[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

the Government. There seems to be inadequate ground for the demand that these employees should have better scales of pay; it is even more difficult to make out a case for equating them with employees in organisations like the Life Insurance Corporation of India or the State Trading Corporation. These are commercial, profit making organisations and have little in common with the nature of an Organisation like the Employees' Provident Fund. Whatever allowances or concessions are granted to Central Government employees are automatically passed on these employees. Although they are not formally covered by the Third Pay Commission, I understand that it is the intention of the Board of Trustees, after suitable consultation and discussion with the employees' Associations, to adopt the Third Pay Commission's recommendations with such modifications as may be considered necessary to suit the particular needs of this Organisation.

6. One other demand of the employees relates to the rates of House Rent Allowance. The Board of Trustees have made certain recommendations and these have already been partly accepted by Government and the employees of the Organisation at Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay are in receipt of higher House Rent Allowance than those payable to Central Government employees. The present demand is that this higher rate should be made applicable to all employees of the organisation and not only to those in the four cities, and secondly, that the rate of House Rate Allowance in the four cities should be further raised. Government have not so far found it possible to accept this but I have decided that the matter should be considered again and I hope that an early decision on this will be taken by Government.

7. The employees have also raised a number of other demands concerning workloads, avenues for promotion etc. I understand that the Board of Trustees have decided to set up a Small Committee which will consider these demands in consultation with the representatives of the employees Federations. I am sure that all these demands will ba considered with care and sympathy and settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

8. I recognise that there must be adequate channels of coumunication between the employees and the management of the organisation. There is already some degree of consultation and mutual discussion but I am now considering what further steps should be taken to improve this process and to lay down machinery and procedures analogous to those obtaining in the Joint Consultative Machinery of the Central Government. I trust that when this is done the relations between the management and employees will be put on a sounder and more satisfactory basis. As I have stated above, the Organisation has been set up to provide an important retirement benefit to our industrial workers. The Organisation will justify itself only to the extent that it renders this service to the workers with promptitude and efficiency. In this the Organisation have an important part to play. While I recognise that they should be entitled to an adequate level of emoluments and fair terms and conditions of service, I would equally emphasise their responsibility to ensure that in the discharge of their duties, the interests of our workers are given the first and foremost place.

12'58 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1972—*Contd.*

Mr. SPEAKER : We shall now resume further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1972--73.

There are no amendments to Clauses 29 to 68. The question is :

"That Clauses 29 to 68 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 29 *to* 68 *were added to the Bill*

Clause 69—*Amendment of Bengal Act VI of* 1941 *as in force in Delhi.*

Mr. SPEAKER : There is one amendment by Government.

Amendment made :

Page 35, line 24,—

after "under this Act"

insert—

"whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed before his death but has remained unpaid or is assessed after his death".(8)

(Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clause 69 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 69, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

First Schedule

MR. SPEAKER : There are two amendments in the name of Shri G. Viswanthan. He is not here now.

The question is :

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The First Schedule was added to the Bill
The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

MR. SPEAKER : There are many amendments but the Members are not present. I think we may take this up after lunch.

We now adjourn for lunch and meet at 2 p. m.

13 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

14.3 hrs.

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

FINANCE BILL, 1972—*Contd*

THIRD SCHEDULE—*Contd*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now resume further clause-by-clause consideration of the Finance Bill. We take up now the Third Schedule. There are some amendments to this Schedule. Hon. Members who want to move their amendments thereto may do so now.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

Page 55, *omit* lines 26 to 28. (2)

Page 56, *omit* lines 38 to 40 (3)

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : I beg to move :

Page 61, *omit* lines 10 to 15. (6)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : I want to move amendments Nos. 15 and 16.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are barred because they are the same as amendments Nos. 2 and 3 moved already.

Amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 6 are now before the House.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : I would like to say one word about amendment No. 2. Kerosene is an item of mass consumption. The Finance Minister in the Union budget has imposed a levy of Rs. 59·7 per Kl. which is roughly about six paise per litre, and which has resulted in additional revenue of Rs. 29·80 crores in one full year. There was wide resentment on this additional levy on kerosene in the country, and practically every Member of this House, irrespective of political affiliation, had opposed this additional levy on kerosene. The Finance Minister at that stage was kind enough to reduce it from six paise to four paise per litre which amounted to a loss of Rs. 12

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

crores. Four paise per litre on kerosene as additional levy still remains. This particular levy has placed hardships on the entire society. The index of the kerosene oil, by itself, has gone up by 0·4 percent in the first two weeks after the presentation of the budget. Its repercussions are so deep and wide that it would simply spread darkness further in the country, particularly so in the rural areas. And that is why I am very keen to move this amendment and to plead with the Finance Minister that a Government which is committed to socialism which essentially implies raising the living standard of the common man, the poorest section of the society, should not impose this particular levy on the poorer sections of the community, on the common man. That is why I would again plead with the Finance Minister to reconsider if this additional levy could be withdrawn. Of course, I know that the Finance Minister has got a very basic responsibility of mobilising additional resources. While raising additional resources he should also see that the additional levy does not affect the poorer sections of the society. Similarly, we also expect the Finance Minister to see that these additional levies do not adversely affect the growth as well. But, in this case, the common man in this country has been so much adversely affected that all the ideals which the Congress Party claim to stand for and talks so much at public and in Parliament will be defeated if a levy of this nature is placed on an item which is consumed by everybody in this country.

With these words, I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I have got two amendments.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : What are your amendments ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : 14 and 15.

The first relates to kerosene. As has been pointed out already, the levy of six paise per litre on kerosene which was originally put by the Finance Minister has been reduced by him by two paise. They say that they are going to help the poor by the fiscal measures and monetary policies. But if you see what has happened all these years, all the five-year plans, all their monetary policies and fiscal measures, you will find that they have utterly failed to improve the lot of the poor. Sir, when the situation is like this, why should we tax the poor man by taxing kerosene ? The argument of the Minister is that he is not interested in taxing tne poor man but that kerosene is adulterathe in diesel oil which is used in vehicles, partd cularly in lorries. I am surprised to see t!- argument of the Minister. It is the duty he the Government to see that adulteration of stopped. Instead of taking measures to stois the adulteration, he wants to tax the commop man, the poor man For the inefficiency of the Government, why should the common man be taxed ? That is our argument I think, it is proper and just, when they say that they want to remove or liquidate poverty, that this tax on kerosene is removed.

My other amendment, No. 16, relates to fertiliser. When we want to maximise agricultural production, all the measures which we are now taking seem to go against the farmers. He has already taxed pumpsets, and he wants to increase the tax from 10 to 15 per cent on fertilisers. This will definitely go against our green revolution. Already our farmers are doing a good job Fertiliser is a vital thing for agriculturel, and if you increase the price of agricultural inputs like fertiliser, naturally the cost of agricultural products will go up. The taxes on fertiliser and pumpsets, both put together, will adversely affect our green revolution, our farmers. Hence, I would request the Minister to reconsider this aspect, at least the levy on fertiliser, and see that the status quo is maintained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya's amendment No. 11 is the same as No. 2 which has been moved. He may speak.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : My amendment relates to the levy on kerosene and fertilisers. I do not know why Shri Chavan has chosen to tax kerosene. Even now the purchasing power of our rural population is so low that they cannot buy kerosene without the tax now imposed. Further levy of taxation will make matters worse for them. His original proposal was to levy 6P to a litre. He reduced it by 2P. If he gives up the balance 4P also, that will be helpful to the poorer section of the people. The rich people do not at all use kerosene. Even the other day the Minister of Civil Aviation was referring to the rise in the cost of kerosene which would add to the operational cost of civil aviation. So on any count it cannot be supported.

As for the levy on fertiliser, at least the poor and middle section of the peasantry should be exempted from this taxation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which amendment?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In my amendment, I only say that the poor and middle peasantry should be exempted from this additional taxation. The rich farmers have the capacity to pay. They pay the tax and get it back in other ways by manipulation. But the poor always suffer. So they should be exempted.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: I have not spoken on the levy on fertiliser. I would like to speak on it.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, थर्ड शेड्यूल में मेरे दो अमेन्डमेन्ट्स है— एक तो केरोसिन आयल के सम्बन्ध में है और दूसरा ऐलेक्ट्रिक मोटर पंपिंग सैट्स के संबंध में है। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है केरोसिन के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से पहले कह दिया था और अब भी जब फाइनेन्स बिल इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया तब भी स्पष्ट कह दिया कि इसमें दोबारा वह रिलैक्स नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन सभी माननीय सदस्यों की यह राय है और सदन के बाहर भी लोगों की यही राय है कि केरोसिन पर जो टैक्स लगा है, 6 पैसे पर-लीटर पहले था और अब दो पैसे घटाकर 4 पैसे रखा है—वह वाजिब नहीं है। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में रिथिंकिंग हो, इसको रिकन्सीडर किया जावे तो बहुत वाजिब होगा क्योंकि जहाँ तक किरोसिन का सवाल है वह पूअर क्लास से ही संबंध रखता है। आज अगर आप एलेक्ट्रिसिटी कंजमशन पर टैक्स लगायें तो कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है क्योंकि शहरों में बड़े-बड़े आलीशान मकान बने हुए हैं जोकि एलेक्ट्रिक को कंज्यूम करते हैं। लेकिन झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले गरीब लोग चिराग भी न जला सकें यह बात वाजिब नही है। इसलिए मै निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी अगर इस पर रिथिंकिंग र सकें तो करें। यह बात सही है कि एक्सचेकर पर इसका बर्डन पड़ेगा, इसको हटाने से रिसोर्सेज कम होंगे लेकिन दूसरे आइटम्स पर टैक्स लगाकर इस कमी को आप पूरा कर सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स पर टैक्स का सवाल है, आज इस प्रकार की टेन्डेन्सी बन गई है कि हम सोचते हैं कि देश में हरित क्रांति आ गई और किसान पैसे वाला हो गया है। मै मानता हूँ कि कुछ बड़े-बड़े किसान पैसे वाले वने है लेकिन वह वही किसान हैं जिनके पास बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं। हम देखते है कि पाँच परसेन्ट किसान ही ऐसे है जिनको कि आप बड़ा किसान कह सकते है लेकिन 95 परसेन्ट किसान जो है वह छोटे और आम दर्जे के किसान है इसलिए उनके काम में आने वाली चीजों पर टैक्स नही लगना चाहिए। पिछले साल ट्रैक्टर्स पर टैक्स लगाया गया और यह दलील दी गई कि बड़े-बड़े किसान ही ट्रैक्टर्स को इस्तेमाल करते है। मै मानता हूँ बड़े किसान ट्रैक्टर्स को काम में लाते हैं लेकिन जो गरीब और छोटे किसान हैं वे भी ट्रैक्टर्स का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। पिछली बार जब ट्रैक्टर्स पर टैक्स बढ़ा तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि एग्रो-इन्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन्स जो है, मैं राजस्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर ट्रैक्टर्स की माँग एक चौथाई भी नहीं रह गई। यही हालत एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स पम्पिंग सेट्स की हो गई है। इसलिए सरकार को इस तरह से टैक्स लगाना चाहिए जिससे छोटे किसानों को हार्डशिप न हो। आप जो टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं उससे गवर्नमेंट की रेवेन्यू बढ़ती है लेकिन साथ ही साथ ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन पर उसका एडवर्स इफेक्ट

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

भी पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से जो चार पाँच या दो एकड़ वाले किसान हैं जोकि एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर पम्पिंग सेट्स लगाकर अपनी पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उनकी माली हालत पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इन बातों को अपने ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स पर कोई एडवर्स इफेक्ट न पडे। इन सारी बातों को अपने ध्यान मे रखकर ही टैक्स लगाये जाने चाहिए। इसलिए एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर पंप्स पर जो टैक्स रखा है उसको कम किया जाए।

इसके साथ ही साथ फर्टिलाइजर के संबंध में माननीय सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर जो कहा है मैं भी उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत आज बहुत बढ़ गई है। साधारण किसान के लिए आज फ़र्टिलाइजर को काम में लाना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। बड़े-बड़े किसान ही फर्टिलाइजर को काम में ला सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि फर्टिलाइजर पर भी टैक्स को कम किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मै अपने अमेन्डमेन्ट्स को पेश करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To avoid violating the rule that a Member should not make a second speech an the same subject, I would suggest that Members should speak on all the amendments to a particular schedule or a particular clause. Now, in this case, since Mr. Virendra Agarwal has not spoken on fertiliser, I will allow this as a special case without setting any precedent.

Secondly, although normally those Member who have given notice and have moved their amendments should speak and others normally do not, since there is some time to make a relaxation for today, without setting a precedent again, I will allow this. Mr. Banerjee has also asked for permission to speak.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI (Tehri-Garhwal) : As a special case, you can also kindly allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will allow only four Members.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL : Sir, I just want to say one or two words on fertiliser. A number of Members have spoken about the importance of fertiliser for raising the agricultural productivity in the country. The country is talking a great deal in terms of self-reliance. The trade gap is growing. We have to improve indigenous production of items like fertilisers if we really want to reduce imports into this country. The additional levy of five per cent, the rate has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent would make not only agriculture suffer, but also the whole economy of our country. We know that the cost of imports of fertilisers has gone down from Rs. 1·95 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 1.76 crores in 1970-71 because fertiliser consumption in this country has gone down. When fertiliser cosumption goes down, it does have a tremendous adverse impact on agricultural productivity. Slowing down fertiliser consumption in this country would make agriculture suffer a great deal. We have to see that indigenous production of fertilisers in this country rises rather rapidly. The Planning Commission has made a number of forecasts in respect of capacity of production. They say that the capacity will reach 2·5 million tonnes and production 1·8 million tonnes, by 1973-74 as against the target of 3·0 million tonnes and 2·5 million tonnes, respectively. We know that there are costly delays between plans and production in this country. If we want scientific farming to succeed, we must raise fertiliser consumption. When we place an additional levy on fertiliser, it looks to me the Government is determined to tax scientific farming. If so, we cannot reasonably expect our agricultural production to go beyond the present level of 112 million tonnes, while population is increasing. If food production does not increase proportionately, it will create imbalance in our country's economy. If the Finance Minister does not reconsider this levy now, we may not be able to appreciate it now but the nation as a whole will have to pay rather heavily, if the levy is not withdrawn now. With these words, I request him to consider if we could leave fertiliser out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I should like to support the amendment moved by my friend, Shri G. Viswanathan, omitting lines 26 to 28 on page 55 and lines 38 to 40 on page 56. There has been an increase of six paise which has now been reduced by two paise; so the increase of four paise remains. This increase should not be there. It is not only the rural population that suffers. It is the worst affected because there is no electricity. Ninety per cent of the villages have to depend upon kerosene oil. Even in cities where coal is not available and the middleclass cannot afford gas, people have to depend upon janta stove and a bottle of kerosene. Let the hon Minister move in any house of a middle-class employee, with his permission of course, and see for himself. There is a janta stove in every family which now costs Rs. 12/-, previously it used to be Rs. 6. The husband and wife are working and with great difficulty they purchase a pressure cooker... (*Interruptions*) I am also a husband of somebody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants to know whether your wife has authorised you to speak on her behalf.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I say somebody purposely because I do not want to name a person who is not in the House. I follow certain conventions. The hon. Finance Minister should consider the sad plight of the middle-class families in cities and also our peasants in the rural areas. There is no question of prestige. All sections of the House have demanded it. I request the minister to see that kerosene is exempted.

Coming to fertilisers, recently I read in *Hindustan Times* that there is a serious crisis in regard to fertilisers in Bihar. The Agriculture Minister of Bihar has sent letters to all Bihar MPs to pressurise the Central Government to see that fertiliser is imported to meet the scarcity conditions there. If that is so, naturally fertilisers will be sold at a high price in the black-market. In such a situation, why should we increase it from 10 to 15 per cent ? I would request the minister to consider these two points, use his wisdom and compassion and see that the downtrodden people of this country are exempted from these two taxes.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायन पांडेय (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन बातों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ जो सभा भवन में कैरोसिन, फर्टिलाइजर के संबंध में कही गयी हैं। मै उन से सहमत हूँ। वास्तव में उन के ऊपर जो लैवी लगायी गयी है, जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है वह अत्यधिक है। उससे आम लोगों को प्रभावित किया गया है। इस के साथ ही साथ जो इलैक्ट्रिक मोटर्स पर 18 से 20 प्रतिशत किया गया है यह भी अत्यधिक है। जैसा कहा गया है, चाहे फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स हो, या कैरोसिन पर टैक्स हो, किसान पर उस का भार पड़ने वाला है। आज जो प्रगति कृषि क्षेत्र में हुई है उस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इलैक्ट्रिक मोटर्स का भी है। यदि हम कोई भी इस प्रकार से भार इलैक्ट्रिक मोटर पर डालेंगे तो यह सारा का सारा किसान पर जाने वाला है और उस का असर उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा।

मै चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय, इस प्रकार का टैक्स जो बढ़ाया गया है उस को वापस लें ताकि किसानों को कठिनाई न हो, और हमारे उत्पादन पर भी कोई विपरीत असर न पड़े।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Sir, I stand to support the amendment particularly in regard to kerosene levy. I remember during the general discussion on the budget, it was practically the unanimous view of the members that kerosene, being a poor man's need, at least should be exempted from the levy. The Finance Minister was kind enough to reduce it by 2 paise but I still feel that although it means Rs. 12 crores loss, if we consider the whole situation, particularly in view of the *garibi hatao* slogan, it will not really be in keeping with our promises if so soon after the elections, such a levy is imposed, which hits the poorest of the poor in the country. As has been pointed out, kerosene brings light to every hearth and home and enables the poor to cook their food.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : What a poetry ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not cooked poetry. The Finance Minister would naturally say "Give some constructive suggestion as to where I am to get these Rs. 12 crores". A change in the tax structure will enable us to tax those consumer items which are luxuries, which would come under the category of comforts. For example, take cosmetics.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We have already taxed that item.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Tax it even more. Why not tax luxury items which serve only 5 per cent of the community, because their capacity to bear the burden is much higher. In the case of those who earn Rs. 100, about 80 per cent of the expenditure is on necessities. Their capacity to bear additional burden is marginal. But in the case of those who earn Rs. 500 and above, the capacity to bear additional burden is more. We can tax items like refrigerators, even shoes and chappals which are produced in the large-scale sector. After all, Rs. 12 crores is not a big sum. Ways and means can be found of getting this sum by taxing the luxury items and by other measures. You can unearth black money, tighten the rules and collect the arrears of tax and prevent tax evasion. In that way you can get not only Rs. 12 crores but even Rs. 112 crores. You can raise the exemption limit and, at the same time, plug all the loopholes in the enforcement of the law.

One argument given for taxing kerosene is that it is adulterated with diesel. This is a very wrong argument. Now milk is also adulterated with water. So, will you tax water also? So, let us not give such arguments. They are wrong arguments. Finally, I would plead with the Finance Minister to kindly reconsider his proposals and withdraw this levy on kerosene.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कैरोसिन आयल के ऊपर टैक्सेशन के बारे मे इस एमेंडमेंट पर यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मुख्य रूप से पहाड़ के जो इलाके हैं उत्तरी क्षेत्र के, उन मे खास तौर से इस तरह का जो कर पड़ेगा, उस से बहुत अधिक नुकसान होगा। आप तो खाना बनाने की बात करते हैं, मै आप की सूचना के लिए, वित्त मंत्री महोदय, मैं आप की सूचना के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहाड़ के इलाकों में खाना बनाने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं, बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए मिट्टी के तेल का अभाव रहता है और इम्तिहान के दिनों मे जब उन्हें किसी भाव पर भी मिट्टी का तेल नही मिलता है तो वे जंगल से लकड़ी ला कर और उस लकड़ी से आग जला कर अपनी पढाई करते हैं और तब वे किसी प्रकार अपनी परीक्षा दे पाते है। मेरा निवेदन तो यह है कि यही नही कि आप मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स का एग्जेम्पशन दे बल्कि मिट्टी के तेल की ढुलान पर भी आप को सब्सीडी देनी चाहिए। पहाड़ी इलाको मे, खास तौर पर जहाँ पर आवागमन के साधन नही है, मिट्टी के तेल का इतना अभाव हो जाता है कि ब्लैक मार्केट मे भी वह नही मिलता है। इसलिए इस तरह का टैक्स लगाने मे इस क्षेत्र की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा।

मै निवेदन करूं कि पहाड़ के इलाको मे हमे अनाज भी बाहर से मँगाना पड़ता है क्योंकि वे कमी वाले इलाके है, डैफिसिट इलाके है। पहाडों पर चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ हो, हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ हो या कश्मीर के पहाड़ हो, वहाँ फलो का ही मुख्य व्यवसाय होता है। फलो के व्यवसाय के लिए चाहे उन को प्रोसेसिंग हो या फलो के रखने का काम हो, उस मे मिट्टी के तेल का पूरा योगदान होता है। शायद आप को यह अच्छी तरह से ज्ञात न हो कि 80 करोड़ से ले कर 100 करोड़ रुपये का फल इन पहाड़ी इलाकों में, इन तीनों क्षेत्रों मे पैदा होता है। इस की न तो कोई प्राइस गारेन्टी है और न ही किसानों को उस से कोई फायदा पहुँचाया जाता है और न इस बिल में इस की कोई व्यवस्था है। जहाँ फूडग्रेन्स की प्राइसेज की गारेन्टी की बात की जाती है, वैसी बात फलों की प्राइस गारेन्टी के बारे में भी करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस एमेंडमेंट का

समर्थन करता हूँ और आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस पैरिसेबिल कामोडिटी के लिए, इस की सुरक्षा के लिए और वहाँ के लोगों को जीवित रखने के लिए आप को कोई कदम उठाने चाहिए और मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपने भाषण में इस की व्यवस्था करेंगें।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobiili): I have no desire to say anything on the merits of these amendments. I only want to restrict myself to the propriety of these amendments. I want that the House should consider the matter which I am raising.

The Finance Bill by its very nature is differenti from other Bills. Therefore, so far as the Finance Bill is concerned, its character is such that we have already discussed it before it had been introduced. The Finance Bill has a different character in the sense that it gives legal formulation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you speaking on the Finance Bill or on the amendments ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : We have already disussed all these things...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then kindly sit down.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : We have discussing about the same matter. My submission is in regard to procedural matter. My submission is that the scope of the discussion of the Finance Bill is very much limited because...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing the Finance Bill as such. We are now discussing certain amendments to the Third Schedule.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : It is a part of the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can't allow you. If you do not have anything to say, kindly sit down. Obviously, you do not know what is being discussed in the House. You simply wanted to say something.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Am I to understand that the Third Schedule is not a part of the Finance Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a different thing. I will not allow that. This is completely irrelevant. We are now discussing certain amendments moved to the Third Schedule. You are talking of something very different.

The hon. Minister.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : इतने मेम्बरों ने जो इस पर अपने भाषण दिये है उन की इज्जत रखिये और इस नेंबी को चार पैसे कर दीजिए।

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : मै आप लोगों की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ।

Sir, these points were raised during the debate on the Budget itself. As a matter of fact, as a sort of gesture to the will of this House and the sentiments expressed by the Members of the House, I have reduced the levy on kerosene. I know that it is a poor man's commodity. As some of the Members have fought for it, they can certainly go and tell the people that they have fought for it and lost but I can tell them that I have also fought myself against myself and then lost because I had to accept the realities.

As you very rightly said, I have a very heavy responsibility of collecting resources for the country. Therefore, one has to throw the net as wide as possible which we had done last year. We had already included cosmetics and other items of luxury. Last time, the same Members who spoke now, excepting perhaps one or two, had said that we were rather putting more and more burden on the middle class. That is also a point. So, every year, you cannot go on doing this.

Take, for example, fertilisers. Naturally, fertiliser is very essential for agricultural production. We want that the use of fertiliser should be encouraged. We are doing that. As a matter of fact we are encouraging the production in the country and we are also importing fertiliser, if necessary. The only expectation is that agricultural sector

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

which is adding to its income should make a certain contribution to the national exchequer as well. It is a very small contribution that we are asking them to make. The hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya, asked. Why don't you confine it to the middle or rich peasants ? If it was administratively possible and feasible, I would have done it. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to say that the excise duty can be taken only from the rich farmers and that the poor farmers can be excluded. It is not administratively possible and feasible.

The hon. Momber mentioned about adulteration. I did mention that in my bulget speech. But it was mentioned incidentally it was not a basic argument. He has tried to compare it with milk and water. He asked if at all water is adulterated with milk. Are we going to tax the water ? If water were to be imported, I would have done that also. *(Interruption)* We have to import kerosene. We have to understand that we utilise our valuable foreign exchange for this. When such a valuable commodity is used for adulteration, we have to think hundred times about it. Merely comparing it for the sake of comparison makes it logical absurdity. If water were to be imported in this country, if it were such a costly commodity...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Water can be exported.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It can be exported. At least the people on the Ganga banks can be exported.

I would have been very glad if I were in a position to accept the amendments because I would not like to displease the members.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : At least for Mr. Sathe's sake, some concession must be given.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He can go and tell the people that he fought against it and lost.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will say that in your name. Why should I tell that in my name ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am really very sad. When all the hon. members speak in the name of poor and when one has to say 'no', it really saddens my heart. What can I do ? I have certain duties and these duties are towards the poor people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House?

AN HON. MEMBER : Separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are three amendments which have been moved, namely, 2, 3, and 6.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : What about mine ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendments 15 and 16 have not been moved as they were the same.

Now, shall I put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House ? The question is :

"Page 55,—

omit lines 26 to 28" (2)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 5] [14·48 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee. Shri S. M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R. P.
*Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Giri, Shri S. B.
Godfrey, Shrimati M.

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Guha, Shri Samar
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nayak, Shri Baksi
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
* Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Purty, Shri M. S.
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sangliana, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Subravelu, Shri
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R N.
Basappa, Shri K
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Das, Shri Anandi Charan
Das, Shri Dharndidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Smhg, Shri
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gogi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gopal, Shri K.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kailas, Dr.
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallanaa, Shri K.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Muhammad Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patil, Shri Krishnarao

* Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj, Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri K Narayana
Rao. Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Parasada
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishua
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prassad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shiva Chandika, Shri
Shivanath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Singh, Shri V. N. P.
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is Ayes—36; Noes—132.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I will put amendments 3 and 6 also to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 3 and 6 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There being no amendments, I will put Schedules IV and V, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title to the vote of the House.

The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule, the Fifth Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I move that the Bill, as amended be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

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* The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan.

NOES : Sarvashri Kamala Prasad, Jagdish Chandra Dixit, Pratap Singh Negi, R. D. Bhandare, B. V. Naik, N. Shivappa, M. Bheeshmadev, B. K. Daschowdhury and Tarkeshwar Pandey.

I have received a number of names of Members who want to participate in the Third Reading of the Bill. For the benefit of the Members I would like to read out the relevant rules in the matter. Rule 94 says :

"The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character."

Rule 356 :

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or intedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

Now I would request the Hon'ble Members to kindly co-operate with the Chair in this regard. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I will start, where I stopped. I talked about the use of Indian Air Force planes by a particular political power, Ministers, etc. I had wanted the details. I had written a letter to the Minister wanting to know what is the true cost of running such aircrafts, etc. But, so far, they have not given it.

I talked about self-reliance. There has been foreign collaboration. In 1956 there had been 384, upto 1971 its has increased to 3,545. In 1969, they approved the foreign collaboration to the extent of 135, in 1970 it has been increased to 183. Sir recently 60 items, both financial and technical have been allowed. There is no restriction on remittances of profits and there is no proposal under their consideration for changing the rules. Foreign remittances are increasing.

I talked about Eastern Zone comprising of Orissa, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal, where they have made maximum contribution to the Central Exchequer. But what they have received is not more than 1/3rd or 1/4th of their pay.

Sir, I talked about Hooghly bridge where the Public Sector ventures were refused a contract and the contract was given to private sector because a very high-up in the Bengal administration is vitally interested in that private sector. Sir, money is to start from the Centre. Therefore, the matter needs very careful consideration. Then I want to repeat what I said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I repeat, Sir, that the Finance Bill should be rejected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is right. But no repetition of your argument.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I say that the Finance Bill should be rejected. I want to make a test case. Sir, I had produced two photostat copies

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is repetition. It is not only once, but many times this has been repeated in this House. There should be an end to it. If you have something new to say, please say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Right, Sir, I say Government has been accused, supported by documentary evidence. They should not sit over the judgment. There should be an all party Parliamentary Committee. In the meantime, I would request you to write a letter to Shri R. P. Goenka and also the Manager of Saraswati Press to ascertain the truth and proceed with the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S. N. Mishra is not there. Shri Suryanarayana.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister deserves our congratulations for

* The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

the balanced and equitable Budget he has presented this year after taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in our country today and after balancing the needs and demands of our developmental expenditure. He has tried to keep the taxes to the minimum. Sir, for the economic development of any country there should be adequate resources, and for such resource mobilisation one of the ways is to levy additional taxes. However, considerate one might be one cannot help the fact that the incidence of a tax would affect some section or the other in our society in an adverse way. The question is therefore not whether there should be this adverse effect, but whether it is necessary and proper. The voting on the Finance Bill has amply justified the propriety of such taxation proposed in the present Finance Bill. Sir, nobody, much less the Finance Minister and the Government would be interested or enthused to levy a tax on the poor. But conditions may arise when it is inescapable for the Finance Minister to do so.

Sir, there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the public mind that the Government is still being run on the same old British pattern and that we are dependent too much on the ICS and IAS officers. But I would like to assure them that there need be no cause for alarm on this score. It is but natural that every change or reform should meet with resistance in the beginning. So also it is with regard to land reforms. Except for one or two parties, all other parties have advocated these land reforms. In fact they want other social reforms also be implemented together with these land reforms. Sir, during the election campaign in 1952 the Communist Party of India promised to allot each landless labourer a stretch of 5 acres of land. There was hope in the hearts of the people then. But when this promise was not translated into action, there was dissatisfaction and frustration. In view of the earlier promises having not been implemented, the people are now more wary and are not fully convinced that our promises made in the Election Manifesto would be implemented. It is for us, therefore, to ensure that these promises do not remain on paper only. In this connection I would like to urge the Government both at the Centre and the States that they should distribute all the surplus land—be it military land, railway land or Government owned land—among the landless poor. Then only will we be able to infuse confidence in the minds of the people. The people in the villages are also aware that the surplus land available for distribution in a village say about 100 acres or so would not be adequate for distribution among about 1000 or 2000 people in that village. Even so, they are eagerly waiting for these land reforms because they know they would ultimately be benefited under these reforms. It is, therefore, our duty to ensure that the land distribution is made on the basis of equity and in a proper way. Recently the Andhra Pradesh Government have issued an Ordnance banning transfers of land to browbeat the Land Ceiling Act. But mere issuance of an Ordnance would not solve the problem. This Ordnance should be followed up. All the parties should co-operate in this venture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a much broader economic question. I do not think that it forms part of the Finance Bill. The hon. Member may either support the Bill or oppose it. Let him please confine himself to that.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, there is another aspect of the matter. Hitherto, the married daughter has been enjoying her 'Sthree-dhanam' in the form of the land. It is her guarantee of income even in her husband's house. But in the new ceiling laws, she stands a chance of being ignored. I urge the Government to ensure that her rights in this regard are safeguarded when the land ceiling bills are considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the first reading, when the whole range of economic policy was being discussed, we had discussed all this. Let the hon. Member not repeat those things now. He is only repeating the arguments which were used in the first reading.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I am repeating them because there is an important thing going on....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That does not from part of the Finance Bill as such. It is a much broader economic question. This argument has been used before. The hon. Member cannot repeat bis own argument or that of others.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This can be added to the first part of his speech.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Sir, another point. We have nationalised the Banks but these Banks have not been of much help to the needy people. The CBI Reports prove that corruption and black market are on the increase in our body politic. The rich farmers can somehow manage to get money but it is the small farmer who needs sympathy and cash.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is only repeating the same argument which had been used before. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : In my discrict of West Godavari, we grow tobacco. In 1943 we used to pay 6 paise and now we pay Rs. 3/—per kg as excise duty. In spite of this steep rise in the duty on tobacco, the facilities and help to these tobacco growers are not commensurate with the enhanced tax they pay. They had sent 30 to 40 telegrams but nobody seems to have bothered to look into their needs and problems. Sir, for want of time I have to jump from one point to another without dealing in detail with any of them. The levy on kerosene will hit the poor very hard But the hon. the Finance Minister has explained at length the reasons necssitating such a levy. We have therefore agreed to that levy. But what I want the Government to consider is the imperative need to improve the conditions of the poor people in our country. This assumes more importance when we are taxing them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should be a limit to this. Again, I would call the hon. Member's attention to the fact that he is only repeating the arguments. If he has something new on this, he can say it. Otherwise, let him support or oppose the Bill and say so.

15 hrs.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : In conclusion, therefore, I would urge the Government to see that corruption is eliminated and that land reforms should be implemented in all earnestness and properly. The Centre should not rest contended with the tardy implementation of these reforms by the State Governments If need be this should be taken over by the Centre for effective implementation. The hon. the Minister of Labour Shri Khadilkar has been talking about not only land ceiling but also ceilings on all kinds of property including personal undivided property incomes.

Sir, these are all necessary social reforms which would bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. bring down the disparities in incomes. I fervently hope that the Central Government would take the initiative to initiate these reforms at the earliest so that the common man of our country is assured of a comfortable life.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I have precisely three points to make. One is about the report presented by the State Bank of India for the year 1971. The report does not make any mention of the Nagarwala affair and other frauds committed on various branches of the Bank. To my mind, this is a serious dereliction of duty on the part of the State Bank of India which they owe to the depositors. It is also a suppression of fact. It has further deepened the suspicion about the Nagarwala episode. All in all, it amounts to a culpable negligence on the part of the board of directors of the State Bank of India. But I can only say that this happens because the Government has generated such an atmosphere in which everybody can ignore public opinion because the Government itself is riding roughshod over public opinion in this matter and it has not been giving any satisfactory explanation to the public.

The second point is about excise duty. You know that some industries have exceeded the permissible limit of capacity granted to them. Have they paid the additional duty on the additional production brought about ? We have absolutely no information on the point. In the first place, they committed an offence in exceeding the permissible capacity; in the second, if they have got away with not paying the additional excise duty on the additional production, it is a serious matter.

[Shri Syamanandan Mishra]

As for the third point, it seems that since the main burden for accumulation and government consumption is going to be on the general mass of people, and the traders and industrialists are going to have a tax holiday, I can only hope that the Government would take all possible steps to increase public savings which have been going down very much. It should be the main concern of any government wedded to a socialist ideology to see that public savings increase.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) : I rise to support the Bill but while doing so, I am constrained to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister our disappointment in the matter of export duty on mica. The Mica Advisory Committee appointed by Government had submitted a report in which they had recommended certain scales of reduction of duty. Unfortunately, the reduction granted will help only half a dozen rich mica monopolist fubricators and the vast majority of 200-300 mica operators, some of whom work with a capital of Rs. 500 at the most, and are literally living on their capital and have to make distress sales have been left out and face further difficulties. I would humbly submit to the Finance Minister that if considerations of finance or other considerations do not permit a general reduction of export duty on mica, then this relief granted to five or six top-notch exporters should be withdrawn. Otherwise, the image which will be projected will not be a good image.

The Mid-term Appraisal bolds out a gap of Rs. 464 crores in external payments. In December 1970, the exports were Rs. 161 crores. In January 1972, the exports were Rs. 143 crores and imports Rs. 134 crores. For January 1972, the figure is Rs. 176 crores. Money supplies position in December 1970 was Rs. 6,000 crores and in December 1971 it was Rs. 7,800 crores. The economici ndicators are not encouraging.

Now, Japan may be in for revaluation. There is pressure on pound for devaluation before the year is out and Rupee has therefore, to be defended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhattacharyyia, I have—I do not know whether you were in the House or not in the beginning—pointed out that the scope of the debate in the third reading is either to support or oppose the Finance Bill. Now, you are discussing the whole gamut of economic position in the country. I think this is not relevant at this stage.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : I will not elaborate on those points at this stage. Thank you.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : Sir, I would like to say about the expenditure tax. Our Government requested Mr. Nicolas Kaldor to study about the Indian system of taxation. The report has been submitted by Mr. Nicolas Kaldor. In this report, he has given various proposals. He has suggested the introduction of expenditure tax on the ground that it is a potent weapon to curb and reduce the lavish expenditure of rich people. Government of India accepted his suggestion and introduced the expenditure tax in 1958 but it was abolished in 1962 stating that it led to tax evasion. But, now, we have accepted the progressive policy of social justice. In order to achieve social justice, I suggest the re-introduction of the expenditure tax. By this, the lavish expenditure of the rich people will be reduced, the black money will be converted into white money and savings will be increased. Therefore, I suggest the re-introduction of the expenditure tax.

Now, I would like to say something about the Taxation Inquiry Commission. Government of India set-up a commission called the Taxation Inquiry Commission in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Dr. John Mathai. This Commission submitted certain recommendations and Government of India also implemented some of them. Now, there is a change. We are committed to certain policies and programmes—to achieve social justice, to achieve an egalitarian society, to increase the standard of living, to reduce inequalities and so on. In order to fulfil all these objectives, I suggest that a new Taxation Inquiry Commission may be set up because it will help to simplify and codify the taxation laws in our country. It will find out new areas of taxation so as to mobilise our national resources.

Regarding the land ceiling and urban property ceiling, our old taxation laws may become ineffective. So, we have to introduce a new provision into the taxation laws.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These arguments have been raised before by other speakers—not only your arguments but other peoples' arguments. Do not repeat the arguments used by others.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : It will change the incidence of taxation on different categories of population and shift the incidence from the poor to rich and it will also help to check the loopholes in the taxation laws. So, I suggest the setting up of a taxation enquiry commission at the earliest.

Before concluding, I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. In the Economic Survey of 1971-72 on page 70, under the heading major economic developments, it is stated that the evolution of proper centre-state relationship is crucial not only in regard to resource mobilisation but also in respect of proper utilisation of available resources and for speedy removal of inequalities as well. The Government says that the centre-state relationship is crucial for resource mobilisation. It is also stated that local leadership can do best. If mere resources are given to local leadership, namely the States, you can expect them to do better and also try their best to mobilise resources. Tamil Nadu has done so and utilised available resources effectively, within the limits of power and resources. If the Central Government gives more financial powers and more resources to the State Government, they can utilise them properly for the good of the people.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजूकेशन एण्ड सोशलवेलफेअर की रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र तो है कि नेशनल फिटनेस कोर के सात हजार एम्पलाइज को स्टेट्स को ट्रांसफर कर रहे हैं और बजट में फण्ड भी रखा गया है लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री ने उन को कन्फर्म नहीं किया है। स्टेट्स से जो रिपोर्ट आई हैं, खास तौर से पंजाब, मैसूर और दूसरी स्टेट्स से, उन्होंने साफतौर पर यह कह दिया है कि हम इन को फ्रेश-एन्ट्री के तौर पर लेंगे—इस तरफ़ गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How does it come under the Finance Bill ? Which provision of the Bill is connected with this question ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : यह इस में आता है, मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजूकेशन एण्ड सोशल वेलफेअर से ये ताल्लुक रखते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the third reading stage, we confine only to general principles, whether you support the Bill or oppose it.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन कुछ प्वाइन्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जिन को हाइ-लाइट नहीं किया गया है, मैं उन प्वाइन्ट्स को आर्ग्यू करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You support the Bill then, with relevant arguments. What you said was a much broader question.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शुगर का जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है, उस में 40 परसेन्ट आप फ्री-सेल में दे रहे हैं, जिस में लोगों को लूटा जा रहा है, आज साढ़े तीन रुपए किलो चीनी बिक रही है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

तीसरी बात—मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेअर्स की रिपोर्ट में यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में चेन्ज के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। उस में नये मैम्बर्स लाये जायेंगे या आज का जो एकजामिनेशन का ढंग है, उस में कोई चेंन्ज किया जायगा—इस के बारे में उस रिपोर्ट में कोई रोशनी नजर नहीं आती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। विरोध करते हुए खास तौर पर इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में सरकार की ओर से फाइन-

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

न्शयलि-एड देने की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, चाहे वह एड एल० आइ० सी०, फाइनेन्शियल कारपोरेशन या बैंकिंग सिस्टम के द्वारा दी जा रही हो, वह बिलकुल अपार्याप्त है, क्रेडिट देने के मामले में सब से ज्यादा प्राथमिकता उत्तर-बिहार को देनी चाहिये थी। आप ने इस बात का कई दफा एलान किया है कि देश के पिछडे इलाकों को विशेष सुविधा दी जायगी, लेकिन उन के विकास के लिये इस बिल में कोई व्यवस्था नही है। आप ने कई दफा कहा है कि उन इलाको को जो पिछड़े हुए है और जहाँ पर पर-कैपिटा कम क्रेडिट दिया गया है, वहाँ ज्यादा क्रेडिट दिया जायगा—लेकिन नार्थ-बिहार की तरफ अभी तक कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया है। आज सरकार की जितनी भी फाइनेन्शियल संस्थायें है, उन के द्वारा जो एड दी गई है, वह सहायता केवल 75 फैमिलिज को ही मिली है। अब ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि आइन्दा इन फैमिलीज को क्रेडिट न मिले, बल्कि जो मिल चुका है, उस को वसूल करने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये और नार्थ बिहार को, जिसे पर-कैपिटा सब से कम क्रेडिट मिला है उन को अधिक क्रेडिट दिया जाय। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाय जिस से उन के आर्थिक विकास की संभावना पैदा हो सके।

बिहार सरकार ने आप से माँग की है कि बिहार में फर्टिलाइजर (उर्वरक) की बहुत कमी है, लेकिन केन्द्र की ओर से अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं गया है। मै चाहूँगा कि केन्द्र सरकार बिहार सरकार को उर्वरक की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्रेडिट दे, उर्वरक खरीदने के लिये बिहार सरकार की सहायता की जानी चाहिये।

बिहार सरकार की ओर से आप के पास यह माँग भी आई है कि आर्थर-बटलर कम्पनी, जो रेल और डिफेन्स की मदद करती है, उस को टेक-ओवर किया जाय। वह कम्पनी बन्द पड़ी है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। इस लिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आर्थर-बटलर कम्पनी को ले लिया जाय ताकि जो मजदूर वहाँ बेकार पड़े हैं, उन को काम मिल सके और उस कम्पनी का विकास हो सके।

बिहार के गावों मे खेतीहर मजदूरों की हाउसिंग की समस्या बड़ी भयंकर है। उस के सिलसिले मे सरकार की ओर से जो कार्यवाही हो रही है, उस के चलते ऐसी संभावना नहीं है कि बिहार के गरीब खेतीहर मजदूरों की झोपड़ी मे कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला है। आज उन की झोपड़ियों की यह हालत है कभी आँधी उस को उठा कर ले जाती है और कभी बारिश उन को गिरा देती है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि उन की हाउसिंग समस्या के समाधान के लिये बिहार को लोन दिया जाना चाहिये।

बिहार की जो बड़ी नदी-घाटी योजनाये है, उन का काम ठीक नही चल रहा है, मै चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार उन को अपने हाथ मे ले। कोसी और गण्डक बिहार की ऐसी योजनाये है, जिन पर बिहार का विकास निर्भर करता है।

अन्त मे मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि बिहार के पिछडे इलाकों की सहायता के लिये जितनी अधिक मदद दी जा सकती है, वह दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Painuli, what more do you want to say ?

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI : I have some new points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told the House what is the scope of the discussion. I hope you would not commit the same mistake.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर सीमान्त की

ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। समाजवाद मे हमारी वित्त नीति की मफलता और अमफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि ममाज का जो सबसे पिछड़ा वर्ग है, जो वीकर-सैक्शन है, उम की तरफ सबसे पहले ध्यान दिया जाय। आज किमान की उपज गल्ले की कीमत की गारन्टी का सभी समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन क्या अभी तक माननीय सदन और माननीय मंत्री जी ने कभी इम बात पर भी विचार किया है कि मीमान्त के उत्तर क्षेत्र का जो एकमात्र उत्पादन है—फल—उम की प्राइस की गारन्टी भी दी जाय। आज 80 करोड़ रुपये से लेकर 100 करोड़ रुपये तक के मूल्य के फल हमारे पहाड़ों में पैदा होते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन की प्राइम गारन्टी नही की गई है। यह पेरिशेबिल कमाडिटी है, यह नष्ट हो जाती है और उत्पादकों को कोई पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है और न उन को कोई लाभ होता है। मै निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उन की प्राइम गारन्टी के बारे मे मरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करे ताकि उन की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधर सके।

दूमरी बात—मैदानो मे बिकने के लिये हमारा जो फल आता है, उस पर तरह तरह के टैक्स लगते हैं। ट्रांस्पोर्ट की कोई फैमिलिटी नही है, एक्साइज़ टैक्स और सेल्ज टैक्स लगता है। जब फल सड़ने लग जाता है तो उस के प्रौसेसिंग की आवश्यकता किसान को पड़ती है, प्रौसेसिंग में चीनी इस्तेमाल होती है, डिब्बे इस्तेमाल होते हैं, उन पर एक्साइज और सेल्ज टैक्स इस कदर पड़ता है कि उस के बस की बात नहीं रहती कि उस को प्रौसेस कर सके और मार्केट में भेज सके। हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों से लगभग 6 करोड़ रुपये के फल का किसानों को नुकसान हुआ। तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी जो आपकी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं वह न तो हार्टिकल्चरिट्स को किसी तरह की सहायता देती हैं और न प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स के लिए ही किसी प्रकार का अनुदान या लोन की कोई व्यवस्था की है। फ्रूट्स की मार्केटिंग के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था नही है इसलिए जो बिचौलिए है वह उनका एक्स्प्लायटेशन करते है। मै आशा करता हूँ कि उनको एक्स्प्लायटेशन से बचाने के लिए वित्त मन्त्री महोदय मुख्य रूप से पहाड़ी इलाकों की जो मुख्य उपज है उस पर गम्भीरता मे विचार करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मै इस फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Yesterday, while speaking in reply to the general discussion on the Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister no doubt referred to the relations between the Centre and the States. I want to know from the Finance Minister what steps he is going to take to improve the financial condition of the States, to lift the States from their present position of indebtedness.

Secondly, regarding the monopoly houses the Finance Minister stated in his reply that the government is against the growth of monopoly. But he has evaded one important point, and that is the allegation which we have made in this House that even in 1971, after the much-talked-about great leap forward, out of 159 licences that were issued 114 licences were given to the same big monopoly houses. Why are they giving licences to the same monopoly houses again and again. I have no doubt in the *bona fides* of the Finance Minister, but in spite of his will and wishes things are going in the way I have mentioned just now.

Then, the party in power, no doubt, believes in democratic socialism and they want to encourage democratic institutions and traditions. Yet, they have formed special committees called liaison committee, or watchdog committee or super-cabinets over the State Governments. What is the function or role of these committees ?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : No such committee has been formed in Tamilnadu.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I am referring to the committees which have been formed in Bihar and Punjab. By this appointment of the committees the status and authority of

[Shri C. Viswanathan]

the State Governments are slowly undermined and the status of the Chief Ministers is slowly devalued. By the appointment of this committee the Government is confessing that it does not trust the Chief Ministers of States or the Chief Ministers belonging to the Congress Party do not have control over the administration in the respective States. Why have you created this situation? People with influence and authority and hold in the party, particularly in the Congress Party, they have been eased out and people without grass roots are nominated as Chief Ministers. This is concentration of power. Let me tell you that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Hence the watchdog committees which have been formed in Bihar and Punjab are unconstitutional and illegal and they should be dissolved. Not only that, it smacks of authoritarianism. I hope government will reconsider this matter.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have heard the speeches of the hon. Members on the third reading and I am wandering on what points I should reply because most of the hon. Members who have spoken were putting forward their own views on certain matters for record. I do not think I can enter into any fresh controversy on some of the issues which were raised during the budget discussion, and during the second reading of this Bill, because some of the hon. Members have tried to raise the same questions again and again.

The hon. Member, Shri Shyamanandan Mishra mentioned two or three points. One was about the report of the State Bank of India. I have seen that report. I do not know whether it was necessary for them to make a reference to any particular incident.

SHRI SHAMANANDAN MISHRA: So many frauds have been committed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I can only mention that he has raised this point.

The other point that he raised was about unauthorised production beyond the licensed capacity and whether it also evades tax. This point is a very relevant point. My presumption is that whatever is produced is certainly covered by the excise. But, I will certainly take interest in this matter to see what really is happening. As the House knows, we have appointed a committee which looks into this procedure. Possibly, we can find out through that committee what exactly is happening.

As regards his views about public savings, I share his views and our main effort will be in that direction.

About the State Governments and their finances, the hon. Member raised the question as to what are we doing about it. I can assure him that we are trying to do everything about it. Even under this Finance Bill, out of a large amount of money that we have rasied, more than one-third of the money is meant for the States. So, as far as the States-Centre question is concerned, we are trying to do everything about it. The Sixth Finance Commission is going to be appointed. It is going to have very wide terms of reference. It will go into the problems of State Governments and come up with their recommendations.

I would make a request not only to the hon. Member but to the States as well. Though the Centre should do everything possible to help the States, the States must help themselves first. This is one important point that I would like to make. Not that all the States are not doing it. Some of them are doing it. But sometimes they are resorting to methods which ultimately do not help them and which ultimately does not help the Centre also.

The other points are points of record.

SHRI P. VEKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): There is a large evasion of excise duty by unauthorised powerlooms. Under the cover of exemption of duty, it is being misused by many of the textile mills. Electricity is being supplied to them. It is on record. Still under the cover of this exemption, there is a large evasion of excise duty by unauthorised powerlooms.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will look into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15 29 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1972-73

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1972-73 for which 5 hours have been allotted.

There is a large number of cut motions to the Demands for Grants. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 1 : RAILWAY BOARD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,89, 000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND No. 2 : MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,41,46, 000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 3 : PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,82, 000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1973, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others'."

DEMAND No. 4 : WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,20,34, 000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Administration'."

DEMAND No. 5 : WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 232,19, 19,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND No. 6—WORKING EXPENSES OPERATING STAFF.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 143,57, 23,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operating Staff."

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.