

will appear. So, the earlier speakers should have in mind that there are also other brothers and sisters who want to ventilate their grievances. They should have that much of grace. I hope you will have a better day next

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I had given the notice also but all in vain.

[English]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram) : In the Question Hour also senior Members are getting the chance whereas the juniors are not getting any chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Do not say this party or that party. Secondly, the hon. Speaker has been repeatedly asking us to close it by 12.30 p.m. But hon. Speaker was gracious to permit us to go up to 1 o'clock

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI . Senior Members always stand up and say what they have to. But the back-benchers do not get a chance to speak

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have told you the procedure that is being adopted in the House which the Chair is adopting.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Notice has to be given in time

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Now the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

14.15 hrs.

At 14.15 hours quorum bell was rung. No quorum was made. At 14.18 hours quorum bell was rung again and no quorum was made. At 14.22 hours once again quorum bell was rung and no quorum was made. Thereafter, the Secretary-General made the following announcement.

14.24½ hrs.

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE: POSTPONEMENT OF THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE UPTO 14.40 HRS FOR WANT OF QUORUM.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : There is no quorum. The House, therefore, cannot meet; and we cannot start the House till there is quorum. Hon. Deputy Speaker has directed that the House will re-assemble at 2.40 p.m.

14.25 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

14.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

**FINANCE BILL 1995 — CONTD**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Now, let us continue the discussion on Finance Bill. Shri Udaysingrao Gaikwad may speak now.

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD (Kolhapur) . Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill which has been presented by the Finance Minister. While doing that, I would like to give some of my observations and suggestions. At the outset, I must congratulate, the hon. Finance Minister for more than one reasons. He has now equalled the record of late Shri C.D. Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister, by presenting five consecutive Central Budgets. Both of them have steered through our economy in difficult times and this will be ever remembered by those who write economic history of India. Dr C D Deshmukh covered the first five years of planned economy and laid the foundation for economic planning.

Dr Deshmukh was a man of principles and great integrity. He was the tallest among tall in those days and he was a respected Member of Parliament from Maharashtra and he resigned on the issue of *Samyukta Maharashtra*. His dream of integrated Maharashtra of Marathi speaking people is not yet complete as the border issue still remains to be solved. I would like to speak about this on some other occasion.

In 1991, when Dr Manmohan Singh took charge as the Finance Minister, India faced a fiscal crisis, a balance of payment crisis, and acute inflation. There was a great need for reforms in the economic policy and management, there was a great need for reforms in the trade policy; and finally, there was a challenge of social justice.

During the last four years, the Finance Minister has steered through the country out of this crisis. Now, we have comfortable foreign exchange position. Foreign investment is coming in a big way. Exports are rising, balance of payment crisis is over, in spite of liberalisation of imports, inflation is under control and India has achieved an altogether different image in the world.

Sir, another reason for which I must salute the Finance Minister is that he has restored national pride of India in the world community. I remember, when the Finance Minister took over, in one of his earlier Press conferences, he had mentioned that he would like to stop the 'Aid India Consortium' and the humiliation which we suffer at these meetings. People then did not take

him very seriously and even some Press people ridiculed him. They thought, this is an impossible task. But there is nothing impossible in this world. In June 1994, he achieved this. Instead of 'Aid India Consortium', the name of the meeting was changed to 'Indian Development Forum' and not only the Government representatives were invited to participate from different countries, but even the private sectors also. The Indian Government participated for the first time on an equal footing and not with a beggars bowl. India also did not have to ask for fast disbursing loans to meet the crisis. But it could ask for loans and funds on its own. No country could also take us into task for wrongly managing the economy and suggest measures which was the story all along during the last 36 years.

For the first time, Indian representatives participated with full confidence without any inferiority complex and could dictate our terms for getting funds. Thus the humiliation to our country stopped at this international forum and the national pride was restored. This is, by no means, a small achievement and the entire nation owes a great debt to the Finance Minister for this achievement.

Sir, I also congratulate the Finance Minister for his special package on social equity and poverty alleviation. With the objective of helping the poor and underprivileged in the country, the Finance Minister has introduced various anti poverty programmes, such as special assistance for developing rural infrastructure, special scheme of providing financial assistance to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by NABARD, mid-day meal for school children, emphasis on primary education especially, for girls, National Social Assistance Scheme to cover the poor and the needy, housing for the poor, especially for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Group Life Insurance Scheme in rural areas etc.

The Finance Minister has considered what has been achieved so far in the field of macro-economic policy stabilisation and economic growth. At the same time he has added a new dimension of social security and thus has completed the basic framework of Economic Policy. Therefore, the Budgetary support to the Central Plan is being concentrated on Rural Development, Employment, Poverty alleviation programmes and Human resource development sectors.

Though much effort is being made to contain inflation, the wholesale price index is rising at the rate of 10 per cent which is very high. Success of Economic Reforms depends upon stability in prices. Inflation up to 5 per cent to seven per cent is tolerable but anything beyond this rate disturbs the whole process of growth. Economy gets overheated, competitive edge is blunted, exchange stability gets disturbed and the result is wage and cost push inflation. This inflation is as a result of fiscal deficit and mounting Government expenditure.

The Finance Minister wanted to bring down the fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to about 5 per cent in 1993-94. Now this deficit is around 6.7 per cent and considering the past experience it

appears that it will be difficult for the Government to keep this deficit under control.

The main cause of this deficit is mounting Government expenditure. The uncontrolled public expenditure means that inflation cannot be checked adequately and will be the greatest threat to Indian polity. With Government pay revisions, DA increases etc., this expenditure is bound to increase.

The Finance Minister has to come out with some special programmes of putting this under control.

The Finance Minister has tried to reduce the burden of inflation by reducing excise duties and customs duties on a large number of commodities. This will reduce the prices of these commodities and keep the inflation somewhat under control.

As regards the small scale sector, the Finance Minister has mooted a Special Technology Development Fund for SSI units, coverage of National Equity Fund has been extended so as to include tiny units irrespective of their location, exemption for new SSI units from Income Tax has been extended to further five years and SSI exemption limit for Central Excise concession has been raised from the present Rs 2 crore to Rs 3 crore. These are some of the welcome features, highlights. But the SSI sector is not very happy with this package. I would like to make the following suggestions in this regard:

- (1) The general excise clearance limits of Rs 30 lakh fixed about 10 years ago should have been raised to, at least, to Rs 75 lakh to keep pace with inflation,
- (2) The upper turnover limit of Rs 3 crore for availing excise concession has put limitation on the growth of SSI units. Any economic policy has to be designed for economic growth and hence I feel that up to Rs 3 crore the excise concession be given to SSI units and those who achieve a larger turnover may be charged at the usual rate above this turnover. In other words, a slab system of exemption up to certain limits and full duty thereafter be adopted. This will enable SSI units to grow,
- (3) The Budget is completely silent on the high rates of interest charged by banks to SSI sector. The limit of Rs 2 lakh investment for availing such concessional rate of interest be raised to, at least, Rs 10 lakh.

The technology upgradation and modernisation fund of Rs 200 crores for the entire country is too small. SIDBI should have more liberal norms to disburse these funds and not the normal banking norms.

Small Scale Industries are responsible for 35 per cent of our total exports. I feel, that their full potential is yet to be exploited and it is necessary that the Government comes out with a special package to assist export of SSI sector. To boost the exports and bring about an increase in surplus on trade account, new items of exports are to be added. For this purpose, the

red tapism in the import control and customs authorities has to be changed and all the licences pertaining to exports be issued within 24 hours. All export cargos at the ports particularly at dry ports should be cleared on the same day and if necessary customs staff be appointed round the clock. Availability of containers at dry ports, simple procedures and proper coordination between excise and customs departments for clearance of export cargo are absolutely necessary. It is reported that due to lack of coordination between them, the small scale industries sector have to pay a heavy demurrage charges which results in discouraging of export business. Similarly, while clearing of DEEC book, the procedure of customs and excise should be simplified and clearance be given within three days. I have tried to get information from my exporter friends in SSI sector. According to them, they have to spend a lot of time unnecessarily as they have to run from pillar to post as a result of,

- (A) very complicated procedure regarding advance licence and in one case a consignment was held up for more than 25 days,
- (B) then one requires permission from Collector of Customs, Bombay and permission from the local Collector of Central Excise, Pune, and
- (C) there is no coordination between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce and as a result the exporter suffers

There is a saying in Marathi,

[Translation]

"Bheek nako Kutra avar"

[English]

And that is the same case with the small scale sector

As over 90 per cent of the SSI units are in the tiny sector, a large part of the finance out of the funds from the priority sector need to be reserved for the tiny sector. The RBI should see that all genuine credit needs of this sector are fully and promptly met

In August, 1991 when the policy for the SSI sector was announced, it was announced that a separate package for the tiny sector will be announced. As the destiny of lakhs of entrepreneurs depend upon this policy, I urge upon the Government to announce the package including its policies on taxation, excise, labour laws etc as early as possible.

Three years back, the Chelliah Committee had recommended income-tax exemption limit of Rs 50,000. Considering the annual inflation rate of 9.5 per cent, this exemption should have been raised to at least Re 65,000. But the Finance Minister has raised this slab

from Rs 35,000 to Rs 40,000 and the exempted interest income has been raised from Rs 10,000 to Rs. 13,000. I feel, this is a very meagre concession.

Sir, I would like to bring to the special attention of the hon Minister a matter regarding the tax collecting officers, which is a very important point. These officers are causing a lot of harassment.

15.00 hrs.

It is reported that due to this scheme the tax payers are experiencing harassment, while an informant on tax evasion is given a percentage so collected. I fail to understand the logic behind giving a share of tax collected to the collection officers when they are on the Government pay rolls. This leads to harassment of even genuine tax-payers. The incentives to the tax collecting officers should be immediately discontinued. Similarly periodical reports of the revenue collected and expenditure, including establishment expenses and incentives paid, should be published to ascertain the net revenue collected zone-wise by conducting such raids.

Similar is the experience about the income-tax raids. Though much publicity is given to these raids, actually very little is achieved. This is not my opinion but this is the opinion of Shri B K Sinha, a Member of the Central Board of Direct Taxes. Your own senior Government Officer has condemned these raids and has said, "The process of survey and raids conducted by the Government has proved negative. It has never been helpful in increasing the revenue of the Government and on the contrary the raids have proved negative. They have destroyed many a career and in some cases have played a havoc with the lives of honest tax payers. However, we should not forget that they are also honest citizens of this country."

Mr Sinha has also referred to the corruption in the Income Tax Department. I would suggest that the Department should immediately prepare a list of such corrupt officers and order inquiry about the assets held by them and their relatives.

I attach great importance to the comments made by Mr Sinha because these comments have been made by a responsible senior Officer of the Government. Will the Ministry of Finance take cognizance of this criticism and take some action? This has also been published in the newspaper and copies of this newspaper have been distributed to all the big houses. Everyone is feeling that whatever he has said is correct. I may also suggest that in case the raids are conducted for no justifiable reasons, the officers should also be penalised and made to pay compensation to the honest tax payers for loss of prestige.

No special treatment or concession has been given to the salaried class. They should have been given a better treatment and special incentives for making savings. This is what one of our colleagues has also suggested.



The proposal of tax deducted at source on bank deposits and Mutual Fund interest beyond Rs 10 000, is a wasteful exercise. Hence forward everyone will split deposit in order to reduce the income below Rs 10,000 and the whole exercise will be futile. Therefore, tax collection will be disproportionately low compared to the administrative cost.

I now come to a very important question of Agricultural Policy. Sir, by proposing to establish the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund you have entered into India's economic development. It clearly brings out the fact that India's economic development will be critically determined by what happens in agriculture. It is now high time that we had a full-fledged Agricultural Policy incorporating both short term and long term agricultural policies aimed at modernisation, greater productivity, greater employment generation and ability to compete in international markets keeping in view at the same time the needs of rural safety-nets.

Sir, lastly I have fortunately gone through the Finance Minister's inaugural address delivered at the 54th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Economy held at Shivaji University in my constituency Kolhapur, in the last week of November 1994. This address in my opinion spells out most cogently the basic ingredients of the agricultural policy that we require namely, removal of excessive protection of industry which puts heavy labour pressure on agriculture, freedom for agriculture to enter the international market, careful review of land ceiling legislation, proper reaping of agricultural produce, greater investment in agriculture and particularly in irrigation and better-organised agricultural credit system. I earnestly feel that what our Finance Minister has said in his address be incorporated in the basic Agricultural Policy Resolution to be adopted by the Government. Sir, if this is done your efforts to provide wide social security coverage for various sections of needy, deprived and precariously dependent will become more effective because rapid agricultural development will reduce the number of such people who require assistance.

With these words I congratulate the Finance Minister and support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak against the Finance Bill. The financial management should be such which may prove helpful in carrying out developmental activities, increase the resources of the state to remove the stigma of unemployment and poverty, prevent economic offences, remove economic disparity and lead the country to self-reliance in the economic field. Our self-reliance should increase and burden of domestic as well as foreign debts which are multiplying affecting our economy, should be reduced. This is the criteria of sound financial management. When we try to evaluate the economic

mechanism of Dr Manmohan Singh on the basis of this criteria we feel disappointed. I have studied this aspect time and again and found that when he became Finance Minister of India, there was foreign debt of Rs 94 thousand crores on India which has now increased to 90.4 billion US Dollar that means nearly Rs 21 lakh 78 thousand crore in India currency. These figures are upto 31st December 1994 and I am sure that this must have further increased in the last 4-5 months. Similarly our domestic debt is also multiplying. Our Parliamentary Committee and Comptroller and Auditor General of India have observed in their reports that debt is being received at the rate of Rs 9 crore per hour. What can be worst than this for the country? There was domestic debt of 4 Lakh 90 thousand 701 crore rupees in 1994-95 whereas it was 3 lakh 59 thousand 355 crore rupees in 1992-93 and 4 lakh 30 thousand 323 crore rupees in 1993-94. In this manner our domestic debt is continuously increasing. Our liability in domestic debt of gross domestic product has become 54 per cent and it does not include our liability on Exchange bills and our economic policies and for what payment we have to pay 56 thousand 7 hundred 78 crore rupees. I have observed this from economic survey. This is an unfortunate situation. In Revenue Expenditure, we get only 74 per cent from Revenue Receipts and efforts are made to mobilise remaining 26 per cent through domestic debt for foreign debt or through other sources. In view of this we have to either reduce this 26 per cent revenue expenditure or our debt will go on multiplying. This situation is prevailing in our country since 1990-91. It further deteriorated in 1993-94 and Revenue Receipts were to the tune of 70 per cent and remaining 30 per cent had to be mobilised from other resources.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to urge the Government to set right the financial management and the way out is that the Government expenditure should be in an economical manner. I have gathered from the following views of the Finance Minister that he is also worried about it. Salaries are being raised incessantly in our private sector and because of which we have also to increase salaries of our employees and officers. This increase causes further burden on our economy. We have read in newspapers recently that IAS officers have demanded their salaries between Rs 75 thousand and Rs 1 lakh. In case one officer would get between Rs 75 thousand to Rs 1 lakh then our expenditure on planned items as well as administrative expenditure would rise considerably.

The expenditure on security of our national leaders is also increasing. Our relations with our neighbouring countries are not good and therefore perforce we have to spend Rs 26 27 thousand crore in the name of security. In these circumstances our Government has no option but to resort to austere measures. There is no other way out to deal with this serious situation. We can reduce our deficit only through economy. But our Finance Minister has not given any indication in this regard. He is not making any effort to achieve this



Recently process of elections has been completed in some states. The Prime Minister has observed that the States where candidates of opposition parties have won they indulged in so called propaganda and raise uncrative slogans viz sale of rice at the rate of Rs 2 per kilogram etc. Such things are very harmful for economic situation of our country. Our Prime Minister and Finance Minister themselves raise such lucrative slogans. When Prime Minister visited Punjab he declared in a meeting that the expenditure incurred by the State Government on controlling terrorism and the amount of loan taken from the Central Government will be borne by the Central Government. I am not against it if the Central Government grants any exemption to the Government of Punjab or provide any facilities to them but why for Punjab only? The Central Government despatches Para Military forces to other States also where terrorists raise their head. Some time the State concerned does not have resources to incur expenditure on developmental works and pay salaries to their employees also. What is the attitude of the Central Government towards such States? The Government should frame a co-ordinated policy and the Finance Minister has to take the initiative. The Government cannot adopt different criteria for States governed by opposition parties and others governed by their party. This is not proper. This is misuse of resources and capital of the country.

There is a deficit of rupees 1,23,651 crore under the head 'non-planned items'. We should have made provision for industrial development in the budget. We should simplify procedure for tax assessment. We should launch new programmes for eradication of poverty and unemployment. But the Government have not taken any initiative in this regard. The situation on import-export front is also very disappointing. The Finance Minister claims that our export is increasing and it has reached 3 billion dollar in the month of March. It happened in the month of March only. This community often indulges into over-invoicing and under-invoicing. The exporters of our country always indulge in over-invoicing in order to get facilities for exports. The importers often resort to under-invoicing to evade tax and custom duty. The Government have time and again declared that they are reducing custom duty to eliminate *Hawala* racket in our country. But the unfortunately the dollar had been sold for Rs 39-40 in the month of March. Have the Government conducted any probe as to how it happened? Why the export increased all of a sudden in the month of March? Have they considered this point? In the actual sense the export has not increased. The exporters and importers have devised many ways for evasion of duty. The Government should consider all these aspects in depth.

The trade deficit in our country is increasing. There was a trade deficit to the tune of Rs 9687 crore in 1992-93 in so far as our exports are concerned. There

was a deficit of Rs 3350 crore in 1993-94 which increased to Rs 6,367 crore in 1994-95. Thus our trade deficit is increasing continuously. It has adversely tilted our balance of trade. We must study all these aspects in depth. The Finance Minister felicitates himself on the plea that there is maximum foreign exchange reserve created during his tenure. Has it increased due to rise in exports? Has it increased due to trade activities in our country or there are some ulterior reasons? I would like to mention three or four reasons for this situation.

The Government of India passed a legislation in this Lok Sabha in 1991 and that legislation came in the form of a Bill on September 3. In which the Finance Minister declared that if any capitalist, industrialist or businessman of our country brings foreign exchange in the form of a gift in our country between 24th July and 30th November, we shall not make any effort to recover any tax from him. He will not be asked to explain as to whether any of his friends living abroad has given him that gift, the source from which he got it, name of the bank from where he brought and deposited it, whether he has brought the amount on account of any business transaction or what are the other sources of the same. Nothing will be enquired into in this respect. The businessmen of this country went abroad with huge sums. They deposited the same there and without any business transaction, without import-export of any commodity, deposited it there. They got that money exchanged for dollar and that amount in dollar was deposited here. The Government of India encouraged smuggling of foreign exchange in a legal manner. This is the first and foremost reason. But I want to bring to the notice of Finance Minister an unfortunate situation in spite of your assurance you may find many businessmen in Bombay and Delhi who are being harassed by the Enforcement Directorate. They are enquiring as to why have they brought this foreign exchange worth crores of rupees. They are made to sit in their office for hours together and if they agree to some unofficial adjustment, they are let off. I wanted to draw your attention towards this aspect.

Second reason is that Government of India offered some incentives to its officials to prevent loot of custom and excise. I read in the newspaper that this was being exploited and some particular officials have collected all the prizes themselves by making use of the aforesaid order. The officers of Department of Custom and Excise themselves got gifts and prizes worth Rs 10,12 and upto 50 lakhs. This is a very big racket. The Government should order a through inquiry into the whole affair. I would urge the Central Government to discontinue all these incentives immediately because they are being misused.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to point out that there is an order not to make any inquiry from a person any foreigner, or Indian businessman coming

to India from abroad—if he brings in upto 10 thousand dollars at the Airport but this order is being misused It is causing smuggling as many youngmen of India go to Dubai, purchase dollars from there and come back to India next day In case 10 thousand dollars are allowed to come to India without any transaction, business or without any business transaction, then I feel, it will affect our currency management adversely The hon'ble Minister should think over this matter

Third reason is smuggling of gold The Government granted exemption to bring in gold upto 5 kilogram If the person concerned pays tax in the form of dollars he can bring gold I want to say that it has also given rise to smuggling One can bring 1 quintal of silver in the country and many a time it has been found that gold has been concealed in the silver consignment The gold is kept in safe of one quintal of silver and being smuggled The Government should consider this matter *de novo* seriously In addition to these few suggestions our party as well as all of us had demanded increase in the exemption limit of income-tax We demand the increase in the exemption limit upto Rs 50 thousand With these suggestions I conclude

[English]

SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA (Chikmagalur) Sir, I support the Finance Bill moved by the Finance Minister The years 1991 to 1995 have been the most crucial years and they have been a turning point on the economic front in the post-independent era

When this Government was formed under the leadership of our Prime Minister Shri PV Narasimha Rao, the situation was different India was passing through one of the worst economic situations The country was confronted with political instability There was a slide in every sector The vision of leadership has turned the dismal economic situation into a vibrating situation

Economic freedom is the real freedom The greatest achievement of this Government is economic recovery in terms of industrial growth, foreign exchange reserves and foreign investment However, its real achievement is its success in breaking the shackles which have tied the human spirit and creativity Its greatest success lies in limiting the power of Government by maximising the power of people Its achievement lies in emergence of broad national consensus in support of reforms, a consensus which vindicated the Government's strategy of moving forward steadily and surely on the path of reform

Sir yesterday's critics are today's drumbeaters of economic reforms I remember, in the beginning days of this Lok Sabha term how our Finance Minister was struggling to convince that the path of reforms which we choose to tread is the right path But now-a-days everybody is convinced that it is the right path This has

been possible because the measures he has taken have started to show good results I congratulate him for his success

Sir, the real success of liberalisation comes when it liberates people from poverty and servitude Rural population constitutes 75 per cent of total population Ninety per cent of the farmers, who are living in the villages, are very small and marginal farmers Nearly 74.6 million people are agricultural labourers Their per capita income is one the lowest in the world

Sir economic insufficiency and denial of basic needs such as sanitation, hygiene, housing, education and medicare to the rural people is causing a great concern Only through the Government these problems cannot be solved The answer lies in stimulating rural economy We must make our people to stand on their own legs We must not make them to depend on the Government's mercy and grants for ever This is possible only when the Government changes its policy on rural economy

The Government has created a number of good programmes for rural development like employment generation scheme, self-employing scheme and also it has taken up infrastructure development I am happy that the Government has increased the allocation for rural development But, Sir, the benefit of these programmes is not reaching the people Only 15 per cent of the fund reaches the intended beneficiaries Otherwise also, these poverty alleviation programmes are not a permanent solution and they give a temporary solution One of the key areas which will really stimulate rural economy is agriculture and horticulture sector and also agro-based industrial sector But, hitherto whatever the measure taken by the Government to develop this sector is very inadequate to tap the potential which is existing For example, take horticulture It has a great commercial potential but because of lack of investment in infrastructure building in linkages, timely credit loan, lack of modern technology and transporting system, we have failed to harness the potential This kind of a situation is the main stumbling block for the rapid economic development in the rural areas

Sir, the Government has taken a right direction in introducing a rural infrastructure development But most of its success depends how it will be implemented This alone is not adequate The Government has to reshape its policies on agricultural sector, horticulture sector and sectors which are related to agriculture, to make this sector a viable commercial sector Now the programme which has been formed for development of horticulture, poultry and dairy farming has been taken up just as a poverty alleviation programme and not as a programme which can really be developed on the commercial line  
(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER How much time will you take? At 3.30 p.m., we shall have to take up the Private Members's Business

SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA Sir,  
will take only one more minute

My request is that the Government should change its attitude and it must take up this programme on the commercial line

Then, my appeal to the Finance Minister is that hitherto the economic reform is confined only to industrial sector. The Government should bring economic reforms in agriculture sector, plantation sector and sericulture sector. For that, the present agriculture credit policy should be revamped and more credit allocation should be given to the agriculture sector. The Regional Rural Bank has failed in this direction. A better support and better price will definitely help our rural people to develop their economies. The current liberalization and reforms or whatever they have brought now will fail unless they touch the rural mass.

Another important thing mentioned in the Budget is establishing a new scheme under which the banking system will provide Rs 1000 crore on consortium basis to the khadi and village industries. This is a welcoming move. But in the present form, the Khadi and Village Industries Board cannot act as an instrument to bring change in village industry. It has to be restructured and revamped to bring effectiveness in implementation.

Sir, one last word of concern is that now huge foreign investment is coming to India. We must welcome it and we must encourage it. But there is an apprehension that most of the money coming to India is not through genuine investment but is hitherto clandestinely kept abroad by the Indian businessmen and that money is being re-routed back to India. This apprehension needs to be clarified by the Finance Minister.

15.32 hrs.

### ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

#### Forty-First Report

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patiala) I beg to move  
"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th May, 1995"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th May, 1995"

*The motion was adopted*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now let us go to Private Member's Legislative Business. Now let us take up the Bills for introduction.

Shri Venkateswara D Rao - absent

Shri K Ramamurthy - absent

Shri Venkateswara D Rao - absent

Shri M V V S Murthy

15.33½ hrs.

### REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

#### (Amendment of section 3)

SHRI M V V S MURTHY (Visakhapatnam) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI M V V S MURTHY (Visakhapatnam) I introduce the Bill

15.34 hrs.

### KAZIS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

#### (Amendment of section 4, etc.)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishangan) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Kazis Act, 1880

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Kazis Act, 1880"

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishangan) I introduce the Bill

15.34½ hrs.

### ABOLITION OF BEGGING BILL\*

SHRI M V V S MURTHY (Visakhapatnam) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto