्ठ को आप देखें। जो नई नीति हमने अख्तियार की है ब्लाक लेवल प्लानिंग की, विकास खण्ड स्तर की जो योजनाएँ हमने बनाई हैं उसमें इसी चौदहवें पृष्ठ में बताया गया है कि किस प्रदेश के कितने ब्लाकों में यह प्लानिंग शुरू हो गई है, कितने ब्लाक में यह योजना बनाई गई है और कितने में यह कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसमें भी देख लिया जाय, यह मैं सदन के पटल पर रखने को तैयार हूँ। यह सदन के पटल पर रखा जाय, यह सरकारी प्रकाशन हम लोगों को दिया गया है, इसमें आन्ध्र में 170 ब्लाक, बिहार में 180 ब्लाक, आसाम में 39 ब्लाक, हरियाणा में 39 ब्लाक, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 11 ब्लाक, महाराष्ट्र में 116 ब्लाक, उत्तर प्रदेश में 160 ब्लाक, गोवा में 7 ब्लाक किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश का एक भी ब्लाक, एक भी विकास खण्ड नहीं है। राजस्थान का एक भी विकास खण्ड नहीं है, उड़ीसा का एक भी विकास खण्ड नहीं है। और बड़ी

मणिपुर, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल, मिजोरम का एक भी ब्लाक नहीं है। यह आज की स्थिति है। इस असमानता को रखते हुये हम कौन सा विकास करने जा रहे हैं? अगर इस तरह का भेदभाव चलेगा तो क्या हम सचमुच अपने लक्ष्य की ओर पहुँचने का सपना देख सकते हैं?

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है—हम बात तो करते हैं कि बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बेरोजगारी समाप्त होने की दिशा में आपने कदम उठाया है। जो छोटे उद्योगों का जाल बिछाने की हमारी योजना है गांव-गांव में, यह बड़ा स्तुत्य प्रयास है और इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। खाम तौर से फूड फार वक काम के लिए अनाज की जो योजना चल रही है इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। अभी इस साल की जो रिपोर्ट हमें मिली है, आर्थिक समीक्षा जो हमें देखने को मिली है उसमें बताया गया है कि 1978-79 में 40 करोड़ मानव-दिवसों का काम लोगों को मिलेगा। ऊपर से लोग पढ़ते हैं तो लगता है कि बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ, 40 करोड़ मैनडेज का काम मिलेगा। लेकिन जब आप जनसंख्या को देखें, गांवों में जो बेकार लोग हैं उनकी संख्या को देखें तब यह कितना होगा? सात करोड़ लोग इस देश के गांवों में बेकार हैं। 40 करोड़ दिवसों में एक व्यक्ति को 6 दिन का काम भी नहीं मिलेगा। 40 करोड़ दिवस लिख देने से ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत बड़ा काम हो गया लेकिन ऐसा वास्तव में नहीं है। इसमें हमको आत्म-सन्तोष की आवश्यकता नहीं है। गांवों में कितने दिन लोग बेकार रहते हैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक अर्थ-शास्त्री का कहना है, 1974 के आधार पर, कि एक साल में 140 दिन लोग बेकार रहते हैं यानी करीब पांच महीने। आप 6 दिन का काम देंगे तो उससे उनको क्या मिलेगा? इससे उनका

कौन सा जीवनस्तर ऊंचा हो जायेगा? उनकी कौन सी बेरोजगारी दूर हो जाएगी? फूड फार वक के द्वारा आप उनको स्थायी रूप से काम नहीं दे पायेंगे।

यदि स्थायी रूप से गांवों में लोगों को काम देना है तो उसके मात्र दो तरीके हैं। एक तो आप ग्रामीण उद्योग-धंधों को पुनर्जीवित करें। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में आपने जो जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोले हैं वे अभी कागज पर ही हैं, उनका काम ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल रहा है। छोटे उद्योग-धंधों की बात जो आपने कही है, वे जब खुलेंगे तो कोई सन्देह नहीं कि लोगों का काम मिल सकेगा लेकिन अभी वह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। कहा गया है कि 804 वस्तुओं छोटे उद्योगों के लिए सुरक्षित कर दी गई हैं लेकिन अभी इसको कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं किया गया है। क्या यह वस्तुएं बड़े उद्योग धंधों में उत्पादित नहीं होतीं? क्या इनके उत्पादन के लिए आपने बड़े उद्योगों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है? क्या बड़े उद्योग चमड़े का सामान नहीं बनाते? क्या बड़े उद्योग भावुन और कपड़ा नहीं बनाते? इसलिए यह तो अभी हुआ नहीं है। अभी मिक्सड एकोनामी चल रही है और इस प्रकार से छोटे उद्योग-धंधे नहीं चल पायेंगे। अभी यह केवल कहने की ही बात है। तो एक तरीका यह है कि छोटे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में आपने जो कहा है उसकी व्यवस्था करें, उसको कार्य रूप में परिणत करने के लिये आप भगीरथ प्रयास करें और दूसरे आप उनको स्थायी रोजगार दें।

इसके साथ ही भूमि सुधार के कार्यक्रमों को दिलचस्पी के साथ तथा पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ लागू किया जाए, उसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई कोरकसर बाकी न रखी



[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

जाये। चाहे जितने लोग नाराज हो जायें, आपको इसके लिए कठोर कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे तभी यह काम सम्भव हो पायेगा यह कहना कि अब 18 और 27 एकड़ से अधिक के किसान नहीं रहे—गलत है। अभी भी हजारों एकड़ के किसान मौजूद हैं। इसलिए सीलिंग के कानून में परिवर्तन करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है तथा चोर दरवाजे को बन्द करने की भी आवश्यकता है ताकि बड़े लोगों से भूमि निकल सके और भूमि-हीनों को मिल सके।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि इस देश में काले धन की समानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था चल रही है। जब तक इसको समाप्त नहीं किया जाता तब तक इस देश के विकास के लिए पूंजी नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसके लिए आवश्यकता है कि सौ रुपए के नोटों का प्रचलन बन्द कर दिया जाये। जब तक यह न होगा, तब तक इस देश से काले धन की समानान्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था समाप्त नहीं होगी।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन बातों पर सरकार विचार करके इस देश को अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाने के लिए सार्थक प्रयास करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the provisions of the Finance Bill. Sir, the hon. Lady Member, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, has already explained to the House how after the presentation of the Budget all prices have gone up. She pointed out how prices have increased in respect of all articles including vegetables. So, this is the way in which the budget has hit the poorest and the middle-class people. It is very clear and everybody knows

about this. Although I am criticising this Bill, I must express my gratitude to the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Charan Singh, for having consented to my request for the development of Chinnamuttam Fishing Harbour. If we invest Rs. 2.0 crores on this harbour project, we can expect that this would generate an income of Rs. 28.0 crores a year. We are exporting 'prawn' to Australia, America and Japan. So far we have been earning a foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 2.0 crores by exporting this variety of fish from this area. If we develop this harbour, we can earn foreign exchange worth about Rs. 28.0 crores per year. That is the opinion given by the experts. How, except for the funds, all necessary approvals have been given and the Government of Tamil Nadu has agreed to give whatever is wanted for this purpose by the Central Government in this regard. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly set apart a sum of Rs. 2.0 crores for this project in the year 1979-80 itself. He has already promised me that he would look into the matter. I would therefore request him to kindly mention in his reply as to when he is going to take up this project.

Now, I must point out another important thing that Chaudhary Sahib has done for the development of agriculture in the country. He has written to me about the provision that has been made for the conduct of Ganga-Cauvery link survey. The farmers of India would like to felicitate him on this farsighted action of their leader, Chaudhary Sahib. But I would like to know how much amount has been provided for this purpose.

Fortunately, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Zulfikarullah, is here and I want to bring to his notice about the public sector financial institutions which are not at all helpful to the small industries, about which our Deputy-Prime

Minister and Finance Minister is very much concerned. For example, the Tamil Nadu Industries Investment Corporation gives loan for buying machinery to the small industries in the State. The Financial institutions are also giving monetary assistance to the small units for getting machinery and other equipments. But at the same time they are not giving working capital. The nationalised banks and other banks are giving working capital. But here in these cases, these public sector financial institutions are to follow the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Wherever the small scale industrial units are in default in the payment of their instalments, say about Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000, immediately it is being brought to the notice of the bankers saying that so and so small unit is in arrears. The bankers immediately become alert and they feel that such and such unit might be closed and therefore no more loan should be given to that unit. In this connection, I have written to the hon. Minister and he has also replied to me saying that my suggestion has been forwarded to the Department concerned. If there is any delay in the instalment payment by the industry concerned, the TIIC should get in touch with the industry concerned. If the industry is not showing any sign towards instalment payment, the TIIC can take steps to recover the dues under the RR Act. They can collect the money and they need not write to the bankers. Instead of adopting this method, the TIIC writes to the Bank which has given working capital assistance to the industry about the non-payment of TIIC's dues. This creates friction between the Bank and the industry. Therefore, the hon. Minister should give instructions to the Reserve Bank of India so that the small industries getting help from the financial institutions continue to engage themselves in the production activities, without being hampered by the public sector financial institutions directly with the Banks for any slight delay in the repayment of dues.

The Finance Bill, 1979 was done

away with the tax holiday being enjoyed by the small industries. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister is committed to the growth of small industries. He should restore the tax holiday for the small scale industries. In this case, how can you expect the small scale industries to grow?

In his (Deputy Prime Minister) introductory remarks on 24-4-79, Chaudhary Sahib had acknowledged receipt of several representations pleading the genuine cause of mechanised sector. But he has advised the mechanised sector to live with the increased excise duty. It is just like asking the drowning man to catch hold of the straw. The economic viability of the mechanised sector is affected by this increase. It is not that the mechanised sector is holding out any threat of closure just to spite the Government. There is a disparity between the small scale sector and the mechanised sector in certain respects. In the case of mechanised sector, the increase in excise levy is being passed on to the public exchequer without any increase in excise levy. The increase in prices of matches produced by the handmade sector confined to three taluks of Tamil Nadu will yield Rs. 15 crores to the owners of the handmade sector. Even the handmade sector has demanded that the excise differential between them and the mechanised sector need be only Rs. 1.50. I explained to the Minister of State for Finance and he has agreed with me that the proposal of handmade sector for maintaining the difference of Rs. 1.50 would be considered. As far as matches are concerned, mechanised sector is selling them in the market at 20 paise a match box at the same time the handmade sector is also selling it at 20 paise. By this action of handmade sector, how much money the government is losing? It comes to about Rs. 15-17 crores. This much money the Government will be losing. In such a way, you are generating black money. Why are you prejudiced against it? There are 40,000 people dependent on the mechanised sector

of match industry. I request the hon. Minister to maintain the difference of Rs. 1.50 between the mechanised sector and the handmade sector. Shri-mati Parvathi Krishnan had also expressed her views on this. The limit in the case of cotton banians and like hosiery products for the purpose of excise levy had been Rs. 30 lakhs. In this Finance Bill, it has been brought down to Rs. 15 lakhs. This will adversely affect more than 2000 small hosiery units in Tamil Nadu. I request the hon. Minister to restore the limit of Rs. 30 lakhs for these people.

Another thing. The Birla Institute of Scientific Research has pointed out that the administrative superstructure to implement the rules which seek to regulate the country's economy costs the taxpayers as much as Rs. 412.5 crores. Regulations that control prices and distribution cost another Rs. 1162.6 crores by way of subsidy and grants to bring the total cost of the regulatory activities of the Central Government alone to Rs. 1575 crores in 1978-79. I want the Government to look into it and examine it properly and do the needful.

18 hrs.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE** (Mukandapuram): The Finance Bill is being discussed for the past one and half days and the Ministers as well as the Janata party leaders must have noticed that any support or compliment, to this Finance Bill is yet to come; I do not think it is going to come at all. I had been carefully following the speeches of the Janata party stalwarts; many of them being realists, have refrained from exaggerating what has been provided in the Bill. One statement was made by the Finance Minister and the department, namely, that the impact of the budget proposals will be an escalation of only one per cent in price. I do not say it is ridiculous because it is worse than ridiculous. They could not repeat that speech in their homes

because their wives will not leave them alone as they will be feeling the pinch of the budget.

I was going through the budget proposals during the past one decade. I can say with absolute certainty that there was never a budget during the past decade or even two when a massacre of this type of has taken place. Prices have gone up, even according to government statistics, by 8 per cent. Even a member of the cabinet who is dealing with essential commodities and civil supplies, Mr. Mohan Dharja, is on record in Rajya Sabha that the price rise will be unimaginable. Our Planning Commission member, Mr. Rajkrishna in a television interview said that we would be lucky if we are able to end up with ten per cent. The price stability which was attained during the rule of the Congress government, especially during the last two or three years, has completely been spoiled. We used to project India as the one country among the developing countries where price stability had been achieved, inflation had been curbed and in fact there was a negative rate of inflation. Now it is lost for ever. What for? What are these taxes meant for? When we study the budget proposals there is not a single excuse for increasing, apart from increasing the overheads. There is no encouraging increase in the developmental activities. My learned friend Venkataraman has pointed out that whatever is being taxed is not at all being used for development purposes. Take for example one proposal which was referred to by so many members: the small scale sector, from Rs. 30 lakhs the limit is being brought down to Rs. 15 lakhs. The labour intensive hosiery units in Tiruppur, engineering units near Coimbatore, all those units will be adversely affected: so called encouragement is completely negated. About the match industry, the Ministry has been taken for a ride. I think the Industry Ministry also is in that ride. Without having an idea, with things which have got no relevance to realities, they thought that the so-

called small scale sector in certain parts of South India belonged to poor people or small men. Mr. Kosalram was explaining this, Rs. 17 crores will be looted and it is being looted by 17 families who are interlinked. The Business Standard has published the family tree to show how it is so. It is the mechanised sector. The Industries Minister revealed his colossal ignorance, and that of his department by saying it is a multinational. It is considered wrong to speak on behalf of certain things. WIMCO is not a multinational. It is fashionable to speak against certain things. There is a mechanised sector, it is a family sector; it can be called as such instead of small sector. The tiny sector, the family sector, which is controlled by 17 family people. They have increased the price as if they have been taxed. The consumer is paying the high rate. They are not taxed on the simple excuse of differential in taxation. The family business, they have increased it and the exchequer is losing it. Who is benefiting and who is paying? The consumer is paying a high rate on the match box. The Government of India is losing it. Who is gaining? The 17 families who are inter-linked are gaining. I am sure, being a realist the Minister who has got his feet down on earth, a man with abundant common sense, the Minister of State for Finance, who is in charge of Excise and Revenue, will have a second look and a closer look and find out how this differential can be amended. At least the benefits are passed on to the consumer.

Let me tell you a few other things. I may mention about the Banking sector. I know he is not directly handling it. As I often repeat, at present the strength of the Indian rupee is being maintained by the Overseas Indians. The performance of the Commerce Ministry is well known—27 per cent rate of growth of exports during 1976-77 when the Congress Ministry handed over the Commerce Ministry to the Janata Government, we had Rs. 82 crores of surplus, 27 per cent of increase in

Export rate comes down to 4.5 per cent next year. I think it may be negative growth now even. When the Ministry is trying to bring out some figure it may be something even or slightly more. But the fact remains, when the real statistics are on hand, the exports are going to show a negative rate of growth. Then inspite of this failure, how is it that you have got Rs. 5122 crores of foreign exchanges. This is the remittance from the Overseas Indians. It is their sweat and blood. It is their hard labour in the deserts that is swelling the foreign exchange reserve.

They are trying their level best to fritter away the foreign exchange. The Commerce Ministry are trying their level best and even the Finance Ministry by suggesting import of power tillers, import of even electronic components and everything that the Indian technicians, Indian engineers and Indian craftsmen and the Indian young people are capable of making. They are trying their best to fritter it away. Of course, I have to compliment them for it. Commerce Ministry is often putting up keen competition. But inspite of that Rs. 5 crores of foreign exchange is there.

One thing is to be noticed. Even their remittance is showing a sign of going down. Recently I saw an advertisement in the Magazine which is being published in America—India Abroad. Can you imagine, there's an advertisement asking people to contact a particular address who will take dollars and pay rupees in their country? There is an advertisement in the magazine 'India Abroad'. It is blatant. There is no hiding at all. They are courageous because of liberal provisions made.

I may point out about Banking. They have allowed some of the North Indian non-nationalised Banks to open branches in Gulf countries. When there are signs of remittances coming down, it is imperative, it is common sense that the

Kerala based branches like the South Indian Bank, Federal Bank, Catholic Syrian Bank, Lord Krishna Bank and many of the excellent banks in Kerala whose performance is really good, those Banks must be allowed to open up branches in Gulf countries. After all there is a reality of emotional attachment. I asked the Finance Minister once, why are you allowing these Banks—New India Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank to do this? Being a Panjabi, they have got attachment. If that is the logic, you will see when at least 40 per cent of remittance is considered to be coming from Kerala. Naturally the Geraia based Banks, the Scheduled Banks must be allowed to open branches in Gulf countries. What is happening? I may tell you there is an instruction from the Banking Department that no more branches are to be opened in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. According to them it is overbanked. The deposits are from those areas. The spending is in Calcutta and Bombay. I do not have any quarrel with Calcutta. It is to be noticed at one point the deposits are siphoned and at another point these are deposited. This policy has to be changed. More and more branches are to be started.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** It is a clear case of discrimination against the south by the Reserve Bank, which we will not tolerate. We will resort to agitation. Don't think you can play with the south.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The Banking Department is creating confusion. We demand that you should allow banks with headquarters at Kerala to open branches in the Gulf countries and also take away this ban on opening more branches in Tamilnadu and Kerala. Their concept is that south of the Vindhyas there is no need for more banks?

Cochin is one of the four major ports in the country. It is considered to be the Queen of the Arabian Sea, facing the Gulf countries and other rich countries. The development of

this port is being hampered because there is no proper linking of the different islands around it. In Bombay they have done a good job. For development of Cochin port, we need what are called Sahodaran Bridges, named after a famous freedom fighter Sahodaran Ayyappan, for connecting Vypeen island with Vallarpadam island, Vallarpadam island with Mulavukad island and Mulavukad with Ernakulam. This proposal was very much there. The Transport Ministry had a proposal called STOT—Super Tanker Oil Terminal—which was half completed. Already Rs. 5 to 6 crores have been spent. But suddenly somebody said that it would not be economical and it has been shelved. These are the colossal monuments to the failure of the thinking of the Transport Ministry. It is time the Cochin Port is developed, because the congestion in Bombay port is undeniable. Therefore, there has to be an alternate port and Cochin Port is the answer to that, because it has immense potentiality.

More money has to be given to the Agriculture Ministry to develop a fisheries complex. At present there are scattered units doing research in fisheries at Cochin the CMFRI—Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, the CIFT—Central Institute of Fisheries Technology the Fisheries Operatives etc. There are six important branches of fisheries under the ICAR of Agriculture Ministry. It is time that being an important centre of fisheries and being an important port of export of marine items, a fisheries complex is developed there. I do not insist it must be right in the heart of the city. It can be at an appropriate place in or around the backwaters, near to the coast of Cochin. Money has to be provided by the Agriculture Ministry so that a huge fisheries complex will be created, where all the scattered units will come under one roof and one campus, so that their work will be coordinated. Otherwise one research is going on

at one end, another research is going on at another end and so on. So, a proper reorganisation has to take place.

In the matter of industries, Kerala is being discriminated.

AN HON. MEMBER: What was happening during the last 30 years?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do not deny that. I am not saying it is a sin of the Janata Ministry alone. It is the consistent habit prevailing in the Ministries at Delhi. Recently there was proposal that the second integral coach factory has to be started in appropriate place called Palghat on the border between Kerala and Tamilnadu.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was at Kazhakottam in my constituency.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We can think of that also, but it has to be in Kerala.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Talk about U.P. also.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Definitely. I know it is a highly neglected State! The interesting thing is that the integral coach factory at Madras was started in 1955 and it has attained supreme technology. It is one of the biggest and best in Asia. At present we have attained a capacity of 75 coaches. In fact, it was able to earn Rs. 12 crores of foreign exchange by exports alone. In 1983 the projection of the Ministry is, we will need 2500 coaches. So, it was decided that since most of the ancillaries are supplied by Coimbatore and areas around it, since electricity is in plenty in Kerala, since fresh water supply is no problem, since there are enough of skilled employees, so it was to be started at an appropriate place near the border or some appropriate place in Kerala. Now I am told that some forces are working to shift it away from the place suggested. They are now on the

look-out for another site. This will be a great injustice to Kerala, which is already being discriminated against. Kerala is being given not only a step-motherly treatment but a step-grandmotherly treatment, because even a step-mother will have some attachment. Naturally the geographic distance may be one reason. But I am sure the Finance Minister will adopt a sympathetic approach to the problems of Kerala. At least take away the ban on branches of banks in Kerala. That will be in your own interest because you will have enough money to fritter away in the next budget.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Excuse me for the intervention. What do you mean by this ban on the expansion of bank branches in the south? Recently, I had gone to Hyderabad to open a branch there.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: May be it was decided last year. There is a tacit ban in Kerala that especially new branches of the nationalised banks or scheduled banks need not be opened there. You verify it and correct us.

Since my friend has asked me to say something about Uttar Pradesh, definitely Uttar Pradesh is a backward State and it needs sympathetic consideration.

श्री नर्मदा प्रसादराय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहने से पहले आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आज मुझे पहली बार बोलने का अवसर मिला है। मैं वित्त विधेयक का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बजट के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है, उससे जनता में बड़ी खुशी है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिट्टी के तेल पर

जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उससे जनता में बहुत रोष है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्हें ने मिट्टी के तेल पर जो कर लगाया है, वह उसको वापस ले लें, क्योंकि इस देश को जो 80 प्रतिशत जनता देहात में रह रहा है, इस कर का बोझ उस पर पड़ा है। अधिकांश गांवों में बिजली न होने का कारण वे लोग अभी भी खेतों और घरों में मिट्टी के तेल का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में यह वादा किया था कि सत्ता में आने के बाद हम पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त कर देंगे। दो बरस बीत चुके हैं, मगर शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अभी तक पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है और न ही वह पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करने के बारे में घोषणा कर रहा है।

पब्लिक स्कूलों में पहले भी भ्रष्टाचार होता रहा और आज भी हो रहा है। कांग्रेसी शासन में उन्हें के रिश्तेदारों और भाई-भतीजों ने ट्रस्टों के नाम से उन स्कूलों को खाला और वे आज भी सरकार से अनुदान ले रहे हैं। उन स्कूलों में इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है कि शिक्षकों को पूरा वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है, छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल पाता है, वे लोग गलत हिसाब मंटेन करते हैं। जनता सरकार के समय में भी वहां इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार पनपा हुआ है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बारे में विचार करें और पब्लिक स्कूलों को तत्काल समाप्त करके सरकार उन्हें अपने हाथ में ले।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में सागर

सुरक्षित क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। नाम तो उसका सागर है, परन्तु विकास के मामले में वह बिल्कुल निल है। तीस बरस के कांग्रेसी शासन में वहां पर कोई विकास नहीं हुआ। सर हरि सिंह गौड़ सागर के थे। उन्होंने डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक विश्वविद्यालय वहां पर स्थापित किया, वहां पर इतना भ्रष्टाचार पनपा कि उससे वह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन उसको ज. अनुदान विनया है अभी भी घण्टे हो रहे हैं। मैंने कई बार मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को भी जापन दिया वहां के भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए। अभी दो महीने हुए, फरवरी में हमारे विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों ने एक बड़ा व्यापक आन्दोलन किया कि केन्द्रिय सरकार इस विश्वविद्यालय को अपने हाथ में ले ले। परन्तु हम बड़ा मुश्किल से उन छात्रों को समझा कर, इस बात पर नाए कि हम इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दिलायेंगे, यह एक बड़ा कठिन समस्या है कि केन्द्रिय सरकार इसके अपने हाथ में ले, उससे लिए विधेयक बनाना पड़ेगा और उसमें समय लगेगा। तो इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुये मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से कहूंगा कि फिर वह स्थिति न आ जाय आन्दोलन की, उससे लिए अधिक से अधिक ग्रांट दें क्योंकि यह बजट सल चल रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां बीना नदी पर सिंचाई के लिए बांध बांधा जा रहा था। सागर जिला एक बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन का जिला है। वहां गेहूं और चना इतनी अधिक मात्रा में पैदा होता है कि दूसरे प्रांतों को भी इस जिले से पूर्ति की जाती है। पांच सौ नदियां बरती हैं। इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों के होते

हुये भी आज तक 32 वर्षों में कोई बांध वहाँ नहीं बांधा गया। अभी जब हम चुनकर के आये तो हमने उसो लिए प्रयास किया। तो कृषि मंत्री जो के माध्यम से बीना नदी का सर्वे हो रहा था। परन्तु वह सर्वे तीन चार महीने से बन्द है। मैंने कृषि मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था। पत्र में मैंने पूछा था कि मैं उस क्षेत्र में दौरा करने के लिए गया, राहत-गढ़ क्षेत्र वह है जहाँ बीना नदी पर सर्वे का काम हो रहा था, वह सर्वे बन्द हो गया है, उसका क्या कारण है? यह योजना अधर में पड़ गई या इस योजना को कौंसिल कर दिया गया? लेकिन दो महीने हो गए, कृषि मंत्री की तरफ से हमें कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। हमारे यहाँ की जनता में बड़ा रोष है। पहले बड़ी खुशी थी, कृषि मंत्री जी ने हमारे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि बीना नदी पर बांध बंध जाने से सागर जिले की और अन्य कई जिलों की 77 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। परन्तु वह योजना खटाई में पड़ गई या क्या हो गया, क्यों वह सर्वे बन्द कर दिया गया? कृषि मंत्री इस का भी स्पष्टीकरण इसी बजट में करेंगे कि उस योजना को वह आगे सफल बना रहे हैं और बांध सिंचाई के हक में बांधा जाएगा या नहीं?

मैं उद्योग मंत्री का भी इस ओर ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि हमारे सागर जिले में और पूरे सागर संभाग में बीड़ी का उद्योग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। मगर वहाँ मगरमच्छ उद्योगपति उन मजदूरों और गरीबों का शोषण कर रहे हैं और जो वहाँ बीड़ी बनाते हैं, इतना शोषण उनका होता है कि जरदा पत्ती में दाम काट लेते हैं और उनको उनकी मेहनत का पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता। मैंने मांग की थी अपने प्रश्न के

माध्यम से और व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिख कर कि यहाँ कोई बड़ा भारी उद्योग खोला जाय। हमारे यहाँ सागर जिले से हमेशा यह मांग आती रही है कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों द्वारा हमारे सागर संभाग का शोषण होर हा है; यहाँ कोई अच्छा उद्योग खोला जाय जिसमें तीस चालीस हजार बेकार लोग काम में लग सकें। सागर जिले में बहुत सा जंगल है, पहाड़ हैं जहाँ कि बहुत सा कच्चा माल उपलब्ध हो सकता है। मैंने कुछ स्थान बताये थे कि वहाँ सर्वे कराया जाय। वहाँ बहुत सा मैटीरियल मिल सकता है, कारखाने के लिए कच्चा माल मिल सकता है। परन्तु उसकी तरफ पहल नहीं की गई। अभी हमारे सागर जिले के एक क्षत्र हीरापुर का कुछ सर्वे हुआ है तो वहाँ राक फास्फेट निकला है। परन्तु कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में उद्योग मंत्री जी चुप हैं। मैंने अपने प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री सकलेचा जी से भी बात की थी कि हमारे यहाँ एक कारखाना वह खोल दें। परन्तु वह चुप रह गए। उनकी ऐसी इच्छा दिखाई देती है कि वह उस कारखाने को अपने क्षेत्र की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारे जिले की और हमारे सागर संभाग की हमेशा उपेक्षा होती रही, पूर्व के शासन में भी होती रही। हम आशा करते थे कि जनता सरकार के आने से इसमें कुछ बदलाहट आएगी काम की दृष्टि से और उद्योग की दृष्टि से। परन्तु अपने सागर जिले को आज भी हम उपेक्षित देख रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। हरिजन आदिवासियों की बहुत बातें की जाती हैं। पहली सरकार भी करती रही और आज हमारी सरकार भी कर रही है। हम देखते हैं कि भूमिहीनों, हरिजन आदिवासियों को जो भूमि वितरित की जाती है उसमें दो ढाई एकड़ का पट्टा उन्हें दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार उन लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहती है तो कम से कम पाँच एकड़ जमीन पट्टे पर उनकी देनी चाहिए



ताकि वे 4-5 लोगों को भरण-पोषण कर सकें। साथ ही सरकार को साधन भी जुटाने चाहिए। बैलों के लिए पैसा देना चाहिए ताकि वे उस भूमि को ब्राबाद कर सकें। अभी दो तीन एकड़ का पट्टा जो उनको मिलता है वह दो तीन साल में पूंजीवादी लोगों के हाथ दो तीन सौ रुपए में वह बेच देते हैं। यह हमारा अनुभव है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दे कि भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों आदिवासियों को भूमि देते समय पांच एकड़ का पट्टा निश्चित रूप से करना चाहिए—इससे कम भूमि नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पुनः अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मिट्टी के तेल पर से कर हटा लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपकी तथा वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए वित्त विधेयक का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): On behalf of All India Anna D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Finance Bill, 1979.

At the very outset, I would like to refer to the lowering of excise exemption limit from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs for small scale industries. I would like to condemn this move on the part of the Government because this has affected adversely many small industries. I would quote the example of 2000 small hosiery units in Tirupur in Tamil Nadu which manufacture cotton banians, vests etc. All of them have come to grief because of the lowering of excise exemption limit. Is this the way that the Janata Government wishes to help the growth of small industries in the country? I suggest that the excise exemption limit of Rs. 30 lakhs should be restored immediately so that the small hosiery units manufacturing cotton banians, vests etc. can be revived.

Similarly, I would refer to another indiscriminate increase in the ex-

cise levy on mechanised match industry. The hand-made match costs 20 paise and the mechanised match-box costs 20 paise. There is no increase in the excise levy hand-made match industry; yet the price of matches has been increased by the hand-made sector. I can understand WIMCO increasing the price of match-box because the excise duty has been enhanced. But the hand-made match industries located in Sivakasi, Sattur and Koilpatti are in the strange hold of Seventeen affluent families. Is it proper that they should increase the price of match-box when the Government have not increased the excise duty? The consumers are being taken for a ride. The resources thus raised do not go to the public exchequer but they go to swell the private coffers. The Government must look into this issue and remedy the situation. The Government must also endeavour to encourage tiny sector match units.

The 1979-80 Budget has withdrawn the tax holiday being enjoyed by the small scale sector. This fiscal adjustment will not prove useful for the small industries. The tax holiday must be restored.

The pension rules need immediate modifications. Those who retired before 1973 are in great distress. The Pension Act itself must be amended suitably.

The Government should also sanction unemployment allowance for the young educated unemployed in the country. If they are not helped, the unemployment will become explosive.

In Coimbatore more than 200 Foundries are on the verge of closure for want of steel. While the Finance Minister brings down the excise exemption limit from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs, our Steel Minister raises the price of steel by

50 per cent. This is not the way that the small industries should be helped by a Government committed to their growth. The loud thinking and lip sympathy on the part of Janata Government for the development of small industries should be translated into action-oriented programmes; the gap between word and deed should be bridged.

Many monopoly concerns have been misappropriating the dividend for the personnel benefit of management. The Government should tax such heavy accrual of dividends for the public good.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the need for revamping the Small Industries Service Institutes so that they can serve the small industries better. At present they are all sleeping beauties and the employees enjoy getting salary for doing nothing. The S.I.S.I. institutes must be made potent instruments for rendering assistance to the small industries.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN (Kolar):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, with the rise in prices after the Budget, I fear, the inflation which was controlled earlier may again creep in and it will adversely affect our country's economy.

The labour force which is abundantly available in our country is not being utilised properly. To quote one instance, I represent the Kolar gold fields where there is abundant labour available. Very recently, in the Rajya Sabha, it has been announced that the production in the Kolar gold fields is coming to a stop and, very shortly, within a range of 10—15 years, the gold mines are likely to be closed. With this closure, the labour which has been trained for the last several years and from the days when the John Tayler Company started the gold mines, the workers who have shed their sweat and blood for the production of gold in our

country, are going to suffer badly. The gold is also not being taken at the market value by the Government. The gold is being taken by the Government from the company at the old IMF value and, every year, the company is forced to show a loss, of course, the subsidy is being given. But that will serve very little or no purpose.

The workers have been undergoing troubles and sufferings for generations. I have been raising the matter through questions and other forums. They have no proper houses to live in; they are living under insanitary conditions. Likewise, the medical facilities which are being given by the company are very meagre because of lack of funds. With all these difficulties, the labour has given abundant gold to our country and our country has earned a lot of foreign exchange. If the gold mines are closed after 15—15 years, nearly thousands of workers will be thrown out on the streets. All those workers will be without any employment and they will be without any house to live in even, in spite of their long service for the past several years, in spite of shedding their sweat and blood for the production of gold.

Unfortunately, the majority of these workers, I would say, 98 per cent of these workers, belong to the Scheduled Castes. The Government has promised the upliftment of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes on the floor of the House and on the different platforms outside also. But this is the fate of Scheduled Caste people who are living in the Kolar gold fields area and who are working as labourers in the Kolar gold mines, which has been a Central Government undertaking. When the mines are closed, many workers will be at the last days of their service and many more will be at the beginning of their service. Both the groups of people will suffer a lot and their growing children will also suffer. Those workers will have the problems of education and marriages

of their children. Without a house to live in and without any means for earning their bread, they will suffer a lot. In spite of my repeated demands that those workers should be provided with houses and other facilities, nothing has been done.

Because of the impending closure of the mines, I suggest that the rehabilitation of those labourers has to be done in a phased manner; otherwise, they will be left in the lurch. The area is full of labourers; the population is a little more than two lakhs, and the labourers will be not less than one lakh. To provide labour to them, the Central Government should come forward with a heavy industry very early. Right now itself it has to come forward. The rehabilitation process should start right from now on. It may be said that already Bharat Earthmovers has been started for that purpose. The purpose for which Bharat Earthmovers was started was the same, that is, to rehabilitate the workers of Kolar Gold Mines, but not even 20 per cent of the workers of Gold Mines have been accommodated in Bharat Earthmovers. So, the same thing should not be repeated with the starting of any proposed industry there. The local workers should be given first preference. More than 90 per cent of the local workers should be accommodated in that. With a time-bound programme, we should utilise those labourers in the proper manner and also provide them with houses of their own.

To start an industry, the major requirements are water and transportation. Now there is a crisis in that area so far as water is concerned. That can be remedied by starting some projects for which funds should be provided by the Centre; because the area is dominated by Central Government industries, the funds should be provided by the Central Government.

So far as transport is concerned, there is a proposal for construction of a double line, a parallel line, from

Bangalore to Madras. The double line has now been constructed from Bangalore to Bangarapet. From Bangarapet to Kuppam, it has not yet been constructed. The present line which is passing through KGF can be made use of as the second line by connecting Marikuppam and Bisana-tham which is only a distance of three miles. This linkage of three miles will not only reduce the expenditure but will also serve the purpose of a double line as already planned by the Railways. With this the transport problem will also be solved and the underground water, as already suggested, can be pumped out by the funds supplied by the Central Government.

With regard to the other transport, it is already proposed for the conversion of the present narrow gauge track into metre gauge or broad gauge and connecting it to Gunfakal or Madanapalle Road. This will serve the purpose and the labourers can be utilised for huge industries and the area can be improved and definitely it will be of much use not only to the labourers but also for the progress of our country.

श्री रान नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) :

मैं माननीय उपप्रधान मन्त्री और वित्त मन्त्री को सबसे पहले बधाई देता हूँ कि आजादी के इतिहास में पहली बार उन्होंने एक उद्देश्यपूर्ण बजट पेश किया है। बजट पहले भी बनते थे, कहां से पैसा आए और उसका क्या करना है इसको पहले भी सोच लिया जाता था लेकिन उसका कोई उद्देश्य नहीं रहता था। लेकिन जहां तक इस बजट का सम्बन्ध है इसका सीधा सीधा उद्देश्य है अमीरी को कम करना, गरीबी को मिटाने की ओर आगे बढ़ना और रोजगार दिलाना। बजट में अमीरों द्वारा उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर टैक्स लगाए गए हैं मशीनीकरण या मशीनों द्वारा तैयार साल पर टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, जहां पर हाथ से काम होता है वहां पर टैक्सों को हटाया

गया है या कम किया गया है। पहली बार ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर उन्मुख हो कर बजट बनाया गया है। इस वास्ते इसकी जितनी भी सराहना की जाए कम है।

एक बात में कहना चाहता हूँ। आप अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र को देखें। उस में बिजली कर समाप्त करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन अब तरह तरह के बहाने बनाए जा रहे हैं और कहा जा रहा है कि राज्य तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं, इतना इससे घाटा हो जाएगा। मैं कहता हूँ जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह। आप राह निकालें, चाहिये और चाह कर निकालें।

बाट और माप के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने मीटरी प्रणाली, मीटरी बाट चालू किए हैं। हर साल उन पर मुहर लगवाए जाने का नियम आपने बनाया है। अब जो बाट होते हैं उन पर मुहर लगवाने का जो खर्चा होता है वह तो होता ही है लेकिन उसके साथ जो हारानी और परेशानी होती है वह अलग से होती है। या तो हर साल बाट खरीदो बना जो मुहर लगाने वाले होते हैं वे कुछ लेते हैं और सब बराबर हो जाता है। सब्जी, अनाज आदि के जो बाट हैं उन पर मुहर लगाने का आपने क्यों नियम बना रखा है? कितने ग्राम वह बिसता होगा? लोहे के बाट होते हैं उससे कितना फर्क पड़ता होगा? उतना तो पासंग में ही चला जाता होगा। जबर्दस्ती आप मुहर लगवाते हैं। सोना चान्दी के लिए तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि मुहर लगवाई जाए हर साल क्योंकि शायद ग्राम में काफी फर्क पड़ जाता हो लेकिन जहाँ तक सब्जियों, गेहूँ, गल्ले और मोटे अनाजों के बाटों का सम्बन्ध है उनके वास्ते हर साल मुहर लगवाने का जो आप ने नियम बनाया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह लालफीताशाही की करामात है, कुछ कमिशन उनका बनता होगा इस वास्ते उन्होंने यह नियम बना दिया है। ऐसा नियम बना कर आप व्यर्थ में व्यापारी को और दुकानदार को परेशान कर रहे हैं। इसको आप समाप्त करें।

सहकारी बैंकों की जो आपने व्यवस्था की है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी जगहों का तो मुझे पता नहीं है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो कर्जा मिलता है वहाँ पर उस पर व्याज बहुत अधिक देना पड़ता है। महाजन से जब कर्जा लिया जाता है तो वह सवाए पर मिल जाता है यानी 25 परसेंट पर मिल जाता है और महाजन अगर ऊसर खेत ले लेता है तो एक पैसा भी व्याज का नहीं लेता है। आपने हमारी सुविधा के लिए, हम को स्वर्ग भेजने के लिए सहकारिता तैयार की है। चौदह परसेंट तो व्याज वह लेती है और तीस जून तक अगर कर्जा अदा नहीं किया जाता है तो चार परसेंट जुर्माना लगता है और इस तरह से वह 18 परसेंट हो जाता है। दस परसेंट बमूली के नाम पर ले लिए जाते हैं जिस का कोई हिसाब खाता नहीं होता है। इस तरह से यह 28 परसेंट हो जाता है। गांव का महाजन तो 25 परसेंट ले, ऊसर खेत दे दे तो एक पैसा भी, व्याज नहीं और आप हमारा इतना भला कर रहे हैं कि हम को सहकारिता से 28 परसेंट पर दिला रहे हैं। यह कीसी व्यवस्था है? अब क्या कहें एक कथा है। एक गुरु जी गए अपने चले के थहाँ तो वह दो भाई थे। एक चले ने एक पर ले लिया और दूसरे चले ने दूसरा पैर ले लिया और दबाने लगे। एक चले को मजाक सूझी उसने गुरु की टांग में एक तमाचा मार दिया। तो दूसरे चले ने दूसरे पैर में दो तमाचे मारे। इस प्रकार मार बढ़ती चली गयी आखिर में एक चले ने लाठी उठा कर मार दी और गुरु जी का पैर ही टूट गया। तो आप चले थे हमको राहत देने श्री उल्टे हमारी हजामत बना रहे हैं। उधर बैंक के कर्मचारी रोज हड़ताल करते हैं कि उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ। और दूसरी तरफ़ उनकी तनख्वाह देख कर दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी तनख्वाह भी बढ़ाओ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को जरा सुधारिये।

अब प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर आप बहुत व्यय कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ़ तो हमारे भाई प्रधान

मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति जब पढ़ने जाते हैं तो घर से बोरी लेकर जाते हैं, स्कूलों की यह हालत है कि उन पर छत नहीं है और कहीं कहीं तो पेड़ की छाया भी नहीं है। और दूसरी तरफ आप बड़ों को पढ़ा रहे हैं और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के नाम पर पैसा फेंक रहे हैं। यह सब गलत बट्टा खत्म कीजिये। उस पैसे से प्राइमरी स्कूल बनाइये। और उपकरण दे दीजिये पढ़ने के लिये। कौन यहे कि तिवारी के घर में भूसा है। हमारे नेताओं को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की सनक मवार है। इसमें रुपया डबाया जा रहा है जब कि हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये ब्लैक बोर्ड तक नहीं है। इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय।

दूसरी बात यह कि सारे बजट में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ हमेशा से बेइमामी होती आयी है। सौतेले बेटे की तरह व्यवहार होता रहा है। कभी समझा ही नहीं गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश का भी कोई स्थान प्राप्त रहना चाहिये या नहीं। कहने को उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री हैं लेकिन करेंगे क्या। देश में 289 जिले हैं जिनमें से 29 सबसे पिछड़े हैं। और उनमें से 15 जिले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। देश के कुल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जितनी आबादी है उसका 17.3 परसेंट आबादी उत्तर प्रदेश में है, मध्य प्रदेश में 10.2 परसेंट है, और बाकी सब हमारे आधे, चौथाई और दसवें हिस्से के नीचे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के 68 प्रतिशत जिले पिछड़े हैं और उनमें 61 प्रतिशत आबादी पिछड़ी है। 1960-61 में देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 230 रु० थी, उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की आय 261.33 रु० थी और पूर्वी जिलों में इतनी असमानता थी कि उनमें 168 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति आय थी। 1962 में 250 रु० और 1974 में घट कर 198 रु० हो गई। ज्यों ज्यों आपकी योजनाएँ बढ़ती गयीं सरकार ने गरीबी मिटाने का उपाय किया, उतना ही हम गरीब होते चले गये। 1950-51 में 1948-49 के धारा पर जहाँ पूरे देश की प्रति

व्यक्ति आय 247.50 रु० थी वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में 260 रु० थी। लेकिन 1968-69 में जहाँ देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 315 थी वहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय घट कर 249.50 रु० हो गई। सारा देश तरक्की कर रहा है और हम पिछड़े रहे हैं। 1950-51 में सारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 247.50 रु० थी और उत्तर प्रदेश की 259.62 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति आय थी। लेकिन 1961 में सारे देश की आय 310 रु० थी और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय घट कर 245.88 हो गई। 1965-66 में 315.30 पैसे थी सारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय, उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय घट कर के हो गई 244.56 रु०। 1970 में और घट गया। जहाँ सारे देश की आय 450 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति हो गई वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश की 253 रुपये रह गई। इस प्रकार जहाँ से योजना चली, वहाँ पर हमारी आमदनी घटते-घटते आधी हो गई।

जनसंख्या 1962 के हिसाब से 362 आदमी प्रति वर्गमील देश की है, उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति वर्गमील 650 हैं और अकेले हमारे जिले की 1250 के ऊपर है। प्रति वर्गमील जनसंख्या का घतत्व वहाँ पर बढ़ा है।

औद्योगिक प्रतिशत क्या है? जहाँ प्रतिलाख 935 व्यक्ति, सारे देश में औद्योगिक श्रमिक है, वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 481 हैं, यानी लगभग आधा है।

सहायता में भी पक्षपात होता है। अभी वहाँ बाढ़ की सहायता बांटी गई थी। आपकी रिपोर्ट में तमिलनाडु में कुल 80 लाख हैक्टर में बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ, उत्तर प्रदेश में 38.80 लाख हैक्टर और पश्चिम बंगाल में 13.28 लाख हैक्टर। जनसंख्या प्रभावित हुई तमिलनाडु में 20 लाख 64 हजार, उत्तर प्रदेश में 225 लाख और पश्चिम बंगाल में 152 लाख 55 हजार। सहायता कितनी मिली? तमिलनाडु में 24 करोड़ 51 लाख उत्तर प्रदेश में 73 करोड़ 62 लाख और

पश्चिम बंगाल में 88 करोड़ 93 लाख । अर्थात् कुल बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रफल का 8 प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु में, 38 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में और 13 प्रतिशत पश्चिम बंगाल में और प्रभावित जनसंख्या का तमिलनाडु में 3 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में 34 प्रतिशत और पश्चिम बंगाल में 23 प्रतिशत । परन्तु सहायता का अनुपात क्या है ? उत्तर प्रदेश का 1 है, पश्चिम बंगाल का 3 और तमिलनाडु का 15 है ।

इस तरह विषमतापूर्ण जो हमारे साथ व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, क्या इसका कोई औचित्य है ?

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ तो आप कृषि-जन्य वस्तुओं का ख्याल कीजिये । बार-बार सरकार कहती है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाओ, उत्पादन बढ़ाओ लेकिन जब हम उत्पादन बढ़ा देते हैं तो लावारिस हो जाते हैं । फिर कोई माँग-बाप उसका नहीं है । चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, कोई पूछे बासा नहीं, भालू, तम्बाकू और कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाया कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप बे डंडे की फौज और बे मेह की बीरी, काढ़े को कर रहे हैं ।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । धर्मदा हर जगह कटता है और कितने ही व्यापारियों का सम्पूर्ण व्यापार आज धर्मदि से ही चल रहा है । आप धर्माता खाते को बूझ कीजिये, धर्मदि में कितना रुपया किस ने आज तक काटा है, उसका हिसाब लीजिये और सारा रुपया लेकर धर्म का काम आप खुद करिये, बजाय इसके कि उन सेठों के हाथ में छोड़ दीजिये । मेरी निजी जानकारी है कि हमारे छोटे से कस्बे में कई व्यापारियों का पूरा व्यापार, मकान, बगीचा सब पूरा का पूरा धर्माता और धर्मशाला है ।

इन सबों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय सभा-पति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री के इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं सरकार का और वित्त मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दो-तीन बातों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ देवरिया जिले से, वहाँ पूरा पूर्वांचल बहराइच से लेकर बलिया तक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । गुजिस्ता 30 सालों में उसके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये हमने बहुत लड़ाई लड़ी और मैं 10, 15 बरस से यह काम कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ जो बाढ़ का इलाक है जिसमें 3 प्रमुख नदियाँ हैं, शारदा, घाघरा और राप्ती, अगर इन नदियों की बाढ़ समाप्त हो जाये तो पूर्वांचल के साढ़े 3 करोड़ लोगों की गरीबी मिट जाये ।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री को और विदेश मन्त्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि ये नैपाल गये और वहाँ उन्होंने पंचेश्वर शारदा के लिये, करनाली घाघरा के लिये और भालूबंग राप्ती के लिये, इन तीन योजनाओं की मंजूरी एक तरह से ले ली । दोनों देशों के इंजीनियरों की एक संयुक्त सरवे टीम बन गई और वहाँ सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है । नेपाल के प्रबक्ता ने तीन दिन पहले काठमांडू में कहा है कि हम करनाली योजना के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक को दरखास्त देकर उससे पैसा ले रहे हैं । लेकिन हमारे सिचाई मन्त्री ने हमें लिख कर जवाब दिया है कि हमने वर्ल्ड बैंक को दरखास्त नहीं दी है । इस बारे में भी कहीं लुंबिनी जैसा हाल न हो जाये । यू० एन० ओ० उसके विकास के लिए पैसा देता है । नेपाल कहता है कि हम बनायेंगे और हम कहते हैं कि वह महात्मा बुद्ध की जन्मस्थली है, हम बनायेंगे ।

अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पूर्वांचल का विकास करता है, वहाँ के गरीब लोगों की

साढ़े तीन घाने रोज़ की आमदनी को कम से कम एक रुपये तक लाना है, तो इन तीनों योजनाओं के बारे में वह पूरी मदद दे, वह नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत करे और कर्नाली योजना का काम प्रारम्भ कर दे।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग अनुसन्धान से परेशान हैं। दुनिया के दूसरे लोग चन्द्रलोक, शुक्र और सूर्यलोक में पहुँच रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ क्या स्थिति है? आपको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि आई० सी० ए० आर०—इण्डियन कॉमिनल आफ़ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च, सी० एम० आई० आर०, बरेली का आई० बी० आर० आई०—इंडियन वेटेरिनरी रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट, कानपुर और बम्बई के आई० आई० टी० आदि रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स में वैज्ञानिक खोज का प्रबन्ध मात्र सभाओं और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों की तरह चलाया जा रहा है। वहाँ फ़र्जी बोर्ड बने हुए हैं।

कानपुर और बम्बई के आई० आई० टी० में बंगलिंग है। हमने इस बारे में प्रश्न उठाया है। आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर में रजिस्ट्रार ने जब भ्रष्टाचार का मन्त्राल उठाया, तो डायरेक्टर ने उनका मन्त्राल कर दिया। अगर सरकार इन संस्थाओं को ठीक तरह से चलाना चाहती है, तो वह उन्हें कानून के

अन्तर्गत लाये। जहाँ तक सी० एस० आई० आर० का सम्बन्ध है, बेनन साहब साइन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी विभा० के सेक्रेटरी भी हैं और सी० एस० आई० आर० के डायरेक्टर भी हैं। सरकार को इस संस्था के लिए कोई और आदमी नहीं मिला है। उसके लिए अलग डायरेक्टर होना चाहिए। वहाँ पर करोड़ों रुपये का घण्टा है। बरेली के आई० बी० आर० आई० के 17 प्रोफ़ेसर रो रहे हैं और हाईकोर्ट में मुकदमा लड़ रहे हैं। मेरे पास देहरादून से चिट्ठी आई है कि वहाँ पर पेट्रोलियम रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के वैज्ञानिकों की बुरी हालत है।

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### THIRTY-THIRD REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir I beg to present the thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 26th 1979/Vaisakha 6, 1901 (Saka).*